VALUABLE DOG KENNELS.

Then a Million Dollars' Worth of Dogs and Kennel Preserves in Tennessee.

Tennessee is the great wintering state of America for the finest bred smorting dogs of the world. Mississipmi stands second in the number of kenals and value of dogs. There are dogs In Tennessee worth a king's ransom, and some of them could not be purwhered for any amount of money from their millionaire owners. The value of the several hundred kennels in Tennesmen, the dogs and land belonging to them, has recently been estimated at 181,400,000 by Charles Sturdivant, of Stanton, who is the trainer and keeper mf the George Gould and Lorillard dogs. Under the laws of Tennessee a dog has me property value, and no license is neccessary. Nor can damages be enforced for the accidental death of a fine dog Though his value in the fields runs as high as \$10,000. The owners and trainmes are now at work to secure the pasmage of a bill to tax all dogs in Tennesmee, thereby giving them a property walne in the courts.

The greatest kennel in the world is Becated at Hickory valley, under the personal management of J. M. Avent, who is recognized as the foremost trainer and authority in the sporting sworld. It is owned by a company of New York, St. Louis and Tennesses financiers. There are 24,000 acres of Jamed owned and leased by this company. These men are rich, for only men of wealth can keep up such a preserve. Mr. Avent says that the section embracing southern Tennessee and northeern Mississippi is the natural training center of the world. There are more quall to be found in the marsh lands ed this section than elsewhere, and The head trainers of these big kennel their work as college presidents. The dogs are pointers and setters of the bluest blood, and range in value from \$300 to \$10,000, though but few of them reach the maximum value. There are hundreds of bird hunters in Tennessee curho own their own dogs, and these pelwate animals range in value from \$50 to \$300. It is impossible to buy a bird The in Tennessee of the commonest not the stud kennels are far beyond this. Next in importance to the big Hick-

ory valley kennels is the Del Monte Remnel at Waverly, owned by the George Crocker estate of California. immes C. Waddell, the original dog exmert of the United States, is in charge of the 4,000-acre preserve. Mr. Waddell established the first sporting dog kenmell at Newton, N. J., in 1874, having berrowed the idea from England, where dog kennels h, ve long been a part of every large establishment. From the Newton kennels sprang all other Amersoan sporting kennels. "Dogs have a fixed standard of value,"

maid Mr. Waddell, "as firmly established as that placed upon horses or cattle. In Del Monte we have some of the mest dogs in the world. For Minnie In an English setter, we paid \$1,850, and \$1,000 each for Bettie, B. and Sam Tr. For Dick Bay, a pointer, we paid \$1,000, and for Dick's Kid, \$5,000. Dick's Kid. and now the head of our stud and is - Walued at \$10,000, because we have won some valuable prizes with him at field trials. We have in our kennels to-day \$60,000 worth of sporting dogs-that is, they will bring that much money in the worst kind of market. It costs \$8,000 a year to run the kennel, which explains why it is that only rich men can afford such a luxury. People who indulge in dogs have the money to epare, and they get their returns from the pleasures of the chase. The lead-Ing financiers and jurists of this country are great lovers of the sport and

find relaxation in it. "From dogs worth \$10,000 and \$5,000 there are thousands that are worth anywhere from \$250 to \$500 each. The grainer's fee is \$100, so any trained dog has to be started off in advance of that Moure. The hunter would hardly be matisfied with one which had not won a walue of \$250. There are millions of shollars invested in this kind of propmerty throughout the United States mow, all as a result of that single dog Rennel of 1874.

"The dog is capable of a training almost equal to his master. In fact, the dog well trained has the capacity to follow his master's mind so as to almost anticipate his desire. It follows, therefore, that a hunter must love his dog and establish a mutual confidence which will enable them to work as one. A man who would kick a dog has no wight to own one. If a dog belongs to a dall man, he will be dull likewise; if to an alert master, he will come up to his measure. There is no limit to the training of which a dog is capable save that of his master's mind."-Chicage

Foor English Telephone Service. In the matter of telephones, England is probably worse served than any civ-Mized country in the world. Switzerland or Sweden can give her pointa. A telephone monopoly was created, which has worked badly. Quarrels of and kinds with the local authorities. have arisen as to way leaves. I know a Esctory, six miles from the Marble Arch, which has, owing to this cause. for years been rainly applying for the selephone. The other day I wished to mend a message to a friend in a very busy little town 15 miles from London. The place did not appear in the telephone directory. Yet in Sweden or Bwitserland the smallest village is on the telephone. As for the prices charged by the company, they are exsortionate. Parliament has considsered the situation, but as party government is mainly concerned with making Maws which are not wanted, and neg-"Secting all that conduces to real progwess, no adequate measures have been taken to right the system .- National

TRAILING SHEEP.

May De the Last Great Drive Acress States from the Pacific Horikwest.

J. I. Carson, a well-known sheep drover, was lately in Portland preparing to start "on the trail" with 8,500 yearling wethers, purchased in Morrow county. He said he would like to buy about 6,000 more, but remarked: "They are holding 'em too high for me. I am willing to pay \$2.25 a head for wethers, and \$2.75 for ewes, but castern Oregon sheepmen think they are worth more, so we can't trade."

Mg. Carson, reports the Morning Oregonian, said he would start his big flock early in May, just as soon as the sheep had been shorn. He would probably ship by train from Heppner to Huntington, and ferry across the Snake river near the terminus of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation. He had not yet solved the problem as regards crossing Wyoming, as the new quarantine law of that state was framed to prevent sheep "trailing" across its lands. He was thinking, therefore, of spending the summer and fall in the Wood river mountains, and would decide in the meantime how to invade Wyom-

ing.

He thought it would be the last hand of sheep "trailed" across the state of Idaho, as the Snake river plains are now nearly all claimed for range, and the water has been about all taken up. In one locality he will have a 25-mile drive between watering places, and as six miles a day is a fair day's travel, the sheep will have to go without water for four days on a stretch. He will drive over this region in the night time, as the weather will be too hot to enable the animals to travel without water. The country along there is sage-brush and exercised in order to avoid losing sheep. He will provide the band with 20 bells, he says, and by counting these and the black sheep frequently the men will be able to miss any large bunch that might be left behind.

"Trailing sheep across Oregon, Idaho and Wyoming used to be a pionic," Mr. Carson says, "when the country was open, but now we expect more or less trouble from people who claim the grass all along the route. We can hunt and fish while the sheep are resting during the heat of the day, and our frequent change of location creates perpetual novelty. Once in awhile some irate farmer or cattleman gets after us, fearing our flocks will eat his grass all up before we get by, but we have thus far avoided any serious trouble, and we hope to pull through without any in this our last trailing venture across

Mr. Carson has been purchasing Oregon sheep for the "trail" for quite a number of years, he says, but never had to pay as much for them as now. "Five years ago," he said, "I bought all the yearlings I wanted at \$1 a head in eastern Oregon, and drove them through to Central City, Neb., where I had them fed on corn that cost eight cents a bushel, and on hay at \$2 a ton, delivered. And yet our firm made no money out of the transaction-just came out even. We hope to make money now."

PUGILISTIC PRINCES.

me Royal Youths Who Are Not Averse to Practicing the Arts of Pagillom.

Wrestling is greatly in vogue with the royalists of the world. The duke of York was an adept at the art when a "middy" on board the Britannica, while Prince George of Greece, who is without a doubt the strongest royal personage in Europe, has grappled in wrestling matches and strength competitions with some of the world's strongest men. Prince George until a few years ago was competted to play second fiddle, so to speak, to the czar of Russia, a literal Hercules, and the ideal ruler from the point of view of personal appearance. Czar Nicholas was a wonderful man. There was no coin in his realm which he was not able to bend to a breaking point in his huge hands, while it came natural to him to double up a poker as a means of demonstrating his muscular power. On one occasion, by means of a patent arrangement, he raised nearly shoulder high at the same moment over 20 members of his family, including, we believe, the princess of Wales herself.

Prince George of Greece is no mean successor to the Russian emperor.. He, too, has made good use of his strength on more occasions than one. It is his passion to visit exhibitions of strength and wrestling matches incognito, and there take part with less aristocratic pugilists and men of musele in the various encounters. On one occasion he was attacked in a low district of Athens by a party of fierce roughs who meant his death. However, he not only was quite able to defend himself against the odds; but even managed to put the whole band to flight by a judicious use of his fists.

Of Indian princes few there are who do not take active part in most of the petty wars in which their countries are plunged from time to time. The gackwar of Bareda when in England a few years back, took back home with him a young soldier to instruct him and his household in the gentle arts of wrestling and boxing.

In After Years.

Husband-When we were married you confessed entire faith in my veracity, but now you don't seem to believe a word I say.

Wife -Yes, but this is a progressive age, and even a confession of faith needs to be revised occasionally.-Chicago Evening News.

A TIP FOR THE JOKERS.

Ourious Man Wants to Know Something About the Mingling of Languages.

"It's a funny thing," said the man with the bad cigar, who had been reading day before yesterday's paper, relates the Chicago Chronicle. "What's that?" asked the young man with the phenomenally short

"Why, the way these fellows that write jokes for newspapers get things tangled up," replied the first speaker. "How is that?" asked the longlegged young man.

Why, look here," continued the man with the bad cigar, warmly, "did you ever read a Dutch joke in the papers where two Germans are supposed to be talking to each other?" "Sure, I did," said the tall young

man, yawning languidly. "Well, did you ever notice that every time the guy that wrote the joke has them yabbering at each other in broken English? What do you think of this?" He picked up the paper again and after hunting a few moments read as follows: "'Leberwurst-Heinrich, vy iss it

ven you die bock beer drink yet that you vant to yump, alretty? "'Schwarzkoppen-Maypie it iss vonce because die beer is mit hops

filled up, no? "Now, that's a good thing, isn't it?" went on the man with the bad cigar. "If those two Germans wanted to talk to each other do you suppose they would amble around in broken English? No they would spiel it out in German that they both understand. Suppose you and I were in Germany for a visit and I wanted to tell you about some sight I had seen would I try to tell you in bum German that. neither of us could speak or would I'talk English? They make me tired." "But that would spoil the joke,"

protested the tall young man. "Huh!" sported the other man, "some things are too bad to spoil." And then the incident was considared closed.

WASTED INTEREST.

Me Looked Like a Professor, But When He Spoke His Heavers Were Dumfounded.

He was a venerable and seemed to be a feeble old man. His long beard was snow white, his shoulders were stooped, and he leaned heavily on a gold-headed cane. The owl car north was crowded, many women being in the party. They were all interested in the venerable stranger, says the Chicago Tribune. "I shouldn't wonder," said one of the

women to her husband, "if he was one of the professors at Northwestern." "He looks to me," said another, "more like a foreign missionary. Perhaps he's one of the delegates to the ecumenical

conference in New York." Then the old gentleman began to talk to the man on his right. Gradually he seemed to warm up to his subject. His shoulders straightened, and he made

sweeping gestures with his cane. "If we could only hear what he is saying," sighed one of the young women. But the noise made by the car was too piercing to permit anything to be distinguished, though the old man was now apparently talking in a loud tone of voice. For some time the attention of everybody in the car was concentrated upon him. Finally, just as he seemed to be reaching the chmax of his story the car came to a sudden stop. The noise ceased with the stopping of the car, and then the clarion voice of the white-haired enthusiast sounded

shrilly so all could hear: "And then Terry landed him an upper cut on the kisser, like that." The car started up again quickly, and the women in the party are still undecided whether the old man was a pro-

SUBSTITUTE FOR BREAD.

fessor or a missionary.

Bisouit and Preserved Meat and Vegotables New on Trial in Germany.

Military papers report that experiments are being made in Germany with a view to testing the merits of a new description of food for use in campaigning. The food consists of a biscuit, which, it is claimed, is a perfect substitute for bread and of meat and vegetables preserved by a special process. All that is made known as to the biscuit is that eggs enter into its composition. The meat and vegetables are to be eaten hot, and their special recommendation is the short time in which they can be cooked, ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. 'I he duty of testing the virtues of the new food has devolved upon the First battalion of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth regiment of the line. For a week the officers and men of this perhaps luckless battalion will be allowed no other solid nourishment of any kind whatever, and the most stringent precautions have been taken to prevent their regaling themselves surreptitiously with other fare. Moreover, throughout the trial period the battalion is to engage in maneuvers comprising forced marches, camping out and every species of fatigue. It would seem to be only justice that the inventor should have been made to live on his products for a fortnight before the soldiers were forced to content themselves with them for a

Lovewell's Pond. One of the most flerce and sanguinarv fights between the Indians and the early American settlers occurred at a small lake near the village of Prysburg, Me. Led by Capt. John Lovewell, from whom the pond derives its name, the colonists succeeded in repulsing the savages, after great loss of life. Their bravery has been commemorated in tradition and poetry.

KISSED BY LINCOLN.

Negro Assistant Idhrarian of greas Has a Unique Claim to Distinction.

Daniel Murray, the negro assistant librarian of congress, has the unique distinction of having been kissed by Abraham Lincoln. While Lincoln was president William E. Murdock, the celebrated tragedian, engaged to read for the benefit of the sanitary commission, the most beautiful, humane organization growing out of the civil war, and the United States senate chamber was chosen as the most fitting place to house the great throng that was to attend. The president and Mrs. Lincoln, followed by a foot-

man bearing their wraps, arrived late. Murray, then a boy of 11, with bright skin, large eyes, and an unusually intelligent expression, stood in the doorway leading to the rear lobby. The president saw Senator Wilson of Massachusetts seated in the audience, and, wishing to speak to him, called young Murray to his side, and, designating the senator's seat, asked the boy to call him out. When the lad returned, bearing an assent from the senator, the president drew him forward, and, after thanking him, imprinted a kiss upon his forehead.

The undemonstrative Lincoln, who even then saw a way of lifting, the heavy mantle of servitude that hung over the race, was touched by the eager delight with which even this small representative devoted himself to accommodating others.

Young Murray, though delighted, was unable to realize the great honor bestowed upon him until it was impressed upon him by those who witnessed the act.

APRIL BOOM IN COTTON.

Exports Exceeded Those of Other Years and Much Higher Price WAS DETAINED.

.The April boom in cotton exports will be long remembered, especially when it is brought into comparison with Aprils of other years. Not only did the number of bales and pounds exceed the April exports of many past years, but the prices were higher. As compared with April of last year, the average was nearly 50 per cent. higher, the quantity exported was nearly twice as great, and the total value was almost three times as great. In April, 1899, the exports amounted to 134,397,000 pounds in round figures, the total value of which was \$8,435,000, and the average value 6 3-10 cents a pound. In April, this year, the total exports amounted to 264,044,000 pounds, the total value to \$24,684,000, and the average price was 9 3-10 cents a pound. In the ten months ended April 30, 1900, the total exports amounted to 2,898,755,000 pounds, as compared with 3,478,427,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1899, and 3,530,511,000 pounds in 1998; but the total value of the exports during the same period in 1900 amounted to \$223,-190,000, as compared with \$191,847,000 in the corresponding period of 1899, and \$210,756,000 in 1898.

OBJECTIONS SUSTAINED.

Court Decides That a Man Is Not Obliged to Make Home for His Mother-in-Law.

"Justice Russell, of the supreme court, the other day granted James Hyland a decree of separation from his wife, deciding that, in refusing to live with him without her mother, she had legally deserted him. Hyland, in his suit against his wife, declares that he was and still is willing to live with her, but that he will not have her mother around

"For the sake of peace," the affidavit continues, "I was willing to sweep and dry the dishes, although I knew these were not a husband's duties. I gave my wife \$14 out of the \$15 I earned as a weekly salary, but nothing I could do satisfied my mother-inlaw, who insisted upon annoying me upon every possible occasion."

The affidavit then goes on to say that, unable to bear it any longer, he ordered his mother-in-law out of the house, and that his wife left with her. Justice Russell, in allowing the decree, states that the husband cannot be compelled to support his motherin-law. He holds that Hyland was right in ordering her out of the house, and that this was not sufficient cause for his wife to leave him.

THE NEXT THING NEEDED.

Navy Now Looking for Armor Device to Overcome Superior Penetration of Soft-Noned Cup.

Consideration is being given by naval experts to the invention of some armor device which will overcome the superiority imparted to an armor-piercing projectile by a soft steel cap. The bureau of ordnance has received several suggestions, the adoption of which, their authors believe, would nullify the effect of the soft-nosed shells.

As the United States has led all other nations in the adoption of the softnosed cap, there is no crying need for haste in providing American men-ofwar with additional protection. 'The authorities understand, however, that the success of American experiments with the cap will lead other nations to adopt the invention, and it is therefore desirable that some plan should be determined upon to overcome the superiority of the shell.

Letters to Albert Edward. The prince of Wales receives on an average between 500 and 600 letters a day. Over 200 of these are usually begging letters.

Population of Edinburgh. The population of Edinburgh is now within about 1,000 of 300,000.

NEGRO LITERATURE.

Interesting Collection of Writings of Educated Colored People.

Sent to the Paris Exposition-Money, Is Appropriated by Congress for the Purpose-Unique Books in the Collection.

Daniel Murray, the assistant li-brarian of congress who has in hand the work of collecting the literature produced by the negro writers, has just sent 250 volumes and 160 pamphlets to the Paris exposition, to be placed in the department devoted to that race. Fifteen thousand dollars was appointed by congress for the purpose of making this display, and the work of hunting out these from the other books of the Mbrary of congress has revealed some unique works. Among them is a volume entitled "Behind the Scenes," written by a negro woman, now old and infirm, but once the most fashionable dressmaker in Washington. Among others she cut and sewed for Mrs. Lincoln. She prated through many pages in a scandalous manner of the inner life of President Lincoln's family. Fortunately, the publication was suppressed with the exception of two or three volumes, one of which she furnished Mr. Murray for the Paris collection.

Another. "A Colored" Man's Reminiscences of President Madison," recounts more of the inner life of this great man and of his wife than has been told or written by anyone else. All of the intricacies of private life and affairs of state are seen as only a body servant could see them, and written as only an educated man could write, with many a touch of humor and pathos peculiar to his race. In this book is embodied the receipt for the purchase of the author by Dolly

Madison from Daniel Webster. Mr. Murray has succeeded in recording 1,400 titles, among them some rare books dating from, 1773, and embracing art, science, literature, and theology, with a number of books of fiction and poetry. The authors include Frederick Douglass, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, George W. Williams, Prof. Greener, John W. Langton, Bishops Turner and Payne, besides many others whose names are known to fame and whose work is looked upon as representative American literature. saide from race or color.

Mr. Murray is himself a negro, and an educated man, and has spent 20 or 30 years of his life in the congressional library.

The remaining works, along with the bibliography, will be sent to Paris in a few days.

VETERANS DYING OFF.

Survivors of Civil War Going Down to: Grave at Rate of About 24.747 Per Year.

Veterans of the civil war are dying off at the rate of about 3 1-3 per cent. per annum. Commissioner of Pensions Evans es-

survivors of the civil war. Of this number there were on the pension rolls last year \$742.467. During the year 24.787 pensioned vet-

erans died. This number is slightly more than 3.1-3 per cent. Assuming that the death rate among those not pensioned is the same as among the pensioners, the total number of veterans who died during the year would be about 30.855.

Commissioner Evans estimates that the average age of the veterans who still survive is about 59 years.

The last survivor of the war of 1812 died last summer, 75 years after the close of that war. At the same rate there will probably be a new survivors of the civil war still living in 1940.

FLED FROM A PHONOGRAPH.

Vyrburg (South Africa) Postmaster Thought He Heard British Band Coming.

Letters just received from some of

the forces at Vryburg tell of an exceedingly amusing incident that happened at that place before its occupation by the British. The postmaster of the town had lived in constant dread, after the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, of "Tommy Atkins" making a sudden appearance at Vryburg. A certain townsman was the owner of a very fine and large phonograph, and one evening he wound it up and set it playing on his front porch. The postmaster was strolling in the vicinity when the machine burst out with a military band selection of popular British airs, and the postmaster, convinced that it was a real band in the distance and that soldiers were not far behind, took to his heels and ran a mile and a quarter without stopping, when he was brought to his bearings by a Transvaal policeman.

FIND TREASURES IN EGYPT. University of California Scientists

Unearth Ptolemaic Papyri Records.

The scientists employed in Egypt by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst have unearthed a treasure for the University of California. At Gharak-el-Fayum, in upper Egypt, Mesers. Greenfell and Hunt, the well-known Egyptologists, have made the biggest find of Ptolemaic papyri recorded in the history of Egyptian exploration. They have sent to England eight Ptolemaic inscriptions, a packing case of crocodile papyri (Ptolemaic) and three cases of other Ptolemais papyri. The collection is larger than all extant collections of Ptolemaie papyri taken together, and will, most of it, come to California.

CALLS SCHOOLS TOO SOLEMN.

ol. P. W. Parker Addresses Illinois Congress of Mothers at Evaneton.

Col. F. W. Parker criticised the parents for demanding mouthly report cards from the public schools in his address "What Mothers Can Do for Education" before the Illinois congress of mothers at Evanston the other day. Col. Parker also advocated greater freedom for a child in selecting the studies to be pursued, and criticised the system of useless, tiresome work along lines which have no interest for the child.

Col. Parker said "It is torture and a crime to make small children sit for a long time perfectly still. The schoolroom is too solemn. A good laugh is one of the best aids to education. Still order is only desirable in rare moments, good order always being somewhat noisy. Children are made to report whether they whisper, whether they smile, and almost whether they have a happy thought. You never know your child until you see it with other children. There are infinite possibilities in human development. Give the children manual training, from the kindergarten to the college, and you will do God's work. You should go into the homes of some of the poor, neglected rich where the children have no work to do when they come home from school. If the women's clubs take upthe school question and insist upon having intelligent heads to the schools and teachers the politician would retire from view."

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

Soon to Be Equipped with Machinery for the Manufacture of Small Arms.

Within a comparatively short time The buildings at the Rock Island arachal will be equipped with machinery for making small arms such as the Krag-Jorgensen rifles, the senate agreeing to an appropriation of \$509, 600 for the installation of the necessary machinery.

There will be no delay in installing the machinery, as the ordnance bureau of the war department has had ample time in which to make arrangements for the machinery owing to the delay of a year in beginning this work. This was caused by a mistake of about \$500;-7000 in an estimate made by the bureau of ordnance, when congress called on it to furnish data on which to base an appropriation for this purpose.

While experts at the war department decline to say exactly when the Rock Island arsenal will be in shape to turn out these small arms, it is believed the plant will be in full operation within the next ten or twelve months. With the additional arms that will be turned out at the Rock Island arsenal it will be a comparatively short time before the national guard will be equipped with the latest improved rifle, as legislation will soon be enacted by congress authorizing the secretary of war to exchange the obsolete arms now used by the militia for those of the latest pat-

AHMED PASHA IMPRESSED.

The Turkish Vice Admiral Praises the Ship Yards in the United States.

Ahmed Pasha, the Turkish vice admiral now in this country, has returned to Washington from a visit to Cramps' shipyards at Philadelphia... The admiral has been making flying visits since his arrival at New York to the various naval equipment works in this part of the country. He expresses himself as greatly impressed by the facilities in this country for building and fitting out war vessels and says that in this respect the United States has no superior in the world, if in**dee**d an equal.

The end of Ahmed Pasha's stay in this country is probably near at hand. He has been in ill health ever since his arrival here and any further intercourse he may have with the shipbuilders of the country probably will be carried on by correspondence rather than by personal visits.

Although no order for a cruiser to be constructed in this country for the Turkish government actually has been issued it is very probable that one will be in a short time.

A GRATIFYING INCREASE.

Noted in the Amount and Variety of American Products Entering Turkish Ports.

A gratifying increase in the amount and variety of American products entering Turkish ports has been noted of late, according to a report to the state department from Consul General Dickinson at Constantinople. Wire. nails and other articles of American manufacture, says the consul, have taken complete possession of the Levantine markets, and when other i staple articles of American make are once thoroughly introduced, their market in Turkey can also be controlled by our manufacturers. Consul General Dickinson reports an innovation in the shape of orders for American boots and shoes, from leading Turkish merchants, their undeniable superiority over the Europeanproduct assuring extensive sale in Turkey. The greater part of some 200,000 tons of railroad material to be used in constructing the new Nile: railway will be furnished, it is said, by American manufacturers.

Very Few Amputations. It is shown by the record that in all

the fighting before Santiago there were only 29 amputations. Of these cases six terminated fatally. Of the 28 remaining, 11 of the amputations were of-

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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