HOW LUCK RUNS IN ALASKA.

The Irony of Pate Is Nowhere Better Shown Than in That Country.

At first sight it would seem that the like good luck might fall to any man, but the reality runs much the other way, says Ainslee's Magazine. The man of quick intelligence, of sadgment and decision is not the man who ordinarily achieves this sudden wealth. It is the man who is too esupid to know the risks he is taking, and it is the reckless man who plunges wildly and misses no desperate chance who seem favorites of the god of hance. Nor do all good luck stories have pleasant endings. Often after "pile" is made, accident, disease or seath steps in to prevent its legitisheed when at the weighing of the first clean-up he found himself a rich man. There was something wrong with his heart. He had the physical strength to make the fight against had food and water, to endure the hack-breaking toil of developing and working out, and all the strain of the empreme moment of success and more Than he could stand, and the use of the gold passed from him with its rement. A certain James Meade down with typhoid fever in an outlying camp just as he was starting for home with the accumulations of the year, and he and his bag of dust entered Dawson together on a litter. It took six men to bring him in-alternating four to carry and two to rest and he paid each man \$15 a day. Once in Dawson Meade seemed to grow better, and when his sailing day came he walked to the boat. He reached the wharf and fell dead as he about to go aboard.

LINCOLN WOULD LET 'EM DO IT

Shocked at a Revelation of Slavery.

The epidemic of "coon songs" which now rages where once the milder "nepro melodies" were prevalent is doubtless responsible for the befogged conlition of the mind of a seven-year-old hapli in a Highland Park school. The
lithday of Abraham Lincoln had been
lande much of in the primary departless and the teacher had dwelt with
local emphasis upon the emancipalion proclamation and the consequent
lithing of the chains from the negroea,
less the Chicago Chronicle.

Not long after the Lincoln celebration half an hour was given over one day in accordance with school custom to nature study. The teacher selected the subject of 'coons; told the children how they prowled about at night and atole the farmers et traps for them, and catching them, put collars on their teacher and chained them up to treet, where they kept them captive. The teacher became aware that a little girl in the front seat was looking at her with a more serious expression than the story seemed to call for. In a moment a hand went up and the little one

Teacher," she said, "I shouldn't think Mr. Lincoln would let 'em do it, and, anyway, I know my papa wouldn't dare try to put a chain and collar on

COURTESY ON A STREET CAR.

Mow an Inquisitive Woman Managed to Read the Paper of a Stranger.

A big, fine looking man sat in the corner of a South side car reading his newspaper. Next to him sat a little woman in an up-to-date frock. She had a box of candy in one hand and can opera libretto in the other. She tried to get a newspaper from a boy who came through the car, but the conductor broke up the transaction and, seizing the small newsdealer, put him down on the pavement. Then the pretty woman in the up-to-date frock paid her fare in pennies, and smiled, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The big man's newspaper was spread out before her eyes, and she glanced at the headlines. Then she read a half column about a thrilling rescue of a typewriter girl by a gallant fireman. She glanced sideways at the big man. Apparently he was taking no notice. She began on a story of burglars in a South side flat, how they bound and gagged a woman, stole her sealskin sack, and—
"Oh, oh! the horrid things!" she ex-

claimed, excitedly.

The big man looked around inquiringly, and then, quite as a matter of course, he said:

course, he said:
"Have you finished this page, madam? If so, let us turn to the stock reports and the society news."

The Most Primitive Marsupial. In the Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science Mr. Hill, of Sydney, wives an account of his important remearches into the embryology of marauptals. He has discovered the existence of a distinct placenta in the Bandiand infers that the retention of such a structure indicates a primitive condition. Other organs of the Bandienots are in a condition which may be described as persistently embryonic, and thus much more primitive than in may other known marsupial. Thus all the evidence points to the view that the marsupials originally developed a plamenta, which has been aborted in the

Queer Tit-Bits.

The emperor of China is reported to be especially fond of two dishes—taimri and mashtui. The first is a consection of rose-cabbage worms fried in paste, the second is small roast dogs, a dish said by a correpsondent of the Cleveland Plain Dealer to resemble sucking pig, with orange sauce.

more specialized forms.

SHIP DID NOT BURN.

Warship Sunk as a Test by the British Navy.

Battleship Majestic Destroys the Belle Isle After Cannonsding Lasting Only Nine Minutes—Purpose of the Experiment.

An interesting admiralty experiment was carried out the other day off Selses-Bill, near Portsmouth, England, with the view of setting various neval gunnery questions. An old turret ship, the Belle Isle, was selected for the purpose. It was built in 1878 at a cost of about \$1,200,000, has 12 inches of armor on its sides, nine inches over its bulkheads, nine inches over its gun positions, and from 16 to 9 inches of deck plating. The Belle Isle was moored completely equipped with torpedo and splinter nets, etc., as it would be in action, and the British first-class bat-

The Belle Isie was moored completely equipped with torpedo and splinter nets, etc., as it would be in action; and the British first-class battleship Majestic, carrying four 19-inch guns, 12 6-inch quick-firers, 14 19-pounders, 12 8-pounders, and 8 smaller rapid-fire guns, steaming past the Belle Isle at seven knots and at a distance just under a mile, treated the Belle Isle as an enemy and opened fire with all guns.

The firing lasted rine minutes. The supports' examination showed that the shots of the Majestic had riddled the Belle Isle. It was a complete wreck inside, the shells having pierced its lightly armored and unprotected portions. But they did not pierce the thick armor with which the warship had been specially fitted for the ex-

periment.

In a statement made in the house of commons later the first lord of the admiralty, George J. Goschen, said that to the extreme surprise of the naval men the Belle Isle did not take fire, although she was reported to have been in fiames six minutes after the diving began

the firing began.

He explained that the spectators, being at a distance from the warship, were misled by volumes of steam and lyddite smoke. Mr. Goschen added that there was a slight smoldering in one cabin of the Belle Isla, but that otherwise the woodwork, although shattered in every direction, was not consumed by fire to any de-

The experiment was instituted specially to see whether the woodwork of the Belle Isle would burn as the woodwork of the Spanish ships destroyed by the Americans had burned.

BUYS A MANSION.

Champion Jim Jeffrice, the Pagillet, Becomes Owner of the Famous McKane Residence.

The famous McKane residence at Sheepshead Bay is to pass into the possession of James J. Jeffries, the pugilist. For some time it has been rumored that the champion was contemplating a residence at Sheepshead. The other day the family of John Y. McKane left their home, it was said, permanently. Though the price to be paid is not known, \$25,000 is an approximate value.

The champion will, it is said, utilize the house at present as a summer residence and will entertain his parents and some other relatives there. The house was built by McKane 2d years ago for his own use. It is one of the most pretentious in Sheepshead. It stands on a plot 150 feet by 200 and is surrounded by trees.

200 and is surrounded by trees.

The house itself contains 22 rooms.

It is fitted with every modern improvement. Jeffries will take possession at once.

WAS TENACIOUS OF LIFE.

Opolone and Eight Months' Starvas tion Pailed to Kill an Illinois Porker.

J. A. Graybeal, of Rosemond township, Ill., tells an interesting hog story. Some eight months ago a cyclone occurred on his farm which, among other damage done, blew over a straw stack, and at the same time two hogs mysteriously disappeared. He searched in vain for his porkers and finally concluded that the furious winds had carried them away. A few days ago he was moving the straw stack, and to his astonishment found underneath it his two missing hogs, one alive and the other dead. The live hog was said to have been in a frightful condition when released from its eight months' imprisonment, but was able to walk and is now doing well.

JAPANESE-GERMAN ELOPERS.

Lovers Flee from Germany, Marry in New York and Are Now on Way to Japan.

Many queer marriages have taken place in the city hall, and it is hard to provide a case of "novel impression" for the venerable building, but there was a new combination at New Yory the other day. Dr. Dema Yoku Yamashita, a Japanese physician, was the bridegroom, and Miss Blanca Schmidt, a pretty German girl, was the bride. They eloped from Rasotook, Meaklenburg, Germany, the girl's parents opposing the union. They arrived in New York on the Saale, and Alderman Issac Marks tied the knot before they had been here half a day. They started at once for Japan.

Wees of the Sultan.

Three men have been arrested in Constantinople for possessing plans of the sultan's apartments. The old man probably thought they were collectors, says the Chicago Times-Herald, who intended to swoop down on him when he wasn't looking.

TRADES WIFE FOR A HORSE.

A Houseboat Man at Columbus, 0.,
Has Agreement Ready When
Deal Is Accepted.

A peculiar case of wife trading has just developed in Columbus, O. It has been the life ambition of John Jones, who lives in a shanty boat along the Scioto river near Columbus, to own a horse and wagon. It was Mrs. Jones' desire to live in a more pretentious home, consequently both were dissatisfied.

Jones met a friend, William Stephens, who owned a horse and wagon, which he used in gathering old iron and rags. Jones offered to trade his wife and boat for Stephens' horse and wagon, and the proposition was accepted. Jones was prepared with an agreement, signed by himself and wife, and leaving the space for the name of the prospective purchaser of the outfit blank. Stephens filled in the agreement, turned over his horse and wagon and the deal was made.

Then Jones wanted to go home, not only to bid his wife good-by, but also to recover some clothes he had left in the boat. Stephens vetoed the proposition and warned Jones not to "come a-foolin" around my woman no more." On the promise that his clothes would be restored to him Jones agreed to go without a final farewell.

Mrs. Jones is an uncommonly good-

looking woman, and, according to Stephens, the former rag peddler, objected to Jones because he "wouldn't wash often enough." "Me, I'm pretty clean," said Stephens, proudly. "I have \$50 saved up, and I'm goin' to buy my woman the best dresses in this here city. I'll dress her up like a queen."

Jones left at once with his horse and wagon to seek pastures new, and Ste-

phens took possession of the outfit. WEDDED BY MAYOR JONES.

Chicagoan a Party to a Unique Marriage Ceremony at Toledo.

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, O., the other day performed a unique marriage ceremony for Franklin H. Wentworth, of Chicago, and Marion Jean Craig, a noted art lecturer of St. Paul. Mr. Wentworth was formerly president of the Single Tax club of the "windy city." Miss Craig is an art lecturer and a believer in the various social reforms advocated by Mr. Wentworth. The two are therefore admirers of the "golden-rule" mayor of Toledo.

The ceremony opened with a Scripture reading, the portion chosen being the story of the creation of Genesis. Then there were passages from Edward Carpenter's book, "Love's Coming of Age." After that the mayor talked. He spoke of the marriage relation from the standpoint of Jesus and the Saviour's words: "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." Mayor Jones said: "I believe in such a union ci two souls. The capacity of each is vastly multiplied. Men are not men nor women women alone. You two God hath already joined together. Therefore, asking no questions of you, exacting no pledge save such as have already passed between your own souls, I formally pronounce you husband and wife."

MAY LOSE MRS. GARDNER.

Boston Society Leader Threatens Expatriation Unless Law Rejents.

Mrs. "Jack" Gardner has, it appears, a magnificent gift in store for Boston if only the onerous tariff duty can be avoided. When she opened her mansion on Beacon street last week the thousands who viewed the treasures of art contained therein were amazed at their quantity and quality. Mrs. Gardner now says:

"My collection—I mean the one I have in Europe—is said there to be one of the finest private collections in the world, and composing it are pictures which any museum would pay vast sums to possess. What I have here is a bagatelle compared to it. It I am not allowed to build my museum in the Back Bay Fenway as I want to build it and if I am not to be allowed to bring my pictures into this country without paying in duty half the price I originally gave for them I shall go to Europe to live."

TOOTH IN WOMAN'S HEEL.

A Surgical Operation Discloses the Incisor Swallowed Thirty Years Ago.

A surgical operation with remarkable results was performed by Dr. Joseph O. Genereux, of Webster, Mass., upon Mrs. David Sweet, of that town,

the other day.

When a child 30 years ago Mrs. Sweet swallowed a tooth, but no trouble ever came from it. The other day, while standing upon a chair to remove dishes from a high shelf, she felt an intense pain in one foot. Various remedies were applied without relief, and Dr. Genereux cut into her foot, and behind the heel bone, attached to the tendon that runs from the heel, he found a large incisor tooth that was tearing the flesh. In 30 years the tooth had worked its way through her body.

The Way of the Transgressor.

The cashier of the Vermont bank who appropriated to himself \$145,000 of the bank funds will probably be annoyed by the courts for a few years, says the Chicago Record, before he is allowed to settle down to enjoy the results of his thrift.

A Discriminating Microbe.
Scientists havev discovered, says the Peoria Herald-Transcript, that the Chicago microbe cannot live in the Mississippi river, owing to the mud.

NATURE OF IMPORTS.

Fully One-Half of the Goods Are Manufacturers' Materials.

Treasury Department Statistics Show
That This Country Consumes Less
and Less of Foreign Manufactured Articles.

The manufacturers of the United States are the most active among our importers at the present time. In the month of February, the details of whose commerce have just been presented by the treasury bureau of statistics, manufacturers' materials amounted to almost one-half of the total importations, if we include under this term the importations classified by the bureau of statistics as "articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in the manufactures and mechanical arta." The total importations in the month of February were \$68,774,150. Of this amount, \$25,936,601, or 37.71 per cent., was classified by the bureau of statistics as "articles in a crude condition which enter info the various processes of domestic industry," which of course entitles all of these to be classified as "manufacturers' materials." Following this comes another group of \$6,732,437, which the bureau classifies as "articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in the manufactures and mechanic arts," which it seems to be proper also to classify as "manufacturers' materials." This gives a total, therefore, of manufacturers' materials amounting to \$32,669,-038, or 47% of the total importations. Thus it may properly be said that practically one-half of the foreign productions coming into the United States at the present time are for use in the factories of the United States. To this may be added another statement that another quarter, practically, of the importations coming into the United States are articles of food, most of which cannot be produced in the United States in sufficient quantities for the use of its population, the February importations of "articles of food and live animals" having amounted to \$16,254,-153, or 23.63 per cent. of the imports for that month.

Taking the eight months ending with February, it is found that articles of food formed 25.15 per cent. of the total imports; manufacturers' materials, including the two classes above named—articles in a crude condition and articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in the mechanic arts—amounted to 45.62 per cent.

Thus, while importations have materially increased, it may be said of them that practically one-half are materials for use in the factory, one-fourth for food and the other quarter manufactures and luxuries.

A LIVING BOMB.

Cart Horse Eats Sticks of Dynamité and Becomes an Object of Care and Enraest Solicitude.

If you happen to meet a disreputable looking old cart horse in New Rochelle, N. Y., working with the men building the new telephone line, turn out, avoid it, and you shall escape alive. The horse is loaded with dynamite. It has been so for four days. The men who labor with the animal in the telephone construction service have only now summoned up nerve enough to tell about the incident.

The horse is called Ormonde, because it never lost a race in its life. The animal is ugly, ill-tempered, and as full of gables as Queen Anne villas. It ate luncheon the other day out of a nose bag in which a knowing young man had secreted two small sticks of dynamite for safe keeping. No one thought of the cartridges until after the last oat was consumed. Then it was found that Ormonde had consumed them.

Ormonde's life since that moment has been one sweet song. The driver who used to wear out cart rungs and hot oaths on Ormonde's ribs never speaks to Ormonde now without saying "sir."

The beast is not allowed to move faster than a walk. It is said they are arranging a pneumatic blanket.

WARFARE ON SALOONS.

Aurora Citisens May Subscribe the Amount Paid in License and Banish Them.

The temperance people of Aurora, Ill., have framed a plan which they think will rid the city of the saloons. Hereafter it has been impossible to get a majority vote in favor of no license, partly because of the large sum, from \$35,000 to \$40,000, which the saloons pay into the city treasury each year.

The new scheme, which has received the indorsement of the local Association of Evangelical Ministers, is to raise a fund equal to the amount of saloon license for one year, with which to reimburse the city for the loss of the license if the saloons should be abolished. With this understanding, the question will be submitted to popular vote at the annual city election in 1901. This will give a year in which to raise the money and to work up public sentiment.

Aurora at present has 87 saloons, confined to the business district, and paying a license tax of \$1,000 each.

Safe from the Trusts.

The Kansas penitentiary has declared a dividend, but, says the Pratt (Kan.) Republican, there isn't any probability that the trusts will bother the institution.

By banishing eigarettes the Indianapolis News declares that Chief Moore, of the weather bureau, has taken a long step toward purifying the atmosphere.

OBTAINS VALUABLE DATA.

Professor Starr's Discovery of Carlons Indian Tribes in Old Mexico.

Prof. Frederick Starr, the famous Mexican explorer and anthropologist of the University of Chicago, who has recently been in the southern extremes of Mexico, returned the other day to re-

sume his university work. His trip for the past three months included tours through Oaxaca, Tlaxcala, Puebla, Hidalgo and the regions near Yucatan. Several tribes of the Indians in that section had never before been visited by any exploring expeditions, and the Tepehuaz tribe, which the professor found in the extreme south of Mexico, was little known of until he reached that section. He was entertained in the homes of the chiefs and members of the tribes and spent considerable time in the study of their language, which he will use in connection with his researches in that line. He also made measurements of the people and took photographs of them.

Prof. Starr also visited the Chinectecos, Tcoches, Mazatechoes, Tepehuaz
and the Totonocos. Of these tribes he
also took anthropological data, and
found these tribes in possession of some
remarkable books in their own language, which he says are the most remarkable books ever discovered.

markable books ever discovered.

The exploration just ended concludes the work of two years in Mexico, and in that time Prof. Starr has visited 17 tribes of lower Mexico. His next trip will be through Yucatan, which he says affords some very valuable information and remarkable specimens for the uses of anthropology.

DISCOVER AMERICAN GODDESS.

London Artists Find in Miss Vanderbilt-Wackerman the Perfect Model of Lovely Woman.

"God's masterpiece." Such is the verdict of one of the great artists of the world concerning Miss Vanderbilt-Wackerman, of New York.

This proclamation has been made by a man whose reputation as an artist gives him the right to speak with authority. He is Sir Edward Poynter, president of the Royal academy of London.

"Her countrymen," says Ellis Roberts, chief among England's painters of society women, "should have made of her a goddess—America's goddess to decorate their public squares. Instead ahe looms upon us unknown like some ordinary woman. How did she pass out of their harbor unseen?"

The painters and sculptors of England are establishing her fame ac securely that no fife or drum need aumounce her return. The name of Miss Vanderbilt-Wackerman, the daughter of J. V. Wackerman, of New York will go down to future generations at the model of the "Pallas Athene" of Ellis Roberts, as the original of Sir Edward Poynter's "Portrait of a Lady," as the "Madonna" of Pomeroy's graceful statue in marble that commanded the admiration at the Royal academy last season.

The handsome young woman is not yet 21, and until two years ago she had spent all her life in New York.

AFTER SIXTEEN YEARS.

Bemarkable Restoration of Sight of Emanuel Mandel After Severe Illness and Pains in Head.

A case of sight returning after 16 years of total blindness is reported by Emanuel Mandel, father of Philip Mandel, of Trenton, N. J. The elder Mandel lives in Newark, but he spent last summer at Trenton visiting his son. At that time he was totally blind and had to be led from place to place.

Some time after returning to his home in Newark Mr. Mandel was taken sick, and his illness continued until a few weeks ago, when he began to experience violent pains in his head. One day, he says, he was startled by being able to see his hand distinctly. Astounded at the gleam of daylight after 16 years of gloom. Mr. Mandel says he looked up and saw the well-remembered face of his wife.

wife.

From that time, Mr. Mandel declares, his sight improved until now he can see as well as in his youth.

When interviewed regarding his case, Philip Mandel said that his father had not taken any treatment in years for his eyes. He had lost the sight of one eye in the civil war, and the other had been lost through illness. He could not account for the restoration of his father's sight, nor could any of the physicians who examined him. The elder Mandel is 60 years old.

DIAMONDS IN PAPER BALE.

A Workman at an Indiana Mill Finds
Wealth Among the
Refuse.

Doe Bolner, a machine tender at the Hartford City (Ind.) paper mill, found in a bale of old papers which had been shipped from England a small tin box which contained 31 large, brilliant stones, believed to be genuine diamonds. The box was wrapped in parchment, on the inside of which appeared the address: "London Office Paper Trade Journal, 440 Cannon Street, London, England." The stones are of various sizes and believed to be worth a fabulous sum. Bolner is greatly elated over his find.

German Slave Trade.

The German government is making vigorous efforts to suppress the slave trade in the German-African colony, and for this purpose the police force there has been considerably augmented.

THE SHELDON IDEA.

Dr. Parkhurst Makes Friendly Criticism of Topeka Divine's Hobby.

Objects to the Expression "Doing as Jesus Would Do"—Makes a Sharp Thrust at the Secular

In his sermon last Sunday night at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church, New York, Dr. Parkhurst referred to the experiment of Rev. Mr. Sheldon as editor of the Topeka Daily, Capital. He said:

"One reason why men suppose that the gospel cannot be closely applied in common life is their failure to understand exactly what its precepts intend—the point Christ aimed at in the enunciation of those statutes, at least some of those statutes.

"Secular papers as a rule have been nervously, and in some instances feverishly, interested in that unique enterprise, and their restlessness has at times betrayed them into modes of Scripture exposition that were probably the best they were capable of, but that disclosed novel views of the gospel idea, and that went a great way toward demonstrating the fact that even if Mr. Sheldon was not competent to conduct a daily secular paper in the way Jesus would, it was a great pity that somebody could not be found pretty soon that could.

"The feature in the case that commends itself to the church and the world is the underlying principle involved, not the special application of it that happened at Topeka. The supreme question that you and I are concerned with is the matter of treating Christ's precepts as practical statutes to be adopted into the work-a-day life—adopted there, put in control there, not in journalism merely; that is only one thing, and we are not many of us journalists, but in everything.

"Sheldon had a good deal to say about doing things as Jesus would do them. There is a suggestion about that phrase although in his mouth it was not cant, but it was infelicitous; it gave opportunity to the ungodly to revile.

"Plowing as Jesus would plow,"
Sanitary plumbing that would please
Jesus.' touches in an unpleasant
way the spot where we keep our sense
of the holy. Why not have said exercising in everything we do—editing and
plowing or whatever else—the same
spirit which Jesus exercised in what He
did, and then everything would turn on
finding out as accurately and nicely as
possible just what the spirit was."

SILK HAT AND TAN SHOES.

Senator Hale, of Maine, the Fashion Plate of the Senate, Shocks His Colleagues.

Senator Hale, the fashion plate of the senate, gave his associates a distinct shock the other day, and only those who know how much attention the Maine leader pays to his attire will 2 appreciate the surprise of his colleagues. Mr. Hale is one of the best dressed men in the senate, and has never been known to depart from the rules in regard to correct attire. On-Saturday he oppeared in the senate arraved in a frock coat, silk hat and all the other little accessories which goto make up a properly dressed man, except as to his footgear. He wore a pair of shoes of the latest pattern, but instead of being black they were of a dark brown color. His colleagues could hardly believe their eyes, and it is a tribute to Senator Hale's rank as a man of the world that his associates -now say: "Tan shoes must be all right: with frock coats, or Hale wouldn't wear them."

PRELATE GETS WRONG VALISE

Archbishop Kain and a Tobacco Salesman Figure in an Amasing Comedy.

Archbishop Kain and a tobacco salesman unwittingly exchanged valises when leaving a train at the Union station at St. Louis the other morning. The salesman, George Wishart, was the first to discover his mistake. Upon arriving at home he desired to unpack some of his sample wares which he carried in his valise, and, much to his surprise, drew out a full set of vestments worn by archbishops of the Catholic church on state occasions.

church on state occasions.

When Wishart found the prelate's name on the valise he called on him, and it was discovered that the archishop had opened the drummer's case to find a choice assortment of fine sample cigars.

Bequests to English Colleges. Generosity toward educational institutions has not been nearly so characteristic of English millionaires as of Americans, so that when large bequests are made in England they attract much more attention than simflar bequests do in this country. The last one of importance in England was that of the late Prof. Hughes, past president of the Institute of Civil Engineers. He left \$2,000,000, which will be divided among Middlesex, London, Queen's college and the Charing Cross hospitals for educational purposes, and \$10,000 in scholarships to English and French electrical institutes and \$20,000 each to the Royal society and the French society, the income to be used in original discoveries in physical science.

The great demand for coal in Europe, says the Pittsburgh Times, suggests that we had better build barges that will float across the pond.

How Want Helps.
The Baltimore Herald calls attention to the fact that Europe's coal famine is a feast for American mine

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