WOMAN'S LONG SLEEP

Awakes After Uninterrupted Slum ber of Seventeen Years.

Remarksble Case Reported from Germany Which Baffles Physicians—Long Period Seemed Only a Night.

> Gesine Meyer, an inhabitant of the village of Grambke, in Germany, asleep for 17 years, was aroused by the discordant sound of the alarm bells ringing in consequence of an outbreak of fire. The woman, who is 43 years of age, went to sleep December 17, 1886, and after that date slept without interruption. During this period she was fed by artificial

means. She is in a perfectly normal condition in mind and body and presents a healthy appearance. She remembers perfectly incidents which took place 17 years ago. Her father is Johann Meyer, mayor of Grambke.

When the fire bells awoke "the sleeping woman," as everybody calls her, she suddenly sat up in bed and called her father and brother by name. One of her first questions was about her mother, who had died many years ago. On the sad news being broken to her, she cried bitterly. Seeing her brother, who 17 years ago had been doing his mil-Itary service, standing by her side in civilian clothes, she asked him why he was not in uniform. On his answering that he was now married and had long ago completed his military service, she appeared to be surprised. She was then told that she had been asleep for 17

years. "Why, I thought I had, been asleep only for one night;" she replied.

Gesine has no recollection of anything that has happened during the long lapse of time. She was well nourished during her sleep and willingly allowed her mouth to be opened, but if the food was not to her taste she closed her teeth. Her sense of smell was especially well developed and she knew immediately if a stranger entered the room. On the other hand, the sense of hearing and of speech completely disappeared during her unconsciousness. Severe thunderstorms, the noise occasioned in the house consequent upon her brother's marriage, all passed unnoticed. She was never ill and her digestion was unimpaired. Since awakening Gesine is in great fear of again going to sleep.

High medical authorities are baffled by this remarkabye case and great physicians frequently studied her illness, but failed to discover a remedy. Dr. Pape. the family physician who attended Gesine for years, foretold her awakening, and it is believed that she awoke of her own accord and not through the sound of

the bells ringing. The reason for her long sleep is due. some affirm, to some disease of the nervous system, while others state that it was caused by the presence of a parasite called the filaria sanguinis hominis. The case has caused a sensation and thousands have tried to see the "sleeping woman," but only a few have been admitted.

SECT OF FOOT WASHERS.

Adherents of Remarkable Faith in Philadelphia That Do Not Believe in Extensive Bathing.

The health authorities of Philadelphia are trying hard, by means of frequent baths, to teach the members of a peculiar sect of negroes in that city that personal cleanliness should not be confined to the ceremonial washing of one another's feet. It is a hard job, but the authorities are earnest and insistent.

They are moved to this by the fact that three deaths from smallpox- and several other cases are directly due to the peculiar aversion of the Foot Washers to any extensive use of soap and water. Since the smallpox cases were discovered 40 saints of the sect have rereived a full bath daily and have been greatly benefited thereby.

The adherents of this remarkable faith of partial bathing inhabit Fitzwa-: ter street; between Broad and Sixteenth streets, in Philadelphia. The head of the sect is "Bishop Crowdy." He conferred the title on himself.

The bishop escaped after only one bath. The authorities are anxious to confer further benefits on him when he can be found. A woman adherent has volunteered the explanation that he "left town because he didn't want to be put in that dirty water at the hospital."

A DOUBLE CEREMONY.

Young Couple Are Married Twice in Five Minutes at thilene, Kanby Same Minister.

A young man from San Francisco met his atlanced bride in Abilene, Kan., by appointment recently. They went to a minister and were married with the Lusual short ceremony. As the groom drew a roll of bills from his pocket to pay the preacher, the wedding ring, which he had forgotten, fell to the floor. The bride looked at that ring regretfully, though she said nothing of her disappointment at not being wedded by the ring ceremony. The preacher caught her look, however, and told the couple to stand up before him. Then be married them all over again, using the ring ceremony; to the very palpable pleasure of the young woman. As the pair left the parsonage the groom was heard to say: "Well, I guess we got all that was coming to us that time."

> Pope Plus Lonely. Pius X. is becoming tired of his lonely

life, amid the splendor and the ceremonial of the vatican, and now his three sisters are to come and live in the ratican where they will occupy the apartment at present tenanted by the cardinal secretary of state and part of that of the late Mgr. Volpini.

MAY BE OIL IN NEBRASKA.

A Geological Discovery Which Seems to Indiente That the Product May Be Found There.

Nebraska may enter the list of oil and gas producing states. This possibinty was discussed recently in a report of the investigations made by N. H. Darton, a government geologist, who has been at work in the state for six years.

Mr. Darton has discovered a wrinkle in the earth ext adding from Edgement. S. D., across western Nebraska to Norton, Kan. This wrinkle, technically known as an anticline, consists of an uplift or arch in the geological structure of the plains, and almost invarlably indicates the presence, at some depth, of oil and gas.

He is of opinion that the find will prove of great economic importance. The incline is 250 miles long and from two to six miles wide. Its cause is ascribed to a shrinkage of the earth's crust. The oil, being light, is known to rise and if the pocket in the earth is rightly formed it will catch and hold. it. All that is necessary is to tap the crust and get it. The arch, however, may exist without there being oil. Local capitalists have engaged E. H. Barbour, geologist at the State university, to make practical tests at points to be chosen by him, if he believes, after an examination, that there is a possibility of finding either.

The country in which the anticline has been found is thinly populated, being for the most part given over to stock grazing. The surface waters are inadequate and uncertain and the homesteaders have fought shy of it. A great part of the plains region is known to be underlain with water bearing gravels at no very great depths, and by utilizing the cheap fuel which the gas would furnish, vast areas of this region could be reclaimed by irrigating from pumping. A detailed report is promised in a few weeks.

FOR COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Proposed English Scheme for Education of City Children-Would Revolutionize Present System,

Quite a revolution in the educational system of England is proposed by a scheme which, it is stated, will, on the suggestion of the earl of Meath, be submitted to the London educational au-

The scheme is that the system in vogue among the upper classes should be made general, and that all children at present educated in the large towns should migrate to the country for ten months of the year, returning for their holiday to their homes amid the smoke of industry.

It is said that the scheme would have a beneficial effect upon the health, physique and morals of town children, and it is stated that the duke of Devonshire has expressed his hope that it will succeed, although he does not think it is practicable at present.

Under the new proposal it is suggested that parents would only be called upon to pay for the cost of their children's food, the rest of the expenditure being provided for by the sale of school property now occupying valuable sites in large towns and by utilizing the labor of the children in the laundry and in light farming and gardening operations. as is done at the industrial schools.

At the Red House school, Marston Moor. Yorkshire-a school meant for the children of well-to-do parentsfarming has been started with great success, a cow, three pigs, four ducks and 47 fowls having been purchased. with the idea of giving the pupils healthy occupation.

In addition to the daily routine of feeding, milking, and cleaning, the draining, whitewashing, painting and fitting up of the sheds has been partly done by the boys, who take a great pride in their tasks.

WOMEN MUSTN'T BLUSH.

Course at an English School of Art to Cure Shyness-Said to Be Only a Form of Conceit.

\Shyness is not generally regarded as a prominent characteristic of the modern woman, but the distressing malady is, apparently, sufficiently prevalent, for itis to be seriously taken in hand at the Jonling School of Art at Earl's Court. England. There, during the coming season, bashful women are invited to come and be cured by Miss Elsa. Desterre. One meeting has already been held, and the roseate blushes which suffused the cheeks of bashful blondes and brunettes rivaled nature's finest efforts in the shape of a tropical sunset. Never. it is said, has a murky afternoon of London in the autumn been relieved by such

a warm, glowing piece of color. The lecturer at this meeting did not spare her quailing hearers as she told them that shyness was merely a form of conceit, the result of believing themselves greater than they really are. The cure is to be effected by means of a series of debates, in the course of which the ilsease will be considered in all its ispects. The shyest women will take the chair in turn. Papers will be read by the shyest and will be replied to by the next in order of shyness. After a course of this treatment under Miss Desterre's unblushing guardianship it in confidently expected that a blush willnever again be seen in a London draw-

ing-room save on a masculine cheek. Agitation for Smoking Cars.

Smoking cars on the metropolitan inderground in Paris is the heated question, and the opposition party, which is strong, is making itself heard, Despite the fact that Prefect Lecine tayors smoking cars, the Conseil l'Hygiene de la Seine has declared itself opposed to the innovation and asked the prefect of the Seine to prevent its adop-

AN ENEMY TO COTTON

Fungous Growth Which Has Proved Costly to Texas Planters.

Destruction to Last Season's Crop Is Placed at \$2,000,000...Government Investigation to Study and Fight the Parasite.

It is estimated by those who should know that one of the great family of fungi, insignificant in itself, but thus far invincible because of its infinite number and prodigious power of reproduction, cost the planters of Texas \$2,000,000 by its destruction of cotton

piants last season. The United States government has now gone earnestly to work to prevent such injury in future. The work is being conducted by Dr. C. L. Shear, pathologist of the bureau of plant industry in the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C. This year has been almost entirely devoted by Dr. Shear to study of the character, habits and modes of reproduction of the destructive fungus, and to experiments in the field as to the most effectual means of attack

Dr. Shear has obtained a research scholarship in the New York Botanical garden and will spend some time in the laboratories there in the study of the fungi and comparison of data with the garden specialists in like lines of research.

The fungus which is responsible for the blight to Texas cotton is a parasite that confines its attacks to the roots of the plant. The absorbent surfaces of the roots are quickly destroyed and the plant is practically starved in the midst of abundance. The first intimation the most careful planter has of the troubles of his plants is when they succumb as suddenly as if blasted by fire. They are

then beyond hope of recovery. Dr. Shear's investigations disclose that no period in the growth of the cotton frees the plant from danger of attack. Affected plants scarcely six inches high may be found in June, while other plants are attacked in late September when their product is fully thatured and its mercantile value cannot

be impaired. Nor does the character of the soil of the cotton lands seem to have any effect in the development of the disease, although it is the general impression that it is rather more prevalent in what is known as the black lands, where the soil is a dark loam. New lands previously unbroken usually prove exempt from the disease for two seasons, and sometimes, although rarely for a third but this is the limit. The disease itself has existed in the cotton lands in greater or lesser degree for years.

REMARKABLE RESUSCITATION.

Instance of a Swedish Gardener Who Was Brought Back to Life After Sixteen Hours in Water

Seemingly miraculous recoveries occur with the same frequency now as in bygone days, judging from the experience of a Swedish gardener who, while attempting to rescue a companion who had fallen into the water under the ice, had the misfortune to fall in himself and was drowned. A search was made for the body, but 16 hours elapsed before it was found. When discovered it was in an upright position, with the feet resting upon the ground. On bing drawn up the body was wrapped closely in woolen cloths and speedily removed to a warm place, where it was rubbed and rolled about for some time. Spirits were then administered, and by these means the man was restored to

This remarkable instance was brought to the notice of the queen mother of Sweden, who afterward took a great interest in the gardener and gave him a yearly pension. The facts were first recorded by Dr. Pecklin and afterward fully corroborated by the famous Dr. Langelot.

RELIC OF PREHISTORIC AGE.

Box Containing Arrowheads Found Beneath Coal Veins at a Depth of Fifty Feet.

An interesting find, which will attract much attention from students of archaeology, has been made by miners in a new shaft sunk recently near Cherokee, I. T.

Imbedded in the fire clay below the second vein of coal at a depth of 50 feet was a box made of bark, which contained three arrow heads crudely made offlint. The box was fossilized. The comparatively close proximity to the surface might lead to the belief that an ancient well or shaft might have been sunk on the prairie years ago and the box with its arrow heads might have been dropped down the well by the savage possessor, but the miners say the coal veins had not been disturbed and such a well could not have been sunk and filled up without being shown in the two coal veins which were above the fire clay. On this theory the finding of the box indicated that there was human life antedating the carboniferous era, when the coal was deposited.

All Right in This Case. Studens in an Indianapolis school

have adopted a class yell which begins: WE ARE SISSIES: WE ARE SISSIES ... Let us hasten, however, to add, says the Chicago Record-Herald, for the benefit of the Indianapolis schoolboys, that the members of the class are all girls.

As a Starter. President Hadley of Yale says the young man who wants to prepare for politics should begin with journalism or law. Still, remarks the Denver News, a brief course in a seven-day-in-theweek kind of religion might not be a bad starter.

CHILD IMITATED A ROOSTER.

Enfortunate Walf Reaged in a Barnyard Performs Astenishing Akties Which Attract Seighbors.

An unparalleled case of neglect of a child with astonishing results has been unfolded in the police courts of Sydney,

N. S. W. Agnes Martin, a young domestic servant, gave birth about four years ago to an illegitimate child, and afterward could obtain no work.

Eventually a home without wages was offered for herself and her offspring. the only condition being that, except in very cold or wet weather, when the child might come into the kitchen, it was to be kept in the back yard. The unfortunate waif was reared

among the fowls, and acquired so many of their peculiarities that her antics at last attracted the attention of the neighbors, who communicated with the po-Senior Constable Brown stated in the witness box that he found the child hat-

less and bootless. She was scratching

in the earth with her foot or hand, rolling in the dust, crowing and imitating the fowls in every way. She could crawl through small openings, and would follow the fowls all round the yard. Constable Cruickshank described the condition of the child when he saw her. She cackled and crowed like the fowls

and finally strutted around the yard half

a dozen times, each time crawling under

a low bush that was in the vard. Then she "sparred up" to a rooster, just as another rooster would have done. Margaret Johnston, a nurse attached to the benevolent asyium, to which the child was taken by the police, said that for two or three days after the child was admitted to the institution she would not speak, but would crow and cackle

and strut around the room like a bantam." When put to bed she would not lie down like an ordinary child, but perched herself on the end of the cot and wanted to roost there.

ONLY LIVING EX-PRESIDENT.

Grover Cleveland Has Seen More Administrations Than Any Other Chief Executive in History.

Mr. Cleveland has lived in the time-of more administrations than any one who has ever been president. He was born in 1837. In that year Martin Van Buren was inaugurated president, consequently Mr. Cleveland has lived in the administrations of Van Buren, the short term of William Henry Harrison and the remained of the term to which Tyler succeeded: also in the administrations of Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, two terms of Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, and thus far in the administration of Roosevelt -in all, 15, and, including his own, 20,

Mr. Cleveland has not only lived in the administrations mentioned, but he has lived to see six vice presidents succeed to the presidency, three of them. Johnson, Arthur and Roosevelt, coming to the white house through the assassination of their predecessors. The others were Van Buren. Tyler and Fillmore.

The fact that Mr. Cleveland is the only president who succeeded himself four years after his first administration is well known, and is to be added to the other unusual things about his political

CAP IS KEY TO RICHES.

German Tourist on Account of Headgear Becomes Inconscious Depository of Pickpocket's Spoils.

A young German tourist who arrived recently in St. Petersburg bought a Russian cap and wore it the next day while exploring the city. On returning to his hotel he was amazed to find two purses in his overcoat pockets, one containing over \$50. Marveling at the occurrence. but telling it to nobody, he sallied out the next day and found seven more purses in his pockets.

Growing alarmed, he informed the police, who went to the shop where the Teuton bought the cap. The hatter told the officer that a stranger had bought a piece of English cloth and ordered him to make 15 caps from it. He did so, and having material for one remaining, he made another, which he sold to the Ger-

When the German went out the next day he was shadowed by two detectives. who noticed that in the crowded thoroughfares men lounged furtively up to him and dropped something into his pockets. Two were arrested and found to belong to a gang of pickpockets who had arranged to deposit their loot with a confederate, for whom they mistook the German.

SISTERS ATTEND SCHOOLS.

Pope Decrees That Members of Female Religious Orders May Go to Universities.

The pope has issued a decree allowing members of female religious orders who apply themselves to a teaching career to attend the high and normal schools. and even the universities of their countries. Already four Ursuline nuns have been admitted to the University of Innsburck, where they attend the lectures of the faculty on philosophy. In the University of Freiburg are several sisters qualifying themselves to establish a school for girls attending the same university, and in Italy it is now a common sight to see the sisters in their religious dress attending the normal schools in order to obtain diplomas for the teaching in the government schools.

The Mule Still King.

Missouri has adopted the red geranium as the queen of its floral kingdom. says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The mule is still the undisputed monarch of the animal kingdom.

Edition hebdomadsi-ed \$3.00.

USE ALUMINUM COINS

How Business Men of Williams, Iowa, Keep Trade at Home.

New Medium of Exchange Popular Among Farmers of Vicinity Because of Its Lightness and Is taed Almost Exclusively.

For everal months past the coin of the Williams Exchange, Williams, lowa, used by the farmers of that section of Hamilton county, has been passing current, and it is now in general use almost to the exclusion of dollars, half dollarge, quarters, dimes and nickels. The new currency is made of aluminum and the coins are about the same size as those used by Uncle Sam, but not nearly so heavy. Farmers come to Williams often with an overcoat pocket filled with dollars, and the whole outlay of riches will not weigh as much as twenty allver dollars.

The aluminum coin used by the farmers in and near Williams is now being talked about, and inquiries are coming from various sources as to the system which is in vogue. The exchange has without doubt received more free advertising the past few weeks than any other financial institution in the world. The advertising is world-wide, and letters are being received almost every day at the bank of Williams making inquiry about the aluminum coins, and from collectors of coin all over the world, offering large premiums for

specimens. In fact, the Williams Exchange is not a very pretentious affair. It is intended only for the use and accommodation of the business houses of the town of Williams, in business deals with their customers.

The purpose of the exchange is to buy butter, eggs and poultry, and when the produce is sold to the exchange the farmer receives a ticket for the amount which may be exchanged for merchandise at any of the Williams stores Farmers may receive any or all of their payment in trade checks or coins, good in trade only at any store in Williams

Inasmuch as the trade checks pass for money in any store in Williams , the checks are looked upon by the farmers the same as money and are exchanged back and forth the same as money. Small debts: are often paid in trade checks at no discount.

The Williams bank is the only institution in town where the fiat money is not recognized. Bankers will not accept the coin

The farmers like the Williams elastic currency plan-because the Williams exchange pays a little higher price that. is paid for produce in surrounding towns. Of course, this bigger price is paid in aluminum coin, of which mersport, but so long as the William, I to rekeepers sell as cheap as the store beepers in other towns, the farmers feel that

they are ahead Williams exchange so far. The exe change has lost money every day that ir has been in business. But the merchants who make up the company claim to have increased business and to make up on their business what they lose as members of the exchange. In the meantime the farmers, their wives and daughters, the boys and hired men and even the older men rattle their

aluminum coin and are happ). DEATH RATE LESS.

Invends of Consumption in New York City Have Been Reduced to Fertent, in Recent Years.

Since 1881 the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in New York city has fallen from 4.2 per 1,000 to 2,29 per 1,000. a reduction of more than 49 per cent. This is set forth in a circular of information just issued regarding measures adopted by the board of health for the sanitary supervision of tuberculosis in the city. Since the disease was recognized as infectious the board registers all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis at "the depar ment of health."

The board also furnishes instructions as to measures to prevent infection; disinfects or orders the renovation of all premises which have been occupied by persons suffering with the disease; provides as far as possible for charitable assistance and hospital care for cases needing it; educates the general public as to the nature of the disease, the precautions to be taken against its spread, and the advisability of institution and sanitarium treatment. As a result of these and other similar measures a great impression has been made in the fight against the disease.

MUD OF LAKE HAS VALUE.

Expert Says Puel May Be Had from an Iowa Tract If Allowed . .. "to Stand.

A mud lake covering 180 square miles, in Hamilton county, Ia., promises to furnish to the state 22,000,000,000 tons of fuel. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, Mass., who was employed to visit the county and submit plans for draining the land, has reported that he believes the mud is of untold value. It contains, he says, large quantities of carbonaceous matter. If allowed to stand, he says, it will form itself into a great coal bed. He believes it is similar to the mud in the meadows of Massachusetts and says it may be used for fuel by extracting the water and drying thoroughly. A company may be organized to prepare the mud for the market.

A Close Second. A Lancaster (Pa.) man has sued for divorce after being henpecked for 30 years. This is only another proof, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that Job's record for patience will remain unbeaten forever.

PRINCE CUPID'S NEW NAME.

President Calls Delegate from Hawatt "Mr. Kukio"-life Weshmean for Red Cravata.

One of the most interesting figures in congress is the delegate from Hawaii-

Prince Cupid. His real name is Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalaniaaole.

He acquired the title "Cupid" while at school in San Francisco, and now he is to be officially called out of his name because the president cannot pronounce his appellation. He is to be known in official circles as Minister Kuhio.

Mr. Kuhio, then, is accompanie? everywhere he goes by a secretary. has also a "personal secretary" and several other personages in his suite. He dresses well, wears his straigh-

black hair a la pompadour, and his flerce black mustache is forever waxed bril liantly. He is about six feet tall axe has a fine physique, erect and athletic Mr. Kuhio is light brown in color age would be taken anywhere for a wealth; Mexican. His fad is red neckties-res flaming red of the most aggressive shade. William Haywood, who was the las

consul of the United States at Honoluli and who now represents the Planters association of Hawaii, recently called on the president to arrange for the pres entation of the new delegate. "I shall not call him Prince Cupid,"

Mr. Roosevelt declared, "and I cannopronounce his last name. I never would he able to remember it, anyhow. Can'. we cut it off somewhere and make i simpler?"

Mr. Haywood conferred with Princ-Cupid's advisers and after a lengthy de bate "Mister Kuhlo" was evolved from the troublesome cognomen. Mr. Ha wood returned to the white house withe abbreviated title, which proved a ceptable to Mr. Roosevelt. Hereaftall invitations to the delegate from H wall will be addressed simply to "Ma Kuhio."

HAS MANY CHARACTERS.

Young Girl Exhibits Extraordinar Instance of Multiple Consciousness During Illness.

An extraordinary instance of "mu" tiple personality," or "multiple corsciousness," in which a young girl different times in her life exhibited the varying characters of a dozen person. is recorded by Dr. Albert Wilson, c England:

The multiplicity of personalities began, Dr. Wilson states, when the giwas attacked with influenza and cer ebral meningitia at the age of 12: years. In the third week of the illneshe was delirious and maniacal, an showed intense fear of imaginary snake (visual hallucinations). She was mer taily blind in that she could not recor tize people, vet a hand or any creain the counterbane became to her

Lake. In the fifth week recovery set in an intelligence returned. In the six week suddenly she developed into a dr ferent personality. While in bed reaing and playing with her dolls she con menced to shake and clear a space around her. Then she said. "It is coning," turned a somersault and sat t in bed in this new personality

Her manner was now entidish, ar ther words were clipped as in baby tal She also used words wrongly. She ha some con ption of her normal sewhom she called "that person". Si always said she was "very cross withat person for going and leaving her Her third personality she called "O Nick." In her fourth she was deaf at

cumb. 'At another timeshe b came it twoile and blind, and while blind a could draw, although unable to draw other times By the time she was 16 her norm personality had practically vanishe

As a rule she gave herself, a new nar-

with each personality. GIVES UP LIFE OF PLEASUR

Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Settles Dovto Business (areer-Explanation of His Betermination.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has go lo work. This will be news to many his friends who have thought him yoted to pleasure. But in apply: hims-lf to business the young millte aire is only carrying out a serious solve formed years ago.

In explanation of his determination give much of his time henceforth to business career, Mr. Vanderbilt said to other day to a friend: "I have for se eral years been seriously intending take up active business. I think eye man ought to work. A man soon tiof the frivolities of life. It has be said that I was too much devoted pleasure. This I regard as an injusti-

"My pleasures have been to a gr extent a means toward the completof my education. I have been sutor biling a great deal, it is true, but means of it I have seen a great deal the old world and have seen it in a pr tical way. I have thereby gained an sight into the manners and customs Europeans such as I could gain in other way."

Mr. Vanderbilt's office force cons of his secretary and a colored office b He is very democratic dresses plain has a pleasant word for everybody. is one of the most popular tenance the building.

That Depends.

-it has been discovered that wa: improve the aim of the German at marksmen. It would seem, says Philadelphia North American, tha great deal must depend upon wha in the glasses.

But Not to the Performer. . A Duluth hunter rode a mile on back of a wild moose, which, we ris remark, was a most amoughing perance to the spectators.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS Cut tres renandus en (quisians et dans tous les Etats du Su . 28a publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionusis. Priz de l'abonnement, un Penné : Editios. Ouctidienne 412.00