COWBOYS HAVE FUN.

Make Wild Charges Through the Streets of Omaha.

They Tell Like Indians in the Most Approved Wild West Style -Montana Bill Comes to Grief.

A dozen cowboys under the leadership of Montana Bill, a western character of some fame, undertook to show Omaha a hot time the other day after they had delivered a train load of cattle at the stock yards. They had their cow ponies with them and each man provided with long hair, a belt bristling with six shooters and leather breeches. They were wild and woolly and their horses were caparisoned like Sioux Indian ponies in a war party.

The gang charged into the city yelling like a thousand Apache Indians. A large crowd followed them into the Third ward, where they took charge of the district. They were by no means so murderous as their appearance indicated, and did not resent the intrusion of a policeman who timidly asked the leader to move his men down the street, as they were attracting too much attention by their charging and whooping. On orders of the chief the whole band moved off at a wild gallop, singin and shouting, though making no effort to draw their revolvers. They were narrowly watched by the police, as they were expected to do some shoot-

After the wild band had stirred up the Third ward they moved further into the city and began to amuse themselves charging motor cars. They would form in double column and, wildly cheering, charge down the track onan approaching car until just as the motorman had turned his current off in terror and dropped his fender to gather up the remains the band would veer their tough little ponies from the track and narrowly avoid a collision. The maneuver was done once too often, and Montana Bill's horse failed to change his course in time. Bill and his long hair flew through the window, carrying the glass and sash into the laps of the frightened passengers. He was not hurt, but was taken to the station along with his crippled pony.

OUR EXPORTS TO VENEZUELA

A Very Noticeable Decline in Them and Various Reasons Assigned Therefor.

In 1887 the United States furnished 30 per cent. of the goods imported into Venezuela, and in 1897 the proportion: from this country was only 26 per cent. Our trade in Venezuela in 1890 was \$4. 028,583, while in 1899 it was only \$2,-851,634. The decline in British trade imports is still greater, but the fact remains that Venezuela buys less from the United States than it did before President Cleveland interfered in the boundary question in a way to force Great Britain into an arhitration now nearly completed.

Republics are proverbially ungrateful, but statisticians at Washington are puzzled to account for the fact that Venezuelan purchases in the United States have steadily declined since the reciprocity days of 1891. The British minister at Caracas says the decline has been due to the poverty of the country, and in this way he accounts for the greater decline in British trade, for that country supplies more luxuries, while the United States controls the trade in breadstuffs. That there is a friendly feeling toward the United States in Venezuela on account of President Cleveland's enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is generally believed in Washington, but it evidently is more sentimental than commercial.

SHIPS SCUTTLED BY CAPTAINS

Claims for Insurance Arouse Suspicion at Hallfax and Arrests Are Made.

A case of crime on the high seas is now before the courts of Nova Scotia. In June last the schooner Juventa sailed from Whitehead for Halifax with a load of canned lobsters. On the coast the Juventa met the schooner St. Thomas, from the same port, and the lobsters were passed over to her. Then the Juventa was scuttled, in order to make it possible to put in a claim for insurance on vessel and cargo.

The St. Thomas sailed with the lobsters to St. Pierre, Miquelon, where they were sold to the French. Then this schooner put out to sea, and she was scuttled also, covered by a good insurance policy. The insurance companies were asked for the amounts of the pollcles on both craft, but the facts become talked about, and, instead of paying over the money, the captains of the vessels and members of the crews were arerated, charged with conspiracy to defraud, and now all hands are in

prison. In the examination before the magistrate it appears that one of the captains was to receive \$6,000 for his share of the

enterprise.

Queer Lines of Insurance. This country has developed some queer freaks of insurance, such as indemnifying physicians against suits for malpractice, but England goes it one better with a horse, carriage and general insurance company, which has achieved quite a success, having \$188,-500 of premium income and a reserve of

\$100,000. A motor-wagon insurance company is now talked of. German Drummers in Rusin. German commercial traveling men in Russia are obliged to pay a tax of 100 rubles, in default of which a fine of

American Women as Lawyers. America has 268 female lawyers

1,500 rubies is imposed.

TO USE MAXIM GUNS.

mmendation of Gen. Miles Concerning Weapon for Philippine Campaign Meets Approval.

Gen. Buffington, the army chief of ordnance, has had his way in the matter of guns for the Philippines. His recommendation for the equipment of a mountain artillery force under Gen. Otis has been rejected, and orders which were issued at his instance to carry out this plan have been revoked. He was anxious that in the equipment of the new arm which is likely to play an important part in the coming operations against the insurgents there should be used hotchkiss weapons, which were obtainable on the Pacific coast, and he had assigned to the duty of securing and transporting the guns Capt. G. W. Van Deusen, of the Seventh artillery.

Gen. Miles favored guns of the maxim type, 12 in number, to be formed into two batteries and firing explosive shells loaded with shrapnell. The deadly purpose of these guns is made more apparent in such a campaign as is necessary in the Philippines by the fact that the sparks which were emitted would set fire to the huts of natives. The guns were only obtainable abroad, and Gen. Miles, as president of the board of ordnance and fortification, declared they served the purpose better than anything at home. He saw Secretary Root in this connection and made a full report on the subject, and as a result an order has now been placed with the Maxim company of London.

Capt. Van Deusen will go abroad at once and inspect the weapons, ship them to Manila, and proceed to that place. He will be placed in charge of the mountain gun force when it is organized. Three or four officers will be selected to assist him, and the detail of enlisted men will be made up of 50 soldiers selected from the artillery arm.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Russia Is Pursuing a Policy of Equipping Her New Factories with Latest Modern Machinery.

While Russia began the development of its industrial resources much later than other nations it is pursuing the policy of equipping its new factories with the latest modern machinery, and adopting the most perfect methods of manufacture, as shown in the many new industrial plants in course of construction, which are almost without exception among the finest to be found in Europe. These are being assisted by the enterprise of Americans, who are beginning to take advantage of the opportunities offered there.

Russia is the first country in Europe to use the continuous air brake for its freight and military trains. This order involves the equipment of 300,000 cars, as well as a large number of locomotives, 60,000 of which are to be fitted with Westinghouse air brakes and 240,-000 with air pipes and couplings inside of three years. This will place all the cars under control of the air brakes, an improvement over the American system of making up trains of freight cars with and without air brakes.

OCEANIC A FLOATING PALACE.

Newspaper Men Shown the Beauties of the New Mammoth Ocean Liner.

The White Star Steamship company invited a few newspaper men of New York city to inspect the new steamship Oceanic. The latter reported after their visit that they had been shown through all the departments of this immense floating palace, and found it in every respect quite up to the standard which has been set by the company.

One of the most interesting features of the ship was the library. It is a light and commodious apartment on the promenade deck, 40 feet wide and more than 50 feet long. Its height is nearly ten feet. Along the sides are many cozy nooks in which are comfortable armchairs and writing desks. The decorations are those of the period of Louis XV. The walls, main beams and stanchions are enriched by carvings of solid oak. In the ceiling is an octagonal skylight 12 feet from the floor. The bookcases, tables and chairs are of carved mahogany, upholstered in green.

HOOKER WILL BE SAVED!

The Stranded Cable Ship Hooker Will, It Is Said, Be Floated and Repaired.

Maj. Gen. Otis telegraphed the war department that the United States cable repair ship Hooker, which was considered a total loss, is certain to be saved. The Hooker went ashore on Corregidor island, at the mouth of Manila bay. She had material for a submarine cable on board, and it was intended to use her in connecting all the important islands of the Philippine group by telegraph. Gen. Otis in his dispatch said that arrangements had been made for getting the Hooker off the rocks and taking her to Cavite arsenal, where she will receive repairs sufficient to permit her to go to Hong-Kong, where she will be thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class con-

Silly Women in London. The officials of the Greater Britain exposition in London have been obliged to close the kraal in which were exhibited some 300 negroes from South Africa, on account of the fact that the women of London make themselves such fools over the blacks that numerous scandals resulted. On the evening that the kraal was closed it is said that over 500 women appeared at the gates and tried to gettin.

Mice and Flies. Mice are credited with eating the

IN A PITIFUL STATE.

Cuba's Rainy Season Fails and There Are Practically No Crops.

The General Manager of the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund Tells of Distress in the Island-Speaks Highly of the Cubaus.

William Willis Howard, general manager of the Cuban industrial relief fund, and who recently returned from Cuba says:

Cuba is in a pitiful state. Instead of a rainy season, Cuba has had a drought. Not since 1844 has there been such long continued dry weather during the summer. The result has been disastrous. The United States weather bureau reports that all small crops have been ruined. Sugar cane has been so damaged that the crop next year will be less than the crop ground this year. The most distressing feature of the drought is the devastation of the corn crop. Even under favorable circumstances the corn crop would have been pitifully small, for it was planted in dribbles here and there, on the outskirts of the towns by poor people who had no means of doing any better. The weather bureau reports show that the best of the corn crop in a few favored localities, will yield not more than 15 per cent.

The sugar and tobacco growers favor annexation as a business measure. Free trade with the United States would serve just as well. Cuban politicians and office seekers want independence. Any method of giving them offices would satisfy them. The bulk of the people want only a chance to earn a living. Any other than Spanish rule will suit them.

Anyone who denounces the Cubans as a dirty, lazy, worthless people is guilty of slander. Anyone who asserts that the Cuban will not work, speaks without knowledge of the subject. Cubans come to our relief farms in swarms to beg for a day's work. Not one has yet come to beg for food. Our relief farms are giving support wholly or in part to about 750 persons, of whom about 600 are dependent women and children. We have workers in our fields who should be in the hospital. Some of them have insisted on working until they dropped in their tracks through sheer

The Cuban will work if anyone will give him a chance.

HABITS OF BRITISH WOMEN.

President of a Woman's Club of New York Is Greatly Shocked by What She Witnessed.

Mrs. Cornella Robinson, president of; the West End Woman's club, New York city, has just returned from England with a big store of impressions gained, during six weeks there, which she has divulged at the club's first meeting this season. She was shocked at the smoking-rooms in the English women's clubs. "I went to the Pioneer club," she said, "a beautiful building in Grafton street, beautifully furnished, perfectly equipped. They took me into their smoking-room, a beautiful room. About 25 women were lounging about on divans, smoking cigarettes. I've been in a great many American women's clubs, but I never saw a thing like that.

They asked me to have a cigarette. Linectined. declined. "It may be all right for women tosmoke, but when it becomes the custom for American women to do so I shall call it a retrograde movement. I don't call it emancipation or progress. In nations that we consider not yet risen to our civilization it is usual for women to smoke. English women have not yet advanced beyond the hibit—that is all." "Do all English women smoke?" asked a member.

"Oh, no, indeed!" said Mrs. Robinson. "Does the queen smoke?" came an-

"I did not get well enough acquainted with her to find out," was the reply.

CUBAN SWINDLING SCHEME.

A Case of Alleged Buried Treasure That Is Evidently Either a Hear or a Fraud.

Cuba is being made a field of operations not only by green goods men, but by the buried treasure swindlers as well. Herbert A. Rhoads, a business man of Baltimore, some days ago received a letter postmarked Madrid which reads as follows:

"Military Prison of Madrid.-Sir: Being uncertain if you will receive this letter I am obliged to be brief. By the events of the island of Cuba I was compelled to bury in the environs of Havana a box containing \$650,000 in American paper money. Being in prison I am in need of an honorable man to undertake this affair of extracting said box from the ground. As a recompense I will give you 25 per cent. of the total amount. If you accept send me a telegram, 'Spain, Fabian Morell, Luta de Teligrafer, Madrid.' Have letter well addressed in your full name. Yours all devoted,

"An Ex-Colonel of Cuba." Mr. Rhoads referred the letter to the state department for advice and the officials there pronounced it a hoax or a swindle.

Daniel Webster.

A movement has been set on foot to have either Massachusetts or New Hampshire buy the Daniel Webster estate in Marshfield, Mass., including the tomb in which he is buried; or, this failing, to have a sum of money raised by private subscription sufficient to purchase the burial place of the "great expounder" and provide for its being held in trust.

Created a Sensation. The duge of Manchester has created considerable talk and some scandal by appearing at Mrs. Hughes-Hallett's fancy dress ball at Dinard in an abbrevi-

ated bathing suit.

VAST ESTATE TIED UP.

Bequests in the Vanderbilt Tests ment Will Not Be Knewn for a Month or More.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's vast estate must remain tied up hard and fast until Alfred Vanderbilt, his second son,

can arrive home from Japan. For four weeks, therefore, the millions bequeathed by the head of the house will be legally without a master. Until the will has been probated the executors will have no authority and no person will have power to sell a share of stock, to pay a debt of the estate or

contract an obligation upon it.

Assuming that the estate will amount to \$100,000,000, and that it is devised to the direct heirs, it will pay an inheritance tax to the state of \$1,000,000. of which one per cent., or \$10,000, will go to Comptroller Bird S. Coler to compensate him for the cost of collection. Another tax upon the estate will be collected by the collector of internal revenue as a war tax, and will be paid into the treasury of the United States. The law provides for a percentage of 21/4 on bequests of \$1,000,000, or one-half of one per cent. on legacies to nephews: and nieces and 15 per cent, on bequests to other than blood relations. If the estate is \$100,000,000, therefore, the government tax will be at least \$2,500,000, so that to the state and nation \$3,500,000 will be paid before the property is Jivided. The sum that will actually be paid may reach \$4,000,000, as the state collects five per cent. on collateral bequests. This will probably be the largest tax ever levied on an estate in this country.

New facts in regard to Mr. Vanderbilt's private charities, concerning which he always observed the greatest secrecy, are becoming known. Senator Depew said that he probably dispensed \$500,000 a year in these benefactions.

SAVED BY PRESENCE OF MIND.

Measures of a Georgia Father in Treating a Rattlesnake Bite-Sucks Out the Poison.

John Padgett is the name of a mountain hero who lives six miles from Carterville, Ga. The other day he left his home to go over the mountain in his: wagon. His ten-year-old boy Ernest accompanied him. The boy dropped behind the wagon and began walking after it. A small ground rattlesnake was lying in the road. The mules passed over it and angered it greatly. The boy, walking close behind the wagon, did not see the reptile until it struck him on the foot, fustening its fangs so deep into the flesh that he could not kick it loose. He ran screaming after the wagon, dragging the squirm-

ing reptile with him. The father jumped from the wagon and killed the snake. His trousers were fastened with a hemp string in place of a suspender. Quick' as possible he disengaged this and wrapped it tightly just above the bite. Then he put his lips to the wound and sucked out as much of the poison as possible. As soon as home was reached a messenger was sent to Cartersville for Dr. Guffin. He went out and found the boy's foot as cold as a corpse, the circulation having stopped. The necessary attention was given, but the father's presence of mind saved the boy's life.

ABOLISHED THE LOCK-STEP. Indiana Penttentiary Authorities Decide to Do Away

with It.

After years of experience with the socalled lock-step, the authorities of the Indiana penitentiary have determined to abolish that custom. Their reasons are clear. Convicts who were incarcerated for only a short term were made to march in that unnecessary fashion without lasting injury to themselves. Time was in their favor. But it was learned through long and deliberate observations that those who had to undergo some years of that particular kind of walking left the institution with a shuffling gait which they never afterward lost. The experienced eye could pick them out at sight. As the purpose of imprisoning men and women is to reform rather than to make permanent "crooks" of them, the authorities concluded that it would be only decent to abolish the step and humane men will appreciate the decision, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. It prevented many ex-convicts from obtaining employment and never had any remedial value.

A NEW PLAN.

Extra Speed on Our Buttleships to Be Attained by the Use of Triple Screws.

The naval engineers have projected plans for the new battleships which, if adopted, will provide an entirely novel type for the navy. The purpose is to have these ships combine in themselves the good qualities of battleships and armored cruisers.

The aim will be to have the highest possible speed for such ships, in this case 20 knots per hour. This will be attained by the use of cliple screws, two small side screws for use in ordinary cruising, and a big central screw to add to the propulsive force in case high

The ships would be of 14,000 or 15,000 tons displacement, and with seven inches of the latest armor would be almost as strong in defense as a regular battleship. The coal capacity would be about 2,000 tons, sufficient at ordinary cruising speed to carry the ship 10,000 or 15,000 miles.

Cheap Living. Peasants in the south of France spend about ten cents a day for a family

lof three. Where Sunday Schools Are Searce. In all Spain there are only 3,230 children in the Sunday schools.

SUCCESS THUS FAR.

Peary Making Elaborate Preparations for the Dash for the Pole.

Herbert L. Bridgman, Commander of the Expedition, Confident That the Explorer Will Succeed In His Undertaking.

Herbert L. Bridgman, commander of the Peary relief expedition of 1899, who arrived in Brooklyn the other day, believes that Peary will accomplish his purpose and reach the pole before his four years are up.

Mr. Bridgman said: "I have in my possession several reports written by Lieut. Peary of his work, but these I

am not at liberty to make public." Of Peary's work Mr. Bridgman said: "Peary's results in the first year of the four allotted to his greatest arctic work fully reward expectation and justify confidence. What he has already achieved removes his undertaking from the realm of doubt to reasonably certain success. With his knowledge of all the conditions bearing upon his work there is scarcely a possibility that any danger remains for the life, health and ultimate safety of the party.

"The first year has been spent in securing dogs and means of transportation, in practical training in sledging on the sea ice and in mastering the problems of traveling in darkness and at the lowest known temperatures under the worst conditions. Peary has during the last few months by pick, ax and powder practically opened a post road from Cape Sabine to Fort Conger. Peary will take the field with the first light of the new year with himself and all his company, men and dogs, in perfect condition from the long, quiet rest of the winter. His landed stores and permanent stations give him an incomparable advantage when the final test

Charles Frederick Sylvester, curator of anatomy in the university, who has been with the Peary relief party, has arrived at Princeton from North Sydney, Cape Breton. Mr. Sylvester said the expedition suffered no inconvenience from the cold. The trip north was rather an excursion, freighted with an abundance of real sport in hunting arctic bears, partridge, duck and foxes.

As a result of the expedition, Princeton receives a greater supply of scientific material than ever collected from a like tour. Besides securing the material of deep sea dredging, a vast amount of anatomical structure was brought together. Several new species of animal life were also found.

CHILDREN CAUSE A LAWSUIT. Ejectment Proceedings Begun in the

Courts Agningt Fashionable Omaha Families. Suits are likely to be brought in Oma-

ha in a few days by a company owning a large number of fashionable flats in the city to eject several tenants because they have violated the terms of their lease in that the family now has children, whereas the lease specifically provided that no children would be permitted on the premises. Several years ago a number of hand-

some modern flats were rented en suite to several fashionable people. The leases stipulated that no children would be allowed. In some cases, however, the presence of babies in arms were not objected to, though it was understood verbally that as soon as the babies became old enough to run over the grounds and become a nuisance to other tenants the parents would move. Now many of the tenants find themselves in this position, but they do not want to move, whereas the landlord desires that they shall. The defense of those who are threatened with ejectment will be that such a clause, while it was signed in good faith, is contrary to public policy and good morals.

Both sides are determined, and it is said that the fashionable families will employ a lawyer and resist the ejectment. One case will be selected as a test, and upon this both sides will rely and rest the entire case.

FIG CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA. Egort Being Made to Grow the 5myrna Variety with a Good Show of Success.

Prof. Swingle, of the agricultural department, has gone to California for the purpose of giving the fig growers of that state who are attempting to propagate the Smyrna variety of figs the benefit of his information on this subject. In his recent trans-Atlantic tour in the interest of the agriculutural department Prof. Swingle visited Smyrns for the especial purpose of studying fig culture. He secured and forwarded specimens of the Blastaphaga, the insect used for fertilizing figs in Smyrna. These were sent to California, and so far as the experiment has proceeded it has proved successful. Specimens of California figs fertilized by the imported insect just received at the department are pronounced quite perfect by experts.

The agricultural department is also informed that the specimens of the date palm secured by Prof. Swingle in Tripoli have reached Phoenix, A. T., where they are to be experimented with in the hope of making a success of date culture in that territory.

Beginnings of Cooperation. A little more than 50 years ago a few workmen at Rochdale, England, joined together to purchase a sack of flour and a chest of tea. That was the beginning of a movement (cooperative) which now includes 1,000 societies, with a total membership of 1,000,000.

Universal Scientific Language. At a recent meeting of the Russian Academy of Sciences Prof. Dills advocated the use of English as a universal language for men of science.

The Control of the Co PARROT AN AGENT OF DEATH

with the same to the same of t

Pulle Off a Gas Burner Tip While its Mistress Is Sleeping-is a Gas Inebriate.

Alice Knott, 23 years old, of No. 803 Twelfth street, Washington, came to her death the other day through the fastrumentality of her pet parrot, an evildispositioned bird, who was cordially detested by everybody except his mistress, but who seemed to have a strong affection for her. He would follow her from room to room and was never happy except in her presence. He was generally regarded as a devil by the negroes, and as a bird of ill-emen by the whites. His unpopularity was increased by an uncanny habit of pulling the tips off the gas burners with his strong beak and inhaling the gas until it stupefied him. He was a gas fiend, a feathered victim of the gas habit.

While his young mistress was sleeping the parrot took off the lava tip in her room and started on a gas debauch. This time there was no one near to avert the consequences of his deed. When Miss Knott's relatives, alarmed at her long absence, broke open the door they found her dead.) Her little murderer was found half unconscious by the door. When he found himself succumbing to the gas and was not relieved as usual by his mistress he realized that something was wrong, and had wit or instinct enough to make for the door and shove his bill as far as he could underneath it. He recovered, and while the coroner was in the house the malignant little bird was caught trying to turn on the gas again.

FARMER INSANE OVER GOLF.

Iowa Truck Raiser Watches the Game Until He Loses His Reason.

The first authentic case of golf mania, as distinct from golf enthusiasm, must be credited to Burlington. Ia. A German farmer named Gottlieb Hackerman is the victim.

The links of the Boulevard Golf club are situated in a picturesque suburb of the city known as Sunnyside, where Hackerman has his truck gardens. All the time Hackerman could spare from spraying his cabbages and picking bugs off his potato vines he spent upon the links, greatly interested in the game.

The other day his son found the farmer in the cabbage patch spoiling the kraut prospects, but having a great game of golf. His baggy pantaloons were rolled up and his fat calves were wrapped with strips of red flannel. In the old man's hand, in place of a brassy, was his heavy hickory cane with a crook handle. With it he was smashing the cabbage heads to pieces in a vain effort to lift them over the hen coop. The old man said he was playing golf. He is rational on other subjects, but is out of his mind on the game.

NEW COMPETITION IN WHEAT.

Asiatic Russin Will, It Is Predicted, Soon Be a Factor in the World's Markets.

American farmers are to have combe- . tition from a new quarter in the wheat] market of the world. Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, in a report to the state department, gives interesting details of the agricultural possibilities of Asiatic Russia-a vast region which? is being brought into touch with the European market by the construction of the trans-Siberian railroad.

Mr. Monaghau says that this vast territory is destined to be one of the world's richest and most productive sections. It is particularly well adapted to the growing of wheat and other cereals, and, since the building of the trans-Siberian road, wheat from this region has already found its way to the European market. At present the resources of this region are largely undeveloped and must remain so for some years, as the population is as yet very sparse, there being less than one inhabitant to each square mile. Immigration from European Russia is setting in, however, 400,000 persons having entered the region last year.

NO RICE OR OLD SHOES:

Rev. Father Gillen Prohibits Their Use at Weddings in His Church at Paterson, N. J.

F Persons contemplating matrimony, will be interested to learn that an antirice ordinance has been promulgated by Rev. Charles P. Gillen, pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, Paterson, N. J., and that he stands ready to call upon the police for help in abolishing the old pagan practice. On Sunday night he said from the pulpit: "Such ... scenes as have been witnessed at some weddings here are nothing less than a scandal to the church. If it were not for the antiquity of this silly custom of throwing rice and old shoes after a newly-wedded pair it would be incomprehensible that members of any church should mar one of the most solemn and beautiful occasions of life by an exhibition of stupid and vulgar and irreverent horse-play."

The Abyssinian Army.

Capt, Harrington, a British officer who recently visited Menelek of Abyssinia, was able to count 85,000 men im his army, and thinks that the 150,000 assigned to the Abyssinian army in reports is an exaggeration. The men be saw, however, were all armed with modern rifles, and they had maxim guns and mitrailleuses as well. They have also shown that they can stand up against civilized troops.

Dragon's Tooth at University. A new secret order has been organized at the University of Chicago. A dragon's tooth is the badge and the wearers will say nothing of their plans.

American Workingwomen The United States has about 4,000,005 workingwomen.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS dans tous les Etate du Sad. Se publicité offre donc an Formmerce des Savantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'années Edition quotidienne, \$12.00