IS A POPULAR DRINK.

Coffee Coming to Be a Favorite Beverage with Americans.

Importations of the Berry During 1901 Were the Largest in the History of Our Import Trade, Exceeding a Billion Pounds.

Coffee importations of the United States for the calander year 1901 were the largest in the history of our import trade. Figures of the bureau of statistics show the importations of coffee amounting to 967,-969,585 pounds in the 11 months ending with November, against 707,496,-152 in the corresponding months in 1900; 817,223,877 in the corresponding months of 1899; 744,910,179 in the corresponding months of 1898; 726,119,-996 in the same months of 1897, and 567,929,817 in the 11 months of 1896.

These figures indicate not only that the coffee importations of 1901 were larger than those of any preceding year, but that they for the first time exceed 1,000,000,000 pounds. The value of the coffee imports of the year reach about \$70,000,000. While the quantity imported exceeds by more than 200,000,000 pounds that of any preceding year, the cost was. less than the average during the years from 1890 to 1897 when the cost per pound was materially higher than at present.

Brazil furnishes, of course, by far the largest proportion of the coffee Importation of the United States. In the 11 months ending with November. the coffee imports from Brazil amounted to 762,148,514 pounds, while the next largest quantity came from other South American countries, 91,-297,714 pounds; Central America, 64,-\$54,400; Mexico, 21,594,432.

The United States is by far the largest coffee consuming country of the world, as will be seen by the following table, which shows the importations of coffee into the principal countries of Europe and into the United States in 1899:

Countries into which imported— Pounds Pounds Pounds Russia 18,396,000 Italy 20,120,000 Italy 21,20,000 Italy 2 NET IMPORTS OF COFFEE. Italy
Austria Hungary
France

AIMED AT HIS OWN SON.

Gen. Weyler Decrees That Army Officers Under 25 and of Small Incomes Cannot Wed.

Great excitement has been created by a recent royal decree of the minjatry of war of Spain, which forbids the marriage of army officers who are not yet 25 years old, or do not enjoy an income at least equal to the pay of captain, which in Spain mmounted to 250 pesetas a month, mominally worth \$50, but, owing to low rate of exchanges, worth half that sum, says the Madrid correspondent of the New York Herald.

People are strongly criticising the measure, for, as it is somewhat rare In Spain that officers have an independent income, marriages among unilitary classes will undoubtedly become more difficult, and in consequence immorality will be encouraged.

One can hardly understand the

purpose of the decree, but it is. broadly hinted that it is nothing but a legal device employed by Gen. Weyler to hinder his son's marriage. The flancee of Gen. Weyler's son, Benorita Consuela de Lanz, is said to be very beautiful. She is related to the marquises de Zafra and Fevra In Vega, the marquesa de Perina and Condes de Val and Del Aguila.

TREES IN BOSTON COMMON.

Are in an Unhealthy Condition. But Expert Says That Their Beauty Can Be Saved.

All of the trees in Boston common. sold and young, are in bad health. Samuel Parsons, superintendent of parks, in New York city, says so. He was brought there as an expert to examine the condition of the trees on the famous common. He began work in August last, and has just made his report. It was noted that the wealth of trees on the common, particularly the elms, were drooping, and the whole city was aroused. The authorities were compelled to do something, and Mr. Parsons was ralled. He asserts that the soil has Deen neglected, and that the pruning on the common was, in his opinion, Bone under wrong principles. The tree expert gives Boston hope, nevertheless, declaring that there may be s few--a very few--trees on Boston common that are beyond the hope of restoration, but many of them may be kept in beauty for years.

Urges Fiction in Teaching. Dr. Arnold Tompkins, of Chicago, emphasized the value of literature in the arousing of the higher ideals of school children at a recent teachers' convention at Lincoln, Neb. He declared that the teacher should thorbughly understand the purpose of every work of literature before atstempting to teach it. Fiction was miways the best method of dissemimating truth and nothing was more

erary masterpieces for the school. Where X-Ray Falled,

Inasmuch as "no creature can live" in a human stomach," the X-ray picture of a snake in the stomach of that man in the southwestern partlof town, says the Chicago Tribune, must be another case of mistaken id-ntity.

helpful than a proper selection of lit-

MUST NOT LOAF.

New Rules in the Treasury Departnient at Washington Cause Clerks to Complain.

There is much complaint in the treasury department over the secretary's new order requiring the clerks to reach their desks promptly in the morning, remain until their day's work is done, attend strictly to business, and not to take advantage of the half-hour allowed for luncheon. The bureau chiefs are required to suforce the new order and report to their superiors any infraction of the new rule and the tardiness of the

The most objectionable feature of the new rule prevents the clerks from visiting each other or to receive visits during business hours except on official business; from frequenting the corridors of the building, reading newspapers or other unofficial matter, and smoking in the filerooms department. Those who violate these rules will be subject to severe discipline.

The new rules are particularly objectionable, as the clerks of the treasury department have been allowed \$ great deal of freedom, and it is an ordinary occurrence to see groups of them standing about chatting or promenading the corridors. Others are found reading the newspapers and in the filerooms enjoying a quiet smoke during office hours.

For some time Secretary Gage has been endeavoring to bring about reform, but he has not met with success. It is believed, however, that the strict enforcement of the new rules will work wonders.

WANTS WOMEN TO PROPOSE.

Pastor of a Missouri Church Thinks That Capid Is Neglecting His Business.

Cupid should move about faster than he has been doing in Webster Groves, Mo. says Rev. Charles L. Kloss, pastor of the First Congregational church.

There are nearly 300 members of the congregation, and last year there were only about a dozen marriages among the members. Dr. Kloss is disposed to blame the women for the prevailing dullness in nuptial affairs. He save they are too timid, and that there is no reason why they should not do the proposing themselves if the men continue to be as slow as they have been.

"The idea seems to have always been that women are dependent upon the men," Dr. Kloss says. "There is no reason why this opinion should not be removed. Let them become men's economic equals, and then they can do the proposing themselves, instead of waiting for the men to come along and ask them to become their wives. Right now women do not usually let men propose to them until they are ready, and there is no reason why they should not have and exercise the same right of proposing

LOOKING FOR NEW MINES.

Big Firms in North of England Stirred by Competition of American Concerns.

Some big firms in the north of England in order to meet the threatened invasion of this country by American iron and steel goods have been lately devoting time, trouble and money to the search for new beds of a high quality of iron ore near the aiready existing collieries, says a dispatch to the New York Tribune from London. The northern countries are full of coal, but up to the present time many of the largest iron works have had to depend largely on Spanish and other extraneous supplies of iron ore. That will, however, no longer be the case should the discoveries reported in Cumberland and elsewhere prove authentic. Vast beds of excellent hematite are said to have been already tapped in more than one locality, and the quick success of these tentative efforts are expected to stimulate the search further.

Girl Kills Big Catamount.

:Florence Hutchings, of Mount Orange, N. Y., established her reputation as a "crack shot" by sending a bullet through the brain of the largest catamount that has been killed in the wilds of Sullivan courty in many years. M. s Hutchings has never had any fear of firearms: in fact, the use of her father's Winchester is a wort of second nature with her. She has demonstrated her ability by frequent hunting trips for all kinds of game in season, seldom returning without a well-filled bag. She was alone in her home Tuesday night, and shortly after retiring she was aroused by the screech of the cat. She arose, dressed, and sailed forth in the night with her trusty gun: She discovered the cat through the glare of its eyes and she lost no time in "putting a bead on it," with the result stated. Ready for Practical Use.

During a discussion before the American institute Prof. Small, of Columbia university, said that it was not necessary to wait for more developments before equipping every lighthouse with

apparatus for sending wireless messages to sea notifying ships of their proximity to rocks and breakers. Fog, according to Prof. Small, being a better transmitter of the waves than pure air. the lighthouses could still save the lives of those headed for the rocks, no matter how dense the day. Another interesting declaration during the discussion was that in all probability the present method of sending and receiving wireless messages from tall poles or towers would be done away with, as the curvature of the earth makes no

difference in the waves.

SANTA'S NEW VICTORY

Wins His Way Into the Hearts of Porto Rican Children.

Visit of Three Wise Men, Which Has for Generations Been Made on January 6, Must Give Way to Saint and His Christmas Tree.

Many of the children of Porto Rico were treated to a Christmas tree this season for the first time in their lives. Christmas day and the visits of Santa Claus are not observed in Porto Rico as in northern countries. In fact, until this season Santa Claus was unknown to the Porto Rican youth. The real Christmas comes 12 days later in Porto Rico, that is as far as the exchanging of gifts and remembrances is concerned. January 6 is Three Kings day, and the three kings take the place of Santa Claus there. Instead of having a Christmas tree, or of hanging their stockings in the fireplace, the youngsters there on the eve of January 6 put a box filled with grass and their shoes out on the balconies or on window-sills. The three wise men who are traveling through the country proclaiming the birth of the infant Christ stop at each box, and, if the little boy or girl is good, the three mules which the wise men are riding eat the grass and leave a toy or a bit of "Dulse." But, if the youngster has been bad during the year, the box is left untouched and the wise men depart, leaving nothing. To fill these little boxes children of all ages are at work for a week, and nearly every blade of grass in the little parks is pulled.

In the schools, on the last school day before Christmas, the teachers told the story of Santa Claus, and in some of the Schools Santa Claus appenned in person, much to the delight and astonishment of the children, who had never before imagined such a thing. Christmas trees, imported from the United States, especially for the occasion, with tinsel and lighted candles and laden with candy and cakes, were a revelation to the chil-

Within a few years it is safe to predict Three Kings day will be forgotten, and the pretty little tradition will be a thing of the past. The Americanization of the island extends to the folk-lore of the people.

INSANITY CURED BY LOVE.

Man in Kansas Recovers His Reason When Reunited with His First Wife.

Love worked a subtle change on the

mind of D. W. Thurston, of Fort Scott, Kan., which medical science was powerless to encompass. Thurston is about 70 years of age. Recently he became insane, and was on the eveof his departure for the state insane asylum when his divorced wife, from whom he had been separated more than 30 years, arrived. His mind became clear at the sight of her, and he is now entirely recovered. The woman, whose name had become Mrs. Sarah Maycumber, had been a widow 14 years, and Thruston's second wife had been dead about the same length of time. Last fall he learned that his former wife was widowed, and living in the old Michigan home, near Sheboygan. Prompted by memories of happy days, and a love which had never died, he wrote her asking her to come to Kansas and live with him again. She consented, and a day was fixed for their second marriage. Something happened to cause a postponement, and it is said the disappointment preved upon his mird, causing it. to become unbalanced. The other day they remarried, and are as happy as they were the day they plighted their troth as youth and maiden. They will make their home at Girard, Kan.

NEW GLYCERINE PROJECTILE.

Californian Claims to Have Invented a Most Powerful Engine of Destruction.

D. Pettingill, of Oakland, Cal., has invented a glycerine projectile, which, if the claims of the inventor hold good, will prove of great importance. The mechanism of the invention is a secret and Pettingill is now negotiating with the United States government for the sale of the device. The matter will be considered by the ordnance department immediately. The invention, Pettingill says, is a shell that will carry without the least concussion from 50 to 200 pounds of glycerine oil as far as the ordinary shell can be carried by the ordinary modern ordnance. The concussion necessary to project the shell, he says, is by his device, reflected back to the sides of the shell so that the glycerine oil is not so disturbed in the least.

First May of America Found.

Baron Weser announces that a Catholic priest of the name of Fischer has just discovered the first map on which the word "Amerika" appears. It was found by the priest in the library of the prince of Waldeburg at his castle near Wolfegg, in Wurtemburg, Germany. It was printed in 1507, at St. Dee, and bears the following inscription: "Phtolomae traditionem et Americi Vespucii aliorumque lustrationes." Immediately over the tropic of Capricorn is printed for the first time in the history of map making the word "Amerika."

No Danger of Crowding. We take little stock in the assertion of the statisticious that the world will be so full of inhabitants 300 years hence as to be uncomfortably crowded. says the Chicago Tribune. New and expeditious ways of killing people off are discovered almost every day.

TALE OF THE ANCIENT BATH.

The Old Account of its Founding as It Was Related by King Bladud.

From the year B. C. 860 to the year A. D. 1901 is a long stretch, yet both years have an event in common-an event, too, that deals with elaborate and well-thought-out experiments of a science that the 2,700 years have not succeeded in bringing to perfectionthat of aerial navigation, writes Harold Hamel Smith, in Literary Thoughts. King Bladud, by tradition at least, is said to have been the discoverer and founder of the ancient city of Bath. Like M. Santos-Dumont, he strove to solve the difficulty of aerial flight. It was only by a miracle that the plucky Brazilian engineer in his last trial at Paris did not share the same fate as Bladud, who, we are told. met his death through trying to fly by means of wings, and in one of which attempts he fell and broke his neck. This Bladud was the son of Lord

Hudibras, king of Britain, by whom he was banished from court, owing to his having contracted leprosy. The queen, his mother, on his departure gave him a ring, so that when he was curedwhich the poor woman believed to be impossible-he could return and make himself known and be reinstated in that rank and dignity that was his right by birth, -Bladud therefore set forth, not knowing where to go. Meeting with a swineherd on the opposite bank of the Avon to where Bath now stands, he offered his services as an assistant, which, being accepted, he took a portion of the herd under his care. Noticing after a time that the pigs, like himself, had become contaminated with the dreaded disease, and fearful lest the swineherd should notice it, he drove them over to the opposite bank, under the pretext that the acorns were finer on that side, but in reality to give himself time to consider what he should do. While thus he pondered the pigs wallowed in the mud, warmed by the then unknown hot mineral springs that abounded about that spot, and Bladud noticed that after repeating the performance for two or three days the affected pigs (and especially one old sow) got cured of their leprosy. The idea at once seized him to try to cure himself. So. stripping himself, he, like the pigs, rolled in the healing mud until, to his delight, he, too, discovered himself quit of his enemy. On finding this out he drove back his herd, and, leaving his employer without more ado, presented himself at King Lud's court, and by means of the ring his mother gave him was recognized and reinstated as the son and heir to the kingdom. After this his father sent him on a journey to Athens to study the sciences, and it was there that he first conceived the idea that man by means of wings could fly through the air the same as the birds. On the death of his father he succeeded to the throne, and one of his first acts was to erect, in the year B. C. 863, a palace near the spot where he and his herd of swine had been cured, so that others affected with leprosy could come and bathe in the healing

This idea of the founding of Bath prevailed until the eighteenth century. In 1699 a statue to Bladud was erected in the king's hathroom, where it still remains. Modern research, however, is inclined to disbelieve this account and to date the foundation of Bath to the reign of the Roman Emperor Claudius in the first century, when the city of Aquae Solis ("Waters of the Sun") was. built. After the Romans Bath remained in the possession of the Britons for over a century, during which period King Arthur is said to have successfully repulsed attacks of Aelia and Cerdic, the Saxon kings. In 577, however, after the death of Arthur, the Saxons proved victorious, and, gaining an entry into the city, destroyed not only the fine buildings erected by the Romans, but also the massive walls as

THE NAME AELFRED. Thus Undoubtedly Was It Written in the Time of the English

King.

There is an absurd traditional mystery about everything Anglo-Saxon; Lord Rosebery made use of it at Winchester for a post-prandial joke about King Alfred's name, which may shock some people and puzzle others; though after his admirable serious address, which we all heard perfectly in a gale of wind, he was entitled to jest at leisure, says the London Times. The king's name was undoubtedly written Aelfred in his own time, not only in English, but in Latin. No less undoubtedly the first syllable was pronounced exactly as we pronounce it now. The Anglo-Saxon "Ae" is not a diphthong, but a simple vowel, the peculiar English vowel sound in such words as bat, cat, hand, etc., which is one of the last to be correctly acquired by foreigners. This distinetive and useful symbol was lost, presumably under Anglo-French influence, after the conquest. Accordingly most modern English readers when they first meet with it think it. must stand for some unfamiliar sound, whereas it means only what they have said all their lives; and, if anyone ever said "Elfred" or the like, it was a Norman or Freechman

As the modern orthography, Freeman wrote Aelfred. But I humbly prefer Alfred for common use; first, for the same reason that I prefer Virgil to Vergil and Mahomet to Muhammed-namely, that it is the form fixed in modern English by the usage of our classical authors; secondly, because Aelfred has become misleading-so much so that Lord Rosebery either was misled by it or could plausibly pretend to be

who could not pronounce English.

HOME LIFE OF KING EDWARD.

When at Sandringham the English Monarch Does Away with Much Formality.

We are so accustomed to regard our king as a monarch pure and simple that we are apt to forget that he has a private side to his life as much as ourselves, and that sometimes King Edward VII. is, for the time being, transformed into a quiet country gentleman, says the London

The king's delight is still to take upon himself every responsibility in, connection with the Sandringham estate, and to personally interest himself in the people who live upon it. Nothing happens on the estate without his hearing about it.

At Sandringham the king puts all conventionalities aside. At dinner, for instance, the king and queen do not take the head and foot of the table, but sit facing each other at its center.

The sport which the king loves most is undoubtedly shooting, whether at Sandringham or elsewhere, and in this connection it is interesting to know that whenever his majesty goes on a shooting visit he takes his own dogs, gillies and loaders, who have complete charge of his guns, and always attend him during the day's sport. There is, of course, scarcely a sport or a pastime that

From eight a. m., as a rule, the king concentrates his energies on affairs of state and private business -a light breakfast of eggs, tea and toast being served to him in his own spartments about nine o'clock.

the king has not tried during his

Indeed, meals in the royal family are served at most reasonable hours -luncheon at 2:30, afternoon tea (which is a meal and not a pretense) at five, and dinner at seven onward, according to the arrangements made for the evening.

The king's favorite meal, however, says "One of His Majesty's Servants" in "The Private Life of the King," is supper; and it is his majesty's delight about midnight, with two or three intimate friends, to sit down to a meal composed of a considerable variety of

At Sandringham or Windsor, where it is not necessary to keep such late hours, supper is often dispensed with-the king beginning the day with a true country breakfast, which he finds & necessary prelude to the long morning's walk in the open air which usually

His majesty is very fond of tea as a beverage, and afternoon tea is quite a feature at Sandringham, the meal comprising a wealth of sandwiches and dainties of all kinds, for the king and his family are extremely fond of sweet cakes and biscuits. Indeed all forms of confectionery appear at tea time.

The king is a real country gentleman in his fondness for "square meals." The menus for the day are even now often submitted to him, and he alters them or not to his taste. From time to time he even writes his

comments on the menu that stands before his plate at luncheon or dinner. veedless to say, these commands fin their way to the kitchen regions and the heart of the chef.

His majesty is very fond of oysters. and when they are in season oyster suppers are frequently arranged.

Many of the king's holiday trips, especially those he took for his health to Homburg and Marienbad, entailed a considerable reduction in the quantity and quality of his meals, but when he makes a "cure" his majesty is always most careful in his observation of the regulations and orders of his doctors. The king seldom takes anything to

drink between his meals, but if he has occasion to break through this excellent rule he generally has a "lemon squash." which he has made popular as wholesome and fashionable bever-

It is largely owing to the fact that the king likes to smoke directly he has finished dinner that after-dinner drinking has gone quite out of fashion.

Grated Pumpkin Pie.

Many housewives are unfamiliar with the fact of the economy of labor. as well as the delicious result, in uncooked pumpkin-for pies. Having removed the pulp and seeds, cut into convenient pieces. The tiresome task of removing the rind is unnecessary. Grate one pint of the pumpkin to the pie. Put through a cloth bag to remove all water. Then change to a good-sized bowl. Add two well-beaten eggs, a little milk to make creamy, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one teaspoon of ginger, same of ground einnamon, brown sugar to taste, a pinch of salt, and two tablespoons of powdered cracker, to thicken. Sprinkle the top with grated cocoanut. Bake in hot even from 30 to 40 minutes. To assure a well-baked under crust, prepare the crust a day or two before, lining the dish. This is advisable for all pies. Remember there is no cooking of the pumpkin beforehand.-M. Frances Rankin, in Good Housekeep-

Much the Same Thing.

It happened in the county clerk's office.

"I want a lottery ticket," he said. "Certainly," replied the polite clerk. He knew a thing or two, did the clerk. A little thing like an old joke could not disturb him. "We don't call 'em lottery tickets, but, of course, they are much the same thing."

Then he filled out the marriage license and collected three dollars .--Chicago Post.

Changing Color of Canaries, A bird dealer in Paris raises canaries of an orange-red tint by feeding the parent birds on cayenne pepper. In time he expects that the eggs will produce birds of a bright red hue.

DOMESTIC TRADE.

Figures Given Out by the Bureau of Statistics Show That Last Year

Was a Good One, Domestic trade of the United States during the 11 months ending with November is generally satisfactory, according to the bureau of statistics. Reports of the internal trade at interior centers shows that Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth and Minnesota received 101,010,108 bushels from spring wheat territory for the first quarter of the current crop year, being a gain of 39 per cent, over the first quarter of 1900.

At the winter wheat markets of Toiedo, Detroit, St. Louis and Kansas City the first five months of this crop year, on the contrary, show a decrease in receipts from 46,441,478 bushels to 35,798,728 bushels.

Arrivals of live stock at five western markets for the first 11 months. of 1901, including only cattle, logs and sheep, were: Chicago, 13,801,067 head; Kansas City, 6,139,520 head; Omaha, 4,155.433 head; St. Louis, 3,444,762 head; St. Joseph, 2,779,777 head, making a total of 30,320,558 head, compared with 27,977,165 head in the same months of 1900. The only evidence of decline, in the live stock movement at Chicago appeared in the decrease in the receipts and shipments of hogs.

At Kansas City the receipts have been larger and the shipments smaller than for the similar period of 1900. Local consumption at these five markets has generally exceeded that of the preceding year, and the shipping movement for stocking and feeding purposes exhibits a more emphatic decrease as the end of the calendar year is approached.

KING'S RELATIVE IN TRADE.

British Ruler fo Angered at the Course Pursued by Mrs. Fitzgeorge.

Mrs. Fitzgeorge, the wife of Col. Augustus Fitzgeorge, the son of the duke of Cambridge, has opened "The Temple of Beauty" in Brook street, Mayfair, where all kinds of face restoration is carried out on the latest principles. King Edward is exceedingly annoyed that even a morganatic cousin should be connected with an establishment of that description.

He attempted to prevent the project being started, but the Fitzgeorges are poor, and in default of the king's making provision for the family equivalent to the income derivable from "The Temple of Beauty" Mrs. Fitzgeorge has engaged in "trade." The king, it is reported, said, half seriously:

"Why am I not Henry the Eighth? I could then send relatives who annoy me to the tower, with the block as the final persuader."

Mrs. Fitzgeorge, who personally receives her clients, is a handsome woman, of somewhat haughty type, with a still handsomer daughter, who also is engaged in the beautifying business.

-A BABY'S PICTURE.

Man Who Had Stolen Watch Containing It, and He Reforms.

The photograph of little Gladys Ashley on the interior of a watchcase caused a burglar to return the stolen watch and other jewelry. The home of Sylvanus Ashley was entered recently and among other articles taken was the farmer's gold watch, on the interior case of which his baby daughter's picture was photographed. The farmer had given up all hope of recovering the property when he discovered a package containing the missing articles on his front porch the other morning. Accompanying the articles was the following note:

"I stole this property from your house recently while you slept. When I saw bahy's face on the watchcase it reminded me of my own little one, long since dead. Then I thought of the innocence of childhood and the happy days when I was engaged in an honest and lucrative business. This retrospect caused anguish of heart, and I resolved to return the stolen property and hereafter lead an honest life."

THE CUBAN REVENUES.

Falling Off During Last Year in Beceipts as Compared with the Year Preceding.

The division of insular affairs of the war department has just made public a statement showing that the total customs revenues for the island of Cuba during the II months ended November 30, 1901, were \$14,-355,000, as compared with \$14,565,202 for the same period of 1900, and \$13,-378,557 for 1899. The duty on exports was abolished

April 1, 1901. The export duties collected during the first three months of 1901 amounted to \$67,440; during the 11 months ended November 30. 1900, \$393,703. The customs revenue exclusive of export duties increased in 1901 over the previous year by \$416,060, or three per cent., and over the second preceding year by \$1,385,-548, or 11 per cent.

A Man's Wonden Leg.

A New York court has ruled that a man's wooden leg is furniture. The same court would probably hold, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that false teeth should be listed under the head of brie-a-brac.

Quite Likely. Coffeyville, Kan., has a physician

who is 100 years old and still practicing. He is, suggests the Chicago Tribune, probably an old school doctor.

- L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

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Rdition hebdomadaire \$8.90.

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