MISTAKES IN MAILING.

There Are Many Large and Small Sums of Money That Go Astray in the Post Office.

An enormous proportion of gifts transmitted through the mails go astray on account of violations of the postal rules or carelessness in packing. An investigation will usually put the blame where it belongs; and in the inquiry department of the post offices of all large cities there is a force of experienced clerks employed to attend to just such cases.

As an illustration of the fact that esen in the best regulated concerns mistakes will happen, it is related that an employe of a large banking house in this city about three months was sent to do a number of erwands. Among the things he had to do was to mail a big package of letters and to deposit more than half a million dollars' worth of checks and drafts. In his haste he slipped the mackage of checks and drafts with the big bundle of letters into the letter box and rushed off about his other business. He returned to the bank without discovering what he had done.

Fortunately a receipt that he should have brought with him necessitated questioning; and, shivering in his shoes before the president, there stood the worst scared young man in the city. The time he made on his first around was not a circumstance to that made on the second. Almost before the valuables got to the inquiry department the bank clerk was there. Having recovered them, the young man did not lose his place; this mistake was not so liable to happen to him again as it would be to one who had not had such a lesson, argued the benk president.

Another busy man dumped into a Letter box a bag containing \$450 in gold coin, upon which there was not single sign or letter by which it might be identified. He had intended to transmit the coin through an express company, but dropped it into the post office, along with the letter announcing that he had sent it and how. The letter reached its destination all right. Not so the coin. After a few days of waiting for possible dehays the absent-minded man got a letter from up country which set him thinking. He got back his gold.

It is not an unusual occurrence to an envelope containing the weekly wages of some factory hand in the Letter box of the post office. A boy gets a package of letters to mail at the same time he gets his wages. In his thoughtless haste he slips the letters through the opening, and his wages with them.

Small sums of money in coin are often lost in transit through the mails. The person addressed gets a mutilated envelope that should contain 25 cents, but does not. He says: Those thieving letter carriers!" and there the matter ends. In cases of this kind the coin, slipping around hoose in the letter, pressed by a heavy article, perhaps a book or an electrotype, is forced through the envelope; but, although it does not reach the person for whom it was intended, it has been neither stolen nor lost. The aggregate of small coins lost in this way from letters and sent from the York city post office to the dead letter office in Washington is not less than \$100 a month. This money can be recovered by the owner at any time if he will take the proper steps; but if the amout is small, as it usually is, it is more trouble to look it up than it is worth.-N. Y. Sun.

AMBITIOUS PORTO RICANS.

Men, Women and Children Are Intelligent and Anxious to Learn from Books.

The Puerto Rican is mentally acute. The children learn with surprising ease and quickness. Boys and girls eight and ten years of age will do a sum in Long division on the board without showing the process; doing the multiplying and subtracting mentally, and only setting down the figures of the quotient with the remainder. I have talked with men and women in the poor quarters of several cities and towns, have seen the peasant in the field and in the market place, and did not find one with slow wits or dense ignorance of orclinary affairs. A workingman told me of a class of laborers he had formed in Arecibo who studied at night to prepare themselves for the educational test required for the franchise. He said they made rapid progress in learning to read.

The fact of illiteracy is not due to bock of intelligence, but rather to lack of opportunity, and the lack, also, of a stimulus. The peasant has not been able to see how he could improve his condition by education. The mercantile and the banking business were alamost exclusively in the hands of the Peninsular Spaniards. It was next to impossible for a native to get a position of any kind in one of these houses. They preferred young men from Spain, relatives if they had them. These young men would begin at the lowest round in the ladder, sleep in the store, live in the most economical fashion, and trust to experience and opportunity for advancement, which seldom failed to come. When the heads of the house returned to Spain with a competency, to Twe the rest of their days in "Gracia." the newer part of Barcelona, the clerks would succeed to the business.—Forum.

Her Charm. He-She seems to have a lovely disposition.

She-Why do you think so? "I never see her that she isn't smil-

Well?

"Well, doesn't that show a good disposition?" "No. Good teeth."—Philadelphia Press.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

New Features of Evening Costumes -Latest in Coats and Wraps.

One very distinctive feature of evening dress is the decoration of the hair, and a fashionably dressed head is absolutely essential to the success of any evening toilet no matter how. simple the gown may be. The old days, when the locks were twisted into a simple knot, have passed away, and we have reached a happy medium between the high omtlandish head dress and the quaint simplicity so unbecoming to most women. An evening coiffure is not complete without some decoration besides the curling and puffing of the hair. Aigrettes, both jeweled and plain, are a prominent part of hair ornamentation, and then there are all sorts of fanciful wings and butterflies sparkling with spangles. One very uncanny design is a bat with wings of jet and steel and a body of steel sequins. Pretty dragon flies, made of gauze and hand painted, are charming in the hair, and then there are little silver gauze horns spotted with rhinestones. Flowers, and upstanding bows of velvet ribbon wired in aigrette form, are very much worn, and wired lace bows, both black and white, are very pretty. There are some variations in the mode of doing up the hair, but the full round pompadour still prevails. Some of the latest modes show a suggestion of a parting; yet they are ompadour in effect, and softened a little by some little curls on either side of the forehead. A parting at one side of the hair drawn down on the forehead is another pretty mode very becoming to some faces. Curls are worn in the back, and the little jeweled pin so commonly used to confine the short locks is very much in evidence. The golden rule for a becoming style of dressing the hair is to choose the one that is individually

passing fancy. Toques with sable crowns and brims of mirror velvet, trimmed with muslin flowers, are a feature of millinery. Roses are the special kind, and the smaller sizes are much used, a wreath of white roses being the only trimming on a sable hat.

becoming and not change with every

Long coats of velvet, a half-fitting loose sacque, in shapes without any seam in the middle of the back, are one of the specialties in winter garments. Wide bands of stitched panne are the trimming, and the distinguishing feature in this style of garment, whether of cloth or velvet, are triple revers, one of cloth like the coat, one of white satin embroidered with lace on the edge and one of col-

ored cloth covered with stitching. The combination of mink and ermine appears among the novelties in fur neckwear.—N. Y. Sun.

- HONORS ARE EVEN.

Practical Jokes Two Maine Men Play on Each Other for Pastime.

In a certain city in the state of Maine, call it Lewiston, for example, live two men that for years have been playing practical jokes on each other, out so far it has been a "stand-off" between them. One of the men keeps a feed and grain store, the other is the owner of a trucking business, one team of which he drives himself.

On a rainy day not very long ago the grain man asked the truck man if he could tell him where he could find a rent for a friend of his that wanted to move into the city from a neighboring town. The truckman replied that he could, and invited the grain man to get into his team with him and he would show him the rent. The truckman drove slowly along the different streets through the pouring rain, until at last he drove up before the grain man's store.

"Well, where's the rent you promised to show me?" said the grain man, with considerable indignation.

"Why, there it is," said the truckman, as he pointed to a bag in the bottom of the wagon with a large hole in it, "there is the rent."

Time went on, and although the grain man was chaffed considerably about rents, he took it all good-naturedly, and

patiently bided his time. About a month later, after the joke had almost been forgotten, the truckman was employed by the grain man to go to the outskirts of the city and get a trunk and bring it to the store. It was a long ride out to the place, and the rain made it all the more uncomfort-

Arriving at the place, the trunk was put in the team, and the truckman in due course arrived at the store, only to be informed that he was to take it to another place, where the proprietor of the grain store would be found. Arriving at the last-named place, he asked the grain man where he wanted the trunk put, and was told to put it in the "rent" he had shown the grain man a short time before. Up to date honors are easy.-Portland (Me.) Express.

Liberty Hall Pudding. Four stale rolls, grated, one pound raisins, stoned and cut, half a pound beef suet, chopped fine, two cupfuls sugar, four eggs beaten light, one piece citron cut fine. Mix together and stir in a balf cupful sweet milk with half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it. Put in a buttered mold and steam four hours. Serve with rich sauce.-Ladies'

New Shirt Waists.

The newest shirt waists have three narrow box-plaits on either side of the front, each covered with lace or embroidery, and small tucks fill in the center of the back. A yoke in the back is no longer considered indispensable. and the prettiest are made without this ugly feature.-Detroit Free Press.

JUST THEIR WAY.

How an Awful Tragedy Was Averted at a Critical Moment When Bad Men Met.

This is the way the affair began: A small, beetle browed man was coming down the street with two guns buckled around him and a necklace made of the teeth of grizzly bears around his neck. A rather overgrown man with blood in both eyes, same number of guns and a bowie knife in his boot leg, was going up the street. They met in front of the War Whoop saloon.

"Humph!" growled the little man after looking the big man over. "Humph!" echoed the big man as he

spat over his shoulder. "Don't rub agin me!"

"And don't touch me!" "I know a fighter when I see one!" "And you see one right yere!"

"Shoo! Goin' out to shoot rabbits?" "No. This ar' my day fur shootin' three men! Little one, don't you start

no avalanche!" "And mebbe you don't want to start no cyclone!"

"Humph!" "Humph yourself!"

"All wind!" "All blow." "What ar' ye warin' them rabbits'

teeth fur?" "What ar' ye doin' with that bread

knife in yer bute-leg?" "Don't ye git me mad or I'll bury ve." "And look out fur me about a minit before!"

"Shoo!" "Shoo!"

"What's the riot yere!" demanded the city marshal as he came out of the saloon wiping his mouth on the back of his hand.

"I'm goin' to chaw him up!" shouted the big man. "He can't even chaw my ear!" howled

the little man. "Say, you!" continued the marshal, as he pointed one hand up the street

and the other down, "be a-gittin' to And they "humphed" at each other and got.-N. Y. Sun.

HIGH COLLARS.

Destroy Poise of the Hend and Spoil Gracefulness of the Neck.

Artists assert that the high collars now worn by young women have destroyed the poise of the head and the lines of the neck. An artist who has studied the originals of the old masters for years says the human form has not only suffered by the use of unnatural collars, but that many of the most beautiful lines have been lost through their influence.

Wearing a stiff, high neckband will change the poise of the head to a marked degree, and this habit, continued through many years, causes important changes in the muscles of the neck, which soon become permanent. From an artistic standpoint there has been a considerable change in the ideal of feminine beauty during recent years, and a comparison of paintings of women by old masters and by modern artists shows a surprising difference, as far as the neck is concerned.

In old paintings the poise of the head is perfectly natural and graceful, and the lines of the neck are round and in graceful curves. In modern studies of woman's figure the curves of the neck and shoulders have almost disappeared.

The effect of the high collar is frequently hurtful from the health point of view. A very high band about the neck intends to strain the muscles and, incidentally, the cords of the neck and shoulders. If the collar be very high in front it will impede the circulation, and in time result in headaches and nervous strain. It is also thought that high and stiff neck bands are responsible, by impeding circulation, for much of the bad sight of the present day.—N. Y. Herald.

A PIEMAKING SECRET.

Information Imparted by a Practical Housekeeper for the Benefit of the Cook.

A certain housekeeper announces that she has discovered the secret of having the upper and lower crusts of a pie adhere to each other. "Do not," sho says. "grease your pie plates, because it causes the crust to cling to the plate, and becomes sodden, especially in fruit pies. Dry some slices of bread in the oven until they are a light brown, and while hot roll them into fine dust. Put it in a canister and use to strew over the bottom of the pie plate; the sides do not require anything. Lay in the bottom crust, trim as usual; then with your fingers push the edge of the crust so that it stands up nearly straight from the edge of the plate, leaving a space between it and the edge of the

"Put in the filling and put on the upper crust, in which plenty of nir holes should have been made. Now, with the palms of your hands press the paste up against the rim of the plate with enough force to cut the paste off. Give an upward motion to the hands while doing it and the crust will go on full. Now take the point of a knife and place the upper edge neatly into the space between the lower crust and the plate. and you will have the pie completely covered, as a lid covers a box. With your finger tip softly spread, but do not press, the edge of the pie toward the edge of the plate, and if you have followed the directions you will not take a leaky pie from the oven."-Washington Star.

Nothing Against Pie, "Say, Mickey, de big kid on de corner called youse a pie-face."

"Well, he'll have to call me somepin' wus an' dat before I give him a chance to lick me."-Boston Journal.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

Japan has 53,872 Reman Catholies. Hartwell, Ga., was the scene of a

"horse-swapping convention" recently. The Moravian church in Greenland has transferred its work to the Lutheran Danish church. The salaries paid in the Chicago high

schools annually average \$55.56 for each pupil taught in them At Cornell university the percentage of college graduates in the professional

schools is the largest in their history. Harvard's library has been enriched with Count Paul Riant's collection of books relating to the crusades and the history of the Latin east.

New York has a school in connection with the fire department, where firemen are taught to scale buildings, catch dummies and handle furniture. In 1853 51 out of every 1,000 marriages

in England and Walks were performed

by Roman Catholic priests. In 1897 the number had decreased to 41 in every Six new brotherhood banks under the auspices of the Salvation Army have recently been opened in India for the

purpose of lending money to poor villagers at a low rate of interest. Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, London, said the other day that if every curate were a saint, if every dean were beyond reproach and if archbishops were in point of excellence almost archangels, he should still be a strong Protestant evangelical dissenter.

Macaulay declared in the house of commons that if anyone would search the Oxford calendar or the Cambridge calendar for the past 500 years, he would find that the men who had been first in the competition of the schools had been first in the competition of

TRUE GREATNESS.

How It Is Distinguished from Learning in Men Who Achieve Eminence.

It is a common error to confound learning with greatness. The fact that a medical student of this day knows more of the science of medicine than Dr. Abernethy did does not prove he is a greater man. The fact that the average sophomore in one of our colleges knows more of the laws of nature, of chemistry, the sciences and of languages than Socrates knew does not prove that the former is the greater man. The fact that the ordinary naval cadet could take a torpedo boat and sink Lord Nelson and the Victory in a few minutes does not prove that the latter is a greater raval commander. John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" has been read by nare people, and will in years to come be read by more people, than any book written by the most learned man of his wn or subsequent times, and yet Buryan was a tinker by trade and was as ignorant of the rules of grammar a he was of the binomial theorem. No one can dispute the genius of Bunyan. Greater inventions and discoveries have been made in our time than were ever made by Jenner or Watts, or Sir Isaac Newton. But it is likely the credit of not one of the great modern inventions can be ascribed to any one man. Morse alone did not invent the magnetic telegraph; Bell did not alone conceive the idea of the telephone, nor was the typesetting machine the exclusive work of one man.

There was among the great men of the past an individuality which distinguishes few living men. The average ability of physicians was as great, perhaps, in Abernethy time as it is now. And yet he stood high above them, and almost without a rival. The average ability of the United States senator was, perhaps, as great or greater in the last generation than it is to-day. And yet the three great senators, Calhoun, Webster and Clay, stood ligh above the rest, and if they were in the senate to-day their preeminence would probably be as undisputed. It may be that there are many men now living in the United States who may justly be termed great men, but there are few in any of the walks of life so great that their position is entirely undisputed.-Baltimore Sun.

Tyrolese Courting. When a young Tyrolese goes courting in earnest he carries with him a bottle of wine, of which he pours out a glass and presents it to the object of his affection. If she accepts it, the whole affair is settled. Very often the girl has not yet made up her mind, and then she will take refuge in excuses, so as not to drink the wine, and yet not refuse it point blank, for that is considered a gross insult, proving that she has been merely trifling with the affections of her lover. She will, for instance, maintain that the wine "looks sour," or that wine disagrees with her. In fact, she makes use of any subterfuge that presents itself at the moment. Shy lovers, loth to make sure of their case beforehand, find it a very happy inspiration. Not a word need be spoken, and the girl is spared the painful "No" of civilization.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Battles and Rain, It is a curious fact + well known, however, to weather experts-that heavy firing will generally cause rain, even though the sky was clear beforehand. At Waterloo rain came down in torrents. So it did in several of the big battles of the civil war-Gettysburg, for example. The tremendous concussion shakes the little globules of water which are always present invisibly in the atmosphere together, and so brings them down.-N. Y. Sun.

A Hot Retort. "I dropped in to tell you," said the smart little man, "that I don't propose to pay for the paper you've been sending me for the last five years. You can keep on sending bills long after I'm dead and gone if you think it worth while."

"No," said the editor, quietly, "we can't afford to print your bills on asbestos."-Philadelphia Press.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Young Soldiers and Sailors Who Set a Fine Example of Reverence for the Flag.

An inspiring incident occurred lately at the football game between the Annapolis and West Point cadets on Franklin field in Philadelphia. The Annapolis players had been sheered when they dashed upon the field and they were tumbling about, awaiting their rivals' appearance, when the band that had come with the sailor lads began to play "The Star Spangled Banner." At once every cadet within sound of the music, whether sailor or soldier, stood at attention and uncovered, as he was bound to do by regulation. Every other military man present obeyed the instincts of his military training immediately. Then all present followed this example and the assemblage of nearly 25,000 persons stood in silence and in the attitude of respect until the stirring sounds ceased. It was an unusual feature of a great athletic contest and probably a more impressive scene was never witnessed upon such an occasion.

The criticism had been made, with some degree of justice, that the people of the United States are sometimes lacking in their show of respect for national symbols. Apparent indifference in pose and manner when the national air is played or sung, or when the national colors are displayed, is shown too frequently. People of other countries are not so neglectful of the proprieties in this respect as those of the United States. Travelers and newspaper correspondents have made frequent mention of the fact that even in Cuba it is a common sight to witness hundreds, or sometimes thousands, standing uncovered at the close of an evening concert in a plaza when the American national air is played by one of our military bands.

Probably the impression, altogether too general, that this country has no real national air is the cause, to a large extent, of this condition of affairs. "The Star Spangled Banner," however, is officially our national air or national hymn and there should be little excuse for popular ignorance of that fact. Still, how few persons there are, comparatively speaking, who know the words of Key's song! Within recent years the schools of the country have sung them regularly and in many cases daily. As a result, there are few of the rising generations of Americans who do not know the words. Unfortunately, the children are not always taught to stand when they sing this hymn or hear it played. The fact that we are not a military nation may explain that neglect, and also the further fact that the great majority of the people have not been taught to uncover as the flag is carried by in processions or displayed upon formal occasions.

The incident on Franklin field reminded the American public in a spectacular way of their duty and privilege when "The Star Spangled Banner" is played or sung.-N. Y. Sun.

GUESS AT HIS BUSINESS.

All the Loungers in the Hotel Lobby Were Wrong with One

Among the usual crowd of new ar-

rivals at the counter of one of the big hotels, after the through trains came in the other evening, was a portly gentleman with a smooth-shaven, jovial countenance and a twinkling solitaire in the knot of his cravat. While waiting his turn to register he took off his hat, mopped his forehead and beamed so genially on the whole corridor that everybody in range felt like smiling back. After he had taken his departure toward his room a little knot of guests standing near the desk began to swap surmises as to his business, "He's a horseman," said one of the group, "and is here to attend the winter races." "i don't think so," said another. "He hasn't the exact cut of a horseman. I think he is ahead of some show." "You're both wrong," said a third, "he is a western stockman down here on a pleasure trip," "Gentlemen," said one of the party who had not yet spoken, "I don't think you exhibit much discernment. Our portly friend is connected in some way with the making of woven wire door mats." "Woven wire door mats?" echoed the others, incredulously. "Yes. He is wearing a very peculiar watch chain which is a duplicate in miniature of a design only used in weaving steel mats. Anyhow, I'll bet the cigars for the crowd that I'm right."

The wager was accepted and a polife note was sent upstairs, asking the stranger to settle the bet. In reply he sent back a large business card, with the legend "Woven steel mats" across the center in huge black type. The astute gentleman who guessed right was highly complimented. "It was a wonderful piece of close observation," remarked one of his friends, after the cigars were lit. "Yes, it was fair," admitted the winner, modestly. "I forgot to mention to you fellows, by the way, that the fat gentleman has one of those enormous business cards of his glued in the crown of his hat. When he mopped his forehead I took the liberty of perusing it, and that may have aided me slightly in my subsequent intellectual deductions. Nothing like keeping your eyes open, boys."-N. O. Times-Democrat.

How Doves Coo.

Many birds form their sounds without opening their bills. The pigeon is a well-known instance of this. Its cooing can be distinctly heard, although it does not open its bill. The call is only rendered audible by resonance.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

HEROES SHAPED IN TOYS.

The Recent War with Spain is Now Being Reproduced in This Manner.

When Dewey, Shafter, Schley and Sampson smashed the army and navy of Spain they shaped half the toys of America.

Much space in the stores is taken up with miniature infantrymen, cavalrymen, gunners, cannon, generals, forts. Red Cross hospitals, ambulance bearers, battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats, sailors and admirals. On the counter Dewey is forever taking Manila, and San Juan hill is perpetually in process of capture.

In the toy shops of the city, at holiday time, the stroller with an observant eye can find written the history of the year that is past and the prophesies of things to come. And never before have the children's playthings reflected so accurately as they do this year the story of great deeds accomplished, or told with such emphasis the trend of American endeavor.

The spirit of worship of valorous battle fields, has gripped the boys and girls of the country. They still want a few dolls, building blocks, miniature kitchen and steam engines, but most of. all they want rough riders and Olympias. They want history-teaching toys, or toys that explain and illustrate the work of grown-up people.

The parlor battle outfits are elaborate. A typical one has an advance line of skirmishers, in extended order. Some are running; others are lying down and firing. Behind them, at double-quick, comes regiment after regiment of infantry, in khaki and blue,

with slouch hats. Behind the infantry on a hill, are two batteries of field artillery, and on the flanks are cavalry detachments. Each figure is separate from the rest, so that every imaginable battle formation can be arranged.

Opposed to the American army is the Spanish force, intrenched on San Juan hill, with some of Alfonso's troops already fleeing from the miniature blockhouses. The toys that are modifications of

those shown in previous years are more elaborate in detail, more interesting and complete than ever before.

The old reliable train of cars, for instance, now passes through tunnels, over bridges, and stops at a station. Along the track is a perfect telegraph

The doll houses are marvels. One of them, a three-story affair of ten rooms, is lighted throughout with genuine electricity. Each apartment has its wee incandescent lights. In the hallway there is a telephone, and upstairs the lady of the house is preparing to step into a porcelain bath tub. The maid is dusting the parlor, and in the kitchen a savory dinner is being prepared by the chef and his assistant.

The educational toys are characterized by permanence and practicability. The old style of paper-covered spelling block has given way to a new variety. made of a cement-like composition that wili last.

There is a spelling tablet, made in the style of a Chinese counting device. The letters-there being many of each -are on disks that move in a groove, which holds them fast, and which exter around the outer rim of the tablet. Extending across the tablet is another groove, into which are slipped the letters needed in spelling the word desired. When it is complete the letters used in it are pushed back to the outer groove, thus making way for others .--Albany Argus.

INDEBTED TO PEACOCK.

Geometrical Figures Suggested by the Spreading of the Bird's Beautiful Train.

It is highly probable that our ancient and honored friend Mr. Euckid discovered his ideas of geometry by inspecting the outspread tail of a strutting peacock. Ancient and honorable as are the problems of Euclid, it is practically certain that the peacock his been on earth many moons before the father of cubes, squares, angles and parallelograms dawned upon the world. This being so, and the tail presenting such a dazzling combination of geometrical figures-indeed, they might be used for the fashioning of a beautiful mosaic it is quite reasonable to suppose the old Greek caught his inspiration from the proud bird.

With such a statement as a beginning for a story, it is well to back it up with evidence. Only the best evidence is admissible, as one knows who has read Mr. Greenleaf on this branch of the law-that is, if the best can be procured. If it cannot cause must be shown that is satisfactory to the judge. In the present case the best evidence is neular and fortunately it is at hand. Plats and charts play most important parts in jurisprudence. Maps often determine the value of a case made, for geometry and trigonometry determine to the fraction of an inch the boundaries of a

tract of land. Herewith is presented in evidence an exact reproduction of the widespread tail of a peacock. It is apparent to anybody that the contention is based on reason and probability. Gaze at the intricate figures which are formed by the 250 feathers. Pretty nearly everything that Euclid discovered can be traced there. It is unfortunate that the brilliant plumage of this train-the real tail lies under it and supports it when in the natural position—cannot be added to the picture. But he who has acquaintance with any peacock in full plumage may judge for himself just how much the Greek savant was indebted to the handsome train for his train of ideas.—Chicago Chronicle.

Dishonesty Needs Ability. It requires extraordinary ability to enable any man to be profitably and safely dishonorable.-Chicago Daily

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