Prof. Hatcher's Most Successful Research in Patagonia.

Man Collected and Brought Back Tons of Specimens-Rare Fossils, Both of the Vertebrate and invertebrate.

Prof. John Bell Hatcher, of the department of geology and palaeontology in Princeton university, has just returned to Princeton from an eight months' expedition to Patagonia, where he has been making researches in geology and palaeontology. Prof. Hatcher and his assistant, Mr. Peterson, left New York on December 5, and a few weeks later established their headquarters at Sandy Point, on the east coast of the straits of Magellan. They went inland among the Indian tribes, and explored the plains and mountains of Petagonia lying between the forty-

sixth and fifty-third parallels. The expedition proved successful, especially in obtaining many rare specimens of fossils, vertebrate and invertebrate. A large collection of ethnological, zoological and botanical specimens were also gathered and several points in the science of geology and palaeontology which have hitherto been the subject of controversy will be definitely settled, it is said, by these specimens.

On this expedition Prof. Hatcher discovered the first mesozoic mammals ever found in Patagonia, and obtained a collection of mesozoic invertebrates. which will rank with those in the best museums of the world. Just before. leaving the country he had some 20 cases of these invertebrates shipped to the United States. They will be brought to Princeton university and prepared for exhibition in the geological museum.

The expedition has also been important in its contributions to geography by the discovery of mountains, lakes and rivers which have never been named or recorded on any map. Photographs were taken depicting physiographical features of that country, and these may be used by Prof. Hatcher in an illustrated lecture. He will remain in Princeton several months and direct the work of preparing the Patagonia collection. He expects to continue his researches in Patagonia and will probably sail for that region some time in 1900.

### THE BITE OF MOSOUITORS.

Patient at New York Hospital Who Is Suffering from Malaria Caused by the Insect.

The physicians in Bellevue hospital, New York, are greatly interested in a patient there, Miss Lottie Lewis, who is a pretty woman of 28 years. She is ill with pernicious malarial fever, and the physicians say the mosquitoes biting her caused the attack of malaria. Dr. William Richards, of the Second medical division, has microscopically examined Miss Lewis' blood and has found. in it two varieties of parasites such as are found in the blood of malarious soldiers who returned from Cuba.

Miss Lewis, who lives at 370 Seventh. avenue, went to a seaside resort a fortnight ago. Mosquitoes bit her furiouson she was taken with a chill, which was followed by fever, and then all the symptoms of a severe attack of intermittent fever developed. She became so ill that she was taken to Belle-

vue hospital. She is slowly improving. The physicians say that the mosquitoes in a malarial district become impregnated with the malarial parasite. Then a mosquito bites a person and deposits the parasite under the

### A GENEROUS BORROWER.

Loan Made Forty Years Ago Is Repaid Fearfeld-\$15,000 for \$8,500.

Forty years ago Henry Augustus Frazee, of South avenue, Plainfield, loaned to William P. Hedden, a Newark merchant, \$3,500, with which to carry on business. Mr. Hedden afterward failed and went west to engage in mining. Mr. Frazee gave up all hope of ever recovering the money, and had practically forgotten about the affair, when recently a call from William E. Robinson, of Toledo, O., who was formerly bookkeeper for Mr. Hedden, who informed him that a few months ago Mr. Hedden died, and in his will left \$15,000 to him because of the old loan. The other day he (Mr. Frazee) received a letter from the executors telling him that the money would be sent to him very soon. Mr. Frazee is in moderate circumstances. For 20 years he carried on a package express business between Plainfield and New York. A few years ago he met with an accident while out riding, and one of his legs had to be amputated. This compelled him to give up his business.

## The Wind Made Snowballs.

Last March there was a remarkable exhibition at Grafton, N. H., of the comparatively rare phenomenon of "snow rollers." Freshly fallen snow was rolled by the wind into innumerable, cylinders, some of them as large as a barrel, which dotted the hills and fields. Similar rollers have been seen in recent years in Connecticut, in Kansas and in the state of Washington. The size varies with the strength of the wind.

The Chinese Emperor's Drives. The Chinese emperor must never turn a corner when out for a drive. If he is seized with a fancy to drive out, which, fortunately, does not occur often, as it means enormous expense, all the streets must be straight; if any houses interfere they are promptly swept away, while even a dried-up watercourse must be spanned with a

#### DISPUTE SANARELLI'S THEORY

Army Medical Men Not Agreed That the Yellow Fever Bacillas Has Been Discovered

The finding of the presidential committee of marine hospital experts, in support of the Sanarelli theory as to the cause of yellow fever, does not meet with unanimous indorsement in official medical quarters. Under the direction of Surgeon General Sternberg, of the army, the bacteriologists of the army medical school and museum have been making an exhaustive investigation along similar lines, and their report, about to be made public, will hold that the Sanarelli bacillus is a variety of the bacillus of hog cholera. Gen. Sternberg. when asked as to the reports of the committee supporting the Sanarelli story, referred to an article from him published in a medical journal, in which he combata many points made by Sanarelli, and concludes as follows:

"Drs. Reed and Carroll are now preparing a report of the extended researches which have been going on in the army medical museum during the past two years. This report will be published in due time and will give full details of the experimental evidence uponwhich they base their conclusions that Sanarelli's bacillus is a variety of the bacillus of hog cholera.

"It appears to me at the present time that, like the Colon bacillus and bacillus X, the bacillus of Sanarelli is a pahagenic saprophyte which is present occasionally and accidentally in yellow fever patients, and that its etiological relation to this disease has not been established. If, however, the results reported by Drs. Reed and Carroll can be shown to be based upon erroneous observation, I shall be ready to revise my opinion. Truth is mighty and no doubt in the end will prevail."

Gen. Sternberg also quotes from letter from Dr. De Lacerds at Rio Janeiro, saying the Sanarelli serum has failed in Brazil, being neither preventive nor curative. Similar negative resulta, Gen. Sternberg points out, were secured by Dr. Archinero at New Or-

### HAS A TAME DUCK.

odd Pet of a Young Woman Who Lives at Lake Bluff and Goes Bathing in the Surf.

When the neighbors first observed' Miss Stella Tunnison in the rolling waves of Lake Michigan on the sandy beach at Lake Bluff, Ill., they thought little of the occurrence. Even when close observers noticed a duck swimming around in close proximity to the young woman it was looked upon as a coincidence. But when on other occasions it was observed that the young woman and the duck took the water together, left at the same time and walked across the beach side by side to the bathhouse, then the watchers knew

they had something to talk about. Miss Tunnison is perhaps the first society girl to make a pet of a duck and go bathing in company with her quacking friend. Other girls have "taken in" their pet dogs on occasion, but a duck for a swimming companion is certainly an innovation. The fowl makes no attempt to swim far from its mistress when they take their daily dip. It accompanies her solemnly across the sand to the water's edge, and when she wades in with little screams over the chilliness of the water the duck boldly breasts the waves and paddles around delightedly. While Miss Tunnison is splashing in the shallow water the duck remains near until she has finished her "dip" and then contentedly accompanies her to shore.

# COAST LINE IS WRONG.

A'Complete Survey of Porto Rico May Show Island Much Smaller Than Was Supposed.

The recent official surveys along the southern coast of Porto Rico show that the coast line is much more in error than has been supposed by scientists. Information now at hand discloses the fact that from Ponce to the eastward, charted as 50 miles, the actual distance is but 43 miles, necessitating a contraction of the shore line on maps and charts to the extent of seven miles for that stretch alone. If that proportion of error is found to hold good for the whole island, its actual area will be very greatly circumscribed by the results of the surveys. The steamer Blake, of the coast survey, will resume her work in this connection early next winter. The schooner Eager and probably one or two shore parties also will be sent there on the same mission. The Blake is now making surveys off Nantucket shoals, with a view to rebuoying one of the channels, and has just been ordered to examine into obstructions in the Boston harbor, about a mile southeast from Boston light, which an ocean liner recently reported striking.

An Explorer's Misfortune. Capt. Herbert W. Dowding, a retired officer of the British navy, has just experienced about the worst calamity that can befall an explorer. After nine months spent in exploring the rivers of Meta, Magdalena and Caqueta, in the republic of Colombia, South America, he lost the result of all his work by the wreck of the steamer in which he was ascending the Rio Plata. While visiting in the city of Bogota Capt. Dowding measured the height of the Falls of Tasquendama. It was found that the Colombian estimate of 600 feet was about 300 feet too much.

Mollusks in an African Lake. Lake Tanganyika, in Africa, offers a unique field for scientific exploration. This region, like Australia, is one of the few localities where animals still live that have become extinct elsewhere, certain whelklike mollusks of this lake appearing to have been driven from the ocean and to be identified with fossilforms of old Jurassic seas in Europe.

## GIVEN DUE CREDIT,

Prof. Sanarelli Admitted to Be Discoverer of Yellow Fever Germ.

This Fact Will Be Set Forth in the Coming Report of Dr. Geddings, of Marine Hospital Service.

There appears to be no longer any doubt that Prof. Giuseppe Sanarelli, of Montevideo, Uruguay, is the discoverer of the specific germ of yellow fever.

This fact, it is understood, will be elaborated in the forthcoming report of Dr. H. D. Geddings, of the marine hospital service.

Dr. Geddings' report, which is nearly completed, covers a thorough investigation of the subject in New Orleans and Havana, and is based on experiments made in the yellow fever districts.

In view of the universal interest felt in this subject the greatest care is being taken in the preparation of the report. At the marine hospital bureau Surgeon General Wyman declines to anticipate the report or discuss any of its features. It is known, however, that the latest experiments have demonstrated that Prof. Sanarelli's claim to have discovered in his bacillius icteroids the cause of the disease will be sustained by the report of the bacteriologists of the marine hospital service.

Former experiments with the Sanarelli serum, while not absolutely convincing, indicated very clearly that the professor had reached the nearest point to the solution of this problem which has so long puzzled the medical fraternity. Dr. Wyman had presented to him by Prof. Sanarelli two years ago. through the consul of the United States at Montevideo, a quantity of this serum. and it was tested experimentally during the yellow fever epidemic of 1897 in the south by Surgeon Wasdin, but, owing to the mildness of the cases treated, the test of its efficiency was not

satisfactory. Surgeon General Wyman said the members of the yellow fever commission in Havana had reported to him that they had made a test of the serum in the laboratory on animals and that it was not considered to be of sufficient potency to be effective; in fact, that in a communication from Sanarelli himself to them he had admit-

In a preliminary report published by the marine hospital service on November 11, 1898, the commission in Havana indicated very strongly their belief that the Sanarelli was the true germ of yellow fever, and in the hygienic laboratory of the service the preparation of a serum, anti-amarayllic, by improved methods, which will give sufficient potency, has already been be-

### A RED-HAIRED CLUB.

Littles and Gentlemen of Trenton, N. J., of Auburn Locks Organise a Society All of Their Own.

A club of "red-headed ladies and gentlemen" has been formed at Trenton, N. J. It is called the Cerise club, cerise being the French for cherry, and cherry being the tint that the members con sidered most beautiful for the locks. Thomas Holmes, the originator of the club, says that for a long time the redhaired people of Trenton have lacked cohesion. They tacitly admitted that the color of their hair was a misfortune, and they lived out their lives more or less in solitude, worrying about the matter.

But Mr. Holmes says the time has come when they mean to hold up their heads, red hair and all, proudly in the community.

They will begin, they declare, with a red-haired beauty show, at which the prettiest members of the club will be placed on view, to prove to the community the artistic qualities of their locka.

At the first meeting of the club a joint debate will take place on "The Lie About the Unpopularity of the Blonde."

Cars with Whistles and Telephones. The new street cars to be used on the interurban line between St. Paul and Stillwater will be unique in their equipment, says the Western Electrician. They will have compressed air for brakes and whistles, to be supplied by a small motor, operating an air pump. The air whistle will be used in the country, where the cars will be run at a high rate of speed. Each car also will be equipped with a telephone, with 50 feet of wire and a switch plug. At intervals of a quarter of a mile there will be places where the conductor can cut in on the telephone wire between St. Paul and Stillwater and communicate with the power house or car barn.

### Labor-Saving Shears,

A German who believes in labor-saving devices has patented a pair of shears with a spring attachment. When a cut has been made and the shears are closed, the spring opens the blades slightly. When they are wide open, ready for cutting, the arrangement acts in the reverse way and assists in closing them. Both actions lighten the work of the cutter.

For Girls with Thin Arms. The best remedy for the arms is to wash them with a fine lather of soap at least twice a day and to dry them thoroughly and rub them vigorously. This treatment brings the pores into action and induces a healthy condition of the skin. Rubbing with a soft chamois leather is excellent for the skin,

giving it both smoothness and gloss. Dies Cursing His Daughter. While cursing his daughter for marrying against his wishes a Texas man was stricken with death.

### DON'T WORK WELL.

No More Women Will Be Employed as Indian School Superintendents by Government.

Indian Commissioner Jones has decided that no more women shall be appointed as superintendents of Indian schools, and for some time past, has been reducing those holding such office to subordinate places, and putting men in charge of the schools. Owing to the character of the work required of superintendents Commissioner Jones holds that women do not possess the necessary qualifications. The commissioner advances several reasons for this. The superintendent is on duty practically 24 hours every day, presiding at the school under his or her care. The superintendent has the executive head of the school work, and has charge of the employes, including teachers. matrons, seamstresses, cooks, lauudresses and farmers. The management of the force is an arduous task. especially in the larger schools. For the issuance of the clothing and provisions the superintendent is also responsible, and must be familiar with accounts and business methods.

The principal objection to women superintendents lies in the fact that at all Indian schools industrial training is the principal feature, and, it is said, it has been demonstrated that women are unfitted for work of this character. Herds of cattle, farms and gardens are to be looked after by the superintendent, who also has charge of the disbursements and is expected to prepare estimates for new buildings, repairs and other improvements. Where a man is: superintendent he has general oversight over the entire/plant, and operates the literary department through a principal teacher, the domestic department through a matron, and the industrial branches through a farmer or industrial teacher, as the case may;

### BOY WHO FLAGGED TRAIN.

New Industry Inaugurated Among the Urchins of the Black Hills in South Daketa.

The recent flagging of a train by a Black hills (South Dakota) boy and the generous treatment accorded him by the passengers and railroad officials have resulted in inaugurating a new industy among the Black hills boys. The other day some passengers, when at a station where the flagging episode occurred, noticed a bright-faced ragged urchin standing near the track. Hoping to get a sight of the boy who had created so much favorable comment by his action of a few days previously in flagging the train and preventing what might have been a serious accident, some of the kind-hearted and hero-worshiping passengers asked the lad who he was. He promptly replied: "I'm de

kid wot flagged de keers t' other day." Without stopping to verify his claim. they at once began tossing him nickels, dimes and quarters, and the lad profited greatly by his deceit. Every urchin who puts in his time at the depots in that particular locality to see passing trainsis now "the boy who flagged the train," and unsuspecting passengers have ample opportunities to part with their spare change.

### TEST TORPEDO BOAT. Holland Submarine Vessel Travels Under the Water and Discharges

Dummy Torpedoes.

For the first time since the Hollands submarine torpede boat came to the Shelter islands waters a test of discharging torpedoes was made the other. day. The trial took place over the government course. Besides the torpedo test the trial included sending the vessel over the course both submerged and awash. For more than an hour the boat was sent over the course, and at, the end the trials were considered successful by the experts. The vessel-

merged, averaging nearly 71/2 miles an bour. The torpedo was fired when the boat was moving and about four feet belowthe surface. It was blown from the tube by air pressure, and was taken in a straight line for about 75 feet. There scarcely was any disturbance in the water from the discharge of the torpedo, only a few air bubbles showing on the surface near the bow of the

made remarkable speed while sub-

The torpedoes were dummies of the smallest whitehead type used by the

## DEER RUIN WATERMELONS.

Oklahoma Farmers Dissatisfied with the Law That Prevents Killing the Animals.

A remarkable complaint has been filed with the territorial game warden of Oklahoma. For two years the shooting of deer has been absolutely prohibited in the territory, and the animals have become plentiful. Farmers living near Carney, who are raising watermelons, complain that herds of deercome every night to their patches and eat all the ripe melons. They are forbidden to shoot or capture them, and demand from the game warden protection for their crops.

Sold Her Art Treasure. . Princess Helena, of Orleans, wife of the duke of Aosta and sister of the duke of Orleans, has sold a considerable part of her valuables in her Turin, Genoa, Milan and Paris houses and placed the money thus realized at the disposal of her brother, to be used in the Orleanist cause. The pictures and statuary have. been purchased by the various museums and by English and American collectors of objects of art.

A Daisy. Ima Daisy Cook is the name of a new. postmistress in Oklahoma.

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## NOT TO MEDDLE WITH CREEDS

Japanese Diplomats at Washington Explain the Scope of the New Treaty.

Officials of the Japanese legation declare that the regulations governing churches in their country are not simed specially at Christian denominations and are not intended to injure the Christians.

They explain that under the new treaties the Christian churches are now brought under the regulations governing Japanese religious organizations. Minister Komura is out of Washington, but Secretary Nakagawa and Counselor Durham W. Stephens unite in the declaration that the government has no intention of restricting foreigners in the freedom of their worship. The secretary says in explanation of the regula-

"Previous to the new treaties entered into by Japan with other governments all foreigners in Japan were subject only to the laws of their own countries and could not be tried by Japanese courts. The churches and church property of foreigners were also subject only to the governments to which the heads of the church belonged.

"Under the new treaty, however, all church property of foreigners must be registered with the Japanese officials in the same way in which the Japanese church property is registered, and the foreigners must conform to the same laws that the Japanese do in their religious work.

There is no intention on the part of the Japanese government to interfere with the religious creeds and belief of of foreigners, and whatever may be said to the contrary, foreigners in Japan can worship as freely in their churches as they can in Washington and will be in no way restricted by the Japanese officials, only they must conform to a few requirements regarding registration, which will not hamper them, but will be beneficial in affording them the protection of the government."

#### COLONY OF LEPERS.

Investigation Shows That There Is One in Existence in Northern Part of Washington State.

Immigrant inspectors sent out by Commissioner Powderly have reported it as their belief that a colony of lepers exists on the border of Canada and this country in the northwestern part of Washington. The lepers do not live together, as that would attract attention and cause separation, but they live in the same neighborhood and have an association for mutual defense and protection.

Commissioner Powderly ordered Mrs. L. M. Todd, a British subject, who is suffering with leprosy, to be returned to Honolulu. This woman caught the malady while employed as a nurse at the pesthouse in San Francisco. After contracting the disease she went to Honolulu and remained there until November 18 of last year, when she returned to this country. She boarded the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro and went to Japan. From there she went to Victoria, B. C., and then came to the United States, arriving at San Francisco last December. Her condition was recently discovered by an immigrant inspector.

After giving the case careful attention Mr. Powderly ordered her returned to Honolulu, as there is no place in this country where Mrs. Todd can be cared for.

### HAD PREMONITION OF DANGER

An Atlanta (Ga.) Merchant Is Killed After Having Laughed at Wife's Warning.

"Please stay this morning: I feel that something is going to happen to you, and cannot bear for you to leave me. begged Mrs. David T. Knight, the wife of an Atlanta (Ga.) merchant, when he started to his place of business the other morning. Knight laughed at his wife and said there was no danger, and, despite her entreaties, he mounted his wheel and started off cheerfully. Before he had gone two blocks he seemed to lose control of his bicycle, began wobbling about and suddenly erashed into the front of a trolley car. He was crushed to the pavement and the wheels passed over his body, horribly mangling it. He was instantly killed, and within ten minutes after his wife had pleaded with him to remain at home.

Her strange premonition caused her to shudder when Knight's friend knocked at her door to tell her of the death of her husband. "I know he has been hurt," said she before the man spoke.

### A NEW PRESIDENT.

Miama University at Oxfor<mark>d, O., For-</mark> tunate in Having Secured Rev. David Stanton Tappan.

Rev. David Stanton Tappan, recently elected president of Miami university at Oxford O., was born in Steubenville, O., in 1845, and at the age of 15 entered Miami university, where he was graduated in the classical course as the valedictorian of the class of 1864, consisting of 25 men. Before his graduation he was a private in company A, First Ohio volunteers, in the "Squirrel" Hunter division. He was graduated from the Western theological seminary of Alleghany, Pa., in 1867, and licensed by the presbytery of Alleghany in April, 1866. Two years later the presbytery of Des Moines ordained him a preacher. His career has been on religion and education. Since 1890 he has lived at Portsmouth, O. He is the author of "A History of Presbyterianism in Iowa," 1888: "Articles on the Synod of Iowa," 1884, and "Miscellaneous Sermons."

Consumption of Beer. It is estimated that the consumption of beer in the entire world amounts to \$1,080,000,000 per annum.

## ARE VALUABLE BONES

Skeleton of an Entelodon Magnum Discovered in Oregon.

Party from University of California Have Dug It Out of the Rock in Eastern Oregon-Head in Good Condition.

About six weeks ago a party from the University of California went into-Eastern Oregon in search of fossils. The party consisted of Prof. Merriam, Rev. Dr. Hatch, of Berkeley, and twostudents-Miller and Frank Calkins. While on Budge creek young Calkins made a find worth the trouble of the whole trip. It was the skull and jaw of an entelodon, an animal allied to the hog, with a head about three feet long. In a letter from Mitchell, Ore. to a relative in this city Calkins describes his discovery:

"I found it by a single tusk sticking out of the cliff. We set to work to dig it out, and after a few days of desultory picking decided that it could best be done by pulling down the mass of rock from above it, nearly twenty feet high and five feet square. We found the head in good condition, with the lower jaw beside it, and a good many other bones near by. This is the second head of this genus that has been found, at least, in this region."

The two-toed entelodon, also spelled entolodon, has not been very minutely described by natural historians, owing chiefly, it is supposed; to a lack of positive knowledge. The entelodon magnum is a species of swine dating from the early miocene period. It is classified scientifically as a mammal of the order ungulata, suborder artiodactyla.

The entelodon was a huge hog, with great tusks or prolongations of canine teeth. It is believed to have been omnivorous. The specimen just found will supply scientists with information which they lack concerning this great extinct hog.

#### PRODUCT AND PRICES.

Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics' Annual Report Gives a Few Pacts.

There is no place where the tremendous jump in the production of iron and steel is made so manifest as in the forthcoming report of Capt. James M. Clark, chief of the bureau of industrial statistics of Pennsylvania. The comparisons are all with the year 1807, and they show the great upward movement, not only in production, but in

Last year there was produced in that state 5,367,979 gross tons of pig iron, as against 4,617,634 tons the year before. The value of the pig iron was \$53,331,-228, as against \$48,884,854 in 1897. In this industry there were employed almost 12,000 men, who worked an average of 336 days. Their average yearly earnings were \$442.22, an increase of nearly seven per cent.

The total production of steel was 5,275,984 tons, an increase of 957,362 tons as compared with 1897. The total production of iron and steel rolled in finished form last year was tons, as against 4.714,333 tons the year before. Its value was \$136,526,442, as against \$123,900,771 in 1897.

### ROTS GAS MAINS.

Indiana Cities Fear Explosions May Follow the Decomposition of Pipes by Electrolysis.

H. H. Brownell, an expert on electrolysis, called to make an investigation in gas belt cities, and made a sensational report in which he states that the natural gas mains in Anderson, Muncie, Marion and other gas belt cities of Indiana have been completely eaten away in many places and that the situation is serious at points. It is claimed that the pipes along the gas belt electric railway, both in the cities and out, have been badly decomposed and that an explosion is liable to occur at any time.

The city of Muncie has taken steps to change the route of the electric railway which is being built into that city. It will pass over streets where thereare no large mains. Brownell claims the entire pipe service of these cities. will have to be gone over and that most of the pipes will be found in a very dangerous condition.

## AUTOGRAPH VANDALS.

Mutilate a Register at War Department - How the Thief May Be Fooled.

At the war department there is a large blank book where officers coming to Washington register. This register is kept in the hall opposite the office of the adjutant general. Some one has raided the book and cut out the names of prominent officers, particularly those who made themselves famous during the Spanish war. Among the many signatures which have been taken are those of Generals Shafter, Wood, Fitzhugh Lee, Wade, Merritt, Butler and several others. It so happens that i oftentimes the signatures were written by the aides of the generals, so thatall the names extracted are not the real autographs of the men.

## Raising Mushrooms.

Mushroom raising is a profitable business. Dr. William Watson, of Chester, Pa., produced 4,000 pounds of the vegetable in his hothouse during the past winter, the bulk of the plant being sold in New York and Washington at. about 80 cents a pound.

Few Novel Renders in Japan. Japanese do not care much for novels. Among 27,000 new books printed last year only 462 were works of fic-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Ess publicité offre donc lau commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidisme, \$12.00 Edition hebdomadaire, \$3.00.