Busic has fully decided to attempt to export meat to England, and live mank, if desired. At a conference on, the subject at Moscow the assistants inister of finance, M. Kavalevsky. Sedared the government was prend to assist financially in launchher this branch of export trade. # government official will probably be unhanger of the export syndicate. Manghter-houses at Liber, on the Saltie, and a regular line of colds shorage eteamors to England are among the prerequisites. M. Kavalessky hopes a market can be found for 10,000 head of cuttle, or one-teath of the present annual production, in European Russia and 24,000 tons of pork, besides fowl. The ships and shaughter-house will cost \$500,000, It em estimated, of which the government will probably advance \$600,000.

The Siberian butter export trade has already been successfully faunched, cold-storage butter trains being forwarded ahead of ordinary freight to Rigs, where cold-storage amore load for England. Up to the present time cattle raising has Soon greatly neglected in Russin. It sumains to be seen whether the soof uality of heaf now produced will and a profitable market in England.

REEKS HEIR TO LARGE ESTATE

Brealld Shoomaker in Iroland Wants Property If Clater in America Consonia,

John Smith, an invalid shoomaker ving in Ballinislan county, Ireland, s written the Chicago police, askher them to courch for his missing eister, Margaret Smith O'Neill. The later is the next heir to a large estate of a deceased brother. Edtourd Smith. The estate is in Ireland. and in the hands of the British govment. In the letter Smith exnined that he had applied to the rerament for possession of the d but was informed that he could mot claim it until he showed proof at his sister consented to the trans-Her or that she is not living. He said. that the sister left Ireland some time ngo, and had been at the home of an uncle, W. McDowd, at 341 Hoyse ave-

A number of years ago Private Edsward Smith, of the First battalion, Connaught rangers, died, leaving an estate to his sister. Margaret Smith Wheill. The sister had then left for the United States. John Smith, the brother, said that he wished to get possession of the estate because he In an invalid, has no money and will seem be forced to give up work.

AH ANGLO-AMERICAN CLUB.

London to Enve Society Called the "Pilerime" to Promote International Good Followship.

Angle-American club, but on entirely different lines from the Angle-American club which has been talked about, cables the London correspondent of the Herald.

Well-known men of America and the English capital are to meet at the Carlton hotel on Friday to discuss the malans, and from the interest displayed It seems most probable that the matster will be carried through.

The object of the club-which probably will be called the Pilgrims—is to promote international good fellowabip. The qualifications for memberahip are public service, literary or artistic achievement, journalistic work, extensive travel and frequent Bravel across the Atlantic. It will be conducted somewhat along the lines of the Gridiron club, at Washington. Beadquarters will be established in New York and London.

In England it is proposed to have one American member to three Eng-Mahman, and in America the inverse matio. The membership fees are to be amall.

PRAYERS BETTER THAN CASH.

Millon Stone Telts Luther League at St, Paul How the Rocaped from the Brigands,

Ellen M. Stone, the missionary held captive by Bulgarian brigands so many months, and who was finally ransomed by money subscribed in the United States, was one of the speakers at the sessions of the Luther Beague at St. Paul.

Miss Stone asserted that she owed Ther deliverance to prayer, and said that prayers of the world did more In securing her freedom than the money paid to her captors. She said: "I am a proof to this Luther league of God's faithfulness in answering prayer. We received the world's benediction of prayer, which did more than the thousands of dollars, the price with which we were bought. I bring you good news from Macedonia, where in Bamake and Samapo there as great tenderness of heart and inclination towards Christ as a fruit of the barbarism of the brigands."

Meeping Still and Sawing Wood. There still appears to be some doubt in Europe as to whether the United States is going to dominate the finances and commerce of the world, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, and, while Europe is doubting, the United States continues to saw wood.

Shirt Watst-Prescher, Newark, O., has a preacher who wears a shirt waist in his pulpit, and the Chicago Record-Herald remarks that he is probably taking all the papers to see how many of them will print his picture.

THE RHD OF GERMANY.

thing Phonking Will Soon Strike the Nation.

A number of prophets have of late sprung up in Germany, and a feeling of superstition has arisen there which no officialism has been competent to quell. The movement has taken place mainly in the south and from all quarters come rumors of coming wars and the downfall of Germany, states the London Hall

It is difficult to say how the rumors have originated or who has started them, but they have become so general that the kalser has actually been taking steps to try to repress the superstition of his people-steps which have been attended, naturally enough, with very small success, for superstition is not a thing that can be controlled by

In the northern provinces folk are whispering the famous prophecy of the monk, Hennin, who, several centuries are, announced that one day the Mohensollern dynasty would be reestablished, but that the third emperor of this great family would come to a violent end and that the dynasty would fall with him. The kaiser, it is, said. dislikes to have Hennin's prophsoy mentioned, and it is certain that the official papers have lately been publishing articles, in which palms are taken to prove that the latter portion which points to the kaiser's violent end was unauthentic.

In Suabia itinerant singers go about singing the prophecy of Stylingebert, a nun who is said to have had communion with spirits, and whose prophecies have until now come true. "When Germany is at its greatest," said St. Ingebest, "the fall will come. I see rivers of blood in all the German valleys, and Cossack horses drinking in the waters of the Elbe and of the Mine." In Bavarie a professor of the University of Wursburg has just returned from Italy with a prospecy of a weman chiled Rose Columbs, who died in 1837. She was an ignorant peasand woman of Taggia, a little village in the Rivern, but she correctly predicted the fall of Louis Philippe, the defeat and exile of Charles Albert of fordinia, the restoration of Pope Pins IX. "by a Napoleon," the defeat of Austria and the reestablishment of the kingdom of Italy. Ross Columba predicted one thing more. She anmounced another Italian revolution and at the same time a great European. war, during which "the Russian soldiers will put up their horses in the church adjoining the convent at Tag-

Of course, many people will smile at these prophecies, and yet one cannot help remembering that France was overrun with supernatural stories dering the year which preceded the Franco-German war.

Reman himself, who was not a superstitions man, wrote, it may be remembered: "Throughout the history of the world, whenever great events have been about to happen, vague rumora, sometimes precise and nearly always realized, have warned nations of the ers with which they are threatened. I can but point out this mysterious instinct, I cannot explain it." And Germany, without trying tolexplain, is vaguely uneasy.

THEY WANT SLOW SERVICE.

Restaurant Parties in New York Who Place a Fremium on Slow Service.

That woman will make a kick before her order is filled," said a head waiter at an uptown restaurant one evening last week, pointing to a welldressed women who sat with an elderly man at one of the small tables in the palm garden, according to the New York Tribune. "How do you know?" the guest

asked. "Well, you see, she comes here to

'rubber,' and she came too early. The only way she can fill time is to find fault with what is being served. "We have lots of customers of that

kind. They dress up in their very best clothes and come here just before the theater crowd arrives. They come to see and to be seen, and care mighty little about what they have to eat.

"It is fun to see the way they kill time when they come early. An old trick is to get a table and then say: 'We won't order yet-we're waiting for some one."

" 'Some one' never comes, and finally the order for some raw oysters or a salad is given, and if we serve them quickly the waiter gets a small tip. If the waiter loafs and serves all the others first his tip is larger. They nibble and fuse over their little lunchcon, and the man in the party usually smokes his cigar to the bitter end before the 'rubber party' breaks up.

"There, I told you that woman would kick. Do you see the club andwich going back? It is probably too cold or too hot, but it's neither; it is simply too soon. The 'rubber guest' is a great find for the slow waiter; he is the only guest who puts a premium on slow service."

Cruel Cuckes.

"Ah. Miss Breeze," began the romantic young man, "I adore the beautiful. I am a lower of poetry. I

"Cuckoo!" interrupted a small voice in the clock. And then the romantic young man bit bie tongue.-Chicago Daily News.

English Lunckeon Cake. Tream 11/2 cupfuls butter with the same of sugar, add three eggs, beat; 134 cups milk, four cups flour, two cups currants, citron, if liked, one-half temspoonful mixed spices and one tessponful soda. Bake one hour. -- Boston. GEN. ENOT' HOSPITALITY.

ingion's Secretary of War on Independence Day, 1736,

A local histories of Thomaster

Me., describing the arrival of Gen. Knox in that town, says: "The year 1796 is a memorable speck in the history of this town and the adjacent country: made so in congequence of the resignation of Maj. Gen. Henry. Knoz, as secretary of war under Washington, and his removal to Thomaston." Nosh Brooks, in his life of "Meary Knoz," describes Gen. Know's estate at this time. He had previously ordered the building of an stegant mansion, and now took pospession of it, furnished it in a manner sumptuous for those primitive days in primitive Maine, and went heartily to work improving the vast tract of land. Mr. Brooks describes the mansion as follows:

"Unto this day there are extent many legends of the splendor of 'Montpeller,' as Knox dubbed his fine house, and the original cost of the building was variously reported to be anywhere between \$25,000 and \$50,-000. As a matter of fact, Know's own private accounts show that the house cost about \$15,000. The situation was one of great beauty and picturesquemens, the site of the mansion being elevated and surrounded with native forest trees.

"Local tradition, which still linears lovingly over the fleetings splendors of the Knox mansion, further sets forth the fact that 100 beds were made every day in that hespitable house. Abating much from these extravagent legends, it is evident that the Knox establishment, with its adfuncts of ship building, brickmaking, quarrying and farming, must have been a costly experiment in the hands of our generous and expensive Cinchanging. In the course of time the experiment succeeded; but in its earlier stages it nearly bankrupted Gen. Knox and many of his friends.

"A pioneer to a certain extent, in the wilds of Maine, Knox was the first to introduce many features of social life that were novel in these parts. His wife's piano was the first brought into the region. His library, which was the second largest in Maine, comprised nearly 1,000 volumes, of which about one-fourth were in the French language.

great scale, as his Thomaston house greatly exceeded in size the domicile which he occupied in the bowery inne, New York.

"At his housewarming, on Indenemdence day, 1788, 500 people came in answer to a general and generous invitation for all the inhabitants of the locality to be the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Knox. The entire Tarratine clan of the Penobecot Indians were his guests for days and weeks, and after feasts of beef, pork, corn and bread had exhausted the general's larder, if not his patience, it was needful for him to say to the chief: Now we have had a good visit, and you had better go home."

SHE NEEDED SYMPATHY.

And the Got It from a Willing Phy-I sleinn at the Rate of Pive Dellars an Hour,

"When Dr. Pills went abroad," said the young physician, according to the Washington Post, "he left me in charge of his practice, and opposite one address in his book he made a mark-I won't say what it was-but it meant that I was to call at that house every day, without fail. I naturally expected to find the case a serious one, but owing to another mark beside the name I learned that nothing in the world was amiss with the patient.

"It was a woman, and she lives in a handsome house in the best quarter of the town. She has a husband who is wrapped up in his business, and two grown sons who have their own affairs to attend to. I found her in bed, her elderly face topped by a coquettish invalid's cap. A lace shawl lav about her shoulders, and a silk quilt was

spread carefully over her. "Every time I went to see her I found her in a different toilet. Even the quilt was never alike two days in succession. There was absolutely nothing the matter with her but what I may call heart ennul. She was rich, but she hadn't anything in the world to interest her. Her husband and sons were good to her, but that is all. They didn't pet her nor make of her. She was simply pining for a little sympathy. It divert-

ed her to see me come in. "It pleased her to be able to talk about herself to somebody who would listen. She gained in her own estimation from having her pulse felt every day. She wanted the doctor to plan her day for her. Some days I ordered her to drive in a closed carriage. Other days I told her a drive in her victoris would do her a world of good. I always cautioned her to wrap up well. I gave her sympathy and attention, and I made her feel that she was an object of interest to at least one

"Of course, she was silly and selfish, too, but if her thick headed family had only thought of flattering her, of making of her, of treating her with anvthing hesides their unvarying, unemotional kindness, she'd never have fancied herself an invalid. As it was, and as it is, she pays \$5 a visit for the chance to talk to somebody who is sympathetic, and I'm willing to supply sympathy to the whole town at that price."

Thoughts Not Cheap. Newed-A penny for your thoughts, Mrs. Newed-Q, they will cost you

more than that. "What were you thinking about?" "The dress I ordered yesterday."-Stray Stories.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is estimated that, allowing a yearir output of 60,000,000 toms, the stock of anthracite in Pennsylvania will lest BO years.

In the year 79 the orater of Veryvius was to a great extent covered with vines, and Spartners and his gladistors used it as a camping place. Six thousand is the record number of roses produced by one tree at a time. This was in Holland, on Mme. Regnew's land. A Marechal Neil et Whitby had had 8,500 blooms on it at the same time.

The old stone chimney which stands on the lands of the Niagura Falls Power company is to be removed. It was built by the French in 1750, and was the first stone structure erected in the Niagare locality.

A petition of Beetin land and house ewners against the new elevated electric railway, on the ground that its clatter depreciated their property by driving away tenants, has found no favor with the president of police. He says that Berliners will get accustomed to the innovation.

What is described as an "ancient draught board" has been discovered in Crote. It must by all accounts be a fine piece of work, since it is composed of natural crystal, ivory, gold and eliver, but it is by no means unique. Chess, draughts, or the game from which both are derived, was known to nearly all the aucient civilizations, and Greek and Egyptian boards are by no means uno

Among the pensants of southern Italy, Sielly and Sardinia a curious maledy has been noticed by physicians, which is caused by eating beams. One of the most remarkable effects of the malady is a species of intextestion recembling that produced by alcoholic drink. In some cases persons predisposed to the malady are seized with the symptoms of intoxication if they pass a field where the bean plant is in flower, the odor slone sufficing to affeet them.

POINTS ABOUT HUNGER.

It to Rather the Result Then the Cause of a Buoyant Vitality, Says This Authority,

Hunger results from the demand of the tissues for fresh supplies of building material, so that the expenditure of energy may be promoted, and the rebuilding of tissue destroyed in the ordinary waste processes of life, may continue. 'It is usually an indication of a healthful activity of the component parts of the body, says Youth's Companion.

Civilized life so fully supplies the wants of the average individual that cravings of hunger are not often experienced. Artificial expedients to stimulate a jaded appetite are not uncommon. Highly spiced and flavored foods belong to this class, but in general should be avoided. Fond delicately cooked and tastefully served, however, creates a similitude of hunger, when none existed before, a circumstance which unquestionably promotes digestion and assimilation.

enced only when the demand made upon the tisses by muscular exercise is considerable. Some experience real hunger for the first time on a sojourn in the woods, or in a hunting or fishing camp, when the outdor life, novel surroundings, abundant supply of pure air and long hours of exercise stimulate the system and excite a fine sense of buoyancy.

When favorable outdoor conditions are provided for recuperation from an attack of illness or a state of debility, the convalescent gains strength, and usually takes on weight in spite of the greater amount of muscular activity. Such a season is often, and should always be, productive of lasting benefit. Not infrequently, however, the individual breaks down after his return home. One frequent reason for this is that the appetite is not allowed to wait on hunger as it should; the hunger is often forced.

Hunger in every instance awaits the stimulus of vital activity. It is rather the result than the cause of a buoyant vitality. Consequently a failure of the appetite should not be held responsible for the lassitude or weakness which may be experienced after the return from an outing.

Tota large extent the degree of hunger should be the index of the amount of food required. The return to sedentary occupations is sure to result in lessened appetite, and forced feeding at such a time is disastrous.

Loss of appetite and abnormal hunger are symptoms the cause of which being often obscure, demand the ad-Lice of the physician.

Conflicting, "Who are those people that just left?" asked the wife of the eminent public servant.

"That was a delegation of distinguished citizens," he replied. "that called to protest against the flooding of the market with prison-made goods."

"Isn't there another lot of people waiting in the ante-room?" "Yes; they have come to urge that we find some steady employment for convicts to keep them from going in-

hane."-Chicago Tribune.

A Magnificent Kitchen. The ezar's kitchen in St. Petersburg is said to outvie in magnificance even that of the most lavish of American millionaires. Not only are the walls and ceiling of black marble covered with valuable ornaments, but many of the kitchen pots and pans, which originally belonged to the Empress Catherine, are of solid gold. The kitchon staff is on a per with the general magnificence. The head chef, who receives a princely salary, is assisted by about 270 persons .- London Mail.

FOTES OF THE MODES.

Mate of the Season, Outling Cooleman and Gowns for Afternoon Wear.

Dunstable strews, rushes, alder stems, and other rustle braids, loosely. woven or lace-plaited, are in great demand, both here and abroad, says the New York Post.

The width of many of the newest coaching and garden party hats is remarkable, and the fashion of putting a wreath of large full-blown rosts and foliage at the extreme edge of the brim on the front of the hat is still greatly favored. Floppiness has been a characteristic of "stylish" French millinery now for two seasons past.

Holland dresses more or less thated are much used for beach and mountain costumes. The skirts are strapped, and the jackets finished with blouse vests of white India silk, facot-stitched in black or dotted with black French. knots. The same kind of slik is used for the sailor collar, the pointed ends brought down on each side half-way to the waist. Inch-wide strappings of black silk edge the collar, and a black silk tie passed undernosth is knotted in front. With these additions the Holland gown is marriened very considerably. The coatume looks and is

· Linens of every description are in good taste. By French tallors they are made into fairly long skirts and heavily strapped, and these are worn either with skirted Bussian blouses, the shorter Gibson weiste, or Eton blouses, with Irish lace collars attached. Pale sen-shell pink or cherry-red are the colors most popular for the short waiste worn beneath these garments. Some of the meuve and butchers' blue Mnene are relieved with egra fines less insertions and appliques, the effect being exceedingly smart.

Many of the gowns propared for afternoon wear are in black and white silk of French musiks. An admirable costume of white satin foulard detted with black was made with a skirt which fitted the figure nearly half its length, below which was arranged a graduated flounce of tucked met ruched with white lace dotted with black. Pale apple-green allk was used for the foundation skirt, vest front, and folded waistband, over which the blouse pouched slightly. Soft delicate shades of sage, upple, chartreuse, golden and sea-green are in great vogue where relief of color is requi-

THE CARE OF ROSES.

Some Suggestions Regarding the Cultural Requirements, Budding, Shipping, Ste.

After the season of blooming is post the rose plants require but little care. They have labored and carned their rest. However, any seed-vessel should be carefully picked off. So long as the plants are in bloom water must be given freely, afterward the stirring of the surface of the ground, so as 'to keep it always loose and free from weeds, it will be the sum-total of the cultural requirements, says Woman's Home Companion. The "budding" of roses for the multiplication of a rere variety is done in July and August. The little bud which is taken in the way described in the horticultural text-books is inserted into the stock by cutting the bark of the latter and slipping the bud underneath it. It is one of the things much more easy to say than to tell about. If mildew has injured the foliage, the bushes should be aprayed with a mixture of kerosene and water, or better still, a solution that does not have free alkali; this is also effectual against insects, and will keep the foliage healthy.

. Corn Pudding. Beere the corn on a dozen ears, press out the pulp and leave the bulls on the cob. Rub together one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour. add one tablespoonful of augar and one teaspoonful of salt. Stir in slowly one cupful of milk, and mix it all with the corn. Add the well-besten volks. of three eggs, and then the whites whipped to a froth. Turn into a shallow well-buttered pudding dish, and bake for 20 minutes in a quick oven. -Heme Hagazine.

Rice MuSus,

Measure a pint of flour after sifting; add a teaspoonful of sait, a teaspoonful of sugar and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and sift thoroughly to mix. Then rub in a large teaspoonful of butter. Best two eggs light and add them to a cup of milk; stir this into a emp of cold cooked rice and add in the dry mixture and best to a smooth batter. Pour into buttered gem pous or muffin rings and bake in a quick even for half an hour.-Washington Star.

Current Jam with Balains. Cut in halves and seed two pounds of fine raisins, simmer them slowly for an hour in a quart of water. Pick seven pounds of currants and allow them to cook till they break. Add the juice of two oranges and half a lemon, chop the pulp and peel very fine and put with the fruit, adding the relains and six pounds of augar. Boil to a jam and putup in glasses. This preserve makes a delicious relish to serve with cold ments.-Good Housekeeping.

Goomsberry Shrub.

Place three quarts of ripe fruit in an earthen dish; add one quart of good cider vinegar. Let stand 24 hours; strain off the liquid and pour this over three quarts more of the fresh fruit. Allow this to stand the same length of time, and strain as before. To each pint of juice one pound of sugar; boil 20 minutes. When cold bottle and cork. Serve on cracked ice.-Ladies' World, New York.

Thirty thousand Filipinoa have been vaccinated by the Americans.

CHICAGO'S SCHOOL CENSUS.

The Count This Year or Minors in City Shows Fower Sumbers Then Consus of 1900.

The report of Secretary Larges on the census recently taken in Chicago under the direction of the school board shows that there were found in the city 627,268 persons under 21 years of age. The report states that this number is 345,965 less than the total for the school census of 1900.

The cameus of 1900 exceeded the federal census for the same year by 166,-476, and Mr. Larson gave as a reason for the apparent falling off in the mimor population of Chicago the difference in the system of caumerating. In 1900 the census was taken in groups by ages and it is probable, according to Mr. Larson, that many were counted Awice in the confusion.

Of the 627,268 children 314,354 are boys and 312,908 girls. Of those between if and 21 years old there are 423 who earnot read and 400 who cannot write. Of those who cannot read 304 are boys and 220 girls. One hundred and minety-five beys cannot write and the number of girls in the same group is 205.

Illiteracy is traced by the enumerstors to the following causes: Indigence, 74; ill health, 23; mental weaknose, 36; neglipence of parents, 64; mutes, 16; blind, 12; idiotic and insame, 3; other eauses, 18.

In the enumeration by wards the count gave the price for population to the Twelfth with its 15,540 boys and 14,-203 girls. The First ward has the smallest number, showing 1,852 boys and 1,868 girls.

GUNCOTTON IMPLIFICATIVE.

Capt. Jamieson, of West Beint, Says That Arms and Savy Must Look to - Maximite for Milestive Hagiselve.

The recent improvements in army and naval ordnance and armor plate, the various forms of rife causes, the mee of the modern high expinsives, and the effect of detonating charges of explosives upon heavy plate were discussed by Capt. Charles C. Jamieson, instructor of ordnence and guamery at West Point, at a special meeting of the Western Society of Engineers at Chicago. Capt. Jamieson's subject was "Ordnessee and Armoe Plate."

In the course of his address the captain said the guncotton and been long since proven ineffective, and that before long it would be altogether supplanted by newer explosives. Of these the speaker said that in his belief maximits was the most powerful and readily adaptible to the needs of the ordnance department and the requisites of war.

The great aim of the orderace esperts, he said, is to manufacture a shell which will emplode after it reaches the interior of a warship. He looked to maminite to solve the problem. With this accomplished every warship would become a prise instead of being totally destroyed and rendered valueless to the tors. Lapt. Ji rag resi supplemented with stereopticon views showing the effect of the various explosives on armor ranging in thickness from four to twenty inches.

BIG VENTURE FOR ST. LOUIS.

A New Bridge, Railroad Station and an Elevated Line Planned by Capitalists.

A corporation composed of St. Louis and eastern capitalists has been organized for the purpose of building a bridge over the Mississippi river, the erection of extensive terminals on the river front, an elevated road to the world's fair site, and a new depot in the heart of the city. It is stated by the incorporators that the total investment in the terminals and elevated road, saide from the cost of the bridge, . would reach \$10,000,000 at the outset, with a possible expenditure of \$3,-000,000 later on extensions. The incorporators are: B. C. Van Biarcom, vice president of the National Bank of Commerce; Edward F. Goltra, president of the American Steel Foundry company; W. B. Doddridge, formerly chairman of the executive committee of the terminal association; Mayor M. M. Stevens, of East St. Louis, and T. C. Dorennes, of New York.

MUSTE'T TRACH RELIGION.

Warning Ordered Sent to Enstructors in the Public Schools in the Philippine lebade.

Acting Governor Wright, of the Philippines, has been instructed to forbid Protestant teachers in the schools of the archipelage to attempt to influence Catholic children under their charge to give up their faith, if on investigation it is found that such prosslyting attempts exist.

The teachers will be informed that. it is not a part of the policy of this. government to teach religion in the schools.

Complaints were received several days ago from various Catholic socioties in regard to this matter, which were referred to the secretary of war. The above action was taken in reaponse to the complaints.

Uncle Sam Interested.

Before Mr. Morgan goes too far in the matter of offering to hand over ships to Great Britain in the event of war, it might be as well for him, perhaps, to secure the consent of the United States government to the plan, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. It is easy to see how, in eertain contingencies this proposed arrangement would not work at all to his country's satisfaction.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

Est très -foundus en Louisians et dans tous les Etats du Su Su publishté offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abounement, un l'anné Estit y suc-dienne 712.00

Witten hebdomedaire \$3.00.