The Mattrealment of Various Words in the English Language in Cotte Commes.

A correspondent points out that our pronunciation (which is too often "prenounciation") has its faults. It is only doo true, and "Giberalter" is a rock on which many split. "Heighth" is a common mistake, and a few months ago thousands of people were convinced that we were in "Febuary." Not one in a hundred calls an isthmus anything but an "ismus." And "Acrated"! The maltreatment of that word demands a perparate hospital. "Areated" is the common injury. But there have been heard such compound fractures as "narented" and "seriorated." After diant "diptheria," which merely loses on "h," is a mild case says the London Chronicle.

Foreigners, however, may be exemsed, since their mistakes are usually due to a superfluity of conscience. One may sympathise with a Frenchman who puts faith in any rule as to the pronunciation of "ough". The plural of "potate" may have no terrors for him, but set him to pronounce this santence, invented by Punch: "A wough-coated, dough-faced ploughman strode, coughing and biccoughing thoughtfully through the streets of Searborough." The foreigner who could take that fence would deserve Summediate nationalization as he mlighted.

In regard to the popular pronuncia-"alerk," a carrespondent reminds us that the late Prof. Freeman discussed the question some 20 years ago in the mineteenth century. Prof. Freeman's ulow was, that it did not matter whether we say "Barkshire" or "Burkwhire," since both are equally wrong. Me supposed that the original and proper sound of the first syllable was to same as that heard in "berry" or "Berwick," when they are not promounced, as they are in many provincial districts, "burry" and "Burrick." If you finke a Scotsman unawares he will inwariably revert to the original and Fproper "Bairkshire" and "clairk."

THE VALUE OF SLEEP.

Ability to Rest Was a Source of Power to Both Gederal Graat and Kapoleon.

One great secret of Napoleon's powwas his ability to sleep. If he had hut an hour for sleep, he slept an hour, even though the fate of an army or of am empire hung in the balance while he slept, says a writer in the Commercial West. Gen. Grant was another great example of this ability to my aside work at quitting time. Even. the Wilderness campaign, when the speeponsibility of the movements of the nation's armies, stretched out in Mattle line a thousand miles long, lay wm his shoulders; when his good-night commands involved all-night marching and fighting of his Army of the Potomac, and his waking orders might mean victory or defeat, the killing or e saving of a thousand men-under at all he lay down and dropped to sound sieep as quickly as you or I when we mend ourselves sleepy over an old story Book. Grant had what a great writer has called a "frictionless mind." He maved for the wear of work what oththrew away on the tear of worry. Here is a sample of the other ex-

seremo. Said a Minneapolie lawyer to we the other day: "When I began the practice of law I always lost two nights before I had a case in court, tossing about and combating every thinkable estandpoint of my opponent. And I Bost as much sleep afterward upbraidsing myself for not having thought of meertain points at certain pat occasions in the progress of the case." of what value were these night thoughts to the young attorney? About as much value as night sweats to a consumptive! I venture to say Abat all the business planning a man Moes in life lying on his back at night ien't worth an hour's good thinking on his feet on one June morning. As compared with the sleep it displaces, much night thinking isn't worth 40 winks after dinner. Burning the canalle at both ends sometimes makes a -Ane bonfire. But it always makes a

bad grease spot of a good candle. A Dramatic Oath-Taking.

At a memorable gathering, attended by Henry III, the prelates and barons of England, each bearing a lighted taper, encircled the king while the curve of Heaven was invoked by the archbishop of Canterbury on those who in future should in any respect wolate the two charters (the Magna-Charta and the Charta de Foresta). Bands were lifted in air and brows ? hared, and "the tapers were then extinguished, and thrown, stinking and smoking, on the ground, and the dire malediction uttered that souls of every one who infringed the charters 'might thus be extinguished and stink and smoke in helt." Weirdly impressive in its rude ferror, the episode was made additionally striking by the action of the king, who closed the ceremony by declaiming these words: "So may God help me, I will inviolably observe all these Things as I am a man and a Christian. a knight and a crowned and anointed hing." -- London Parliament Past and

Not a Bad Idea.

Mrs. Graball Our cook is going to get married. What'll we give her for medding present?

Graball-I think a nice recommendmtion, suitably framed, would be as wleasing to her husband as anything I know.-Brooklyn Life.

The Wrong Day.

Master-What are you crying for? Tiffice Boy-My grandmother's dead, and she's going to be buried on a moliday.- Judge.

SCENES IN JERUSALEM.

There Are Many Rodern Bulldings in l'alcotinc's Auctent City-Rollerable Features.

There is a handsome railway station in Jerusalem, built of a fine quality of pinkish stone, which is quarried in the vicinity and generally used for building purposes. Just before the train enters the town it passes through a group of attractive-looking houses built of the same material, with roofs of red tile and surrounded by orange and olive trees and luxuriant gardens, writes William E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record-Heraid.

You know at once that either Europeans or Americane abide there, because no Turk, Arab or Jew, in this part of the country at least, ever kept such a neat place or thought of surrounding himself with such beautiful specimens of the vegetable leingdom. It is another of the colonies of Germans, founded by the Temple society, who have come here, as they went to Jaffa, Haifa and elsewhers, to promote the kingdom of God on earth and show their neighbors how to live in cleanliness, comfort and contentment; how to spend their time in useful occupations and how to deal honorably. with their fellow men-lessons which the population of the orient find it very difficult to learn. The Temple society does no evangelical work, although it is founded upon religious principles. It is organized to promote the material welfare of the people of palestine, and, although there is not much improvement to be noticed yet, they have probably made as many converts as the other missionary societies, certainly more than the missions to the Jews.

The missionary question must be treated more delicately in Palestine than elsewhere, because converte are so few. Since I entered the country at Smyrns, more than a month ago, I have heard of not a single Moslem convert to Christianity, and of only two Jewish converts, and I have asked pointed questions of all the Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox Greek missionaries I have met. The Protestants and Catholics both claim converts from the Orthodox Greeks, and from other less numerous sects that exist here. I have not yet heard of a Greek missionary who has converted a Protestant or a Catholic, and yet all of them are doing an immease amount of preaching to each other and good work in their hospitals, schools and other charitable institutions. Their influence is also admirable in many places toward the improvement of morals, and the advancement of civilization.

We do not know what the country was before the missionaries came here. but there has been a decided change for the better since. A mission for the promotion of street cleaning and house cleaning, for the conversion of the people to the use of soap, towels, bathtubs and fine-tooth combs would be very useful, and perhaps might accomplish a great deal if they would begin with the governor and work down, for the governor's palace is one of the filthiest places in all Jerusalem, and ines are repulsive enough to nauseate a man with copper in-

The Jewish quarter is almost impossible for persons with delicate stomachs, who are accustomed to pure air, to visit. It fairly reeks with stenches that are new and strange. The courts within the houses, the pavements of the streets and the living apartments as far as we have had the courage to see them, are unfit for human habitation. One of the most prominent Jewish inhabitants, a scholar and a philanthropist, explained that the filthy condition was due to the lack of water; that the water facilities in Jerusalem were very limited, and that all the supply for the families had to be brought a long distance in jars upon the heads of women and children.

Petrified Forest in Tripoli. The great desert in the forbidden hinterland of Tripoli, northern Africa. which has not been visited by Europeans for fifty years, has now been explored by Mr. Edward Dodson, a young Englishman, who went out last March. The members of the expedition experienced much difficulty with the authorities. At one place they were put under arrest and on two occasions threatened by the Arabs, who prepared to ambush them. One of the most notable things on the journey to Murzuk was the great petrified forest. For ten days they traveled across an area of petrified trees varying in circumference from seven feet to a few inches. Every branch of thin forest was of course, lying prone, and this, together with the presence of marine shells, showed that this part of the great Sahara had at one time

been submerged. One night they were surrounded by thunder storms. No less than five distinct storms were in progress all around, and the guns and spears of the party became surrounded with a halo of phosphorescent light, which greatly alarmed the superstitious attendants, who regarded this as a fourth judgement upon them for traveling with "unbelievers."-London

Vienna an Barly Closing Town. In Vienna every man's home is_his dungeon from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. Vienna is a city of flats, and at 10 p. m. the common entrance door of each block is closed and bolted. Thereafter persons passing in or out must pay a fine of four cents to the concierge until midnight and eight cents from that hour to six a. m. To go out to post a letters cost four cents, and the same amount to return. To prolong a visit to a friend after ten p. m. means four cents to get out of his house and four cents more to enteryour own. A matural result of this irritating tax is that of all our capital cities Vicana is earlie est to bed .- N. Y. Sun.

RECLAIMING OUR DESERTS.

Barren and Desolate Spois in the Southwest Giving Indications et Life.

The desert still maintains its factnesses in the west. There are some apots better entitled to the name than, others, but each year these fastnesses are shrinking before the advance of human enterprise, as the water might rise over the land, leaving the high and difficult places to the last, says Contury. So these islands are scattered through several states and territories, mostly in Arizona, New Mexico, California, Neuada, Utah and Oregon, in the great ralley lying between the main ridge of the Rocky mountains, on the east, auff the Cascades, Sierrs Nevada, and the Coast range, on the west. Chief among them are the Mohave desert, in southwestern California, a territory as large as Switzerland; the Colorado and Glia deserts of southwestern Arisona and southern Callformin; the marvelous Painted desert, of northeastern Arisons, and the Great Salt Lake desert, of Utah. Opening northward from the Mohave desert lies Death valley, perhaps the most desolate and forbidding spot in Americe, though comparatively small in extent. Yet there are few places even in these desert strongholds that are wholly without life of one aort or another, and a large proportion of them could be reclaimed, if water were available. Even as it is, not one can bar human activity; railroads have been built directly across three of the worst of them; mines are being opened, and oil-wells driven; land is being reclaimed by irrigation; and even in the fastness of Death valley there are many mining camps, and an extensive borax industry. In all the west, look as you will, you will find no desert more pitifully forlorn, more deserted, more irreclaimable, and more worthless than the man-made deserts of northern Wisconsin and Michigan, where fire has followed the heedless lumberman and spread a black and littered waste thousands of square miles in extent, where once grew a splendid green forest of pine. One is beautiful with the perfected grandeur into which nature molds even the most unpromising material; the other is hideous, grotesque, pitiful, a reminder of the reckless wastefulness of man.

COLLAR BONE TOO LONG.

That Is the Reason Why Girls Can't Spin Tope as Well as Boys.

Did you ever see a girl spin a top? Did you ever see her carefully and closely wind a string around the cone, and then, with a quick throw and jerk, give it the necessary rotary motion to send it whirling right side up? You never did, and probably you never will, because the ready possibility of doing such a thing does not lie in a woman's anatomy, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

A girl can twirl a rope and jump one enough times to weary her watching brother, but a top in her hands is cless thing, and the brother only laughs at her efforts to spin it, if she makes them, as he laughs at all her efforts in the direction of throwing.

Observe the children playing in the streets at top-spinning seasons. You may watch all day and not see one girl with a top in her hand, while you will see hundreds with skipping ropes. If you see any playing with balls they will be simply bouncing them on the pavement, using a very short, scramped motion of the arm in doing so.

The simple fact is that a girl cannot throw, in the true sense of the term, because of the peculiar construction of her shoulder. When a boy throws a ball he bends his elbow. reaches back with his forearm and uses every joint from shoulder to wrist. His arm is relaxed. A girl throws with a rigid arm, because her collar bone is larger and sits lower than a boy's. This prevents the dree motion of the arm required for strength and accuracy in throwing; hence she cannot spin a top properly.

Prof. Oscar Browning, of Cambridge, tells this anecdote of the prince consort at Eton school, in which he took great interest: "The prince used to bathe frequently at the masters' bathing-place, and he found there, on one occasion, two of the staff whom he knew to be accomplished divers. Having a passion for statistics, which he had derived from Prof. Quetelet at Brussels, he asked how long they could remain under water, and desired to witness a specimen of their ability. In the midle of the stream was a small island, covered by a willow tree. One of the bathers, afterward a most distinguished bishop, jumped in and swam under water to this island, coming up under the branches of the tree. After

A Phenomenal Dive.

was a longer dive than he had ever heard or read of .-- Century. The Important Thing. "He told me it would probably be a bitter fight," said the man who had

resting a few minutes, he entered the

water again, and arrived panting at

the steps... The prince was gazing at

his watch, and acknowledged that this

just been to see a lawyer. "But he convinced himself of the justice of your cause," suggested his

"Well, no; not right away." replied the prospective litigant. "He first convinced himself that I had money enough to make a fight."-Chicago

Like Mont Peles.

Every husband is a sort of Mont Pelee, and though he shows symptoms of growing dangerous, his family refuses to take warning.-Atchison EPIDEMICS OF INSANITY.

Madness Follows in the Wake of Scourges as a Result of Four of Impressionable Persons.

Since the days of the great plague of London, when hundreds of men and women were driven insane by fear of the terrible visitation, there has rerely been, either in this or other countries, a widespread epidemic that has not been the means of developing madness in some impressionable persons. In this connection it may be mentioned that the present outbreak of smallpex in the metropolis is responsible for several lunacy cases now under treatment at public asylums, the patients having pondered on the possibilities of their catching the disease until their minds became weakened by the constant iteration of the same thought, and madness was the result, says London Tit-Bits.

During the typhoid epidemic in the town of Maidatone some three years since; a young mechanic foolishly enough, became possessed by the notion that he was doomed to be stricken down. His wife, with much good sense, endeavored to wean him from his morbid fancy, but her efforts were doomed to failure. Gradually he neglected his work at the factory where he was employed, refused to take nourishment and lay awake all night in a fever of terror, avowing that he was a condemned man and that the disease already had him in its grip. Eventually his condition developed into scute molancholia and he was placed in an naylum, where he soon recovered, the temporary insanity being attributed by the doctors to the stress and anxiety produced through the typhoid apidemic.

More painful still were the details connected with the case of a Parisian typesetter, who was driven mad by the cholera epidemic which prevailed in that city less than a score of years ago. This man attended various lectures delivered by physicians on the subject of the outbreak, and, moreover, perused with avidity every available acrap of literature concerning it. In fact, he spoke and thought of naught else, and presently he conceived the idea that not only himself but his wife and children were destined to die of the horrible disease. He accordingly resolved to kill his family before the cholera could attack them, and this shocking determination was duly earried out. On being arrested and tried for murder he was acquitted on the ground of insanity and sent to a lumitic asylum, where he died after a sojourn of sev-

eral months. Strangely enough, until the advent of the epidemic this unfortunate individual had been one of the sanest of men and had won the affection and respect of his fellow employes by his genial manner and pleasing conversation. Moreover, he was the most deroted of husbands and fathers, and but for the coming of the pestilence he would in all probability have retained complete possession of his senses until the end of his days.

Brain specialists are never weary of informing us that the fear of any specific danger or disease is far more likely to breed insanity than the actual presence of the same, and to this fact must be attributed the insanity which is the inevitable concomitant of all forms of epidemic. When Spain was ravaged early in the last century by a very virulent plague of smallpox the increase of lunacy in the infected towns was so marked as to be positizely appailing, and so crowded were the anylums that various patients had to be refused admission. The most extraordinary part of the business lay in the fact that persons actually stricken by the disease retained their senses, whereas those who merely went in fear of it became, in many cases, partially or wholly insane.

During the last cholers outbreak in England (which outbreak, let us hope, may never be repeated) many persons of both sexes were terrified into various forms of monomania by its morbid and powerful influence.

One young woman residing in a suburb of London wandered through the streets with disordered garments, shouting wildly that she was suffering from the epidemic, though, as a matter of fact, she was in a perfect state of health. Another unfortunate girl attempted to destroy herself in a fit of delirium brought about by the same dread of infection, and was eventually placed under restraint, raving incoherently.

A city merchant, who for years had followed a humdrum round of existence, and whose brain appeared sound on all subject, was also driven mad by anxiety lest he should be attacked by the fell sickness, and lingered in a private sanatorium for nearly two years in consequence. His insanityAook the peculiar form of a belief that every inhabitant of the world was fated to die by cholera.

The Inevitable Result. "John, you were at your club last night?" 'Yes."

"By the way, this Martinique eruption has been going on for a week or so, hean't it?" "Certainly, my dear. What's the

"Nothing, except you came home last night weeping great gobs of fermented grief and declaring that Vesuvius had hurled \$0,000,000 of our loved ones into eternity without a moment's warning. Of course it's all right if you want to mourn the dear departed, and switch Vesuvius over into the West Indies, and of -"

But the door slammed viciously and he had went hence. - Baltimore News, Bowery Amenities.

Jim (giving her a box of candy)-Sweets to de sweet. Kate-Tanks to de tank .-- N. Y., Times.

HORSES KILL TIGER.

Perseins Sensi Is Worsted While Trying to Make Moal Off the Equines.

A two-year-old Indian tiger was killed in a fight with horses on a circus train while en route from Goshen to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., sarly the other

The tiger, which had been recently imported, escaped from its wagon den while the train was in motion. It crawled over the tops of four wagons and entered a car containing 30 draft horses. A flerce battle ensued, the panic-atricken horses plunging and kicking at the savage intruder.

When the train reached here the tiger was found dead and mangled under the honfs of one of the horses. Most of the horses were badly scratched and bitten.

It is the first case on record, the showmen say, of a horse killing a tiger. The striped beast was confined in a cage that was on a flat car in the train when it started on a short run to this city at an early hour. Next to the ear carrying the tiger cage was a stock car, in which were 30 of the best horses in the show.

In some manner unexplained the tiger got out of its eage after the train was under way. Circus hands were asleep under the cage, but were not awakened.

The beast had paid no attention to them, and appearances indicate that he made his way along the car and forced himself into the opening at the and of the car containing the horses.

The animals were packed in, and from the deep gashes on their backs it would appear that the tiger climbed over them until he reached the middle of the ear, when he attempted to make a meal of Toby. The ensuing struggle was terrific. All of the woodwork in the interior of the car was smashed and the side walls and top were covered with blood.

The terrified horses, in their efforts to get away from the flerce beast that had attacked them in the darkness, crewded toward the end of the car, leaving a space through which the tiger dropped to the floor. Then it was that the intrepid Toby, by a well-directed kick, smashed in the skull of the tiger and jumped on him until his skin was rendered useless for decorstive purposes.

WESTERN CATTLE MARKETS.

Report of Internal Commerce Shows No Substantial Loss in Live Stock Receipts at Five Leading Points.

The latest report on internal commerce, from the treasury bureau of statistics, shows no substantial loss in receipts of live stock at five western markets for the first third of this year: For the first four months of 1902, 10,076,373 head were received at these centers, compared with 10,106,-495 head in 1901 and 9,735,324 head for the corresponding period of 1900. April receipts of cattle at these markets were considerably higher than those of April, 1960, but somewhat below those of April, 1901. Receipts of caires continued to exceed the arrivals of the two preceding years, but hogs and sheep both fell below the figures of 1900 and 1901. At Chicago the demand for live stock for city use and consumption for the month of April show a shrinkage of five per cent in all kinds of stock; but for the four months ending with April there was an increase of 11.69 per cent, over the requirements of 1901. April receipts at this point, however, fell off 3,232 car loads compared with those of April last year. For the four months ending with April receipts gained 3,019 car loads. This contraction in numbers during April is noticeable also at Kansas City and St. Louis in both receipts and shipments, while at Omaha and St. Joseph the first third of the year shows a gain in receipts and shipments.

WOULD WED ON THE "LOOP."

Indiana Swain Ready to Make the Perilons Trip Rather Than Fail to Get His Girl.

To be married while "looping the loop" at Chicago is the ambition of William Darrow, of Liberty, Ind. Mr. Darrow aspires to a loop wedding because he fears his intended will not consent to any other sort of nuptials. He has sent the following letter to the manager of the Chicago chutes and

Dear Sir: A young lady living near Liberty has told me she won't marry me unless I will go to Chicago with her and marry in one of your loops. Now, she laughed when she said this like it was a joke, but she thinks a whole lot of me and she will keep her word. I don't know what the loops is, but she has rode in it and she says I wouldn't dare to go in one. If you will fix it for me I'll pay you well and fool her. If I couldn't get her any other way I am willing to go in the loops. Inclosed is a stamp for an answer. Please let me hear from you right away. Yours truly,

WILLIAM DARROW. The answer was a consent. If the couple wish to marry on the loop the management is willing to arrange for the ceremony to take place at the exset moment the car arrives upside down at the top of the loop. If necessary a special bridal train of two cars will be provided.

Patriotiem in Public Schools. As long as the public school children are taught, as they are now, to remember Memorial day, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, there is little danger that the grown people of the country will forget it, or what it means.

Siberian Railroads.

An official report gives the estimated additional cost necessary to complete Siberian railroads at \$36,050,000.

WICTIMS OF VOLCAHOES.

Various Theories as to the Direct cause of Beath in Volcanie Eruptions.

An interesting question that arises in the medical mind, on reading the stories of the St. Pierre disaster, is as to the exact cause of death. The newspaper accounts suggest direct burning or overwhelming with the volcanic dust. This material is commonly called ashes, but it is not correctly described by that word; it is usually rocky matter finely divided by explosive action, says the Philadelphia Medical Journal.

A considerable proportion of the deaths might be due to suffocation by noxious gases. Among such would be carbon dioxide, commonly called carbonic acid and sulphurous acid. The former is not actively poisonous, and would not be the cause of death unless present in considerable proportions, 1 but the latter gas is highly irrespirable, and even a small proportion will render air so irritating that suffocation must ensue. We have but meager, reports from those who have been near enough to great volcanic eruptions to appreciate the actual conditions. One of the most famous eruptions in history, that of Mount Vesuvius, in A. D. 79, has been described by the younger Pliny from notes left by his uncle, who lost his life in an effort to reseue a friend. The narrator states that the death of the elder Pliny was due to fumes of sulphur. Even making allowance for the imperfect identification of chemical substances at that early period, we may eafely assume that by such an expression sulphurous acid was indicated, since this gas was undoubtedly familiar; indeed, it is mentioned in the Odyssey as a disinfectant. The Roman writer further adds that the body was untouched by

In some of the recent reports from Martinique apecific mention is made of the same suffocating influences. The steamship Roddam escaped through a shower of hot fragments and lost some of her crew by the inhalation of sul-

phurous gases. It may be well to note that when disasters by fire occur in closed spaces auffocation by carbon monoxide and amoke is likely to occur. In this way persons in the gallery of a theater may be killed without direct injury by fire or by falling timbers. able that instances of this kind have given rise to the notion of death by "awallowing fire," a widespread popular belief.

FIRST SEEDLESS ORANGES.

Facts Concerning the Introduction , of the Navel Variety to the United States.

Whether California or Florida produced the first navel or seedless orange in the United States is a controversy which has long been a source of animated contradiction between the east and the west. The matter became of sufficient interest to attract the attention of the department of agriculture, and the government expert, W. A. Taylor, was assigned to make at vestigation of the historical points involved.

In a paper entitled "The Bahia or Washington Navel Orange in the United States," Mr. Taylor reaches the following conclusions:

"The essential facts regarding the introduction of the navel orange to the United States from Brazil appear

"According to the late James Hogg. of New York, a wealthy Brazilian plnater, a Scotchman by birth, determined to manumit his slaves and remove with them to the United States. This hedid about 1838, settling on an island in middle or southern Florida. He then returned to Brazil and secured a collection of Brazilian plants for introduction, which he consigned to the late Thomas Hogg, who then conducted a nursery on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-third street, New York city. Among these plants were several native orange trees. The collection was held in the greenhouse in New York for nearly a year, until the plants had: recovered from the effects of the sea voyage, and was then forwarded to the owner in Florida. During the Seminole war the entire collection was destroyed by the United States troops, the owner being charged with giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The owner them removed to Hayti.

While it is not known positively that, these trees were of the same variety as those subsequently introduced by the department, it seems probable that this was the case. None of the trees survived long enough to come into fruit, however, and no trace of them ex-

The department has a statement signed by one Thomas D. James. written at Nassau, N. Y., in which the writer says that in 1870 he planted an orange grove near Palatka, Fla., shortly after which he budded a number of trees with Bahia or navel oranges, and that the buds were taken from bearing trees in the vicinity.

Something Unusual.

A little girl living in East Second street had her picture taken recently, and a friend of the family who was calling at the house asked her how h seemed to sit for the photograph.

"Oh, I didn't mind it." she said. "You know I had that thing on my face you always have when you get your picture taken."

"Thing on your face?" queried the wisitor. "What do you mean-a veil?" "No, it's a-" and she stopped '& think.

"Was it powder?" she was asked. "No-er-it's-I'll think in a minute-er-oh, yes! It was a smile."----Duluth News-Tribuna.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

idea?"

Se publicité offre dons au commerce des avantages arcentismals. Prix de l'abonnement, nour l'anné Baitler mediane 412.00 Bet tele remadas en Lemisiane et dans teus les Etats du Bu Witten bebdomadaire \$8.00.