M is a Great improvement tyon the One in Which Our Grandmothery Worked.

The modern kitchen is ideal when compared with the old-fashioned kitchen in which our grandmothers were compelled to do their work, says the New York Tribune. The kitchen floor of to-day is usually of hard wood. The boards are about three inches wide by an inch thick, though they vary in different kitchens. This floor when first laid is generally rubbed with as much raw oil as the wood will hold. After this thorough treatment it will not be necessary to cil the floor oftener than once in three months. For the second application boiled oil is better, as it

dries much more quickly.

There is generally plenty of sunwhine and light in a modern kitchen. The modern sink is made of galvanti ized iron or steel. Porcelain sinks are said not to wear well if given hard usage. The best kitchen faucets . are now plated with nickel. The oldfashioned brass faucet, which is required to be laboriously cleaned and scoured, is no longer used. Galvanized boilers are now generally painted like the woodwork of the room. Unless they are treated in this way, they are easily discolored. The costly old-fashioned brass boffer, which required cleaning every week, is rare was print found in kitchens.

Some of the best ranges are still blackened, but many in use are made of polished iron. All modern ranges have ground edges that do not need to be blackened with brick duta like a ground knife.

In the modern range the processes of roasting and broiling are carried on almost to perfection. The meat is no longer baked in the best ovens to-day, but is reasted by a current of fresh air supplied to the oven. Such ventilated ovens cook the meat in exactly the same way that meat was roasted in the old-fashioned fire place. There is considerable loss of flavor and substance in meat that is baked, and this is easily perceived by weighing a piece of roasted and a piece of baked meat. In baking the Juices of the mest are dried up and spermanently lost. In roasting a costing is formed on the outside of the meat, and the juices are sealed up without any loss of food value. The -difference between a properly roasted piece of mest and that which has been baked in an ordinary oven is the same as exists between a piece of Abrolled steak; and that which has been simply fried in:a hot pan. The meat sof the twentieth century will be

receated or broiled-never baked. much less fried or "panned." One of the problems of the twentieth century will be to secure a grange that will give a roasted or broiled mest with the least loss of theating facilities, and consequent waste of fuel. In some ways it seems as though modern ranges were perfect, yet even the best of them are somewhat inferior to the old-fashioned fireplace, with its spit, which meat was roasted to perfecstion in a continual current of air, or broiled a process which is substantially the same in effect as coast-

CHAUNCEY AND THE TRAMP. The New York Senator's Exchange of Information with "Weary Willie."

) Type

Bank a

I cannot resist here telling a story concerning Chauncey Depew. It is too **** good to be original, but the senator must be in ft, just as Lincoln was in all the stories of a past period, writes Mitchell Chapple, in the National. A "tramp met the senator and asked him, in that easy, relvet tongued way: "Would you kindly assist a-" etc.

Chauncey, of course, is an easy mark, and, as he fanned himself after extracting the quarter, the tramp in-

"And who may I may was so kindhearted?"

Dut in after years, when I recall shore whose tender hearts-" "Never mind, my good fellow!"

"Then I cannot acceptat, sir. I must let my friends know-"

"Well, tell 'em it was Grover Cleveland, and let it go, at that." ... who we are The tramp put the quarter back in

whis pocket leisurely and shook his bead. "Now, my good fellow," said the

senator, 'may I ask your name?" "A gentleman in distress is louth to confess." "Yes, but if I have your name I may

be able to belp you."

" "No. my pride will not permit." ASSET But allow me to know whom I have

thad the pleasure of meeting in this - 6 to happy way."

man a "Oh, well, tell 'em it was Chiuncey .co. Depew, and let it go at that." * cars. Chauncey fanned himself and let

11 go. West Southe. Ment Southe.

FOR A Make one cup of cream sauce, and nawlineason with chopped parsley and ou-* 17 don juice. Stir one cup of chopped Gr is meat into the sauce. When hot add

the beaten yolks of two eggs, cook one minute, and set away to cool. 1 by Mhen cool stir in the whites of the eggs, stiffly beaten. Bake in a butsered dish about 20 minutes, and serve immediately .-- Mrs. Lincoln, in Boston, Budget.

- Opilities is American Buck. Grate two cupfuls of good. Amer-# ?: Mean cheese; put into saucepan or chafing dish; sprinkle well with papwe a family fundil it is a thick, smooth ment of cream. Then pour it over slices of hot, buttered toast and place a thin justrip of grisp bacen on top of each. Serve at once.-Washington Star.

TO PREVENT DECAY.

Cleanliness is the First Rule for the Preservation of the Teeth.

The Hability of the teeth to decay varies in different persons, but it is seldom that even the weakest teeth could not be saved by cleanliness, says the Youth's Companion. The beginning of decay in a tooth consists in the eating out of the lime in the enamel by lactic acid. This acid is the result of fermentation of the starchy food particles left between the teeth or between the loosened gum and the neck of a tooth. In order to prevent its formation the mouth should be rinsed after each meal with an antiseptic wash. A solution of borax in lukewarm water makes a serviceable mouth wash, and there are many other kinds to be had in the drug stores. But a word of caution is necessary here: An astringent mouth wash, contrary to the usual belief, is not good for long-continued use, for it may cause retraction of the gums and conscquent loosening of the teeth.

The teeth should be brushed at least twice a day, and in the evening some dentifrice had better be used. Bastifrices acts mechanically-that

is, they scour; or chemically—that is, they cleanse and purify by killing disease germs; or they may act both mechanically and chemically. Most of them contain antiseptic substances, and usually some soap.

The scouring properties of dentifrices are due to precipitated chalk or magnesia, with some aromatic substance added to give a pleasant taste. Sometimes powdered charcoal or pumice is added to give more grit; but this is not desirable, for it may scratch the enamel or work down beneath the gum and lift it from the

Many dentifrices contain both a mechanical cleanser, such as magnesia or chalk, and a chemical purifier, such as soap, thymol or boracic acid.

After the use of any dentifrice the mouth should be thoroughly rinsed in order to remove all solid particles from between the teeth or beneath the edge of the gums. The coarser food particles should be removed (in private) after each meal by means of a quill or wooden toothpick, dental floss silk or a small rubber band.

In addition to this personal attention, one should have the mouth inspected every year or oftener by a dentist, that the tartar may be removed and any possible decay detected and treated.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

Little Fancies of Dress for the Adora ment of Milady's diatost Costame.

Many of the new silk discuses are relieved with narrow bands of black and white pin-striped silk and lace. The newest buckles resemble a bat,

oxidized, silver or gilt, with wings outspread. The velvet or satin ribbon is passed through and across the center of the body, says the Brooklyn Eagle. A velvet ribbon, or one of soft

satin, drawn through the bat buckle .and tied in a short, outspreading bow at the back, represents one of the latest fancies for blouse waist fin-.ishes.

Many of the handsomest of the season's gowns in etamine and canvas are artistically trimmed with antique Japanese embroidery, which forms collar, revers and cuffs.

For the convenience and comfort of the fair automobilist some genius has invented a voluminous seil of mica. which is perfectly transparent, and absolutely dust and air proof. The veil is tied over the hat like the ordinary face protection of net or chiffon, for the mica is exceedingly flexible and not at all unbecoming.

Hand-worked white linen, showing designs of perforated English embroidery and medalions in solid stitching, is one of the most effective of the new embroideries.

The new parasols, while light colored and bright in hue, are not as befrilled as in some other seasons, except the full-dress fete parasols. Plain silks have patterns geometrical as otherwise; some are printed with roses, some violets, some have Persian designs, and the Empire wreaths have found a place upon them.

Parasol shandles have become so elaborate that they are stored in the jewel case nowadays. They are longer than formerly, and cabochous of sapphires, corals, matrix turquoise, jade and pearl lend an effective touch of embellishment to the quaint heads of metal, crystal or wood.

Among the pretty and practical moveities are porcelain buttons, hand painted, which come in sets of five, three for the front and two for the sleeves. Many of the buttons are exquisitely painted in floral designs.

ideal Country Chamber.

The ideal sleeping-room in a counfry house has windows on two sides. and the best aspect is south or west, because the prevailing wind is southwest, and it is far more important to be in the breeze than in the shade. Such a room is more summy than, a north or east front, but sunshine is antiseptic, and city people do not sit in their chambers. -Charles Barnard, in Four-Track

Raisin Puffs,

'Cream one cupful of angar and a piece of butter size of an egg, one egg, one cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one cupful of chopped seeded raisins. Steam one-half hour in cups.- Ludies' World.

MISCELLANBOUS ITEMS.

The new law in New York for the regulation of automobiles permits a speed of eight miles in cities and villages and twenty miles in the coun-

The assessed value of personal property in Hartford, the capital of Conmeeticut, is \$20,000,000 as against \$9.-000,000 in Albany, the capital of New York: \$14,000,000 in Columbus, the capital of Ohio, and \$18,000,000 in St.

A stump orator, in an exciting political campaign, mounted a barrel, gun in hand, and told the voters that he would blow their heads off if they didn't give him the liberties guaranteed him by the constitution and the ten commandments.

Jacob A. Riis, of New York, advocates the opening of public schools in great cities on Sundays. Lectures and entertainments should be given to keep the boys from the evils of tenement house life and the all-alluring glitter of the saloons.

Fish contains no larger amount of brain-forming material than ordinary meat. If it did one might look for mighty miracles among the fishing fraternity, but, beyond a tendency to handle the truth carelessly, there is nothing mentally abnormal about them.

If Portuguese immigration to the United States continues at the present rate for a few years longer the Portuguese vote will soon become worth considering. At present Portuguese inhabitants in large numbers are to be found in two states only, Massachusetts and California, those in Massachusetts being chiefly in Boston, Fall River and New Bedford, and there being in California a considerable Portuguese colony in the southern part of the state, in the wine-producing re-

THE FLOWER CRUSADE.

Movement That Gave to Cleveland the Name of "The City of Flowers."

Several years ago a flower-loving citizen of Cleveland, O., organized a club for the ornamentation of the home. Out of this small beginning has grown the Cleveland Home Gardening association, otherwise known as the flower crusade. Children are enlisted in the movement, which is under the management of the association. This organization distributes seeds among school children, examines the gardens exhibited in competition and distributes the prizes, a number of which are offered. The seeds went to 20,000 homes last year. Not only are homes beautified by these flowers, but the school yards, states the Indianapolis Journal.

Last year the children planted in all 170,000 packages of seeds. The results are so evident that the casual observer notes the change in the smoky city, and it is known throughout the state as the "city of flowers." St. Louis has now taken the matter up. A botanical club has prepared a system of seed distribution in cooperation with one of the seed companies. The reward offered in this case to the children who are most successful is a diploma signed by the mayor, indicating that the holder is worthy of merit for aiding in the beautifying of St. Louis. This sort of enterprise will show results long after the flowers of any given year have faded. The experience of the children will not be forgotten by them, but will be renewed when they are in possession of homes of their own. And this form of ornamentation will open their eyes to the needs and possibilities in

other directions. Until recently American towns and cities have been given over to negligence partly because the necessity of looking after the more practical and immediate interests made attention to aesthetics impossible, and partly because people did not understand just what their towns lacked or how to remedy the deficiency. Both these conditions are passing; education is tending in the direction of the artistic and the rising generation will have much better ideas on the subject than prevail at present. The flower movement is a useful feature in this educa-

BIRDS HIT BY LIGHTNING.

Curious Assident in the Air During a Thunderstorm in Germany.

In the Institution Journal, Leonard Joseph relates a curious effect of lightning discharge during a heavy thunderstorm in December last year at Zechliner Hutte, in Germany. The author, according to the Electrical Engineer. London, observed in one of the passages of the storm a wild goose, which fell through the air, and with a thud buried itself fairly deep in the sand. On the abatement of the storm, at a distance approximately just under a mile from the point at which the bird referred to was picked up, another dead wild goose was found. On examination of the two birds it was discovered that the only wounds upon them were "a narrow but direct opening about three cm. long" on the back of the neck of the first found bird, and a puncture "at a point where the neck joins the body" on the second bird. Excepting in the immediate neighborhood of these wounds the bodies and feathers of the birds were uninjured. During the storm five flashes of lightning were observed.

Judged by the position in which the hirds were found, Mr. Joseph is of the opinion that their flight was in opposite directions, the wounds in each instance being instantaneously fatal.

A Guest.

"Teacher-Now, which was the Black Prince's last war? Intelligent Pupil Please, miss, the cone he died in .- Judy.

. A CITY OF TOLERANCE.

The Frateraity of Paris Is Freely Extended to All Ideas and to All Peoples.

Like the Athenians, the Parisians impress one as always ready to rear another altar to another god. That is a part of their hospitality; and that is the distinguishing character of their civilization. The tolerance of this passionate city is greater perhaps than the tolerance of any other, greater although it has been profaned by the blood of Huguenot and priest and communist and king. Its fraternity is extended to all ideas and all people, as well as to all eyes. The very names of the streets, with their tributes to American patriots, their souvenirs of classic heroes and classic battlefields, their royal and imperial recollections, reflect the mind of Paris, says a correspondent of the New York Mail and Express. It is wide enough to welcome merit from any source, proud enough and intense enough to acclimate it, to make it thoroughly its own. The customs of the people reflect the same tolerance. In Paris the quaint student styles, the outlandish garb of the provinces are not remarked, are not provincial. The capital could not ban orginality without doing violence to hospitality.

Elsewhere sans-culotte genius would pine for an opportunity and an audience. It would skulk in back streets and perhaps die at last in garrets. But not in Paris. You will see it on the boulevards, triumphant under the star glow. You will see it carried along by a little coterie of plaudits at a mi-careme carnival, at a Victor Hugo eelebration. The poet or the singer may be poorly clad and collarless withal and his message may deliver itself in the rudest of French, but it is taken for what it is worth and if there is a soul in the mass, or the glimpse of a soul, the crowd recognizes it.

The wandering minstrel of rhyme or melody, the strolling advocate of a cause, may be happy for his brief moment. At least he is assured that his garb, his poverty, his equalid origin are not held against him. There is no stricture or rigid caste lines, as in London. Therefore, perhaps, there is none of that appearance of hopeless dejection and weariness in the faces of the poor. A spirit upbuoys them-s spirit and the sunlight.

BOOKS OF AN EARLY DATE.

Finding of Volumes of Clay That Were in Use Long Before Abraham's Time.

An American excavating expedition engaged in operations at the ancient city of Nippur has recently unearthed documents that prove that ancient Babylon existed in a literary age and that there was no small amount of culture in the time of Abraham, the natriarch. A library of clay books has been found which had already been lost and covered by the earth when Abraham was born.

They are in the shape of tablets, of which it is calculated there were more than 100,060. The inscriptions on them relate to all the various branches of knowledge and literature that were studied at the time. The chief cities of Bahylonia all had these libraries of imperishable clay. A contemporaneous record of events had long been kept and an accurate system of dating had been invented.

The discovery of these libraries and the facts for which they stand has an important bearing on Old Testament criticism and history. It disposes once and for all of the contention that no written documents of the Abrahamic age could have descended to later times. Palestine, at that period, was a sort of dependency of Babylon and Abraham when he moved westwaard. was simply entering another part of the Babylonian empire. So even in Canaan he was surrounded by the in-

fluences of Babylonian culture. Another discovery, that of the site of the tower of Babel, is thought to have been made by a party of German excavators. It has usually been identified with the mount now called the Birs-i-Nimrud. But this was a mistake, for the Birs-i-Nimrud represents the temple not of Babylon, but of the neighboring town of Borsippa. The towel of Babel was undoubtedly the great tower attached to the temple of Biemerodach in Babylon itself. These same German excavators discovered the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, in which Alexander the Great died.

Gathering Olives at Damascus. There is an ancient custom under

which the olive groves around Demascus are guarded by official watchmen to prevent the trees being stripped by thieves. But on a certain date the governor, or some magistrate, issues a proclamation warning all owners of olive trees that they must pick their fruit, for after a certain date it will become public property. If a farmer has his crop only half gathered when that date arrives the public will gather it for him.—Chicago Chronicle.

Saw Asia from America. Judge James Wickersham, of the Nome district, returned to Nome in February from a trip of scientific investigation to Cape Prince of Wales. Standing on a piece of ice three miles from the shore; at Cape Prince of Wales, Judge Wickersham could look across the Behring straits and view the continent of Asia.-Tacoma Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ascum-You made so much money in the ice business last summer I suppose you'll be after the same

trade again this year. Dealer-Oh, yes, I guess by the time the hot weather sets in again people will forget what I did to them last year .- Philadelphia Press.

The state of the s

MBVER SEEN BY PLEBEIANS.

Poverty Keeps Bigh Society People in France from Being Seen in Public.

Few foreigners who visit France ever obtain even a passing glimpse of the real aristocracy of the country. This is the averment of Hugues Le Roux, on a visit to this country, made to the students of Columbia college recently. "These people of the genuine aristocracy," he said. "are in financial poverty because of the industrial expansion of the times, which has destroyed their former means of support. They are inaccessible to foreigners because real French society is sensitive to its lack of funds and realizes its inability to entertain foreign guests in the style to which they have been accustomed. Visitors to Paris meet the 'bourgeoisie' and the cosmopolitan people who come there from all countries but France, and they believe this represents real French society."

This was the keynote of the address by the French lecturer, who, before an audience of 600 persons. four-fifths of whom were women, gave the first of a series of lectures on "The French Family." His special topic on this occasion was "The French Family of To-day and Yesterday." During his address M. Le Roux attacked the conceptions of French society held by the average foreigner and those depicted in French novels of the day.

"It is impossible," said M. Le Roux at the start of his address, "to judge fairly of French society to-day; it is too complex. It was possible to do so, however, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when there was a common ideal of living and loving. For society at that time the example was set by the court, and society was its own object. Since the days of the revolution this state of affairs has vanished. France is in a process of perpetual change and is in a state of evolution. What the result will be cannot be foretold. The middle class people of the present day are following the ideals of the seventeenth century aristocracy. They try to set the pace, and it is thus the stability of modern French society is shaken. It is difficult for foreigners to meet the representatives of real French society to-day. as they keep to themselves.

"The great mistake of the foreign world to-day is that it judges Prench society by the conception of it given in the novels of modern French novelists especially in those of Paul Bourget and Goy De Maupassant. These two novelists not only fail to describe the true characteristics of French society, but they describe social conditions as found nowhere on the globe. They take individual psychological cases and special instances for their delineation of character that foreign readers naturally suppose representative of France, but in reality are typical either of some other country or of cosmopolitan life in Paris, which is not real French life.

"I have in mind a case where both Bourget and De Maupassant took for the subject of their novels a certain notorious woman of Paris, who finally died in an insane asylum. Though this woman was of a foreign country, the novelists labeled her with a French name and the natural impression got abroad that she was typical of French life."

THE ENGLISH CLIMATE.

Where the Hobos Ride When They It Is at Once the Worst and the Best.

Of all known climates the English is, says John Corbin, in the May Atlantic, at once the worst and the best. From year's end to year's end the whole island and the heavens above are steeped in the soft damp of the four surrounding seas. A long and drenching rain is almost unknown; if a man can forego the vanity of being quite dry, and is not above an occasional retreat into a cab, an umbrella or a rain coat is scarcely necessary. Yet the sky is never crystal-clear, as it so often is with us: the sun seldom dazzles, the stars never flicker and blaze. Month in and month out the landscape is blurred in all-pervading damp-thin, almost imperceptible in summer, yet changing the verdure to an olive-green; azure and opalescent in spring, purple in autimn, golden gray or lurid dun color in winter. And frost and snow are as rare as the heat of pure sunlight. The defects of this climate are at one with the virtues in that thev drive men into the open; indeed, it would not be easy to say what are defects and what virtues. The temperance of the summer heat makes out of doors a paradise. In the winter one is chilled to the bone in English houses -not only American residents, but the natives themselves, if they stay long indoors. The coal consumed seems enough to heat the entire island to incandescence; yet such is the efficiency of the open fireplace of the country that the man who crouches before it goes blue in the lips and white to the roots of his nose, while the particles of. half-consumed carbon gather minute globules of mist above the chimneys, shroud the city in a black natural fog, and the citizens in a fog of the spirit.

A Poor Mark "I missed one of my pullets last night, Rufus," said the colonel, sternly.

"Sho," replied Rufus, evasively, "you oughtn't tuh shoot at pullets in de dahk, kunnel."-Ohio State

In Case of Hard Luck.
A ten-dollar bill will do a fellow in hard luck more good than an "I told you so" sermon .- Milwaukee Sentinel, MAGIC OF A NAME.

Young Lady Who Had Been Overlooked by the Porter Hits Upon a Happy Scheme,

Oh, yes, I had a lovely time," she said, according to the New York Herald, giving her veil that funcinating little tug with which a charming woman knows how to punctuate her sentences. "Do you know," she continued with pleasing confidence, that a hardened New Yorker cannot take a better rest cure than a few days in Washing-

"Now, let me tell you of the one break in the monotony of the unusually dull trip down. You know what a stramble I make for a train, and though I chose the noon one I was just as hurried as if I had made an effort for a much earlier one, which would have given me several hours more of the rest cure. Naturally, I had only a nibble of toast and a sip of coffee for breakfast, as usual, and, of course, I was rather hungry after that jolting drive down.

"Jersey City was an ugly little speck" on the horizon when I rang for the porter and called for the menu card. There was no dining car, only a buffet. The porter nodded and disappeared. Soon he passed me with lightning rapidity, and to my dismay I found he was presenting the card to some men in the 'drawing room.' I think that is what they call that little den in the end of the car.

"My dear, for two solid hours, and this is not the exaggeration of an injured woman, that fierd of a porter passed and repassed my chair bearing steaming, tempting, life-preserving soups and broths to that drawing room crowd. They must have consumed all the soup in the world. When they began on salads, sle and wine I was too weak to glare even at the porter. Thengnawing pain ceased and I was just numb. It was four o'clock, and even the freak eaters in the den could not order any more. But still the porter was elusive; insolently so by this time.

"A happy thought struck me. I whisked out my ticket. There, in a bold scrawl, was a fac-simile of the signature of the general passenger agent. Ha! I was armed! I flagged the conductor. 'Have you any influence with this insolent, stupid porter?" I asked, with all the hauteur I could summon in my weak state. Then I told him my troubles and added nonchalantly: 'You might sway him by telling him that I know Mr. Dash very

"My dear, it acted like a charm. The conductor fell over himself in making apologies, and metaphorically swore he would make that outeast of a porter bring me all the delicacies of the car. In fact, with his own hand he opened a bottle of stout for me. I felt it was not wise to trust myself with solid food, I had been without so long. But if there was any part of that car that I did not own during the rest of the run I did not see it. I was it. Try the scheme, my dear. I do not hold a patent on it."

RUSSIA'S RAILROAD MILEAGE.

It is Very Small Compared with That of the United States, Says This Account.

When George Stephenson devsed the locomotive and railreads began, it was as open to Russia as any other country to develop railways in the empire, but now, nearly three-quarters of a century after Stephenson's day, Russia, with more than 8,000,000 square miles of territory, has barely 35,000 miles of railways, while the United States. with 3,000,000 square miles of territory, excluding Alaska, bas 200,000 miles. It would be difficult to find a stronger expression of the comparative economic energy of two great nations than is conveyed by this single and striking example, says Senator Lodge, in Scribner's Magazine. One sees constantly in the magazines, articles, especially by English writers, expressing the most profound admiration at the completion of the Siberian railway, and yet nothing could be more convincing of the very low economic force of Russia than that same railroad. That it is an important work, that it will help Russia in the east, both economically and for military purposes, cannot be questioned, and yet to wonder at the building of the Trans-Siberian railroad is only possible if we fail to look below the surface. Russia has been occupied for more than ten years in building 6,000 miles of milway over a very easy country for the most part, and that railway is not yet completed. The turn around Lake Baikal, which involves serious difficulties, is not yet made, and will not be for some years. The Manchurian branch is not yet complete. But assume that we may call the railway completed, what do we find? It has taken Russia ten years to build 6,000 miles of railroad. The annual construction of railways in the United States has twice reached 6,000 miles. The Russian road has cost in the easiest part \$30,000 a mile, and in Siberia it has probably cost with the equipment, \$50,000 a mile. Yet, despite this enormous and wasteful expenditure, they have only got a single track laid with rails so light that they must relay it from one end to the other. It is as yet a complete failure commercially. It is not paying its expenses. ng times

Of No Effect. "Hi, there, John!" cried the old

man from across the field. "Well, what's the matter now?" "You'll never make no headway

swearin' at that mule in Greek! Hit him a solid lick or two in plain English!" Then, as he flailed his own mule,

he muttered: "These college gradivates is so

queer when they gits back to business!"-Atlanta Constitution.

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