#### A BIOGRAPHICAL BUG.

New Fad in Which a vice Young Man Takes a tireat Deal of Interest.

"Behold in me the biographical bug." mid the young man with the jet eyes. according to the New Orleans Times-Demescrat, "for I am it. I am the latest thing in the way of a bug, a brand new addition to scientific non-enclature. a sort of new spot on the sun, as it were. Biggraphical bug! That sounds well, does it not? The b. b. for short. The symptoms and characteristics, which differentiate the blegraphical bug from all the other bugs in the huzzing realm of bugdom are not uninteresting There is, as a matter of fact, something grewsomely fascinating whose this particular kind of mania. which has so lately pulled me into its excited and pulsing vortex. Fun? I mever had so much fun in all my life be-

"Looking at the thing now, taking a broad view of the perspective, the little amusements which crowded into iny life in the erstwhile to thrill me momentarily with a spasm of delight seem dull indeed in comparison with the newer sensations of the biographical bug. Even the little climaxes, when the feeling of cestasy touched the high water mark, are but leaden, lifeless memories, presaic, uninspiring inanities.

"Lately, in following out the routine of my calling, it became necessary for me to enter upon a comprehensive scheme of collecting the life sketches of various important personages; biographies, in short, of men and women who for one reason or another have riveted the public attention. I now have a collection of clippings, some serious, some funny, some in the form of narratives, while others are arredotal, even comical, that will make some of the biographical encyclopedias dook like the old blue-back speller.

"Where does the funcome in? Just here. You see, the collection of these aketehes has given me a direct personal interest in every homorial man and woman in the world. Toillustrate: Suppose the sultan of Morocco dies. Forthwith I hie me to my sketches, where I find him duly revised, indexed, elaborated and handsomely bound and gilded and proceed to read all about him. Hesides, I have in the same coldection a picture of him. So you see where the interesting feature of the

Why. I don't don't rg now has watch For people to die. To be honest, if I may be honest without being harsh, I want men and women to die, so that I can hustle out the biography and read all about them, while furnishing the newspapers with a few odd facts about the late Sound-So. I suppose the biographical bug is one of the most interesting of the vast and growing fam-By and is the only one enjoying the unique but grewsome distinction of delighting in death.

# HINTS ON JELLY MARING.

Odd Bits of information intended for the Progressive Young Housekeeper

The secret of successful jelly making Ties in the careful observation of a texsimple circetions which must be followed exactly or othe jedy will be sclouds, rops and then, in the first place, use only perfect fruit and fine granulated sugar. Over-supe fruit and cheap grade sugar wil never make good jelly, says Good Housekeeping. The kitch of large used for Straining the juice is another important point. Three kines are needed, made of mosquito netting, cheeseefoth and flanmel. The mosquito net should be edoublede cur in a square of about 15 inches, then stitched on the machine into a three-cornered bug with a double seam and turned-in edges. A strong tape should be fastened to each side to form a loop across the top. The cheeseeloth may be cut into squares and trimmed or made into triangular shaped bags, and the flannel -a 50-cent quality should be triangular it shape, and hemmed with double seams. Use porcelain lined or granite ware kettle, which is lighter and easier to handle than the old-fashioned preserving kertle, a quart measure, a cup, a strainer, two good-sized china pitchers, a wooden spoon and wooden potato masher and scales for weighing the sugar. The jelly glasses should be washed, dried and placed on a convenient shelf or table. In rows, all ready for the bot jells, Good strong kitchen fumblers, costing two or three cents apiece, make satisfactory jelly glosses. The covered tumblers have perved troublesome in The experience, as the tops corrode, are hard to remove from the glasses, and often the felly has welded undermeath the tin. Where jety is to be packed and sent accestance, tin covers are desitable, otherwise a paper cover is bet-

Green Pen Timbute for Sonp. Mash had be explicit Combining cenmeas and substems through a columns

or sieve. Man that spoor to of soup stock are the heater white- of three erre. Season to their with salt popper ato, a little powered near. Bear and well moved, then pressure a shatlow square the state steem in the ovenmer a pair of water ner little where of egg is set, the autorio small other mid exceptions are the scorp just before serving. N.A. Post.

Pineapple Pudding,

Ore posses for the reason of fourth pourse of four the court point of sugar, ore tours prouse of such as connects of preserved princapple, out is small dice, max . " well to gether, then add two eggs, and a little mak and juice, and making to a very thick i after put in buttered dish and bos, or steam three hours, serve with \*weet sauce. Good Interature,

## THE ARCTIC RAILWAY

Only Line That Extends Beyond the Polar Circle.

Constructed by the Governments of Norway and Sweden to Tap Rich Iron Country-Points of Interest.

Which is the northernmost railway in the world? It is not the line of track that struggles up from Skagway over the bleak White pass, nor is it even that less famous Wild Goose line, which is the pride of the Cape Nome mining camp, for both of these roads lie wholly within the north temperate zone, says Youth's Companion: In; Scandinavia there is a solidly built well-equipped modern railroad, the most northern station of which is 130 miles above the polar circle, while more than 200 miles of track lie within

the north frigid zone. Appropriately named the Arctic railway, it runs from the Swedish town of Lules, near the head of the Guif of Bothnia, to the newly built port of Victoria Haven, on the Ofoten Fiord in Norway. Like the Alaskan roads, it owes its existence to important mines -mines of iron, however, and not of

The iron deposits of Swedish Lapland are among the largest and most valuable in the world. Their ore is particularly useful in the making of steel. and the great German and English blast-furnaces depend almost wholly upon them. For some years a railroad has been in operation between the mines at Gellivara and the port of Luiea; but as the shallow Gulf of Bothnia is frozen over during half the year, the shipment of ore has been carried on at a great disadvantage.

With the extension of the road. across the mountains into Norway, all this is changed. Ofoten Fiord is very deep, and perfectly free from ice all the year round.

Fine large docks have been built at Victoria Haven, from which steamers may sail in winter as well as in sum-

About 50 miles north of the bustling mining town of Gellivara, the new railread passes, at Kirunavara, a remarkable mountain of iron, sure to become a famous source of supply.

It is 700 feet high and seven miles in notic iron ore. Engineers estimate that it contains 2,300,000 tons of it, which it will take at least a century to remove. Mining has not yet begun, but the site of the future town which is to spring up out of the wilderness is giready determined.

Although the iron mines are the commercial justification for the Arctic railroad, it is expected that no small part of its receipts, in summer at least. will be derived from tourists. It opens a new region, rich in interesting scenery, in the land of the midnight sun.

A station has been built exactly at the point where the arctic circle is crossed, and trains will be stopped there, that tourists may, if they please. amuse themselves by embracing the incusual opportunity of standing with ore foot in the north temperate zone

one the other in the north frigid. The road was built by the governments of Nerway and Sweden, and the from company which operates it is to repay in installments the cost of construction. In these cass of clever civil engineering it was not a hand road. to build, although several turnels were necessary in cressing the moun-

The Winters on the western side of the Seandingsian divide are comparatively mild in spite of the high latitude. but on the Swedish side all portions of the track, ameramodultains at least, have to be protected by spowshids! Lapland winters are very severe, and the snow problem is as serious there as it is along the railroad Asses in the Canadian Selkirks or in our own Rocky mountains.

Woman Fire-Brigade.

The toesh of Armidale, New South Wales, has a woman's fire-brigade that has carned distinction in numerous encounters with the flames. A London magazine says that the brigade is well organized, and every member is trained to her duty. The firewomen take a pride in their occupation, and for daring cannot be excelled. They are mostly young girls, athletic and trained to climb and run. A dezen or more young women from the brigade, electing one of their number as capmore young women form the brigade, appliances, and are capable of renderfor assistance to the male firemen when necessary. They are expert in rescue work with the life-line and with the imping-sheet as also the hardling of the hose. Youth's Com-

Electrical Progress in Italy.

An execute must not thing that they are in a ! copartments as the head of e rical progress. To ay nothing e. Marconi's achievements, Italy is far in advance of the kainer states in the electrical traction, in place of steam, these long ections of experient rails With times. The like of the Adriatic er many, between Le eo, on Lake Come and Sondrie, 67 adies in length. is not rated by electricity; and massengot thanks traverse it at the crate of note than 41 miles an lour A difformula system is in use on the line of the Mediterranear company, from Most to Porto Ceresio, on Lake J. 2008, 45 miles, where a smell of 50 n son hour is attained by trains en out og of a meter car and three parenger carriages. Electricity,

Asparagus Pens.

Cut the given part of asparagus \* . . . the size of peas, cook in boding weren til lender, dram and salt, butter Am. Serve Boston Giobe.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. 🖼

In Hungary the prices of veterioary medicines are fixed by the ministry of agriculture.

A single one of the large London hospitals spent £125 last year upon ten tone of Howeed-meal for making poul-

Berlin has now a "bachelors' club" divided into small flats, with smoking and dining-rooms in common, where single men can live at moderate rates. It is one of the peculiarities of travel by balloon that you do not feel anything; all is still with you, no matter if you are in the teeth of the hurrl-

The oil wells of Peru yield an average of 60 barrels a day of a quality corresponding to that of the Russian petroleum from Batoum; being 84 per cent, earbon. The oil of the United States averages 50 per cent, carbon,

The cocoa palm, from which chocolate comes, bears its pods, which contain 15 to 25 beans each, at 19 to f2 feet from the ground. Four hundred trees are planted on an acre, and each yields about one dollar's worth of The London Lancet says that since

bacteriology has become a recognized branch of medical science, too much attention has been directed to the germs, and not enough to the koil in which they grow. It reminds its readers that bactéria cannot flourish in a healthy body. All the lynchings within 21 years

that he could verify have been tabulated by Mr. Cutler, of Yale university In that time 1,872 negroes have been lynched and 1,256 whites. Since the whites are about six times as numerous as the blacks, the proportion of negroes lynched is, of course, very much higher than these figures indicate.

John T. Gibbons is quoted as saving that in boyhood his brother, now cardinal and archbishop, delighted in athletic exercises, played a rattling game of baseball, was a splendid swimmer, and withal was very methodical. "He had a certain time for study, a time for play and a time for prayer. He was a boy of system, just as he is to-day a man of system."

## LOST GRIP OF A GAS TRUST.

Why a Certain New York Town Still Depends Upon Candles, and Lamps for Light.

Towns are like individuals. They seldom get over 'early prejudices, There is one town within a day's travel of New York where a majority of the residents still burn lamps and candles in preference to gas.

The town has never run away with itself, but it has managed to keep in sight of the procession by jogging along at a conservative gait, except in the way of light. One of its inhabitants who was here the other day explained what to some people is a peculiarity of his town, relates the New York Sun.

"A good many years ago," he said, persuasion, our town gave the right of way to a gas company to lav mains and put up lamp-posts. The people, however, declined to have gas in their houses or in their places of business. Women were afraid of it, and that settled it.

"A year or so later a denomination that had a number of rich members built a new church. It would have been an attractive edifice for even a more pretentious town. After it was completed a bishop was invited to

"The gas company saw in the event an opportunity to erash out 🛋 prejudice, and proposed to light the new church on the night of the dedication with gas. The main in the street was tapped and a pipe was run into a portable gas reservoir which stood in front of the church; From this rubber tubes were distributed through the church.

"As the gas was winned into the reservoir it gradually expanded the rubber lining until the latter assumed the proportions of an inflated balloon. A gas company would not do it that way now, but it was the only way known at the time I mention.

"The crowd was outside instead of in. The gas display was a revelation to the town. About the only people in the church were the hishop, the minister, the choir and the governors of the church. The choir sang all the music it knew, and still the congregation tarried without. "Some time after the hour when

the service should have been under way there was an explosion. The lining of the reservoir burst. The erowd scattered. The lights in the church were extinguished.

"A few minutes later the hishop and the minister and the choir and the governors escaped by windows and doors. The atmosphere that hangs over a glue factory was like new-mown hav compared with that of the vicinity of the new church.

"Of course, after the explosion had occurred every old woman in the town said she knew it would. And they still b lieve it is liable to bury any minute, and that is why our town, moderately up to date in other respects, is still burning kerosene and candles in its bouses,

"Some of the more modern folks have ventured to try electric lighting, but there is one town in this country where no gus trust ever got in its

At the [Hme Maseum

Ellin Pantine othe Pat Weimin)-I wouldn't marry you if every design on you was by one of the old masters. When I say no, I mean no, and no power on earth can move me! N. D. R. Ink (the tattooed map) -

Say, I guess you've dever seen a steam derrick at work! -Brooklyn Life,

# NEW PASS IN ROCKIES

D scovered Last Year Among the Canadian Mountains.

The Expedition Under Distinguished British Explorer Succeeds in Locating New Gateway to the West.

Dr. J. Norman Collie, a distinguished man of science and mountaineer of Great Britain, has in the past few years made four expeditions into the funadian Rocky mountains to the north of the Canadian Pacific railroad, wher the mountains were very little known. With great ability and perseverance be has explored this difficult mountain region from a geographical point of view and has ascended rofty snow-clad peaks for the purpose of adding to his route maps all the topgraphical details in sight from these high points of observation, says the New York Sun.

He has rendered a distinct service to American geography by making these mountains and the drainage among them better known. His excellent mages are helping atlas makers to improve their mapping of the mountains

On his last expedition he found a new pass over the mountains. He was looking for it, for on one of his previous expeditions he conceived the men that there should be a practical pass across the water-parting in this region between the drainage systems of the Atlantic and Pacific. This was one of the problems before him task summer and he solved it successfully.

He found the pass where he believed it to be, among the headwaters of the northern fork of the Saskatchewan river in about 51 degrees 46 minutes north latitude and 117 degrees 3 minutes west longitude. The pass is 7,600 feet above the sea. At its east end rises Shingle creek, which is fed by the melting glaciers and empties into the middle fork of the North Suskutchewan.

At its west end is another valley through which flows a stream to the south fork of Bush river, which empties into the Columbia river and flows to the Pacific. He named this gateway through the mountains Hush pass, be-

cause it leads to the Bush river. From the top of the mountain reseal-

come the passe aring over the valley of the Bush river in the very position he had thought it must occupy. It remains to be seen whether this important pass will ever be turned to rennomic account gathe route of a railroad or a wagon highway across the mountains. At any rate another importain pass has been added to those already discovered among the Canadian Rickies.

It will be remembered that the scheme of the Canysian Pagdie railr or was raughed iff as impracticable antil the great foreway through Ricking Horse pass was executered. It was some tine before the pass through the mights Sethicks for her west was a seowered, but it was there, oust where it was needed for the exerusion of the railread to the Pacific coast

Another greet pass bas mer discovered on the upper waters of the Pence. riser, where two lakes He practically ip nother commence of a mountain range, This pass leads to the Sheens river, by which brayelers may reach Port Supson the finest part of the Pacific coast of Canada, with great shipping facilyand large coal toll action at hard. One of the railroads reservity plauned in Canada is to ere so the pass to reach Port Simmson.

The great significance of these gateways across the mountains north of the Canadian Pacific ruitread is that they lie directly west of the sust northern whear belt of Carada, in which scarcely a sod has yet been turned. The day is not far distant when many thousands of square miles of this region will be devoted to wheat growing, and it will be a great advantage to Canada to be able to ship the barrest noth across the Pacific to the orient and across the Miantic to Europe.

# HOUSEHOLD BITS.

A Few Spagestions Which Should Find a Place in the Dumestie Scrapbook.

Even the prosaic Turkish bath towel has come under the influence of l'art nouveau. The latest productions show borders in now art designs.

To remove stairs from white and delicate paint rub with a cloth wrangout of warm water and dipped atto

prepared chalk. At housecleaning time, brighten tine

and other cocking drensi .. Put them all in the wash beiler and pines on the fire with pleasy of water and a liberal amount of washing soda. Let them belt for 29 minutes, remove the wash miler from the fire, bur do not take the time out for three hours.

Tak stains on polished wood, should he conched with a comet's he'r brush or a feather dipped in sweet spirits of niter. Rub the spots immediately with a cloth Apped in sweet oil,

This is one way of washing hardkerchiefs, recommended by an experierced housewife. Dip them in warm water, some each coo or both sides, fold loosely and pur them in a pile in a basin without water, to soak for an hour or longer. Each them on a washboard with a large mailbrush dipped in hat water, boil for a few minutes, rinse in clear water and dry Begin the Proning in the center and not on

Cold Mest Hint. Boiled or reasted meat which is to be used cold may be wrapped in a wetcloth before putting away, and it will be moist and tender. Good House-

## OFF CAME HIS HEAD.

Effectual Manner in Which the Chimear Empress Bowager Interrupted a Mozer's Speech.

To send a telegram to his paper, the Shanghai Mercury, the correspondent at Pingto, China, has to walk 25 miles. Pingtu is a city of 45,000 people, and the telegraph line runs through the town, but there is not enough telegraphing to justify the establishing of an office there.

Rev. W. H. Sears, a native of Missouri, now a Chinese missionary, is the Mercury's Pingto correspondent. When he gets a piece of news that ought to go promptly, he saddles his horse and makes a 25-mile journey over the hills to a town where there is an

Most of his news is sent in by mail, and though the paper for which he corresponds is only a weekly, and his letters to the Mercury are not overfrequent, his expenditure for stamps at the Pingta post office is one-fifth of the entire amount of stamps purchased there. In a letter received in Macon (Mo.) from Mr. Sears, he says:

"China has established post offices in all the walled cities and many of the larger towns, but post offices and telegraph offices are looked open as foreign institutions and are not well

"There are not many papers, in China. The province I live in has nearly 40,000,000 population, yet there is but one Chinese newspaper in it, and that one lonesome sheet has not nearly the circulation of the average country newspaper in Missouri. (About 2,500.) Not more than one native in ten can read one. I will say not one in 20. I do not know of a single Chinése woman- except those who are Christians -that can read. The Chinese don't educare their girls.

"In regard to the clipping you sent from az American new paper about the empress downger preparing to inaugurate a bloody warfare on the 'foreign devile," will say that the report is without confirmation. There is no doubt the empress downger is one of the worst women in the world. She has no idea whatever of right. As an Blustration I will give you the following story, taken from a repent iksue of the Celestial Empire, of Shanghair

"When the royal cavalence started every murderin along the routes of nearly 40 males become that Peter and

रोग प्रांतीत्रक्ता द्वारा राजी कि संद प्रशास अस्ति। अस्ति अस्ति provision had been made for her in his district, his head would be likely to be the forfeit of her displeasure. " 'As To Hi was entering Rie-hian. a man in Hower regalia rap "nea the read, and kneeling beside her chair

began an eulogistic address on her efforts to exterminate the foreign devile. The empress downger so an exemitness rold me, merely motioned to one of her body guard, who quoties walked belied the Boxer and with one stroke of his specient of teauranier and his head at the same time. That Was whetelle various as and the imperial lady was onner way

### to Hadra " NEW ARMY STANDARDS.

Calors and framments of a Ten Set Recently Adopted by the War Department,

"The war department has adopted a

new set of stardards are, regardental,

hattment and other colors for the army of the United States. The mach tendings of the new flags, as well as of the douttens and ornaments, is in the representation of the control arms of the Lister States. This age made of the very quality of silk in salid colors. and the Chited States sent, the insignia, serod, asserbations and other emblen's the empresered im colors. The alterest standards are asseribed as follows: That of the secretary of wan is warlet with white fringe, and contains the United States seal embroke red in colors, and four white stars, one mear each corner. The cord and taken are scarlet and white intertwined. The cavairy spannard is yellow; and the fringe, cord and rasselare also of the same color. Under the embroidered seal is a seroll in red. with the regimental designation in let ers of white. The arrillery standand is red, with red fringe, cord and tassel. Below the sear is the insigniaof the arm crossed campons above veilow scroll, containing the regemental assignation in letters of red. The infantry stangard is bine, with yellow frange are blue and white cord and tassel. Below the seal is a red servil heaving the regimental designation in eres of white. The standard of the engineers is searlet with white in the and carlet and white cord and tresel. Relow the seat is the in signia-I the corps, a buttlemented teasile. imbroidered in white, and a whiteeroli with the battallon designation in letters of red. The signal compa standard 's crange, with yellow fringe and cond and tassel of arange and yellow. Below the embroidered seal is the intign a of the corps, or essed. thank and teach subreplered in yealow. and white, motor which is a blue scroll with the accompation in letters. of white.

#### A Pessimiat. Little Sister Potentials out of the

room ist boothoo! 'cause there's CONTRACTOR Little Brother But maybe they wen't eat all the cake "Oh. yeu can't trust boomboo!---

"They tell use, Grimby, that your

daughter sings with great expres-

company with cake!" Pinck.

"Greatest expression you ever kaw. Her own mother can't recognize her face when she's singing." - Stray

## FALLARONE ISLANDS.

Why Cable Line Was Laid to Islands Off California Coast.

Weather Sureau and Navy Department Nach Interested in the Matter-Points theat

the Group.

The completion of the cable to the Faraliones under the auspices of the weather bureau has revived interest in this group of islands, says the Sam Francisco Chronicle. The primary object of laying this cable was to benefit. shipping as well as to place the weather bureau in a position to forecast. elimatic conditions more accurately, As the miands are outside the fog zone. to a large extent, vessels can be reported more readily than from the minimized stations, which are usually

obscured at critical times. It was also argued that the prevailing winds alongshore were no criterion of the actual conditions on account of their local scope, hence us correct. measurement of vegatty could be ob-

The may department likewing was much interested in the matter, the idea being that in case of war Sam-Francisco would be warned of the approach of any hostile fleet in time to make preparations for defense . .

The distance from the islands to the manificand, where the cable is landed, is about 26 miles. The cable was made up of our piece of 25 statute miles at a factory in New York and was shipped across the continent on four flat cars. Each of these cars contained six and one-quarter miles and weighed nearly 70,000 pounds. To inware them against separating at the complings, butts heavy chains were used, and they were also carefully inspecies at several points while in

Trate! The southeastern and principal one of the mix rocky islets bnown as the Paradones de les Frayles lies off the Golden Gate at a distance of 23 miles. It is the largest and highest of the group, which is disposed in a general west-morthwest intol fast-woutheast direction (morth dividegrees, wests for seven miles; and if the Nodmitte pock is included the distance is more and a half millio. This southermooristet is three-quarters of a mile long in its

This does not melude a buil-dozen high, rocky likets class under its shores. If general direction is west by south and is marked by neveral jagged peaks, at hough three principal ones command the rest. The principal peak apon which the lighthouse is situated, attains an elevation of 340. fort, while under it on the couthern shere the laband in a evated only 30 feat above the sea. The above, bredis singularly wild, barren and thee been and presents to the even a mass of broken agged rocksagagor which no we protections in a late was any in first event and weedly. The reak precent page angeler masses, which become up sechell by other einemate pared anterest encience most เลืองพฤติสุดอาการ์มิคายาวงค์โรงคริมมาการสริปันษา when and cover to with presentar boulders. New this niller than it is the editor of the universe other of genrammen et einen greiftig geleif tiber bingreit Reinil. sponter will serve by those per a relation was present attend. into small frage af- by a pick or crowbor.

It is the most less jure is had on the meant although the himse and freed-The Control of the second second second second second med materials of sea feet . The sea Book are grataate bligging, as the islet. is water the fruits of the cor and county of bur Francisco, but the more energiete control of the Stand is vested. in the Webthouse engineer and boats cans or land with at his consent. The grather or good woods with early and the halling of sea Honels not permitted.

# PRUIT FOR RHEUMATISM.

Salleville held of the Strawberry said to Be bond for the tiont Also.

The arrawberry is not without its advocates as to its advantages in them. matism. Indeed, some have gone the length to state that strawlerries may not only be taken with impunity by the rheumatic and goury, but with distinct. advantage, if not relief. It is a somewhat curious coincidence, therefore, that in the strawberry the presence of sation is a specific in acute rheumatism, has been denuitely established. As a matter of fact, saliextended would appear to be a normal constituent of most frints. At any ratel this send has been Joored nor only in the strawberry, but in grapes, apples, places, brange, and cherries, although the amed of is probably less. than one unligranume consisty. fourth of a grain) per kilogramme fixed practist of fruit. It is har its passside therefore that the wrawberry should have any specific medicinal offrom attributable to the value to acid present says the London Lawer.

A few weeks back there was recogded in our columns a formidable rase. of speak ir which strawsorres in the thet appeared to net as a specific in the discuss. As is wer known, most fruits possess and searbode properties and contain salts, weigh reasily become conserved into carbonates in the same tem, thu tending to magnification an alkaline condition and prevent up the formation of sold accesses. The fact, however, that salley learned ex ats pormally inferroscial functions in cornect tion with the use of satisatic acid as a preservative in jams. It is possible that some magistrates may regard this natural occurrence of the acid in fruits as a plausible defense in those cases in which proceedings are taken for the addition of small quantities of the

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Set très rénandus en Leuisians et dans tous les Etats du Su 3. Se publisité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnelle : Prix de l'abounement, sur Prané : Edities Ouctidiennelle 112.00% Edition hebdemadal- \$3.00.