MEMARGE FOR FRESH AIR.

Experiences of an American Family Who Were Traveling in Germany,

Many have been the dol-ful stories of travelers returned from Europe the extortionate charges imposed upon long suffering Americans in the lands seroes the Atlantic. And now comes a distinguished Chicagoan who declares that in Germany recently be was charged for fresh air, says the

Thronicle. With his wife and family he was jourmeying in a railway train. The sir in the stuffy little compartment become ing stale, the wife of the Chicagoan naked him to communicate with the guard. In each compartment in European railway trains is a handle connected with a bell rope leading to the guards' cab. Near the handle is posted a notice warning passengers that the guard is not to be summoned except in desperate cases, such as murder, etc.,

under penalty. The Chicagoan could not read German, but he knew that his wife wanted fresh air, so he gave the grip a lusty pull. The train, which was an express, plackened speed and finally came to a full stop. The guard and the engine driver rushed back excitedly, expecting to discover something very dire indeed. By virtue of signs the Chicagoan explained what he wanted. Thereat be was greeted with a storm of abuse and he was very near being threatened with personal violence. How ver, the grand and the engine driver returned to their posts and the train proceeded. When the Chicagoan and his party arrived at their destination he was met at the railway station by a jabbering mob of officials, who promptly haled him before an august functionary, who managed to inform him that his little gayety with the bell cord would cost him just 30 marks, which he must pay or go to prison. The Chicagoan took the former alternative.

CRIMES IN THE ARMY.

They Are Found to Be Pewer During Active Military Operations.

The tabulation of the cases of suieldes and homicides which occurred in the army during the years 1898 and 1899 are compared in the annual Feport of Surgeon General Sternberg grish the cases which occurred during the ten years, 1888-97. Contrary to the general anticipation, it is found that there were among the troops during the past two years relatively fewer bomicides than during the years of the previous decade, and that the mean annual ratio of suicides per thousand men was about 21/2 times greater during the decade of peaceful gerrison life than during the recent peried of active military service, says

The average number of suicides per wear in an army of 27,116, for the ten years, 1888-97, was 17. The ratio per shousand was 43 per cent. The strength of the army in 1898 is given mt 147,795, the average number of suicides, 38; and the percentage per thousand, .28. The strength of the army in 1892 is given at 105,546, and the number of suicides at 30; ratio per thousand, .28 per cent.

During the ten years from 1888 to 1897 the homicides are given at 5.5 per cent., and the ratio per thousand, .20 per cent.; for 1898, the number of homicides at 19, and the ratio per shousand, .13 per cent.; for 1899 the number of homicides at 23, and the aratio per thousand, .22 per cent.

PATERNALISM IN GLASGOW.

Mow the Scotch Capital Provides for the Welfare of Ita Citisens.

It is when he is single that the Glasgow workingman need spend little on the necessaries of life. The corporation has devised enormous common lodging houses, at varying prices, but much cheaper than corresponding places in London. Private enterprist has followed the municipal example The man can for 31/2 to six pence a night obtain accommodation of the most comfortable kind. With a little cubicle to himself, and with abundant common rooms, everything he wants is at hand, says the London Mail. There are fires and cooking utensils for him, with attendants to clean up after he has *done. He can buy raw food at cost price and cook it himself; or he can if he prefers, buy cooked stuff at low

If the Glasgow workman is left 4 widower be can go to the municipal family home, where each of his children will be cared for by trained nurses, fed and tended while the father is earning his living, for one shilling and ten pence a week, in addition to the father's house rent of four shillings and two pence per week. If the man dies the wife can earn her living while finding food and shelter for herself and her children in the home at even lower

Sea Currents and Migrations. The Treach scientific journal La Nature calls attention to a recent report of the French consul at Hawail which, it thinks, throws light on some problems of ethnography. Not long ago a little schooner, dismantled and with its rudder gone as the result of a tempest, was drifted by winds and ocean currents from Tahiti to Hawaii, after '1 days of helpless wandering. Hawaiian traditions declare that in ancient days people came from Tahiti, drifting with the currents, and settled Hawali. The adventure of the dismantled schooner seems to prove the possibility of such a migration, and it is suggested that the currents of the Pacific, which have not yet been sufficiently studied, may throw much light on the distribution of the mative races among the island groups.

NAVAL EXPERTS DIFFER.

Discussion Over the Construction of New Warships for the United States Navy.

Consideration of the increase of the navy is the question which is causing trouble in the naval board of construction. The board is by no means agreed upon what should be done, and at least one member has refrained from contributing his views. Rear Admiral Hichborn, the chief constructor, has refrained from making any comment on the matter regarding new construction. He differs from the other members of the board principally regarding protected cruisers. He believes the government should build a number of vessels of that class of great displacement, large coal capacity, and a speed of 24 knots. This increase of speed he believes to be necessary if protected ernisers are to be used to prey upon ocean liners, and he pointed out to his associates that a number of transatiantic steamers have been constructed pomessing a speed of 23 knots. He clings also to his idea of sheathed ships.

The board rather favors battleships, armored cruisers, and torpedo boats, and it is said that the secretary will differ from the board's recommendations to the extent of recommending to congress a number of gunboats, a class of which is especially useful at this time with the numerous duties on the Asiatic squadror

The board is in a neculiar position in regard to submarine torpedo boats. A recommendation in favor of that type now would be inconsistent with the former denunciation of the craft by the same experts. Secretary Long. however, is understood to be favorably disposed toward the submarine boat. He will probably recommend the construction of a few more. The submarine boat company is anxious to have congress provide for 20 additional boats, but the conservative naval experts believe the government should await the changes made as a result of tests with the boats now building.

SETTLE ODD BET IN GOTHAM.

Two Placarded Youths with a Wheelbarrow Startle Breadway.

The sense of humor of the tenderloin Broadway is nearly as broad as the blocks near Forty-second street, so the other night Broadway smiled at first mystified, then understandingly, when two young men and a wheelbarrow appeared in the middle of the street. The young men wore long duck outergarments and panama straw hats. One rode and the other wheeled him. He who rode had attached to his person a sign which, he explained, he wore merely for protection. It read:

"I voted for McKinley. Don't

The loser wore across his back: "I am a Bryan fool. Hit me." The advice was taken by a crowd of newsboys. The winner of the bet was Rufus B. Nassar, a member of the Seventh regiment. He who walked was "Steve" Floyd, an advertising man. The start was made from the Girard hotel in Forty-fourth street. The party went down Broadway to the Rossmore and then back again. In accordance with the odds of the bet -three to one-the winner wheeled the loser one block out of three. A feature of the parade was the libera! use of eggs in the hands of temporarily hostile friends.

OPPOSE CHANGE.

Boat Owners Wrought Up Over Suggestion of Taking Yacht Race to Newport Course.

The New York Tugboat Owners' association is hotly opposed to changing the course of the cup race next August from Sandy Hook to Newport. The tugboat men say that the change would mean a loss of more than \$2,000,000. "There is just as much wind off Sandy Hook as there is off Newport," said Secretary Edward M. Timmins, of the Mutual company. "The changing of the course just for the benefit of a few yacht owners would mean the loss of millions to the business of this port. Two millions will not cover the amount spent during an international yacht race for hotel accommodations, coal, commission, steamboats, tugboats, water, provisions, dry docks, sails, supplies and gear. Sir Thomas Lipton spent \$370,000 in the first four weeks he was here in 1899."

HOLMES' TEXAS CASTLE SOLD. The Counterpart of the Famous

thicago House Changes

Hands.

A deed conveying the famous Holmes eastle property at Third and Rusk streets, Fort Worth, Tex., was among those filed lately. It was made by the Land Mortgage bank, of Teaxs, to the Traders' Investment company, the consideration received being \$21,000, with a stipulation that \$1,500 worth of improvements shall be made within a year. It is said that Holmes, whose execution for the murder of Pietzel securred at Philadelphia several years. igo, erected a building in Chicago the exact counterpart of this. The castle was constructed on lots belonging to Minnie Williams and her sister, and the deed just recorded is the finale of six years' litigation between the contractors who erected the structure, the ocal creditors of Holmes, and heirs of

A Puzzler.

he Williams estate.

One trouble with a Kentucky man who swore he was telling the truth, says the Chicago Times-Herald, in the first place is that it is pretty hard to tell whether he is lying or telling the truth when he swears that he lied when he swore that he wasn't lying.

WILHELMINA'S HUSBAND.

Prince Henry Will Not Cut Any Figure in Netherland Politics.

The future prince consort of Holland. Prince Henry, will not be un important personage politically. In fact, he will have no excuse for mixing in politics if he had the desire to do so. He may share the queen's popularity by being just the good husband of his wife, an exemplary head of society and, above everything else, a patriot. The parliament, the cabinet, the council of state (in which the regency was vested) for all purposes of government exercise legislative and executive power. They are the root, stem and branch. The queen is the flower. Her husband has no place in the constitution and would be ill-advised indeed to try to create one, says a foreign exchange.

Although Prince Henry bears a high rank in the German army, he is not a German. The proud boast of his house is that they are Wends-that is to say, Slavs. Nothing annoyed the late comte de Paris more than to read in the papers that he was the son of a German princess. He claimed that she was a Wend. As a child, she was called by her erudite tutor "the queen of the Wends." The grand dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin have also been from time immemorial princes of the Wends. The high sense of dignity shown by their daughters in not changing their religion, as they might a garment, is surely no German characteristic.

MAKE GOOD DETECTIVES.

Many Women Seem Adapted to the Work of Ferreting Out Crimes.

In New York city and the surrounding towns almost 100 women are engaged in detective work; in Chicago the number of women similarly employed is quite large, says the Chronicle. A large percentage of these women are employed in the big stores, where shoplifting is so commonly practiced, that the head of one large establishment said: "We could no more do without a detective in this store than we could do without a model to show off our gowns." The dodges of shoplifters are innumersble. Some wear long capes and slip lengths of silk or passementerie, feathers and handkerchiefs under their arms; others wear outer skirts with long slits concealed by the gathers, so that they can slip their thefts into pockets in an underdress known as a "kickshirt." Handkerchiefs and gloves are tucked into muffs and bodices, and, worse than all, children are pressed into the service. One successful woman thief tucks lace and embroidery and any knick-knacks she can lay hands on down the backs of her two little children, who are exquisitely dressed; others instruct their small daughters to take anything that is put in their way. Children of eight and nine make clever shoplifters. Sometimes two women work together and then it is very difficult for the detective to trap them. Women detectives are valued and well paid when they are skillful.

TREASURES OF AZTEC TIMES.

Valuable Archaeological Objects Pound in the Cuile de las Escalerillas.

The work that has been carried onin the Calle de las Escalerillas for the laying of the sewer mains has led to important archaeological discoverles, for, as is well known, that street, as well as the present cathedral, formed part of the site of the great temple of Huitzilopochtli, the Aztec god of war.

The latest discoveries seem to be the most important of all. Foremost among them are two figures of the god Ehecatl (god of air), the companion of Quetzacoatl. One of these figures is painted red, yellow and black, and, in epite of the dampness of the ground where it has lain for centuries, the colore have remained fresh and vivid.

These idols are adorned with disks of gold, which are polished and engraved in a remarkable manner, says the Mexican Herald. The disks are about 20 centimeters in diameter and the gold plate is of fair thickness. Other objects found at the same

time were four ear ornaments of gold, a gold jewel case belonging to the god of air, beads, amulets of green stone, axes of silex, small idols of stone, lances of sharp stones, a curious mask of pyrite of iron, knives of large dimensions, a mask of diorite, censers of earthenware painted in colors and many other figures of stone and cement, the latter being always polychromatic.

Vermont Gains in Population.

Vermont, according to the census report, has gained 11,219 in population the past ten years, its population now being 343,641, as against 332,422 in 1890. It is interesting to note that during this same period the large places-Barre, Bellows Falls, Bennington, Burlington, Montpelier and St. Johnsbury-have gained over 15,000, so the small towns, the rural sections of the state, must have lost quite a few people. This is, however, only what is happening in nearly all the eastern states-the cities are gaining at the expense of the country.

Rate in Japan.

There are perhaps in no other country of the world so many rats as in Japan. The wooden buildings with their straw roofs offer the best lurking places for them. Whilst we use dogs and cats to get rid of the rats, the Japanese employ for the same purpose a certain kind of snake, the "dodaishos." a blue-green viper. They are sometimes as long as seven feet, and are said to be the best rat catchers in the world.

NEW INVASION OF INDIA.

American Cigarettes Are Carrying All Before Them in the Orient.

The idea that the native Indian eschews all but his native tobacco, which he takes mostly in the form of cheroots, receives a hard shock from the newly issued official Review of the Trade of India. It appears that in 1898-99 the imports of manufactured tobacco, especially in the shape of cigarettes, underwent much expan-

It is no longer true that the consumption of imported tobacco is practically confined to the Anglo-Indian population. Cigarettes made in America are being extensively imported now with special reference to the requirements of the native smoker, says the London Mail. They are greatly in evidence in and about Calcutta and other large cities, where they are beginning to supersede the unclean and unsavory compounds smoked in native apparatus.

Imported cottons have largely auperseded the production of the native handloom; imported mineral oil and dyes have superseded the inferior articles produced in the country, to the great advantage of the consumer; imported sugar is also gradually beginning to thrust back the inferior and dirty augar hitherto offered to the Indian consumer; and now it seems that Indian tobacco is to recoil before the invasion of foreign tobacco made up in neatly packed cigarettes. Another turn of the wheel, and when the people have become accustomed to the better article the capitalist will arise and make it on the spot of Indian tobacco, to the advantage of both producer and consumer, as has been done with cotton goods and will be done with augar.

THERE WAS A MISTAKE.

Case of Genuine Honesty That Took an Incredulous Scoffer Off His Feet.

"I think," he began, as he halted a pedestrian on a back bay street in Boston, "I think I made a mistake with the cabman who drove me to the artgallery. I am quite sure I gave him a ten dollar bill, but he must have mistaken it for a two dollar bill."

"And you hope to find him again?" asked the man, who was a stranger in the city, relates an eastern exchange. "Why, yes, I have hopes."

"Well, you are about as green as they make 'em. That cabman deliberately swindled you out of many dollars." "I can't hardly believe it. He looked

so honest and truthful that I-I-' "That you ought to have asked him to hold your watch and the rest of

your money! My dear old Josh from the cornfields, let me say-" At that minute a cab rattled up, and the driver dismounted and said:

"See here, old man, there is a mistake. You probably meant to give me a two dollar bill, and I thought it was one when I gave you one dollar change." "But I think it was a ten, my friend."

"No, it was a twenty, and I have been driving about for half an hour to find you and restore the money. Here it is."

"And what was it you were goin' to say to your dear old Josh from the cornfields?" asked the old man, as he

turned to the stranger. But the stranger was there no longer. He was flying for a subway car as if running for his life.

A CLEVER CHINEE.

He Draws a Keen Comparison of His Religion and Other People's.

"One of the most brilliant men of my acquaintance is a Chinaman," said John B. Galore, of New York, to a Washington Post reporter. "He has a tea house up in our metropolis, and he is a scholar as well as importer of the leaf. We were talking about the Chinese imbroglio several days ago, and conversation drifted from Boxers and the taking of Peking to the teachings of Confucius. He called attention to the fact that missionaries were trying to Christianize native Chinese who cling to a religion which has stood the test 6,000 years, and had nearly 300,000,000 followers, while the Christian religion is scarcely 2,000 years old with many followers of divided belief.

"'You Christian believers remind me,' he explained, 'of the Chinaman who stood on the river shore and watched the moon rise over the hill. A ray of sublime light came to him. It was beautiful. His friends were stationed at other places and he called to them to come quick and behold his own beautiful ray of light. They replied that they also followed beautiful rays of light to the same moon. From whatever position they looked they caught a ray equally as beautiful. That's the way with religion, and especially yours. You are looking at the light of goodness, emanating from the Divine source, and each thinks he has a monopoly, like the lone Chinaman with his one ray of light."

(Women Rulers. Considerably more than half the human race is ruled by women. Two women - the empress dowager of China and the queen of Englandalone govern about half the entire population of the world. The third in importance is young Queen Wilhelmins of Holland, whose home land numbers less than 5,000,000 souls, but whose colonies have 30,000,000. Spain is ruled by a woman, Queen Regent Christina, in the minority of her son. It is expected that the queen mother Margherita will have great influence over her son's kingdom, but her case is not needed to establish the preponderance of woman-ruled races.

THE DELTOID MUSCLE.

It Plays a Prominent Part in the Business of the Custom Tailors.

"It is a rare thing," said the talking man, relates the Washington Star, "to find a merchant tailor who cun get a 'perfect fit' in the clothes he makes So rare in fact that I have sometimes thought that tailors, of all artisans knew least how to do their work right. Yet the tailor, or the cutter rather, is not always to blame, for a perfectly cut garment may be often set askew by a careless maker, who by a crooked ream or a slight departure from the line set for his needle may throw the whole thing out of plumb. Still, a good tailor ought to know when a garment fits and should either be able to correct its unfitness or not let it leave the shop Speaking of the cutting part, I remember an incident that occurred once at a convention of cutters held in Cincinnati. The subject for discussion was the cutting and fitting of garments. and a testy old Scotchman had the floor He said in effect that if a coat were cut to set right upon the deltoid muscle that the wearer would always find it comfortable and well fitting. " 'In fact,' said he, 'the deltoid mus

cle determines the fit of a coat." "Will the gentleman state what and where the deltoid muscle is?' asked a cutter on the other side of the cham-

"The Scotchman turned on hin

sharply. " 'Sir,' he said, angrily, 'do you claim to be a cutter and not know where the deltoid muscle is located? Dou't you know, sir, that a knowledge of the hu man antomy is as important to the tailor as it is to the surgeon? Do you expect to cut a garment to fit an object whose every line and curve your onot know? You might as well try to fite plug to a hole without knowing the size of the hole. No, sir, the gentleman wil not state what and where the deltok muscle is. It is your duty, sir, to know the deltoid muscle; not mine to instruct you.

"The discussion ended there, simply because there was nobody present to carry it on, for I don't believe a man ic the place except the old fellow knew anything about deltoid muscles. I coow I didn't, but se soon as I got to dictionary I looked it up. Later I gave the matter some study and I found that the Scotchman was right."

A DOG'S PERSISTENCY.

Wonderful Determination of a Hunting Dog That Treed a Bear in California.

The mysterious disappearance of two valuable hounds owned by A. W. Combs of Oakland, has been explained, and the story behind it proves one of the most remarkable cases of canine faith fulness and determination ever record ed. Combs was one of a party of hunt ers who returned a few days ago from a week's hunting trip in the mountains back of Crescent City, Del Norte coun ty, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

The party had taken along four hounds, which were missed during the first night in the mountains. They had evidently strayed away during the night and for the following four days the hunters were without their companions. On the fourth day, however two of the hounds returned to camp the two belonging to Combs being final ly given up for lost or atolen. Wher the hunters were ready to start for home they informed Superior Judge Cutler of the mysterious disappearance of the two hounds and requested him to advertise a reward for their return it his name.

One day subsequently Mr. Combs received a lett-r from Judge Cutler con veying the happy news that the hounds had been recovered. Judge Cutler writes that they were found in the mountains several miles from where the Oaklanders had been hunting by a miner, who had heard them barking for several days. The miner had gone to investigate and found two hounds hold ing the fort at the base of a large tree into which a bear had climbed for safety from their attack. This was nine days after they had been missed from the hunters' camp, and for several days they had remained on watch at this particular tree. They were completely exhausted and very nearly starved to death, as was also the bear which the miner killed.

MYSTERY OF A LOST RING.

The Circlet Got Around a Mouse's Neck and Strangled Him to Death.

"I was told a true lost-ring story the

other day which I believe has never

been in print, although such may be the case, says a writer in the Boston Herald. A well-known society woman suddenly missed a valuable diamond ring from her finger. It was a ring she seldom removed, but all that could be remembered about it was that she had just washed her hands. Fearing it had slipped off in the operation the plumber was quickly called in and all the traps opened, with the faint hope of finding the jewel, but without avail, and sorrow reigned in the household, for the diamond was not only intrinsically valuable, but a dearly prized souvenir. Some time later the set bowl in the bathroom had to be replaced, and when it was removed, lo and behold, crowded in behind the water pipes was the skeleton of a mouse, and round the akeleton's thread of a neck hung a diamond ring. Identification was immediate and the mystery quickly cleared up by the poor little beast. He had feasted on a box of bran which milady kept to whiten her fair hands and into which she undoubtedly dropped the ring. Mousie, through vanity or accident, slipped it over his head, but in trying to escape with the loot he died a felon's death.

CABBAGE AND POTATO CLASS.

In German School Gardens Boys and Girls Learn to Plant and Son.

Many German school boys and girls, besides learning reading, writing and arithmetic, have regular classes in cabbages and potatoes. Sometimes on Wednesday afternoon and sometimes on Friday whole classes of neatly dressed yellow-haired children may be seen marching through the streets with their teacher at the head of the procession on their way to the school garden. Many German cities, but especially Leipzic and Plauen in Saxony. have set aside a plot of ground not far from the schools, where all sorts of vegetables and plants are grown, says the New York Sun.

the state

These afternoons spent in gardening are really the heat kind of vacations and the boys and girls enjoy them hugely. Here they learn how to transplant trees, how to sow all kinds of different seeds, why the cabbage is first cousin to the cauliflower, for with the gardening they are taught botany -when turnips should be pulled and how to tell when a melon is ripe. Not only do they have useful vegetables in these gardens, but werds are also planted, each variety being properly labeled, so that every boy will know its name. Then there are poison ivy and other poisonous plants in a plotby themselves and each pupil learns to recognize them so that he may avoid them in the woods.

At the garden in Leipzig there is also a beautiful little pond full of water plants of many varieties, with a pavillion near at hand where the bovs and girls may find shelter if a shower comes up. It is a wonderfully interesting sight on a bright afternoon to see the Leipzig garden swarming with children, some picking strawberries, with the teacher explaining what strawherries really are botanically, how they put out runners and how they should be transpanted, cultivated and protected in winter. And sometimes, though these German boys are wonderfully well behaved, a strawberry slips into a small mouth. Others may be seen catching cabbage caterpillars, others hoeing and raking. All this not only brings vigor and

interest to the pupils, but it inspires where they take the greatest interest in putting their learning into practice. German children go to the school longer during the year than Americans, having only four weeks of vacation in summer, although they have two weeks at Christmas, two at Easter and a fall vacation of two weeks in October. So that these school gardens help to give them more outdoor life. Every two weeks the gardener has a circular printed and distributed telling what plants are in bloom, what fruits are ripe and so on, so that every child may see them, in this way learning botany by actual observation ground. This is the more necessary because German city children have very little opportunity of seeing how the wild plants grow, as most of the forests and fields which are uninhabited are posted with notices forbidding anyone to enter. The school gardens are open all day long and every day but Sundays and holidays and they are very carefully attended by skilled gardeners so that they may be models of perfection for the children to follow. These gardens are found in many German, Swedish and French towns, and there are a few elsewhere in Europe, but the Americans have not yet taken up the idea and American boys and girls lose one of the great joys of school life. The gardens, of course, cost much money, but the German believes that his children should be thoroughly trained in the schools, for, as that greatest German, Bismarck, has said: The nation that has the schools has the future."

IRRIGATION IN THE EAST.

Artificial Watering of Crops Has Been Necessary in Some Sections.

Trrigation has generally been looked upon as suitable and necessary only west of the Mississippi, but the office of experiment stations has been at work for the past several years trying to demonstrate that it is equally suitable for New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The value of local irrigation was suggested by a study of the rainfall records of Philadelphia for the past 75 years. According to this data, there were 62 years out of the 70 when at least one month during the growing season showed such a marked deficiency of rainfall as would seriously retard the growth and influence the yield of the crops, says the Philadelphia Record.

Irrigation work was accordingly started on several farms in New Jersey. In every case there was a marked increase in the output of plats, ranging all the way from 1,000 quarts of blackberries to 300 quarts of currants on an acre plat that had been irrigated over the crops of an unirrigated tract of the same size in the same localit. A number of New Jersey farms already have small irrigating plants, which have given entire satisfaction and proved profitable as well. These are all pumping plants, costing from \$230 to \$250 for a ten-scre farm. While farming in the west in many places is impossible without the aid of irrigation, the New Jersey experiments demonstrate that "no agent of the eastern farmer is more effective than water applied when needed."

Religion in Business.

A firm of cocoa manufacturers in Birmingham, England, had declined to bid for a contract of 30 tons of cocoa for the British troops in South Africa. This action was taken from religious motives, the members of the firm being Friends, who do not countenance war .- N. Y. Sun.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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