RUSSIAN PRONUNCIATION.

Some General Rules Which Will Help Some When Reading About the War News.

Numerous correspondents have asked for information as to the pronunciation of the names which figure in the war mews. It would be impossible says the New York Tribune, in any brief compass, to give satisfactory rules for promunciation of Russian names. Generalits speaking, the vowels are sounded as Mollows: "A" as in "far," "e" as in "met," "i" as in "machine," "o" as in "tore," "u" as in "rude." Initial "o" often has the sound of "a;" thus "Orloff" is sounded as though seperied "Arloff." An "e" in & final syllable often has the sound of "yo" in "yoke," so that "pravezh" is spoken as though spelled "pravyozh." The conmonants have much the same force as in English-"ch" as in "church," "sh" as an "wish," "kh" as "ch" in the German ""ich," "ff" as "v," final "z" as "ss." So ffar as Japanese, Chinese and Korean mames are concerned, simpler rules prewail. In the original the names are not spelled at all, but are expressed with word signs. In English, therefore, they have been expressed phonetically. They are therefore to be pronounced as they are spelled. Many of them have alternative spellings, but these need cause no uncertainty as to the pronunciation, mince the various spellings all express ithe same sounds. Thus Chefoo is also spelled Chifu. But we need only to remember that the "i" in the latter form has the continental sound of long "e" to perceive that both forms are sounded the same, as though spelled Cheefoo. So Kinchow is also spelled Kinchau. But the latter is a German form and in German "au" is sounded like "ow" in Eng-

NATURAL ICE IS PASSING. Dealers Now Find It Cheaper to Man-

Dealers Now Find It Cheaper to Manufacture Than to Cut the Article.

For several years past the business of the iceman of former days has been decreasing steadily, and at the present rate ere long he will find his occupation gone. It is no longer necessary to wait for cold weather to secure a supply of the refrigerating product; it can be produced easily and cheaply in the warmest weather by chemical pro-

In the state of Maine, where, in former years, the harvesting of ice for market in more southern latitudes was carried to enormous proportions, the total quantity cut during last winter, which embraced perfect conditions for securing a large crop, was but 485,000 tons, against 700,000 tons gathered in the winter of 1902-3.

The advantages offered by chemistry and modern machinery for the production of ice and the perfect control of temperature at whatever degree de-Bired, when and wherever needed, irrespective of climatic conditions, renders their mechanical acquirements cheaper than can be obtained from natural tice when transportation from remote districts, of storing and the great wastage of original bulk through melting its taken into consideration. In all manufacturing necessity for cooling and for maintaining uniform degrees of temperature, as well as certainty of centrol of such conditions, together with their greater economy, present systems of artificial refrigeration are scrowding nature out of the field of competition and reducing the latter to ichiefly local value.

UNINTENTIONAL SOUVENIRS

Guest's Mistake Costs Hostess Fine Set of Spoons Given Her for Wedding Present.

Considerable quiet laughter has been going on among the guests at a luncheon given by a young West Philadelphia bride the other day to the attendants at their wedding, says the Philadelphia Press. There had been among the hostess' presents at the time of her marriage a particularly beautiful set of spoons, and while she had no occasion to use them at this particular luncheon, she thought that she would put one beside each cover for—well, just for instance.

Unfortunately, however, there was one stranger in the merry little company which sat down about the table—a pretty, outspoken, somewhat "gushy" young woman from the west. And it was table who caused all the trouble.

As the luncheon neared its end, and it

became apparent that the spoons were not for use, she kept eyeing the one at her place, and finally she burst forth with this flash of inspiration:

"These spoons—what perfectly lovely souvenirs!"
The chorus of praise was immediately taken up by all about the board. The soundsed hostess found explanation im-

taken up by all about the board. The confused hostess found explanation impossible, and every guest went away from the house with one of those precious spoons.

Canadian Fisheries.

The Canadian government has underRaken the development of the Atlantic
fisheries on an extensive scale. It is
proposed to establish an experimental
station at Sanso, where the Nova Scotia
fishermen will learn how to catch and
cure herrings under the direction of a
staff of fishery experts, and a number of
ficotch fishermen are to be brought over
and established in Nova Scotia.

Hudson Bay.

Hudson bay is 1,000 miles long and 600 miles wide at its northern part. The bay is a great source of riches; it abounds in all kinds of fish, although the industry will remain undeveloped, as well also the oil industry from the whales and porpoises and walruses, until it is navigated and is thus brought within the limits of the commercial world.

La diversity of the second

SKILLED ORGANIST AT SIX.

Another musical prodigy has been discovered in London. This time it is Miss Mary Ellen Skinner, a maiden who has reached the mature age of six and who is a remarkable performer on the organ. The child's gift for music has long been manifest in her home, but it was only recently that she played several organ pieces at a concert in connection with the Bentham Street Primitive Methodist church, and so took her first step toward that fame which may one day be hers. She is a pretty little blue-eyed maiden, who, though she is known to be six, looks not more than four.

not more than four.

Her shyness disappeared directly it was suggested that she should "play something," and yet there was none of the pert "showing off" that sometimes spoils accomplished children.

"It's rather hard work pedaling," she exclaimed, apologetically, but she rejected all offers of assistance, preferring, as she said, to "blow herself."

The instrument was one of the American type, and before mounting the organ stool the child's head was little more than level with the key board. She played first a well-known hymn tune, and then another, more difficult. Her baby hands are scarcely big enough to atretch an octave, but her touch is remarkable in its delicacy, and though she occasionally struck a wrong note, she detected and corrected it immediately, with a little laugh and the remark, "No, that's wrong."

Unlike most prodigies, who have studied or been drilled in the technicalities of the art, little Miss Skinner does not know a note of music. She has, however, a remarkable faculty for remembering a melody she has once heard. After returning from church or concert she can play the hymn tunes or the airs of the songs with surprising accuracy.

RECOVERS LOST WALLET.

Minnesota Man Does a Bit of Effective Detective Work and Regains His Property.

John Ott, of Long Prairie, Minn, swears he was born under a lucky star, since he has just succeeded in recovering \$2.000 that he lost. Ott went to lowa Falls, la., to visit friends recently, before leaving for Oregon. He met a young man at the depot there, and after conversing a short time, separated, the stranger saying he was going on west.

A few hours later Ott discovered his pocketbook was missing, and, knowing he had it while at the depot, concluded his new-found friend had picked it up. Retracing his steps, he learned that the stranger was last seen walking down the track toward Ackley. Boarding a freight train Ott went to Ackley, where he learned a young man answering the description had bought a ticket for Waterloo. Reaching that city, Ott watched all the outgoing trains until morning. Then he started in for a circuit of the saloons of that city.

After several hours he stepped into a saloon near the Rock Island depot, where his acquaintance was flashing a \$20 bill and calling loudly for the house to drink with him. Stepping up. Ott remarked that he would take the money, and called on the man to hand over the pocketbook. This the stranger refused to do until the bartender took the wallet and asked Ott to prove it was his property. This he did by telling the amount, date and place of issue of certain drafts. The stranger then turned over the wal-

Overjoyed at regaining his lost property. Ott declined to prosecute his newfound friend, and returned to lowa Falls, where he related his exciting chase of 12 hours in search of a lost fortune that represented the labor and savings of years.

LATEST TATTOOING FAD.

Parisian Method of Placing Family Crests on Horses Practiced in Philadelphia.

Now they are tattooing monograms and family crests on the hides of high-stepping nags. By "they" is meant Philadelphia "society."

Pronouncing the practice even more reprehensible than the docking of horse tails, several women who interest themselves in the welfare of dumb brutes have complained to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

This idea of pricking evidence of family pride upon the hide of the thoroughbreds has its origin in Paris. Just who imported it to Philadelphia is not known, but the needle of suspicion points toward a brownstone row not one mile removed from Rittenhouse square.

Students of the subject declare that the operation of tatooing a horse is slow torture. The animal is bound in his stall, a patch is shaven clean of hair, and the electric needle is applied to the quivering flesh. Color designs are worked by means of various indelible inks. Many operations are required to complete a design of ordinary elabora-

As the crime—if it be one—is revealed upon the body of its victim no trouble is anticipated in bringing offenders to book

Illinois or Kentucky?

A post office has been opened at Pig.

Ky. People who post letters destined to Porkopolis, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald, should in future be careful to add the name of the state.

Onion Breath Classified.
Investigating botanists report that
N-rays are emitted from onions. Knew
it was something, remarks the New
York Telegram, but never classified it
before,

KOREAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

Legend Ascribes a Supernatural Origin to Its Founder—A Curious
Story Told in the East.

The origin of the Korean imperial family, which is just at present experiencing the pressing attention of both the devil and the deep blue sea, is suffitiently picturesque—that is, if it is possible to believe the legend which relates it, says the Manchester Guardian. It seems that the favorite wife of the king of a certain province in north China was walking along the banks of a river when she noticed something approaching with the current. The something proved to be a large egg, from which, when it was broken, emerged a boy child of great beauty. She carried the infant to the king, who seems, however, to have been of a skeptical turn of mind, for he ordered the child to be at once thrown into the royal sties, which housed a peculiarly savage breed of pig. Far from killing the child, however, they lavished porcine attentions upon him, which, being related to the king, caused him torepent, to have the child brought back to the palace, and to name it "Light of the Orient." The boy grew up to so many virtues and other excellencies that the king again grew jealous, and sought his death. The young man heard of it and fled. Closely pursued, he arrived at the Yalu river. He fired an arrow into the water, and at once a great shoal of fish appeared, and formed themselves into a living bridge, over which he crossed the river in safety. On the other side he found an amiable nation, who elected him their king, and from him the present dynasty is descended, or purports to be, which is much the same.

MOUNS OF MULTITUDE.

Many Ways of Expressing Number Which Baffle Children and Foreigners.

"What a bewildering number of nous of multitude we have in our language!" remarked the literary man as he sat yesterday in the Franklin ln club, says the Philadelphia Press. "The other day the child of a friend of mine illustrated this, as well as the inborn cruelty of youth. He wanted to 'play a game.'

"'All right,' said his mother. 'What is the game?'

"'Why, you'll be a poor, little, blind, lame lamb and I'll be a flock of tigers." But why," continued the literary man, "was he wrong? Why should we have to speak only of a host of angels, a shoal of porpoises, a herd of buffaloes, a troop of soldiers, a covey of partridges, a galaxy of beauties, a horde of ruffians, a heap of rubbish, a drove of oxen, a mob of blackguards, a school of whales, a congregation of worshippers, a corps of engineers, a band of robbers, a swarm of locusts

and a crowd of people?

"I remember how a Frenchman, a friend of mine, once pointed seaward and remarked: 'See what a flock of ships.' I told him that a flock of ships was called a fleet, and added for his guidance that a flock of girls is called a bevy, that a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and that a pack of thieves is called a gang."

THE NOISY FRENCH CLOCK.

Leads a Strenuous Life and Requires the Muffling Influence of a Strong Mattress.

Have you heard, perhaps, a modern French clock-clackety-clack, clacketyclick, push-push-push? asks a writer in the Atlantic. There are always ornaments on the shelf where it stands, and ornaments on the table, and on the floor. It has gilt on its face and jewels on its hands, and it lives very fast-60 minutes to the hour and 24 hours to the dayhurried hours, breathless minutes, crammed to the brim with excitement. Clackety-clack, clackety-click, pushpush-push, quick-quick-quick! When I find one in the chamber where I am to sleep, I always look carefully about for some safe hole in which to bestow it. If no other offers, my traveling-bag will at least muffle its strenuous voice till the coming of the morn. But alas. if the clock be small and round and easily hidden from sight in stray corners of the bag! Twice have I borne away the timepiece offered for my delectation. Twice has it fallen to my lot to explain to an energetic hostess my peculiar conduct. Now I always put it under the mattress. If I go away and forget it, I am only regarded as a little crazy, which is surely better than rolling up a reputation for kleptomania.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE READING

Extraordinary Demand for Books About Bussia and Japan Caused by the War.

At all the libraries the Russo-Japanese war has caused a great demand for books relating to the countries and the peoples involved; and books that had long lain uncalled for on the shelves are now in constant circulation, says the New York Sun.

At one branch of the New York public library, for example, a visitor who wanted something about Russia, found only two books in, and these the least degrable, out of a list of thirty-odd contained in this branch library's catalogue. Everything else about Russia, history, travels and romance, was out, including books that this visitor hadoften seen in the library, apparently

never called for.

The same is true as to the demand for books on Japan.

Blankets were first made by Blanket Bros., at Bristol, England, about the middle of the thirteenth century.

CHEER LONELY MEN.

BOCIETY TO FURNISH YOUNG WOMEN ENTERTAINERS

Attractive Escorts Suited to All Occasions Assured by New York Company and Emergencies Will Be Met.

Have you ever arrived in a strange city with an evening to spend, and no one to spend it with? On such occasions have you seen other men sitting at little tables with pretty women smiling across at them, and envied them from the bottom of your heart? If so, you have at the same time thought how different it all would be if any one of a dozen girls perhaps were where you could take them to the theater and to a little supper after it, or possibly to dinner in a picturesque cafe.

For these strangers in a strange land a plan of salvation has been devised which undoubtedly is the most up-todate development in this country, of what, for lack of a better name, is called bohemianism. At the office of the Bobemia Guide society, which has been opened in one of the large office buildings of New York city, and upon the payment of a fee of five dollars, you will be provided with a young woman guide, whose business it will be to entertain you for the evening. All expenses of the entertainment, of course, are paid by you, the fee merely providing for the services of your guide.

Your evening may prove as expensive or economical as you see fit to make it. You may ride in hansoms or street cars, go to the "Ten-twent'-thirt'" performance, or grand opera, dine at a French table d'hote at 50 cents with wine included, or at Delmonico's or Sherry's. Would you firt, she probably can make you feel you are still in the primary department.

partment.

In fact, you are paying to be entertained and she is earning her salary by entertaining you. It is the theory of one who has developed the plan of having guides to Bohemia that the whole thing is simply a matter of business. Advertisements are being published in out of town newspapers, chiefly through the west and south, and in a few days the business of the "Bohemia Guide society" will

to lonesome men, but to women who are strangers in the city and want to be assisted in their shopping. Guides will be at the service of patrons in the daytime as well as evenings.

What will add interest in the affair is the fact that until you start out you will be in ignorance of who is to accompany you. To obtain the services of a guide it will be necessary first of all to present yourself at the office of the society register your name, and state how you wish to be entertained. You likely will be scrutinized pretty carefully from several viewpoints, and if you pass muster you will be told to call again at such an hour as you appoint, when your guide, properly gowned for such an outing as you have chosen, will be waiting for you.

JAP VIEW OF ENGLISHMEN.

Says His British Brother Works with Powerful Hands and Long Legs —Calls Them Cunning.

It is both interesting and important to know at this juncture what is the Japanese opinion of the Englishman. Here it is as written by a Japanese: "The England which occupied of the largest and greatest dominion which rarely can be. The Englishman works with a very powerful hands and the long legs, and even the eminenced mind, his chin is so strong as decerved iron. He are not allowed it to escape if he did siezed something. Being spread his dominion is dreadfully extensive so that his countrymen boastfully say 'the sun are never sets on our dominions.' The Testamony of English said that he that lost the common sense, he never any benefit though he had gained the complete world. The English are cunning institutioned to establish a great empire of the Paradise. The Englishman always said to the another nation 'Give me your land and I will give you my Testamony.' So it is not a robbed but exchanged as the Englishman always confide the object to be pure and the order to be holy. and they reproach him if any them are killed to death with the contention of other man."

TREASURE WORTH MILLIONS

Gold Buried by Peruvian Incas in Bolivia Said to Have Been Discovered.

The newspapers of Bolivia and Peruare announcing, under scare heads, that after a search extending through five centuries the treasure of the Peruvian Incas, buried in Bolivia and valued at \$16,000,000, has just been discovered by a company of British and American engineers.

The Bolivian newspapers tell of great excitement among the natives because of the belief that gold valued at \$30,000,000 more is awaiting a discoverer. According to the "scare head" South American stories, all this treasure, of the purest gold, was found at Chayal-

The government has taken charge of the find, announcing that, on account of the difference in the nationalities of the engineers it will act as guardian and supervise the distribution of the millions.

Fortune for a Spuffbox.

The sum of \$32,000 has been paid at an auction in London for a French snuff-box dated 1758. This is the greatest sum ever paid at auction for such an art object.

KING IS ABOVE THE LAW.

Such Is Contention of Belgium's Monarch in Suits Brought Against Him by His Daughters.

In his defense of the civil suit brought against him for the recovery of a large sum of money, King Leopold of Belgium has had the effrontery to place himself not only above the plane of the ordinary subject, but above the laws of his realm as well. He declines to admit that he may be sued just like the commonest of his subjects, and complacently points to the throne as above the pale of the

The plaintiffs in the suits against him are his two daughters, Princess Louise and Princess Stephanie, the latter the widow of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, who killed himself. Princess Stephanie subsequently wedded. Count Lonyay. In addition to the daughters there are two other plaintiffs—Paquin, a gownmaker, and Hartog, a jeweler, both Parisians. The daughters have had recourse to the law to compel the king to pay over to them the \$160,000 dower which their mother brought to his majesty. The trades people want him to settle for gowns and jewels bought of them.

In the trial the king's lawyer divulged the stand taken by his majesty in his plea to the court. In the first place, he contended that the royal marriage contract was in effect an international alliance, and for that reason could not be treated as the ordinary marriage. In other words, the marriage of a prince of the royal house did not impose on him the obligations that might be exacted from his subjects. On this ground he could not be expected to reimburse his daughters for the dower that came to him from their mother.

ONCE FOE TO THEORY.

Old Statement Showing Psychological Evolution of Noted German Socialist.

Striking as is the personality of Herr Ferdinand August Bebel, the socialist leader in the German reichetag, the public appears to know little about the psychological stages through which he has traveled before he became the undisputed dictator of 3,000,000 voters and the most redoubtable opponent of the governmental system. A great sensation has accordingly been created by a letter written by Herr Bebel 40 years ago, which some one has handed over to the Cologne Gazette for publication.

As chairman of the Leipsic Workmen's Educational society, Herr Bebel wrote to the president of the German National society, protesting against the hindrances opposed to "the struggle for national unity and social freedom" by the agitation of socialists. He strenuously denounces "the heresy of state aid, which, mistake it not, would plunge not only the working men, but all society into an abyss of destruction." adding the warning that this "poisonous, seditious error" would seep into the minds of the masses and prepare the way for those who are only waiting the opportunity to unfurl "the red banner of communism with all its horrors."

This agitation to which Herr Bebel refers was pursued particularly in Saxony, and in his letter he says it was high time "to put a forcible stop to this business."

LONGEST DUEL ON RECORD

Italian Fencing Masters Engage in a Combat with Swords for Two Hours and a Ealf.

A tiny scratch, one, two, three, four drops of blood and a well-developed blister—these are the outward and visible signs of the longest duel in history.

Sig. Pini and Baron Athos de San Malato were the combatants, and the contest, which took place at Neuilly, France the other day, lasted two hours and a half.

Pini acquired the scratch and made an interlude of a few moments at the end of the first hour and a half, and San Malato's blister at the close of another hour brought the affair to a full stop.

The Italian fencing masters are both

hour brought the affair to a full stop.

The Italian fencing masters are both famous for their skill. Pini is slower and possibly surer; San Malatothe more active, but apt to yield to excitement.

They had an audience which would have inspired many an inferior swordsman to great deeds. Fashion and beauty were there to watch them, and the battle raged so evenly that the onlookers fairly held their breath. The glancing weapons hardly seemed to turn in air so rapid was the play. Pini's striking up his opponent's sword caused the accidental wound to his forehead, and it was the hilt of San Malato's sword which blistered his own palm.

Champion Egg Eater.

Ackley, Ia., has the champion egg eater of the United States. George Richardson, a stock buyer of that city, has a mania for eggs. His appetite is not satisfied by the usual allotment, as he demonstrated when he ate 61 in 20 minutes in the presence of witnesses. Mr. Richardson thinks nothing of eating two dozen at one sitting, and experiences no inconvenience from the unusual number. About a week before, he ate 50 specimens of eggs on a bet of five dollars, and offered to bet a dollar he could eat two dozen more.

Losses in Boer War.

A revised list of the British casualties in the Boer war shows that England's army was depleted to the number of 20,621. Following are the deaths in detail: Officers—Killed or died from wounds, 719; died from enteric fever, 183; died from other diseases, 123. Noncommissioned officers and men—Killed or died from wounds, 6,863; died from enteric fever, 7,807; died from other diseases, 4,926.

MANY NEW LAWS ENACTED.

Hustling Legislative Mills Ground Out 14,394 Last Year—Courts Killed Fifty.

How hard the legislative mills grind in this country, it is possible to realize only by taking a look over the out-

put.

There are 50 separate legislatures in the whole country, and they enact more than 20,000 laws every two years. Their purport and tendency would be difficult to determine if it were not for a volume entitled "The Comparative Summary and Index of Legislation," of which the New York state library has just issued the fourteenth annual edi-

last year and it summarizes in 500 pages 5,406 of these. The rest of the output consisted of acts of private, local or temporary interest and were not of general interest.

The North Carolina legislature was busiest of those in all the states, to

It shows that 14,394 laws were passed

judge by the results. It passed 1,263 acts in a session of 63 days, which is an average of 22 laws a day.

The Illinois legislature—came—next with 226 laws in a session of 121 days.

or less than two a day. The New York

legislature passed 651 laws and resolutions.

In the course of the year the courts declared 50 statutes unconstitutional.

Ninety-six constitutional amendments were proposed by legislatures or voted.

on by the people. TOGO IS JAPAN'S IDOL.

Famous Admiral a Great Lover of Home Life—Was Educated in England.

Vice Admiral Togo, the naval hero upon whom the eyes of all Japan are now centered and who is the idol of his country, was educated in England, where he still has many friends among the navy contingent. He was born October 14, 1857, and spent two years on the training ship Worcester, 1873 and 1874. Reports on his conduct made to the powers were that it was "excellent" and that he showed "good ability" for his chosen profession.

profession.

During the Chinese-Japanese war
Togo commanded the Naniwa, which
sank the troopship Kowshing a steamer belonging to the Indo-China Navigation company, which was carrying Chinese troops. The commander of the
Kowshing was Capt Galsworthy, who
also received his training on the Worcester. He would have been drowned
had not Togo sent a boat to his rescue.

Togo is a Satsuma Samurai, a true-blooded Japanese, and has all the traditions of those desperate fighters to uphold, but he is also a great lover of his family and home life. His countrymen have full confidence in his courage and resourcefulness, especially since his brilliant exploits at Port Arthur

DECLINE IN BIRTH RATE.

Testimony Before Australian Commission on Smallness of Families Among All Classes.

The commission appointed by the New South Wales government to inquire into the decline of the birth rate reports that the rate has fallen off 30 percent in 20 years, and calculates that it will take 40½ years at the present progress to dentile. Australia's population of 3.750,-

incidentally the commission recommends a vigorous policy of encouraging immigration. It states that its findings apply generally to the whole of the commonwealth and not merely to New South Wales.

A mass of expert evidence has been collected to account for the smallness of families among all classes. Reference is also made to the extraordinary infantile mortality, which is encouraged by the loose system of burying alleged stillborn children.

Further, the commission declares that grave disorders are sapping the vitals of the new population. A drastic alteration is recommended in certain branches of the criminal law. The concentration of population in the towns is recarded as partly responsible for the diminished birth rate.

FINDS MONEY IN BELLOWS.

New Jersey Man Discovers Wad of Bills Secreted Years Ago in Odd Place.

Edward V. Jochem, of Carlton Hill, N. J., was made happy the other day by receiving from Washington a package containing \$475 in brand new treasury bills. The money was sent in return for a wad of bills which Mr. Jochem found some time ago in an old black-smith's bellows in the loft of a building he owns.

Lying beside the paper money were 20 trade dollars, a dozen nickels and a number of old-fashioned copper pennies. The money is supposed to have been secreted by James D. Benson, who kept a blacksmith shop in the place a number of years ago.

The news of Mr. Jochem's find has spread throughout the towns adjoining Carlton Hill, and as a result every blacksmith's bellows in the lower part of Bergen county is being examined.

Even the Dictionary Slipped.

It beats all how "culchaw" is being disseminated in the United States, remarks the Atlanta Constitution. An lowa exchange reports that the thaw "caused the snow to liquefy and now the aqua has glaciated, making locomotion perilous for man and beast."

Next Thing in Line.

Seedless apples have at last been profuced, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

Now for the skinless grape.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très sénandre en Laniniane et dans teus les Brate le Bo 48s publicité offre dons au commerce des avantages exceptionnelle. Prix de l'abonnement, ser l'annuement, ser l'annu