DANGER TO HEALTH IN SCHOOL

There Sanitary Conditions Are Not Properly Looked After, Parents Should Step In.

Many people who are scrupulously immreful of the health of their chil-Aren in the home are strangely indifferent to the conditions prevailing in the school. Hygiene in the public schools is a subject that is yearly receiving more and more attention, with the result that new school build-Imgs in the larger towns and the cit-Ses conform generally to sanitary standards, but this is not true of many of the old buildings, and of many schoolhouses in small places. It is the duty of all parents to know how far they fall short, and why, and what is needed to make them healthy, says Youth's Companion.

The rules as to contagious diseases should be more strict, or rather, more strictly enforced, and parents should remember that danger may lurk in complaints often considered of slight importance. Whooping-cough, for instance, is thought by many people to be an unimportant and necessary trouble of childhood, which it is better to get over and have out of the way They do mot know, or they forget, that while whooping-cough is not a dangerous disease for older children, it is dangerous and often fatal to very young children, and it is easily carried by the children attending school to the babies in the nursery.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the question of light in the schoolroom. Many children are made premature wrecks from unrecognized eye-strain, and school visitors often see small, helpless children sitting blinking in the sunlight which streams through a large window in front of them, making frowning efforts through the glare to read from ne blackboard, and using up in a few hours the nerve force of a week Light should be abundant, and should come from the left side, so that no shadow is thrown on slate or book, as is the case when the light comes from behind or from the right.

Another most important matter is the properly constructed desk, which will prevent undue stooping, contortions, or impediment to correct

In considering the subject of ventilation, there should, of course, be wome system in every school-room by which air can be introduced from outside and then allowed to escape without using the windows, which canmot always be depended upon on account of drafts and storms. These and many other points should be inmisted upon by parents.

THERE WERE OTHERS.

Scene in a Georgia Courtroom Which Showed the Judge, If Not the Law, Was Respected.

Georgia has a stringent law forbidding its citizens to carry pistols on pain of forfeiting the weapons and paying a fine of \$50 or being imprisoned for 30 days. Shortly after the passage of this enactment Judge Lester was holding court in a little town, when suddenly he suspended the trial of a case by ordering the sheriff to lock the doors of the courthouse. says the New England Magazine.

"Gentlemen," said the judge, when the doors were closed, "I have just seen a pistol on a man in this room. and I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty to let such a violation of the law pass unnoticed. I ought, perhaps, to go before the grand jury and indict him, but if that man will walk up to this stand and lay his mistol and a fine of one dollar down here, I will let him off this time."

The judge paused, and a lawyer sitting just before him got up, slipped his hand into a hip pocket, drew out a neat ivory-handled six-shooter and laid it with one dollar down upon the astand.

"This is all right," said the judge, "but you are not the man I saw with "the pistol."

Upon this another lawyer arose and Baid down a Colt's revolver and a dollar bill before the judge, who repeated his former observation. The process went on until 19 pistols of all kinds and sizes and shapes lay upon the stand, together with \$19 by their side. The judge laughed as he complimented the 19 delinquents upon being men of business, but added that the man whom he had seen with the pistol had not yet come up, and, glancing at the far side of the court,

he continued: "I'll give him one minute to accept my proposition, and if he fails, I will hand him over to the sheriff."

Immediately two men from the Back of the court arose and began to move toward the judge's stand. Once They stopped to look at each other, and then, coming slowly forward, laid down their pistols and their dollars. As they turned their backs the judge said:

"This man with the black whishers

in the one that I originally saw." The Fillet of Chicken.

Each chicken breast yields four fillets. The two large outside fillets. and the smaller or minion fillets underneath. To remove them cut lengthwise down the center of the breast close to the bone, uxing a sharp-pointed keife. In this way the entire breast can be removed without spoiling the shape of the fillets and the two easily separated. There are a great many very delicate ways of preparing these choice bits. Washington Star.

Filling for Shoe Tips.

Hair such as is used for mattresses. makes the best kind of filling for the tips of long-toed shoes. It is cooler than tissue paper or coston barring because it annits of ventilation .-- Detrait Free Press.

CURIOUS ENGLISH MENUS.

Pempeilan Apples and Sutter Made Many Years Ago in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

.There has been no more eccentric banquet served than that partaken of in Liverpool recently by a couple of well-known antiquaries, says London

Answers. Practically, the dinner was a vegetarian one, consisting, as it did, of apples, bread, butter and wine. The apples were at least 1,800 years old, having been taken from a hermetically sealed jar unearthed at Pompeii. The bread was made from wheat looted from a recently opened Egyptian tomb, the hieroglyphics thereon showing it to have been grown in the reign of that Pharaoh "who knew not Joseph," and who afterward perished. together with his armies, in the Red sea. The butter, discovered on a stone shelf in an ancient and long disused well, dated from the days of "Good Queen Bess," while the wine was old when Columbus was a boy,

and came from a vault in Corinth. Dinners of sauces have been not infrequently tried by epicures craving for new gastronomic sensations. One of the ment famous was given some few years back by an eccentric member of a well-known West End club. The soup was represented by gravy sauce; and, in lieu of fish, oyster and lobster sauces were handed round. Egg sauce did duty for a joint, and bread sauce recalled the memory of pheasant; while the absent plum pudding was sugegsted by

brandy sauce. Flower breakfasts threatened to become a society fad the season before last. The viands at these unique repasts were entirely composed of flowers, and infinite was the ingenuity expended in devising new and appetizing dishes. Salad made from the showy, warm-tasting blossoms of the nasturtium alternated with caper jelly and myrtle-flower soup. Usually the flowers of a particular species of pumpkin vine constituted the principal dish. They were vellow in color, fleshy and about the size of a five-shilling piece. The edible blooms were plucked before the petals were fully expanded, baked or stewed in fresh milk, and flavored with cloves, which latter, as everyone knows, are merely the unexpanded flowers of an evergreen plant from the Indian archipelago. The feast was finished off with a plentiful supply of candied rose leaves, violets, etc. Of strange gastronomic fads of individual eccentrics there is literally

no end. Death dinners, as they were called. were a gruesome fad of London society early in the '80's. There is still living a certain lady of high rank who, not so very long ago, used annually to give one of these somber banquets in memory of her dead husband. The room was draped in black and mauve, the linen was mauve, the ladies wore dresses to match, while the waiters were attired in black silk knee breeches, black coats and mauve silk stockings. The menu was modeled after the memoriam cards in fashion, and even the viands were either black, mauve or white.

An alphabetical dinner was given only the other day at one of the best known Strand hotels. Every item on the menu began with the letter C. Banquets at which the guests reclined on couches and fed themselves with their fingers, as did the fashionables of Augustan Rome, constituted another society fad that was exceedingly popular for awhile. Of course, the menus for these queer dinners had to be so contrived as to permit of the guests feeding themselves with the minimum of discomfert and grease. Among the items comprised in a bill of fare that lies before me as I write are bouillon in cups, asparagus, fried smelts, lamb chops en papillote, woodcock and cheese straws.

The most eccentric diner the world has ever seen was a certain regular customer of a famous Parisian restaurant known to the waiters as "the butter man." He ate next to nothing, but his soup toureen, filled with a consomme specially prepared for him, was always put before him. He took a few spoonfuls and had it taken away. Next came a whole fillet of beef, which he barely tasted. The pext course consisted of a fine fat capon or four quails, but whichever it was he consumed of it but one mouthful, together with two lettuce leaves and one radish. His dessert consisted of four grapesnever a single one more-and a tiny cup of black and highly concentrated coffee. A bottle of the best claret and another of champagne were invariably served with the repust, but he only whetted his lips with a drop from each and let them go. He took two of these meals a day, and the price for each meal was 129 frames. But this was not all. Every time the butt r man got up from his extraor-Stuary meal he gave 40 frames to the head walter, 20 frames to his table vaiter, 10 fraces to the lady eashier and 5 frames to the porter. Thus such usual came to 200 francs, or Est. One day the mysterious milliontire conciled his tips all around; the next day he went away and was never scen again.

tirain Transportation in Turkey. Houses, males and donkeys go loaded to market in Turkey, but the road is strewn with grain leaking from the old sacks, and thousands of turkeys, which may be bought at 12 cents aplece, feed on the dropping grain .--

N. Y. Sun. Deserved the Truth,

Bill Was the fishing good where you lave been? Jill Oh, yes! Too good to lie about .-- Yonkers Statesman.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

It was discovered quite by accident that a society youth in Osage City carries a plug of tobacco on his watch chain in the absence of & watch.

A man in Fordham, N. Y., wrote to Mrs. Hetty Green and told her he had just christened his first daughter Hetty Green B-....................... Mrs. Green replied by sending a toy saving bank to her namesake.

A Horton man and his wife signed articles of separation at half past eight o'clock one evening in a lawyer's office, and by 11 o'clock they had made up and were living together. It cost them about \$10.-Horton (Kan.) Headlight.

A mining operator in Alpine, Col., who lacks only the cash to make a great strike, has this advertisement in a local paper: "If I have a right to sell my body when it becomes a corpse I am in the market for anybody desiring such investment. My body will make a good skeleton."

The Green Bag tells of a lawyer who was about to furnish a bill of costs. "I hope," said the client, who was a baker, "that you will make it as light as possible." "Ah," said the lawyer, "you might perhaps say that to the foreman of your establishment, but that is not the way I make my bread."

Sir Thomas Lipton hardly stands for so prominent a representative of British sport as Lord Lonsdale. The latter owns the finest pack of hounds in England, is a splendid boxer, rides and drives to perfection, and has earned fame as a vachteman, hunter and explorer. He is also patron of 40 church livings. - Philadelphia

Dr. Daniel Freeman, of Gage county, Neb., is known as the "first homesteader of the nation." He is living on the first farm the United States government gave away under the homestead act. His home is on Cub ereek, about five miles west of Beatrice. His original entry of 160 acres has expanded until now it is a magnificent farm of 1,200 acres, well stocked and equipped with the best of buildings and modern machinery.

Senator Burton was authorized by President Roosevelt recently to find a Baptist preacher who would make good army chaplain. The sense turned the matter over to his friend, John R. Mulvane, a Baptist. The papers got hold of it and advertised that Mr. Mulvane was looking for a Baptist preacher suitable for the place. Up to date it is said he has got 986 applications by mail, while several score have called upon him in person.

WILD-ANIMAL SLEEP.

Heavy, Peaceful Slumber of Lione. Tigers and Bears Unmindful of Noise.

There is nothing odd or peculiar about the sleep of the lions and tigers. In captivity they show the same indifference to danger that they manifest in the jungle, and by day or night will slumber through an unusual tumult, unmindful or unconscious of the noise. Their sleep is commonly heavy and peaceful, says the Penny Pictorial

Magazine. Bears are also heavy sleepers, but less disposed than lions and tigers to slumber in the daytime. Grizzly bears usually curi up under the rocks, but sometimes they crawl up to the very top of the rocks, and with front paws spread around the iron cage bars go to sleep in what seems an uncomfortable position; but bears never release their muscular grasp of any object

when asleep. The black bears will curl up among the branches of a tree when they have the opportunity and go to sleep in this peculiar position. The polar bears show a peculiarity in the selection of their sleeping places. They choose one particular corner of the cage for the purpose and invariably seek this out for the night's rest.

The high-strung, nervous animals are the most interesting to watch at night. They usually belong to the hunted tribes, whose lives are in constant danger in the forest, and they possess such a highly developed nervous system that they really sleep with one eye open. The slightest noise will instantly awaken them.

The prairie wolves merely seem to close their eyes for an instant and then open them again to see if all is quiet. Many vain attempts have been made to photograph these animals by flashlight, and without exception the camera has revealed the fact that one eye at least was partly open.

The day sleepers in the menageries are for some reason the heaviest sleeners of all, and when they close their eyes in early morning they seem almost as stupid as if drugged. This is in marked contrast to the light night sleepers, who, on the approach of danger, are instantly awake and on the

Walking Match on Shiphoard,

A feature of the soyage of the steamer Coptic, from China, to San Francisco, was a five-day walking match. Sixteen of the passengers entered the competition. The deck was measured, and from six o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening the contestants walked encouraged by the plaudits of more sedentary passengers, who drew up their deck chairs close to the space allotted to the walkers and watched the match. Lieut. Heinrich, of the German army, was the winner, walking 128 miles. A. J. Flaherty, of the Peking consular cadets, was second with a score of 116 miles.- Chicago Chroniele.

Of Little Lac Rich kin are usually of no use except to point to with pride .- Atchison CHINA'S CREDIT.

Ditisons of the Empire Louth to Lend Their Money to the Government.

The following is an English translation in the Shanghai Mercury from the Chinese paper, Shen Pao:

The Shen Pao laments the fact that the Chinese people are not as ready as people in the west to lend money to the government. In China the rulers look upon the empire as a family to be administered for their private advantage. In western lands the people are the kingdom and the rulers act according to that principle.

For example, if a wealthy land owner wishes to borrow money and applies to his children and servants they are all willing to help him according to their ability, for they know the land owner has property enough to make repayment sure. Now, the emperor is the father and mother of his people. Why cannot he, on the same principles, borrow money from his people? It must be because they do not trust him.

All foreign countries have national debts, which they owe to their own people chiefly and only to other countries in a small degree. The governments have no difficulty in floating loans, which are at once covered by their own people, who have such confidence in their governments that they lend money freely. There is mutual trust and love between upper and lower classes. Even if the time for repayment is hundreds of years off they do not mind, for they know they will get their interest as long as the king-

How different it is in China. The people will not lend their money to the state, and no promises will move them. The curious thing is that the bigger the national debt of these foreign countries the more prosperous is the country. Thus, Japan is an instance in point. This is because the money was borrowed for the benefit of the people, that railways, etc., might be built. Inasmuch as much money has been loaned to Japan by other states these are unwilling to injure her by going to war with her. Now, Turkey is loaded with debt and seems an exception to the rule above enumerated. But she only proves the rule. Why is she so poor? Because she borrowed money and wasted it. She did not use it to build public works, which would bring in vast profits. If China borrows for right uses a national debt need be no hindrance to her prosperity; nay, it may be an indispensable help on the path of progress.

AN ANGRY COUPLE'S QUEST. Husband and Wife Wanted a Divorce and They Wanted It Mighty Quick.

An incident somewhat out of the ordinary was noted the other day withwell-dressed couple-man and woman -passed through the main corridor of the building, both glancing at all the signs, as though in quest of some particular office. It is by no means unusual for well-dressed couples to enter the city hall, but for the most part they are in quest of licenses to wed. The countenances of this couple, however, were too serious for the matrimonial allegation to hold, says the Washing-

"Where do you get divorces?" finally asked the man in a tone aimost savare. of one of the court criers.

Although completely staggered, the official managed to gasp: "What?" "We want to get a divorce, and we want to get it quick," the angry stran-

ger explained. The crier inquired if a petition had been filed and if the applicant had obtained the services of an attorney. The answer being in the negative the crier called a lawyer who was standing near by, and the latter made clear that certain preliminaries are essential before the matrimonial bonds are, as a rule, severed." The indignant man and the equally sangry woman recited their grievances. She was determined to go on the stage and he objected.

This was the tale of woe in a nutshell. The lawyer suggested that as there had been no cruel treatment the simplest ground on which to procure a divorce would be desertion. That course. however, would require at least two

years to obtain a divorce. "Humph." said the woman, sneeringly, as she turned to her husband. 'Your ignorance is appalling. You told me all that was necessary was to come here to the courthouse and sign

"I'll admir ignorance or anything else to get rid of you," growled the

"Well, ther. I'll desert you," replied the woman. "These gentlemen are witnesses to what I say. I hereby desert you."

The disappointed couple thereupon departed from the building in company, and as they disappeared from view were engaged in earnest conver-

to More Reports Sent. A lad in one of the London board rehools was found guilty of a serious infraction of discipline, and was directed by his teacher to tell his mother when he got home what misdemeanor he had confinited.

tress called Johnnie to her desk, when the following dialogue en-"Well, Johnnie, did you inform your

The next morning the schoolmis-

mother what infraction of discipline you were guilty of yesterday, and the reprimand and punishment you received?"

"Yes'm," was the sententious re-"Well, and what did your mother

gay?"

"She said she'd like to wring your neck for you." Stray Stories.

SERMON BY THE KAISER.

The German Emperor Prays, Preaches and Often Chooses Texts for the Court Preacher,

The other day, at the dedication of a church at Konigsburg, the German emperor surprised the congregation by offering a most eloquent prayer which would have done credit to an archbishop, says the Berlin letter to the Chicago Record-Herald. He asked the blessing of the Almighty upon his people, that they might be taught to follow in the footsteps and the faith of Queen Louise, his great-grandmother, the loveliest of all the queens of Prussia, in whose honor the church was named. This, I believe, is the first time he has ever offered a prayer in public, although he seldom makes a speech without, confessing to his dependence upon the Divine Providence, and he has a deep religious sentiment. He is firmly convinced that he is the chosen of the Lord. In the summer of 1900, during the Chinese troubles, he preached a sermon one Sunday morning on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. The officers and sailors of that ship were his only congregation, but the sermon was intended for the world at large, and has been printed in many languages. A very good sermon it was, too. Rev. Dr. Dickie, pastor of the American church in Berlin, translated it into English.

The subject was "The Duty and Power of Intercession." The text was from Exodus 17:11: "And it came to pass that when Moses held up his hand Israel prevailed and when he let down his hand Amalel prevailed." The idea running through the discourse was that the people of Germany should pray for Divine support and intercession in behalf of the Christians in China in order that the kingdom of God might be advanced and civilization promoted. It was an acknowledgment of his dependence and reliance upon Divine power, of his belief in the efficacy of prayer, and his confidence that the Eternal Jehovah was on the side of Germany and the other Christian nations during the

Chinese difficulties. The emperor frequently selects texts for the court preachers. He is in the habit of sending them word on Friday or Saturday that he would like to have a sermon on this subject or that -usually some timely topic under public discussion, or something he has in his own mind, and tells them how to treat it. Perhaps he may want them to attack some fad or folly of the court. The good man whose turn it is to preach that Sunday may have already prepared himself, but the emperor's word is law, so he has to burn midnight oil to please his imperial master. If it does please, the sermon is printed in the newspapers and in pamphlet form and extensively circulated by his majesty's order.

BUY OLD FALSE TEETH.

Dealers Want Them for the Gold, Silver and Platinum-A Cause of Petty Thieving.

A business concern in England advertises extensively for "old false teeth." The public is informed in the advertisement of the antiquity and solidity of the firm, and is told:

If you send your teeth to them they will remit you by return of the post the utor, if preferred, they will make you the best offer, and hold the teeth over for your reply. The largest and oldest buyers of old faire teeth in the world.

The old false teeth are not purchased to be brushed and cleaned and sold again to people who need artificial teeth, but in most instances are destroyed, says the New York Tribune. The real object of the purchaser seems to be to secure the gold or silver from the plates and the platinum pins which are baked in all false teeth.

There are no dealers in old false teeth in New York, but a prominent dentist said that many a set of teeth is sold to dealers in precious ujnk. The junkmen who buy them do all their business through servants, and are the cause of much petty thieving. The dealer usually rings the basement bell and hands the servant a card, on which is printed an alluring invitation to keep for "our agent" anything in the way of gold or silver that is of no use. "Old spoons, old jewelry, old false teeth and old watches" are among the things mentioned on the cards for which the "agent" when he calls will pay the highest cash price. False teeth are not sold so often to these enterprising merchants as spoons, forks or other small silver tableware, but they are not refused by the "agent" when he calls to make good the promise contained in the card.

The Dentist's Revenge,

A dentist recently turned the tables neatly on a nimble-footed thief who had robbed the dentist's wife of her purse in the street. The husband remarked at the time that he should know the rascal again, and when a few days afterward the thief called to have some teeth attended to the dentist was ready for him. Telling his visitor that it would be necessary to take a cast of his mouth, the dentist resorted to the now obsolete method of a plaster impression, and having allowed it to remain in long enough to set hard, calmly ordered his patient to follow him to a lawyer's office with the view of signing a confession and making restitution. The terrified thief had perforce to comply, after which the dentist, with the aid of a hammer and cold chisel, delivered him from his awkward predicament .- Paris Temps.

How It Happened.

Edith- You say you were once in great danger while shooting in Georgia? I suppose you wounded a bear or some other dangerous animal? Cholly Nope! I wounded a dog that the guide thought more of than

he did of his mother!-Puck.

GENIUS OF A FAMOUS SCOUT.

What an Ordinary Trail on the Desc-Into Plains Revealed to Frank Gourard.

The passing of the Indian scout will be another page of the romantic torn. from the world's history which is ever becoming more prosaic. Buffalo Bill is an able man and true as steel. But for a detective ability that Sherlock Hollmes himself might envy Frank Gourard, a Hawaiian, brought up among the Indians, stands probably wit hout a peer. Gourard is tall and very muscular, with huge shoulders and chest. He gives evidence of his nat lvity in his thick, sensuous lips, flattenied nose, and dusky complexion, unlike that of an Indian. He says himself that he merely remembers the fact that, as a baby, he was brought from across the water. By long living with the Indians, he acquired a perfect kno wledge of their habits, traditions, and even methods of thought. Hence he was invaluable in the army when it was: called upon to march against the hostile red men, says the Washington

Lueut. Jordan, of the metropolitan police force, was with Gen. Crook's command in its memorable campaign. against the Sioux. Gourard rendered yeoman's service during this trying period when the horror of the Custer mas sacre was very fresh, especially in the minds of the devoted band which hurried after his slayers. Lieut. Jordan is, it is believed, the only man in this city who can recall from personal experience the terrors of that memorable chase. Speaking of Gourard, he

"I nver met a man with the faculty of Gourard. He could tell a footprint in the grass, where the ordinary observer would notice nothing. Moreover, he would tell whether the footprink was left by a white man or an Indian, and, if the latter, to what tribe he belonged. To be sure he explained the matter by saying that each tribe wore a certain style of moccasin, but the distinct ion was sometimes so trivial as to render Gonrard's feat a very remarkable one. The Indians, as you doubtless know, when on the warpath march in simple file, those behind treading in the flootprints of the leader, so as to leave a single pair of marks. The carriages used for carrying the squaws and children and supplies were formed of two poles lashed together, one at each side of the horse with the ends

trailing along the ground. "These were of the same width and one was driven in the path of the other. But in spite of these precautions Gourard could tell, with practical exactness, the number of warriors, squaws and pappooses that had passed along a trail, in addition to the teibe they belonged to and other particulars which were hidden from the ordinary observer, and the determining of which, to those who did not know the extraordinary capabilities of the scout, seemed wholey impossible. He would notice two sticks laid upon the ground and they would tell him of a sign of warning left for the Indians for their people. There are very many of this latter kind of marks by which the Indians counsel each other.

"In short, Gourard had reduced the faculary of observation, which most civilized people use so carelessly, to an exact science. The Indians, also, as you probably know, are keen observers. You will never be able to catch their eye, perhaps, or to know just where they are looking, but they will see much more than the average white man. The only occasion when an Indian gaze is fixed is when he descries some sobject at a great distance. They have m way on the plains of sweeping the horizon, shading their eyes with one hand the while."

WHAT BOTHERED THE COOK. Her frenking Was So Good it faused Mer Employer to Overest

Himarif. A lady had a cook who gave her every satisfaction, and she was under the impression that the enok was equally satisfied with her place, states London Tit-Bits. But one morning, to the lady's intense surprise, the cook gave her the usual

month's notice. "What do you want to leave for, Jane?" asked the mistress. "I am very much pleased with you, and I thought you were quite comfortable here."

"Yes, mum, I'm comfortable enough in a way, but -"

The cook hesitated and fidgeted about. "Bur what?" queried the mistress.

"Well, mum," she blurted out, "the fact is, the master doesn't seem to 'preciate my cookery, and I can't stopin a place where my efforts to please are wasted; so I'd rather go. mum."

"But what makes you think that your master doesn't appreciate your cookery? Has he ever complained to you?" asked the lady.

"No, mum; but my late master was always being laid up through overeating -he said he couldn't help doing so because my cookery was so delicions; but master here hasn't been Inid up once all the three months I've been with you, and that's just what bothers me so, mum!"

"The carrings are very pretty," she said, with just a tinge of disappointment, "but the stones are very small." "But, my dear," replied the foxy man, "if they were any larger they would be all out of proportion to the size of your ears."-Philadel-

Diplomatic.

phia Press. The New Fad

Stub bs--Since my wife has taken up bowling she is always after me for money to play the game. Penn -- More pin money, ch?--Chica-

gu Dailly News.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

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