WANTED HER CHANGE.

M Vening Problem That One Married Man Mas Quit Trying to Selve.

"The other day," said the man with The tired look, relates the Washingfor Post, "my wife and I were due to over to Baltimore to attend the madding of an old bachelor pal of who took it into his head to jump off late in life. I had a lot of wark to attend to at the office that marning, and so I told my wife, beflore starting for the office, that I'd meet her downtown at any place she mamed. She named one of the Fstreet department stores—said that ahe had to buy a piece of neck ribbon -and I told her I'd pick her up there shout 20 minutes before train time, men's to give us ample time to make - atation.

"I was about four minutes late in making the department store, owing to my immersion in the stack of work om my deak, and so I was in a good chal of a lather when I galloped into the store. I found my wife standing In front of the ribbon counter looked

"I'm walting for my change,' she

"Well," said L 'we've got to hustle -we've only got about il minutes more to make the station.' "'But,' said she, 'I can't leave my

alange, can I? "What's the matter with your nge-how long've you been wait-

ing for it?' I asked her. 'About ten minutes,' she answared. 'The trolley thing that sends. you back your change has got out of her, but they're fixing it, and I'll Bure my change in a minute.'

"I was, as I say, in a good deal of a steam, but I had it doped out that merhaps she had given the saleswoma bill of considerable size, and I That that there was nothing to do but In patient and wait till the change stralley got fixed, although I was pret-By busy looking at my watch.

Well, after a wait of five minutes, The trolley got in running shape menin, and then, about two minutes her, the little box came a-sliding war way, the saleswoman opened it and dumped the contents into her hand, and then handed over to my wife-well, what d'ye suppose?-a A one little, messly, common, emery, trifling, frivolous, no-account came-penny piece! That was her

Thange. "We missed the train, and had to Sake one an hour later, and we got cuer to Baltimore about half an hour willer my old pal had been tied up in little knot.

"I'm going to give it up trying to

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

A Physical Indraity Which May Become Responsible for Impairment of Character.

The announcement by Dr. Weir Mitchell about 30 years ago that conditions of the eye requiring extreme Bort to focus it, in other words, age strain, cause certain nervous Bendaches, directed the attention of many other observers to the farmeaching effects of defective vision, Companion.

The short-sighted child may become more studious than the average from the fact that he is able to see objects close at hand. He may turn to books with a degree of application which may be harmful. "Brasmuch as the defect renders it Mely that his outdoor pleasures are secrespondingly restricted.

The far-sighted child may be even more seriously affected. He perceives embjects near at hand with a blurred and indistinct impression. It is a dif-Smalt process for him to apply his mattention to a book or to a copy bedemane the eyes rebel against pro-Banged strain. Not seeing clearly, he To less apt to reason clearly. A new the dawns slowly when study demands a marked expenditure of merwors energy. In this event it is not to be wondered at if study becomes Siresome and distasteful, and if the child's ingenuity is exercised to furwher his escape from as much school work as possible.

A physical defect which it is possi-The to correct may thus easily become susponsible for traits of character grogress. A noted observer has stated man his opinion that a child with a marked degree of far-sightedness is always backward in his studies, and prone to the habit of making excuses For lessons unlearned.

• Children who are cross-eyed have adouble disadvantage in that they tere hampered by sight-confusion, and dere also frequently the butt of their companions' thoughtless ridicule. It than been noted that the correction of cross-eye has improved the dispomition as well as the sight of a child previously affected.

Defects of the eye productive of far and near-sightedness are not always readily detected. Parents should bear in mind the possibility defective vision as a cause for the mekwardness of children in school 🗝 at play.

Strawberry Sauce, Cream two tablespoonfuls of butfeer, add gradually one cupful of powdared sugar and a little lemon juice. Beat in as many crushed berries as mixture will hold and serve cold; melt over hot water and serve but. this same sauce with a cottage madding.-Good Housekeeping.

Bands of Character.

Character is bounded on the north my industry, on the east by integrity, and on the west by sobriety.-Chicago Daily

SHIRT WAIST SUITS.

Pretty Costumes That Have Become Quite Distinct from Any Other Strie of Dress.

Nothing in dress is much more dainty than the shirt walst in sheer linens, and batistes and fine, thin silks so prettily embroidered and hemstitched, eays the New York Sun. -

Shirt waints of some sort have beand now they have grown into shirtwaist suits, making a distinctive costume quite apart from any other style of dress. These are blossoming out in some different material from time to time and you see them in foulard, chambrays, madras, dimities, taffeta silks, mercerized cheviots and more than all in linens.

This is a most usbful costume, anawering many purposes; for traveling, outdoor sports and general morning wear and apparently it has some significance beyond usefulness inasmuch as it shows the tendency toward entire gowns, instead of the separate waist which is entirely different in ma-

terial from the skirt. However, it is simply another way of trying to oust the separate waist. Many plans have been tried before, but with no results except to cause women to put a higher value in its advan-

In place of the finnnel waist worn in cool mornings, there are some pretty dotted velveteen blouses. The material is very light weight and has a sort of pressed finish which gives it

a gioss. These waists must be made by men if you would have them smart, yet women are not to be ignored in this class of work as the men waist makers are not infallible, by any means.

Women with plenty of money to spend on clothes have a fad for collecting odd waists, and buy anything and everything which strikes their fancy just to gratify their desire for pretty things. And this is no small item of expense, since the waists may cost enywhere from five to seventyfive dollars for the dainty hand-embroidered cobwebby things brought over from Paris. Much of the embroidery is done here, however, but that does not lessen the price much, if any at all.

The fad of last season for embroidered monograms on the left side of the bust is revived again, and a very popular one it is among those who care to have something individual about their waists. Colored floss is used on the white waists, and young women sometimes have their monograms embroidered in black.

For some unaccountable reason they affect black and white very much this season in their costumes and hats as well. Perhaps it is the only way they can achieve any youthful distinction in dress, as the older women have appropriated all the colors to their use. But whatever may be the motive, it is a fact that black and white is conspicuous in the young girls' summer

THE BENEFIT OF TRUSTING.

One of the Best Equipments for the Teacher at Home or at School

It is an almost invariable rule that young people, or those whose characters are forming, are helped by having confidence placed in their honor or honesty. This appeals to the best that is in them, and it takes a very strong temptation to induce them to do wrong when they feel that some one they love and respect is believing they will do right-and that their failure will surprise and hurt that person, says American Queen.

This trust and confidence is one of the best equipments for the teacher, either in Sunday school or day school. The average boy is an honest little fellow, with a keen sense of justice, and the best and easiest way to teach and help him is, from the beginning, to win his respect and admiration by treating him as a little man and putting him on his honor. There are very few boys who will not respond to this appeal to their higher nature; their lapses are generally from pure mischief, not from deliberate evil.

The same rule applies to employes. If you have a servant, she must be trusted more or less by the whole household. If she is not proved to be dishonest, you can help her a great deal by showing confidence in her, and her service will thus be more acceptable and gladly given. Treat her with kindness--never with familiarity. Require always careful performance of duties. obedience to instructions, personal tidiness and respectful manners, but remember to give her time to do her washing and mending so that she may be tidy, and treat her justly. Let her see her friends in the evening-not in the daytime, when she should be busy. When she sees that you believe in her, she will be grateful and will be the bet-

This appeal to the best in any person rarely fails to get the right response. Only the person hardened in

evil will abuse it. Whole Meat Puffs.

Beat the yolk of one egg very light, add one and one-half cups of milk. Measure two cups of sifted flour and sift it again several times. Put it into a mixing bowl, make a hollow in the center and gradually mix in the milk and egg, making a perfectly smooth batter. Beat this well; then whin the white of the egg to a stiff froth and stir this lightly and evenly into the batter. The work must be done quickly after the white of the egg has been added or the bread will not be so light, much of the air heaten into the egg and batter escaping. Pour the hatter into well-greased popover or heated iron cups and bake in a quick oven.-Washington Star.

APPELATE COURTS.

A Comparison of the Number of Judgen in the Different binten of the Union.

A comparison of the number of judges in the appellate courts of the various states and territories of the United States is of interest. It shows that Rhode Island, the smallest state in the union, has as many appellate judges as California, Iltinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont, and more than most of the other states and territories. An indication of the value of the decisions of the various state courts is given by such a comparison, says the Washington Star. The big state of Texas has only three appellate fudges.

The inferior appellate court of New Jersey has more judges than any other state in the union, and is equaled only by the supreme court of the United States. Furthermore, the New Jersey court of errors and appeals has twice as many judges as any other state in the union and seven more than the supreme court of the United States. Following is a list of the states and territories, embracing the number of

judges of their appellate courts: Alabama, 5; Arizona, 4; Arkansas, 5; California, 7: Colorado supreme court, 3: Colorado court of appeals, 3; Connecticut, 5: Delaware, 6: District of Columbia court of appeals, 3; Florida, 3; Georgia, 6; Hawaii, 3; Idaho, 3; Illinois supreme court, 7; Illinois appellate court, 3; Indiana supreme court. 5: Indiana appellate court, 5: Indian territory, 4; Iowa, 3; Kansas supreme court, 3; Kansas court of appeals, 3; Kentucky, 8; Louisiana, 5; Maine, 8; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 7: Michigan, 5: Minnesota, 5: Mississippi, 3; Missouri supreme court. 4: Missouri court of appeals, 3; Montana, 4: Nebraska, 3; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 7; New Jersey court of errors and appeals, 16; New Jersey supreme court, 9; New Mexico, 5; New York court of appeals, 7; New York appellate division, 5; North Carolina, 5; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 6; Oklahoma, 5: Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 7; Rhode Island, 7: South Carolina, 4: South Dakota, 3: Tennessee, 5: Texas supreme court. 3: Texas court of civil appeals, 3; Texas court of criminal appeals, 3; Utah, 3; Vermont, 7; Virginia, 6; Washington, 5; West Virginia,

4: Wisconsin, 5, and Wyoming, 3. Federal courts-United States anpreme court. 9; United States circuit courts of appeals, in each, 3.

CHINESE WORKS OF VIRTU.

Ivery, Jade and Wood Are Chiefly Employed in the Manufacture of Art Objects,

The art and curio dealers of this city state that ever since the Peking campaign the volume of Chinese art objects, etc., on the local market has been greater than at any time in the. history of Washington. Whether or not the American soldiers looted is for historians to settle, but in any event not one of them returned without bringing home with him valuable works of art in ivory, jade and wood. Speaking of the matter to a reporter. says the Washington Post, the leading dealer in such objects of this city said:

"The soldiers and officers returning from China brought away very little porcelain, chinaware and objects of bronze, and in consequence stuff of this sort is as rare and scarce as ever. The reason of this was that they could not carry bronze and china vases, because they were too large and too easily broken. Consequently they gathered up only such things as they could carry on their person or that, packed in small trunks and grips, would not be broken on the journey home. A vast amount of silk was brought into this country by officers and men who served in the Peking campaign. In fact, they brought more silk than anything else. At first I bought a good deal of it from officers, who, when they need any money, drop into my store with something of this sort for sale, but it soon became so plentiful that I have stopped buying

ft altogether. "They also brought over a great many objects of jade, silver, ivory, wood, stone, etc. By the way, that reminds me that the Peking campaign caused a great demand for jade objects in this and other American cities. Everyone is trying to secure a piece of carved jade or to form a : small collection of such carved objects. I have been buying all of it that I can get and will take it as fast as it comes in."

So Thoughtful of Her. Young Husband (picking up bundle from table)-What have you here,

love? Something for me? Young Wife-Yes, dear. I went down town this morning, expressly to buy them for you. I hope you'll like them.

"Like them? Of course, I'll like

them if you bought them, but what

are they?' "They're night caps, dear. I heard you tell Sparkles this morning that, you'd go down to the club this evening with him and get a night cap, and I made up my mind right away that I'd save you that trouble by seeing that you had some in the house. Just

Conidn't Resist Temptation. Helen-lan't that a lovely hat .

open the parcel and try them on,

won't you, love?"-Richmond Dis-

Katie is wearing? May-Yes, and it didn't cost her a cent, either. They proved she was a kleptomaniac.-Chelsea Gazette.

To Measure a Man.

Measure a man by his every-day conduct rather than by his extraordinary exertions. - Chicago Daily

WIT AND WISDOM.

· Young man, if you can't marry a girl with dollars you are lucky to marry one with sense. - Chicago Dally News. The real proof of the pudding is the state of your stomach the morning

after you have raten it .- Judge. "A touchy fellow." "I should think not. You can't get a dollar from him to save your life."-Detroit Free Press. "A rich New Yorker is going to marry a girl because she is a fine golf player." "I wonder if he will like her just as well in the winter time?"-

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "I have spent the day doing burnt wood work," said an Atchison girl to a caller recently. The foolish girl didn't know he would admire her a great deal more had she been truthful, and told him that she spent the day in ironing with a wood fire .- Atchison Globe.

A Trait of the Sex .- "A man can't tell whether a girl means what she says," he remarked thoughtfully. "Of course not," she replied. "If he thinks he does, why she just naturally doesn't. the moment she finds it out; and if he thinks she doesn't, why she does." -Chicago Post.

Chinese Repartee .- An English sallor was watching a Chinaman who was placing a dish of rice by a grave. "When do you exepct your friend to come out and eat that?" the sailor saked. "Same time as your frien come out to smellee flowers you fellow put," retorted Li.-Singapore Free Press.

Representative Williams of Mississippi has a new negro atbry: "Are you the defendant?" asked a man in the courtroom, speaking to an old negro. "No. boss," was the reply, "I ain't done nothing to be called names like that. I'se got a lawyer here who does the defensing." "Then who are you?" "I'se the gentleman what stole the chicken."-Baltimore News.

THE RESPECTABLE PIG.

Such the Animal May Become When the Conditions Which Govern It Are Changed.

The American hog may yet become a model of neatness and cleanliness. It is simply a matter of giving the animal a chance to live in a decent and sanitary manner, inasmuch as its natural inclination is not toward filth. On the contrary, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. the pig in its wild state is decidedly a clean beast.

The government bureau of animal industry is of the opinion that the whole system of keeping pigs could be reformed to advantage. Instead of being confined in pens, they ought to be allowed to range, whenever a sufficient area is available for the purpose, and they should have plenty of fresh, pure water for drinking and bathing. Hogs suffer greatly from heat, and when there is no water at hand they resort to wallowing as a means of cooling themselves.

Not long ago Prof. John A. Craig established on the grounds of the Iowa Agricultural college what he called a "summer resort for swine." There was a double row of trees. with a ditch between, and a stream of fresh water from the college main was allowed to flow through the ditch. A number of pigs were turned loose on the premises, and greatly did they enjoy themselves, getting fat the while. They had the run of 40 acres of pasture, with suitable houses for their protection when it

stormed. The ordinary method of keeping pigs is extremely cruel. No other animal could survive under such conditions, but they manage to do so, and hence it is taken for granted that they are reasonably satisfied and enjoy their wretched surroundings. The shed provided for a shelter in one corner of the pen is usually not rain-proof, and thus things are made additionally unpleasant for the unfortunate creatures. To add insult to injury, people look over the edge of the sty and exclaim with disgust that the hog is well named.

There is no reason why pigs should not have free range even in winter, with roomy sleeping-pens and clean bedding. If the sleeping-sheds were at one end of the pasture and the animals were fed at the other end, they would go to and fro of their own ac-. cord, getting useful exercise, and living in a cleanly fashion. Of pure water they ought to have plenty, instead of the more or less putrid stuff which

they are usually expected to drink. The finest hams in the world come from a district in Virginia, not far from Norfolk, and the hogs that furnish them run almost wild in the woods, living on nuts and roots in the summer. In the autumn they are shut up in pens for awhile, and are fed on form. supplied with pure water, and provided with pine straw for bedding. They are kept clean and dry; and, when the hour for sacrifice arrives, they yield hams which bring in the market 50 per cent. more than the every-day "swill-fed" hams put up by western packers.

Didn't Want to lit There.

The little three-year-old daughter of one of the leading ministers in Little Rock resents too great familiarity. A few evenings ago, though she seemed a little unwilling, a young man who was calling took her upon his lap, whereupon she said with great gravity:

"I want to sit in my own lap." It is needless to add that the young man immediately put her down .--Trained Motherhood.

Rising in the World, White-What's become of young Brown, who started out to be a cook? Black-Oh, he's become a chef. "And where's his brother, who was a coachman?"

"Oh, he's become a chauffeur."-

THE KING'S CARPET.

Beautiful Affair for Edward VII. to Walk Over.

Product of Worsester Will Figure at the Great Coronation of Maxland's Monarch-Interesting Particulars.

To the city of Worcester has fallen the honor of manufacturing the carpet which is to be laid down in Westminster Abbey on the occasion of King Edward's cotonation, says the London Telegraph. The reason of this choice is not immediately apparent, since there are other towns more familiarly associated in the public mind with the carpet wearing industry. But the city on the Severn has been singled out for the distinction on special grounds. A carpet with a rich sheen has been approprintely held to be indispensable for such an auspicious ceremonial, and mohair, a beautifully silky material, with a particularly fine luster, seemed obviously the right article to employ for the purpose. A few figures will serve at once to

show what a considerable demand will be made upon the manufacturers. Altogether, the carpet-or, rather, the carpets, for they will necessarily be in sections-will cover an area of no less than 725 square yards. The average weight per square yard will be eight pounds, so that the total weight will be. as nearly as possible, two and a half tons. From these statistics it may almost be inferred, as the fact is. that the carpet is designed to cover the royal pathway from the west door of the abbey, through nave and choir successively, right up to the fnot of the raised dais, called the theater, in the center of the transept. From the great door to the choir screen it will be laid in three complete sections, totaling 184 feet 4 laches, in point of length, with a width, including border, of nine feet. The section from the screen to the end of the choice's 24 feet in length, and thence forward to the steps of the theater, where this carpet, whose bold and richly emblematic design

to an end, is a distance of 5% feet. Rut Worcester's contribution on this memorable occasion will not quite terminate with the covering of what may be spoken of as the main aisle of the famous abbey. Over the dais. the sacrarium, and the haut, pas behind the alter will be laid, as is at present proposed, a carpet of precisely the same color-a deep manderin blue-and differing only from that already referred to in this respect, that it will be plain instead of figured. This carpet should form an admirable setting for the king's silk carpet, with its gorgeous oriental colors, which it will encircle. The pattern of the rich blue floor

covering which is to begin at the west door is, as might be expected, highly symbolical. A lighter blue of the same tone-as the ground color is employed for the figures, conspicuour among which is the rose, the shamrock, the thistle, and the lotus. These are delicately intertwined at the stems, and inclosed in scrolls of hay leaves, bound with ribbon. The alternative sections consist of the hadge of the Order of the Garter. with the legend: "Honi soit qui mat y pense," in what may be called a hold lettering, while on either side are representations of the crown. Turning to the border, it is found to be composed of the floral emblems already specified, the Tudor rose afternating with the shamrock, the thistle, and the lotus. The border itself has a chequered exterior, which serves to give a very finished appearance. The design, as a whole, is unquestionably very attractive, possessing boldness without obtrusiveness, and is most effective in regard to grouping.

Two things will specially strike those who have the good fortune to see or to walk upon this magnificent carpet. One is the extraordinary beauty of its surface. The light throws on it a sheeny splendor such as on occasion may be almost dazzling in its brightness. This, of course, is due to the absence of serrations, which permits much light to be reflected. Save pure silk, no other material than mohair would reveal the same beauty. The other feature is the remarkably apringy nature of the carpet. There are many carpets which are deliciously soft. Their pile yields to the pressure of the tread, but they do not recover. The serrations tend to hold them down when once they are trodden upon. Here, again, comes in another characteristic of mohair. If wool is subjected to pressure, each particular piece locks against its neighbor and shows an inclination to remain down. Mohair, on the other hand, thanks to its slipperiness, immediately springs again to the upright position. To tread this carpet is, therefore, to experience the strange sensation of walking on something which yields delightfully to the foot, yet almost recovers itself under the foot before the next step is taken. The pile, it may be added, is three-eights of an inch in thickness, and the carpet itself half an inch. The afsie along which it will be laid will be covered with boards, so as to get rid of any nnerenness in the stone floor. Consequently this product' of the Worcester factory will have a fair chance of showing its quality.

Crows have no fewer than 27 different cries, each distinctly referable to a different action.

RIVULETS OF WINE,

Extraordinary Extravagance Some of England's Early Kings at Their Coronations.

The Edwards have almost without exception displayed unwonted generonity towards their poorer aubjects upon their installation, Edward I. being the founder of the custom of providing a public banquet on such an occasion. In this instance 50,000 poor were invited to partake of a hearty meal, which resulted in the consumption of 380 oxen, 900 pigs and sheep, 20,000 fowls and other viands, 2,000 enoks being employed to prepare the feast. But Edward had reckoned without the cost, and when the bill was presented to him he was compelled to resort to parliament for a special grant to cover expenses, says London Tit-Bits. Among the visitors to do him homage at the coronation coremony was Alexander - : of Scotiand, who, anxious to impress the people of London with his generosity, liberated 500 of the finest Highland horses in the streets, which anyone was allowed to eatch and retain.

Several monarche have caused the fountains to run with wine, which was the cause of a tragic incident at the coronation of the Conqueror. While the ceremony was in progress a proclamation was read in the city announcing that by the king's orders the water conduits would run with wine for one hour on the fullowing day. Such cheering greeted this annonneement that the Norman garrison, believing the English had revolted, fell upon the masses, burnt the houses and slaughtered over a thousand people before the mistake

Richard II. ordered the conduits in the Cheape to run with wine for three hours on his coronation day. and a castle which then stood in the center of this historic street poured forth four kinds of wine from its towers all day. Henry IV. kept the Chespside fountains running with red and white wine for 24 hours, but Mary provided the masses with an entertainment only as a means of showing her bounty. She paid one Peter, a Dutchman, £16 13a. 45. 10 perform acrobatic feats on the dome of St. Paul's, to witness which so great a crowd assembled that several people were trampled to death.

A noteworthy fact about the corenation banquet of Edward II. was that, although 5,000 people were invited, the food was so badly cooked that half the visitors had to go away with their appetites unappeased. which so enraged the new king that he ordered the cooks to be brought before him and had 60 of them hung the same day.

Perhaps the most costly coronation feast was that provided by Henry III. in Tothill Fields. For eight days London was fed by the new monarch and wine was served out to sich and poor alike freely, for which purpose five shiploads were brought up the Thames. Another elaborate banquet was that given by George IV., which emorable as beit held in Westminster Hall. The vast quantity of 17,000 pounds of meat. 400 dishes of fish and entrees, and 3,000 fowls was distributed to all and aundry, and, in addition, 4,000 gallons. of wine were drunk, this being the first coronation feast at which champagne was used.

LIFE OF THE MOTORMAN.

An Occupation That is Not Altogether One That Is Easy and .. Dezirable.

The motorman, facing the storms of women and the elements outside, says Charles M. Skinner in Atlantic, looks in at the cheery congregation, and in the bitterness of his envy at the conductor's lot starts his chariot with a vehemence that sends the whole company sliding against the man at the farther door, and crushes him. Yet many times the conductor is keen-, ly envies the driver, and the two have to declare a peace when some passenger must be put off for having smallpox, or hysterics, or a bill toolarge to change. If the conductor must be a diplomat, the motorman must be a soldier, and, as in larger matters, the soldier is at the behest of the diplomat; yet the latter cannot .. ---shirk responsibility, for in the case of accident the conductor is arrested. as well as the driver. A successful motorman is not of too fine grain. If he were his trips would take a day apiece. He would so fear doing infury and hurting the pride of strangers that the passengers in his charge. would learn to dislike him. Having fewer nerves, therefore, than poets have, the trolley driver makes way for his car with the fewer compunetions, and in a contest with a truckman he expresses himself with admirable directness. These encounters, ending, mayhap, in the dismantling of the truck. . . seldom make him. surly or indifferent, for he has ever on his mind the consciousness of peril. Frightened children have a way of appearing from vacancy and throwing themselves in front of vehicles that brings the whole of one's internal anatomy into his throat and nearly chokes him, and the way of elderly females is to cross within four feet of a farther curb, and then run back when they hear a trolley gong.

Hopeless Backelor,

"What did Mr. Cummings say to you last night. Clara, when he was trying to button your glove?"

"Why, he said any man who made gloves that wouldn't button easier than mine ought to give up the busi-

"Well, dear, take my advice, and don't waste any more time on him." -Stray Stories.

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