The Logundious and Veracious Conductor from New Jersey Has fils Pull Say.

Tis not often that one runs across a lequacious street car conductor. Usualby they are just about as talkative as graven images. But there was a new man on the Indiana avenue line and he was hungry for a talk. Along about Ferty-Seventh street a man took a catanding seat on the back platform and the conductor fastened on him instantly, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

"That's a fine grove of trees," he remarked, pointing to a row of maples, "but whenever I see trees I say to myself 'skeeters.' Yes, sir; that's the very first thing I say to myself-'skeeters.' I hate skeeters. I can't abide 'em. Consequently I don't like trees. No, cir; I'm a treeless, plain man, I ama boundless prairie feller. Why, sir, I had a good job an' as nice a little home es you ever see down east an' I wuz fixed for life right there. But it was down in Jersey. An' the skeeters bit. me till I didn't know my own name; would have answered to the name of Smith or Jones just as well. Well, sir, I throwed up my job an' sold my home and I started for New York. But, Lord love you, sir, I got into trouble quick. They stopped me 'fore I could get into New York. They said I had the smallpox, I wuz bit up so frightful. But I finally got west an' here I am. An' whenever I sees trees I thinks skeeters. Why, sir, down in Jersey, many's the time, I've seen them skeeters fivin' about smokin' clay pipes; yes, sir, smokin' clay pipes—to keep the other skeeters, off 'em. Once i-" But here the passenger jumped of

between blocks. FINGERING HELPED STATUES

Curious Discovery Made in Berlin Museums Abolishes the "Hands Off" Signs.

Until a short time ago, says the New York Times, the bronze statuary in some of the Berlin museums was most carefully labeled: "Hands off," just as it is in many American museums. What happened in Berlin, however, may cause the curators of some of our museums to take down their signs. It was observed in Berlin that those parts of the bronze statues which were surreptitiously handled by the public retained a good surface. This led to the conclusion that fat had something to do with it. An experiment was therefore tried for some years with four bronzes. One was coated every day with oil and wiped with cloth; another was washed every day with water; the third was similarly washed, but was ciled twice a year; and the fourth was left untouched, just as our bronzes remain isolated behind the notices, "Hands off." The first looked beautiful; the third, which had been oiled twice a year, was passable; the second looked dead; and the fourth was dull and black. It is probably a fact not generally known that the ancient Greeks polished their statues by constant hand rubbing. Perhaps the curators above mentioned, who have charge of statues and other ments, will profit by the experiment here described.

A CANCER MYSTERY.

Physicians Cuable to Discover the Cause or Cure of the Disease.

In the daily press we find full accounts of another discovery of the cancer bacillus, the investigator in this instance being Dr. Bra, of Paris, says the Medical Review of Reviews. It is not surprising to learn that the medical men of the French capital do not unanimously or even in small numbers indorse the validity of the claims made nor do they express complete confidence in the source from which the claims emanate.

The answer to the question of the exintence of a cancer bacillus is still to be reckoned among the mysteries of bacteriological research. One striking analogy to recognized microbe disease is lacking in the clinical history of cancer-viz., its rare appearance before middle life, even though exposure be prolonged to many years. The tubercle bacillus may find a soil for reproduction in all ages and among all classes. This is very far from the fact in the history of cancer invasion, the exceptions being too few to prove that it is other than a disease peculiar to the period of middle life and old age.

CHINESE ALMANAC.

An Infallible Journal That Enjoys the Largest Circulation in the World.

The Chinese Almanac is the most largely circulated publication in the world, the number of copies printed and sold yearly reaching several millions. It is printed at Peking, and is a monopoly of the emperor, no other almanac being permitted to be sold in that country. Although containing reliable astronomical information, its chief mission is to give full and accurate information for selecting lucky places for performing all the acts, great and small, of everyday life. And as every act of life in China, however trivial, depends for its success on the time in which, and the direction (point of compass) toward which it is done, it is of the utmost importance that everyone should have correct information at all times available to enable him so to order his life as to avoid bad luck and calamity, and secure good luck and prosperity. So great is the native faith in its infallibility, that not long since the Chinese minister to Germany refused to sail on a day which had been appointed because it was declared in the almanae to be unlacky.

PROFESSIONAL MEN WORK.

Farmers or Laborers Who Do Manual Labor Have an Advantage in Hours of Work.

"People who work with their hands. especially farmers, are apt to think that professional men have an easy time of it," said a lawyer of this city, reports the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "It's an amusing mistake. The farmer stops at sundown and the laborer works ten hours at the outside. The average professional man works from 12 to 14 hours day in and day out, all the year around. Often, at a pinch, he will work from 16 to 20 hours for several days in succession, and he will work when he is sick or suffering severe physical pain, something the manual toiler wouldn't dream of. Of course he takes short intervals of rest, like everybody else. The human engine isn't capable of absolutely sustained endeavor for over an hour at a stretch. Watch a day laborer, who seems to be plodding along like a machine, and you'll find that he really rests more than half the time. He looks at some well-dressed doctor, lawyer, broker, or man of affairs and says to himself: "O. you doggoned lazy rascal! If you only had to work like me!' The truth is that the chap he envies is putting an amount of concentration and continued energy into his daily toil that would kill the man who works with his hands alone in less than a week. I don't mean this as any reflection on the laborer, who is also no doubt doing his level best. I simply mean that the demands on brain production are a third again as severe as the demands on muscle production. For sheer staying qualities there is nothing in the world that equals the nervous, highstrung, frail-looking modern profes-

WON HONORS THOUGH BLIND.

Student in the South Carolina College Who Surmounted Many Difficulties.

The honors of the commencement exercises at the South Carolina college this year were carried off by John E. Swearingen, of Edgefield, S. C., who has been totally blind since he was seven years old, reports the Buffalo Express. Swearingen stood higher than any man since the college was established early in the century. In such branches as mathematics and astronomy, where the sense of sight would naturally be regarded as of the utmost importance, he has achieved remarkable success. One professor says, for instance, that Swearingen answered with two minutes' thought a complex mathematical proposition that has not been answered by another student in the college. He appears to have a perfect conception of relative positions and distances, and he experiences no difficulty in drawing geometrical figures. It would be interesting to know how much of his present conception of these things is due to knowledge gained consciously or unconsciously before he became blind. A child of seven years generally has a pretty good idea of form, though not so good of distance. If he were an unusually bright child, as Swearingen probab these ideas would be much advanced, while in either case they would be lasting. Swearingen is ambitious, but is undecided whether to become a minister or a lawyer. His teachers believe he would adorn either profession.

MEN'S FEET.

The Left Usually a Little the Bigger -Shees, However, Made Alike in Sise.

The man buying a pair of shoes found the right one perfectly comfortable and easy, the left one rather snug, says the New York Sun. "It's usually so," said the salesman:

"the left foot is commonly a little bigger than the right foot."

"Why don't you make the left shoe a little bigger, then?" asked the cus-

"Well," said the salesman, "the difference is usually not great, and it might not be enough so that it would be noticed in trying on shoes. And then it is not so great but what the difference in feeling of the two shoes disappears very soon. And then, too, in some cases the man's right foot is the larger, the man being right-footed in this respect as men are sometimes lefthanded, the reverse of the common habit in the use of their hands. If shoes were commonly made with the left a little bigger than the right, to fit the majority of cases, they'd be worse than ever when you hit a right-footed man. So the shoes are made alike in size, a man gets a pair that fit him comfortably to start with, and they adapt themselves quickly to any slight differences in the

British Vital Statistics. The British Medical Journal, which should be an excellent authority, reports that between 1873 and 1886 the annual marriage rate in Great Britain fell from 17.6 to 14.2 per 1,000 of the population. Last year it rose to 16.2. The birth rate has been less fortunate. It reached its maximum in 1876, but since that year there has been a steady decline, last year the births being 19 per cent. below the number in 1876. The marriage rate in the agricultural districts is lower than in the manufacturing districts, and the decline in the rural population is still further increased by the enlarged number of removals into the towns. Is the mother country going the way of France?

Gorgeous Check Books.

One of the New York banks where most of the fashionable ladies keep their accounts issues most gorgeous check books to its depositors. On the cover is the owner's monogram, while the checks are printed in gold from exorisitely-engraved plates.

COPPER PRODUCT.

Report of the Geological Survey Shows It to Be 528,375,591 Pounds During Year 1898.

According to the report of the geological survey, through Special Agent Kirchoff, just issued, the production of copper in the United States for 1898 was 526,375,591 pounds, which is by far the largest ever reported. This report shows the general prosperity of the copper mining industry, the fall product being marketed at prices slightly better than those of 1897. The actual scarcity of copper, with its accompanying upward rush in price and its enormeus expansion of stock speculation, did not in reality develop until the end of the year. It did not tell upon the returns for the year 1893.

As expected, the increase in the production of copper was largest in Arizona, while the lake district also recorded an advance. Montana fell off considerably. Intense activity has developed in the search for new copper mines, and a large number of new undertakings have started. But the preparations for output on even a moderate scale in the way of opening up mining property and providing a reduction plant require so much time that few of the newcomers will add materially to the copper market of 1899. What increase there will be will come from the older mines, and that chiefly from Arizons, the lakes, California and Utah.

ILLINOIS CHILDREN LEAD.

Stand at Head of List in Contribution to the La Fayette Monument Fund Being Raised.

All the contributions of the school children of this country toward the erection of a monument in Paris in 1900 have been received, and they amount to \$45,694. Every state in the union is represented in the fund, but to the children of Illinois belong the credit of subscribing the largest number of pennies. The contributions from Illinois were \$6,461, and of this amount Chicago gave \$3,326. Ohio gets second place with \$5,499.

The amounts subscribed by other middle western states included: Indiana, \$2,473; Iowa, \$2,107; Michigan, \$2,453; Minnesota, \$1,569; Wisconsin, \$1,250; Missouri, \$953, and Kansas, \$848. The children of Hawaii gave \$21.35, while those of Alaska contributed two dollars. No contributions have as yet been received from the Daughters of the American Revolution, who proposed to take up the matter and help swell the

Besides this fund it is expected to realize at least \$100,000 from the La-Fayette souvenir coins, but this amount will fall short of the sum it was hoped would be subscribed.

A LONG TRIP AHEAD.

John D. Davis and Wife Start from New York for San Francisco on a Gaseline Automobile.

John D. Davis and his wife, Louise Hitchcock Davis, have left New York for a trip to San Francisco on a gasoline automobile. The trip will be the longcst, if completed, ever made by an automobile.

The automobile is a handsome contrivance, built compactly, and with the purpose in view of traveling over rough roads. It resembles a road phaeton. The wheels are of the bicycle type, with steel spokes and pneumatic tires. The back is built high, well cushioned and comfortable. A big trunk and a wellstuffed valise were strapped on the back of the vehicle. The automobile has a buggy cover which can be let down and up, and when the pair started for the Pacific slope the top was up. A long row of automobiles followed the travelers to Harlem. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will go to Albany and then to Buffalo, and along Lake Erie to Chicago and westward across the prairies to the Rocky mountains by way of Boulder,

UNCLE SAM'S INDEBTEDNESS.

According to the Official Figures Just Issued It Amounts to \$1,436,700,708.

Uncle Sam's debt, according to official figures, amounted to \$1,436,700,703. Of this enormous sum \$1,046,048,750 is made up of interest-bearing bonds, and \$1,218,300 of bonds on which interest has ceased since maturity, while \$389,-433,653 is the noninterest-bearing debt, representing the current paper obligations. These figures are exclusive of the gold, silver and currency certificates, as they are all offset by a corresponding deposit in the treasury. Some day the silver certificates and treasury notes will have to be redeemed, and the white metal on deposit will not be half enough to do it. Making allowances for this, Uncle Sam's debt is over \$1,-700,000,000. To offset this the total cash balance in the treasury is \$294,-280,000, which would pay off 72 per cent. of the floating paper, or would wipe out entirely the equity in the coin notes.

Electric Road Up Mont Blanc. A Frenchman named Faber proposes to build an electric road up Mont Blane. In order to avoid the glaciers he suggests tunneling just below a ridge which extends along the side of the mountain. The upper station will be located upon a rocky promontory some 800 feet below the top, which is simply a mass of ice. The road will be of the rack and pinion type, and about six miles long. Power will be derived from a waterfall. Two million dollars is the estimated cost.

Alpine los Quarry.

An Alpine glacier, near Briamcon, is now regularly operated as an ice quarry, the blocks cut and conveyed over an overhead cableway to a convenient place for shipment by rail to Paris, there to be used in the cafes and hotels of the metropolis.

DEADLY TO ENEMY.

New Rapid-Fire Gun That Is a Marvel as an Executioner.

Successfully Tested -Are Stx-Pounders and Are Designed to Protect Terpedoes in Harbor and the on Men-of-War.

A new rapid-fire gun designed for the protection of the mine fields and a novel automatic six-pounder for the navy has been successfully tested on the proving grounds of the Briggs-Seabury Gun & Ammunition company at Derby, Conn. These guns were built for the army and navy respectively under contracts awarded at the beginning of the war with Spain and will probably play an important part in the plan and scope of national defense. The army gun is a six-pounder of the Briggs type and is mounted upon a parapet carriage, which admits of the piece being fired with the same rapidity as upon a naval mount. While it can be easily transported from place to place, in fact the new weapon is a combination of a field and coastdefense gun. Its use will be principally to protect the torpedoes in the harbors by throwing such an overwhelming shower of shot and shell that no small boat could live within its zone of fire. The gun and carriage rest upon the parapet of the fort and are held rigidly in position by means of a Vshaped steel anchorage, which is worked under the center of the axle. Should it be desired to concentrate the fire upon any particular point, the anchorage is unbooked and the carriage rolled away to any point of the beach. A small spade at the rear of the trailpiece can be released, and, taking against the ground, holds the gun in po-

The semiautomatic gun is also a sixposnder and is the first completed of 51 for the navy. It is expected to work a revolution in rapid-fire guns, for with it a speed of 60 shots per minute was attained, which is twice the record by the six-pounder when worked by hand. Another important feature is that it reduces a crew of a six-pounder from four to two men, one of whom throws in fixed ammunition as a person throws coal into a furnace, while the other fires as the breech-block closes automat-

A REAL SEA SERPENT.

Added as One of the Interesting Attractions of the Aquarium at New York.

A real sea serpent was added the other day to the collection of fish and reptiles at the aquarium in Battery park, New York. It is known as a green moray, and is the first of its kind ever exhibited in this part of the country. In the West Indies, where it makes its home among the coral reefs, it is known to the natives as the devil's terror. They stand in great awe of these creatures. which are as ughy as they are powerful, and which are believed by many to be

The serpent is seven feet long and twenty-four inches in circumference. has a sharn snout id narrow laws. with small eyes set well down toward the point of the snout. Its teeth are like needles and slant backward, so that once it has its prey in its mouth there is no escape.

The great strength of the serpent and its quickness in the water lie in a broad dorsal fin extending the entire length of its back. It belongs to the eel family and lives mostly on smaller fish and crustaceans.

PALATIAL APARTMENT HOUSE.

Magnificent Structure Planned for New York City-To Have Theater and Concert Hall.

Plans are under way for a \$2,000,000 apartment house and family hotel at New York, to be called the Waldorf-Astoria apartment house. It may be erected before the end of another year on the site of the old Manhattan club property, at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, and take in all the old Hilton property. The enterprise was conceived by Francis Sickles. It includes a subterranean and brilliantly illuminated passage from the prospective apartment house to the Waldorf-Astoria, of which it is to be a part. The plans as drawn call for a magnificent theater and concert hall on the lower floor. The court is to contain a beautiful garden, with wide gravel walks, fountains and statuary. As yet all the obstacles have not been over-

BY RAIL OR WATER.

American Street Railway and Steamer Lines to Be Established at Paris During Exposition.

Commander Baker, who is chief assistant in the engineer's department of the American commission to Paris, has arrived in Washington. He says that the new landing place on the seine, which has been secured by Mr. Peck, will be located directly in front of the American buildings. The purpose is to run a line of steamers carrying the American flag from the American buildings to Charenton, a distance of about seven miles. A model American street railway will run from Charenton to Brussels, so that passengers may travel by either water or rail on American lines.

And the Meen Will Come Back. Prof. Darwin, of Cambridge, prophesies that the moon will ultimately return to the earth, whence it was cast of in the remote past.

Paris Will See Snakes. Brazil will exhibit 500 varieties of serpents, big and little, at the Paris ex-

ACTRESS USES BOLD METHOD.

Gets Out a Typewritten Letter Asking Various Clergymen to Help Her Soive a Trying Question.

The latest freak of the press agent concerns Miss Blanche Bates, the actress. The following letter, typewritten on Dunmore hotel stationery, is ready for mailing to some dozens of New York clergymen, and explains itself: "Dear Sir: Your established reputation for readiness to render service to those who seek it in sincerity and truth is my excuse for troubling you in the matter upon which I am now writing you.

"I am a member of the theatrical profession. My efforts as such have been rewarded with a certain degree of success. My work on the stage is congenial, both mentally and physically. Nevertheless there are times when I ask myself whether an actress can honor the obligations of a Christian Mfe? Are the stage and church so inherently antagonistic that one has to choose between them? Is it impossible to reconcile the difference of both, or, in other words, can an actress be a consistent Christian?

"I have so far failed to solve the problem to the satisfaction of my conscience; hence I take the liberty of appealing to you for suggestion and direction. In belief that you will kindly grant my request for advisement.

"BLANCHE BATES."
Blanche Bates was brought from San Francisco by Augustin Daly for his stock company. Miss Bates and Ada Kehan did not agree, and Miss Bates resigned after a few weeks. Her last appearance in New York city was as Miladi in James O'Neill's production of "The Musketeers" at the Broadway

JOHN PAUL JONES' GRAVE.

Caroful Inquiry Fails to Locate the Burial Piace of the Great Naval Here.

Inquiry was recently made at the state department at Washington in regard to the grave of John Paul Jones, the great naval hero of revolutionary days, who died in Paris July 18, 1782. He was buried there with the highest honors by the French government, but it appears that the present location of his grave is not known.

The secretary of state recently addressed a letter to Henry Vignaud, of the United States embassy in Paris, asking whether the grave of John Paul Jones in Paris is known and marked. He has received a reply from Mr. Vignaud saying that, although he has made earnest and frequent inquiries of the city authorities in regard to the matter, he has been unable to discover the whereabouts of the grave. One thing established by his inquiries, however, he says, is that John Paul Jones was not buried in the cemetery where the remains of La Favette lie, as has been supposed by some people. In another quarter it is intimated that, owing to a custom prevailing in Paris, the remains of John Paul Jones were deposited in a rented grave for a term of years, and that upon the expiration of the lease a great many years ago the bones of this distinguished American patriot were thrown into the potter's

DR. LACK'S CANCER THEORY.

Medical Men on This Side of Water Scout at Idea That Disease Is Due to Injury to Membrane.

The alleged discovery of the cause of cancer by Dr. Lambert Lack, as published by the London Pathological soelety, is meeting with scant respect on this side of the ocean. The learned doctor's claim that cancer is due to an injury of the mucous membrane and its allied structures is scouted by eminent surgeons and pathologists of New York. In refutation of Dr. Lack's theory they explain that in a great many cases of malignant cancers the mucous membrane is not affected at all, but that the disease finds root and develops in various external portions of the bodythe hands, the feet, the thigh, the cheekbone, the breast, etc. Again, local authorities absolutely deny that the fact has been established that cancer is brought about by any germ. They say that probably a cancer germ does exist, but that it has never yet been isolated, and that therefore the claim of Dr. Lack, based upon what he calls "the accepted scientific opinion that cancer is caused by a germ," goes beyond the well-understood theories of modern sur-

TO MAKE ITS CHEMICALS.

The Sugar Trust Proposes to Establish a \$1,500,000 Plant in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Press is authority for the statement that the American Sugar Refining company, better known as the sugar trust, is about to establish one of the largest chemical plants in this country, the capital stock to be \$1,-500,000. The abandoned United States refinery building, at Penn street wharf, Camden, N. J., is to be fitted up for this purpose. Chemicals are used by the refineries to tint, prepare and clarify the various grades of sugar, and it is stated that the trust will effect a very large saving by manufacturing all of its own chemicals to be used at the different refineries which it controls throughout the United States.

Della in Europe. The manufacture and sale of dolls in Europe exceeds, at a low estimate, 26,000,000 per annum. One firm in Paris alone turns out 2,000 dolls a day, and many other houses make even

Summer Hotels. It is said that there are in the United States 23,000 summer hotels.

larger numbers.

HORRIBLY TORTURED

Medieval Methods Employed by a Hungarian Judge.

Exernciating Cruelties Resorted Toto Force a Confession from Men Afterward Proven Innocent of the Crime Charged.

Much attention has been attracted by the charges against the local officials at Mocsa, Hungary, who are accused of torturing three men and three women to extort confessions that they robbed the communal treasury, a charge of which they have since been proved innocent.

Something was heard of the matter six months ago, when the torturing took place, but the details were not revealed until now. It seems that when the robbery was discovered the district judge ordered 12 arrests upon the most trifling suspicion.

One of the prisoners, Stephen Kovacs, up a declaring his innocence, was ordered to be tortured. His hands were tied backward to his feet. Communal Secretary Melnar thrashed him on the abdomen and the soles of his feet until the cane he used was split. The judge trampled on him with his spurred

boots. Kovacs not confessing under this treatment, Melnar ignited some spirits on a plate under his swollen feet, and then poured the burning liquid over, them. The judge struck him about the ears until the unfortunate prisoner fainted.

When he came to, dreading further torture, he said that he had taken the money and buried it under a tree. Asearch of the place designated by Kovacs did not reveal the money, whereupon his hands were tied behind his back and he was hung up by the hands. He again became unconscious, but was

revived and again thrashed. Then Melnar thrust the blade of a penknife under his finger nails, causing him to lose consciousness again. Subsequently he was kept without food or drink for four days.

The other suspects were similarly treated. Eventually a blacksmith named Todt, who had not been arrested, confessed that he was the thief and restored the money It is stated that the Hungarian gov-

erament knew the facts in the case, but allowed the officials to retain their offices until recently, when they were suspended, but not arrested. In the Hungarian diet Deputy Pichler interpellated the government on the

subject. He demanded that the district judge be thrashed to death. Prime Minister Koloman von Szell promised that an inquiry would be made into the matter, and that the fullest legal punishment would be inflicted if the charges were proved true.

PRICE OF PEANUTS DOUBLED.

Talk of Forming a Trust and Enormous Demand at Street Corner Stands Cause the Rise.

People fond of the peanut will have to pay twice as much as they have been paying for packages sold at street corners. Quotations at Chicago the other day showed a rise of 100 per cent. for cleaned nuts and 75 per cent, for those in farmers' hands. At the new prices the peanut crop of 1899 will be worth somewhere between \$3,000,000 and \$1,-600,000, which indicates that peanuts are no small thing. This large sum will be scattered through a comparatively small district in Virginia, where about all the American erop is grown.

The advance is due to several causes. Among these is the fact that the current demand is phenomenal. Dealers. say that one-eighth of the crop is used by confectioners and manufacturers of other food products, and the other seven-eighths are consumed by individuals who buy in small packages. The visible supply is scarcely 100,000 bags. A year ago there were 350,900 bags in sight. Another reason for the advance is the talk of forming a peanut trust. The proposed trust is to include the cleaners of Virginia, who control the primary market, and is to be capitalized at \$5,000,000.

TO USE DYNAMITE.

Americans to Use It in the War Against the Filipinos Next Pall.

A special to the New York Herald from Washington says: Dynamite guns are to be used by the American troops in the fall campaign against the Filipinos. Preparations are being made by the ordnance department to supply Gen. Otis with six Sims-Dudley dynamite pneumatic weapons. The tests made at the Sandy Hook proving grounds of a gun of this type proved very satisfactory. A gun of the same make was used by

the Cuban insurgents in their operations, and Gen. Garcia declared that several towns were made to surrender , as a result of the use of this weapon. Besides the dynamite guns, gatling

guns will probably be sent to Otis, and ! the army transports are to be armed with aix-pounder rapid-fire guns to prevent any possible attack by insurgents.

Had to Save the Dog First. A woman who was clinging to a capsized yacht in New York harbor refused to be saved until her rescuers pulled her pug dog out of the water. It isn't likely that they would have been severely blamed, says the Chicago Times-Herald, if they had rowed ashore after getting the dog.

Living Up to His Reputation. It is announced that Dewey will arrive much earlier than was expected. The Kansas City Times aptly remarks that that is exactly the way he did when sailing for Manila.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année : Edition quotidienne, \$12.00 Edition hebdemadeffe \$8.00.