GERMAN TOY MAKERS

Economic Difficulties Now Besetting the Industry.

Mome Workers Being Forced to Seek
Employment in the Factories
—Increase of Large Establishments.

The toy industry of the Erzgebirge, or Ore mountains, which has been deweloping for centuries, has been slowly drifting into economic difficulties. With the application of steam power and modern machinery to the production of toys the house industry has been gradmally forced to the wall. With an ingrease in the price of wood and a degrease in the price of the finished product these people of the mountains have been put into a position where it is necessary to toil night and day for a meager existence, which is apparently becoming more and more severe, reports the Scientific American.

For some years the labor press of this part of the country has busied itself with a portrayal of the wretched conditions existing among the peasants of the mountains, with the result that an investigation was recently made by the industrial commission of Freiburg which largely substantiates even the strong representations of the labor organs. The main point of the report of this commission may be summarized as follows:

The number of large establishments engaged in the manufacture of toys is increasing. This might be considered prima facte as a welcome sign were it mot for the fact that the toys are not manufactured upon the regular factory plan with hired hands, but are made by men who have rented space and mawhines quite independently of one another, and who form a sort of voluntary manuclation banded together only for the sake of economy in roof and equipment, but carrying on their own separate businesses. A disinclination is said to prevail among the young men to enter a factory on the basis of wageearners and be subjected to the immediate control, supervision, and direction of an employer. Rather than earn the higher income afforded by the factory wage the young men in the hills prefer a much more messer existence in the independence and freedom of their own homes. Because of the fact that the inhabitants of the mountains make but effew and simple demands upon life, the real wretchedness of their situation is maid to be but rarely fully appreclated.

The wage conditions existing in the toy industry can be readily observed from the following figures prepared by the commission referred to: The most remunerative branch of the trade affords a gross income of from 24 to 40 marks (\$5.71 to \$9.52) per week, one-half of which may be considered as profit. In other branches the net income is as low as 6 to 9 marks (\$1.42 to \$2.14) per week. It must be remembered that these incomes are not the earnings of a single person, but represent the labor of entire families

How inconceivably small the price paid for certain kinds of toys is can be seen in the cost of pencil boxes of the cheapest quality, for which the maker

The daily meals of these people are reported by the commission to be confined largely to potatoes, linseed oil, bread and coffee, and, at times, meat on Sundays.

With the price of wood rising, toy factories increasing in numbers in other parts of the country, and the price of toys falling, it seems that the people of the Erzgebirge must, in their increasing wretchedness, find some other means of sustenance Exporters of toys who operate large factories in this neighborhood report good business and, are of the opinion that the house findustry of the Erzgebirge is doomed, and that the peasants will be forced to give up their independent production and enter factories.

Out of the Question.

Filer principal assets were youth and beauty, and in the guileless innocence of a trusting heart she had bestowed her young affections upon an old, old man, whose coffers were literally overflowing with gold.

And there was a grand party to celebrate the betrothal, to which all sorts and conditions of people were invited; and things went, if possible, even merrier than a marriage bell

During the evening there was some sweet music, and sweeter singing, and then it was that the bride-elect murmured in her most duicet tones:

I am going to ask you a favor, Col-Mooney Do you remember My Sweettheart When a Boy'?"

Remember hum? "gasped the olonel" "You don't suppose time a centenarian, do you?"

And somehow they quite forgot to fix the him to the wedding — Stray Stories

Record-Breaking Clouds.

The clouds, as a matter of fact are soled by the weather bureau people chiefly because they show the direction and the velocity of the higher air currents of the atmosphere. They are thre chips which show the flow and ridges of a stream. Their speed is almost inconceivable to us who have watched them floating apparently with *carrely any motion across the sky, seeming what an old weather prophet en ad them, those most tranquil travelers, the clouds whose very motion is rest . The lastest horse and automobile records and even steam engine spend a mile in 12 seconds is easily setdone by the quietly drifting masses of mist. A mile in 36 seconds is not at all an uncommon velocity for the upper clouds, and they have been ob-- abgoos it ni elim a ob obeven Loslie's Monthly.

INFLUENCE OF COLOR.

Light and Dark Mues and Their Esfect I pon Rooms in Which ye They Are band.

In deciding what color scheme to adopt for a room, the first thing to consider is from which point of the compass it receives its light. The next is the wood work, and last its size. If the wood work is of hard wood it in a measure settles the question, as the woodwork is the keynote to the whole. If it is to be painted or stained, it can be painted or stained to sult any scheme of color one wishes, says an authority in the Household Ledger.

hold Ledger. A room facing north is without sunshine, and this lack of sunlight should be supplied artificially, by an abundance of yellow or red. Light coming from the north is said to be a cold light, and as blue is a cold color, it should never be used in such a room. The temperature of such a combination in a room would seemingly fall some degrees, upon entering from a room rich in color. Of course, it would not actually, only in effect, and if a person were of a sensitive nature it would have a corresponding depressing effect, and make him low spirited, when the contrary would be the case under different conditions.

Blue can only be used in a room that is flooded with sunshine. Green can be used in a room lighted only from the north or south. In the former it should be rich and warm in quality, and the sash curtains could be either rose color or yellow. A touch of red should be introduced somewhere, as the contrast emphasizes the value of the green.

As a rule the darkest colors are on the floor, and gradually lighten toward the celling. The hangings should be a triffe darker than the walls, and the cellings considerably lighter, than the

walls.

Red seems to be universally used in halls—as they seldom require light, and seem to require red to give a cheerful aspect. But it should be a bright, brilliant color, to overcome the darkness of an unlighted hall. Terra cotta is not deep enough and Pompeilan and Indian reds are not rich enough.

Color has its influence in apparently increasing or diminishing the size of a room. Blue is called a retiring color, therefore it is used on low ceilings and elsewhere to give an idea of space, or

rather of increasing space.

On the contrary, yellow is an advancing color, and if used generously will make a room appear smaller. Red and green make but little difference.

If olive green or red brown be used in conjunction with manogany furniture, the general effect would be quite different from what it would be if bluewere used. Blue would accentuate the tawny orange in the wood, being its complementary color.

There should be only one decided color in a room, used as a background, against which the others are employed to give value.

MEN WHO LIKE DREAM BOOKS

They are Generally Ashamed of It and Tell Fibs When They Buy Them.

"Have you got any of those fool dream books?" said a short, stout man, entering an Asn street book store

"hots of 'cm," replied the salesman, tossing over a pile of paper covered books, with demons in red and black adorning the front pages, relates the New York Sun.

"My servant girl wants them," explained the man, half apploacheally, "Yes," said the salesman, looking borns!

The man selected three of the books, one on dreams, one on fortune telling and one on handkerchief flirtations, paid for them and went away.

"His servant girl wants them," said the safe-nuti to a friend. "The old gag. He wants them himself, and is ashamed to ask for them.

"We get several dozens of that kind in here every week. They are crazy over dream books and fortune telling books, and all that kind of thing, but they are so afraid some one will know it."

"Almostievery one of them blames the poor servant. That's the most popular bluff. They laugh, and say they don't know why the servant wants them, but they suppose they'd better humor

Then they take the books home and read them by the hour. When they've finished them they come back for more. It's best to jet them think they are fooling you, for we sell more books

Grape Jelly

Pick wery ripe, july grapes from the stems, put into a large earthen. dish and mash well with a potato masher. Put them into a porcelainin d, or again kettle, without any water cover closely and holl slowly for 15 minutes, keeping them storred. from the testom. Then squeeza through a pelly bag, put the juice into a large dish and let stand until next morning. You will find a thinserial in top of the june, skim this loff arefuliy. Measure the june and to each pint allow a point of sugar. Dissolvé the sugar in the grave Jones, then put it over a quick fire in the preserving settle, boil 20 minout a skithinghing as no bessary. Pour if into fundo era or cups, and coverthem with to sommeter and out to fit the mode. Over the tops the thick paper, ke b in a cost, dry pages.-Ohio Farmer

Sut Apple Sauce,

A pleasant with the termination appears as we may be found in ground nuts almonds. English walnuts or butternuts. Another flavoring that often finds favor is made by adding two or three peach leaves or the kernels of the pat to the same wine it is stewing. Remove before serving. Utim Ouserver.

CATCHES LOBSTERS.

Massachusetts Woman Who Pulls
In the Pots.

Has a Hard Joh Even for a Wan, But Her Pinck Earns Her a Good Living — How She Works.

A woman pulling jobster pots is one of the sights on the Massachusetts coast. She handles the snappers as fearlessly as a man, steadying her boat meanwhile, then rebairing the pois and lowering them as dexterously as the most expert jobsterer, says the New York Sun.

Though young at the business, she smuggles the shorts and contrabands ashore, just as the seasoned lobstermen do, and sells them for 15 repts apiece to the cottagers, who realize how much niver fresh, tender young soappers are than those old enough to measure the full number of inches required by law. She makes \$15 a week—sometimes more—by her lobstering, and pulls on an average 30 pots a day.

Between the pulling, the halt setting and the rowing, she is pretty well tired out by night, but is out again betimes in the morning, visiting her pots. If she gets only a few lobaters in the first round-up, the goes again at intervals of several hours.

"Yes, of course I use the shorts when I find them in the pots," she owns up in regard to her trade. "But I can say positively I never have sold an egg lobater, no matter how pushed I might have been to fill orders. Those I fling back into the water, so that the young erop may not be interfered with. It is a shame how some of the lobstermen simply brush off the eggs and use the lob-

ster just like another
"Of course, if I had to pay five dollars, fine for every short snapper I puiled, it would be a losing game; but I've never been caught so far, though sometimes I've had to throw a whole bag full overboard when warned by a friend's signal from the shore that an inspector was prowing about. There's always somebody on the lookout to warn me

the northeast atorms come and smash my pots or make the water so, rough I can't go out to collect for two or three days. Once I was disabled by a bite on my teft hand, and sometimes when I haven't judged the weather right, and have left my boat in an unsafe place, she has been hanged on the rocks and repairs have to be made. But on the whole the business pays. It takes very little capital to start it, and the water offers a free field warranted to yield certain crops.

"I first came to the shore to paint sea shells and fancy buttons or brooches and peit clasps. A young woman trom mi old home place in Canada came along to take tintypes and we kept house together in this shanty. But the painting was pretty poor to depend on, except for a few weeks at midsummer, and between times I fished to help out in our housekeeping. Occasionally the man who let boats would take me on the trips to his lobater pots, and I learned to pull pots for pastime. That fall he had rheumatism. and I helped him regularly for several weeks. The next summer when he and his wife moved away I bought out his store of poly on eredit, and bered a tender on credit. Everybody said a woman could never succeed at the business and a good many exclaim at my sticking to It. But it has helped my health, and I have not only paid my indebtedness. but am enabled to hire a half-breed boy. to help me."

LUXURIES FOR SERVANTS.

Sufter and Private Baths Provided for Them in Apsiest New York Houses.

The new palace's built in this city every year do not supply luxuries for their owners alone. The employes are looked after and provision is made for their comfort to a degree never known anywhere else, states the Suc.

In one of the new houses on an uptown street near Fifth avenue the menservants' quarters consist of three small rooms on the top floor. Adjoining them is a small tiled room with a shower, a plunge bath and sprays. In the same room are three basins in order that the men may all wash simultaneously if they want to

Downstairs adjoining the entrance ball is another sleeping room for a man servant and it has as much light and air as any in the bouse, in addition to having a private bath.

The rooms for the women servants are on the top floor and accommodate six. They are so arranged that two sleep in each room and have the use of a bathroom. In addition to these apartments, there are two rooms and a bath to be used by any servant who happens to be iii. These two rooms are so situated that a servant who aves in them may be quarantified as completely as if out of the house.

Adjoining the nursery and separated from it only by a dressing-room is the apartment of the head nurse, which is, of course, sepplied with its private bath. Near the room of the mistress of the house is the room of her mist and it has the same conveniences, as the others.

Thus are the servants of the wealthy housed. When it is taken into consideration, that these rooms are kept in order and supplied with everything needful by the household servant in the United States seems more desirable than ever.

Most houses in which a large staff of servants are employed have also a systing-room for their own diversion. Of course not all of the new houses built now have such an equipment as this one. It is intended for a young couple married only a year ago. The bride's mother gave, it as a wedding present and it will cost \$600,000 when completed.

LITTLE MAN'S ADVANTAGE.

Curbatone Philosopher Discourses Entertainingly on the Trials of the farge.

"D'je ever observe," remarked the man with the stock yards stogle, relates the Washington Post, "how a big man is always at a disadvantage in any kind of an altercation with a smaller man, and how the runts invariably take advantage of their inferior size to lambast the big man with their tongues? The little chaps know perfectly well that the big fellows will hesitate to lather them, no matter what they say or do, and they know, too, that when a big duck hits a little fellow the sympathy of the crowd is always with the sawed off, which puts the big fellow in a mean and sometimes in a dangerous posttion. I've noticed that the little snoozers regularly take a hold of this edge when they git into any kind of a wordy mix with men much larger than themselves, and it has always struck-me that this is pretty cheap work on the part of the bantams that wear boys' sizes in clothes and hais and shoes

"In Baltimore the other afternoon a crowd was gathered around a hoapital ambulance that had clanged upin front of a saloon. Among the people in the crowd were three small. perky little chaps, ranging from 30 to 40 years old. They were together, and they looked pretty well satisfied with themselves-most undersized men do carry themselves in that way, according to my observation. A huge, good-natured looking chap, wanting to take a look at what was coming off around the ambulance, edged up and, in a lubberly, unintentional sort of way, brushed rather closely past one of the little men.

one of the fittle men.

"'Say, who you elbowin'?' testify demanded the little man of the big man.

"Scuse me, son, said the big fellow, apologetically, beaming down upon the scrappy little man 'Didn't see you."

"Who you callin "son"? snapped the little fellow. 'Just because you're a big fellow.

indulgently First thing you know you'll get yourself all het up."

"'Don't you call me "Bubby," you big lummox, snarled the scrappy little chap with the chip on his shoulder, 'or I'll hand you a swift—"
"'G'wan, now, Algr, or I'll bite a

fin off you, interrupted the big man, grinning.

"Will, hey?" chicruped the little fellow, angrity. Say, you big burn, maybe you think that because you

wear a No. 8 hat and have your collars in a cheese box that you—'
"'Get your little playmaies in with you, Rezgy, and p'raps I'll talk a little business with you,' cut in the big fellow, beginning to look a trifle an-

moved.

"The other two fittle chaps were just as perky and chesty as the one who had started what seemed to be quite an unnecessary chaw with the big man, and when the latter made his remark about the little playmates they actually put their maulies up and the three of them made as if to rush the heavy

"Well, the big man just picked them up, one by one, and, each of them squirming and wrighling like an ell on a hook, carried them to the other side of the street, where a sewer pipe excavation was being dug, and coolly dropped them into the hole. The last one of them that he picked up was the grouphy, little fellow, who had sassed him so much and before dropping this one into the damp, cluyry excavation he placed him across his knee and deposited a couple of swift slaps on his person allow damee the sechoolmaster of the little red school-house of other days.

house of other days "The crowd laughed. If the big man had handled only one small man in that fashion the rowd would probably have growled, but when he took care of the three of them in his simple, lubberly fashion, they figured that it was about an even up job, and roared tumultuously. The big man pulled down his cuffs with a grin and walked away, and a couple of diggers had to pass a rope down to the little men to yank them out of the hole. They were frothing at the mouth when they came, and they dared and doubledog dared the big man to show himself again, but he had already turned the corner."

Consumption of Radishes.

"The round radishes have an enormous consumption in New York," says Mr. Frank W. Hawthorne, writing on "Reeding a Great Cuy." in Pearson's "In the spring, summer and early fall the supply is almost wholly from the near-by truck gardens, and single lots of a thousand and more barrels each are not infrequently disposed of in the early hours of the morning. It is estimated that the harrooms of the metropoli- of all grades approximately some in number egive away daily in the summer time with their free binches not less than Jongton bunches of radishes. They are inexpensive, and their formipy flavor, together with the dry sair with which they are commonly served in gor it places, makes them mighty producers of thirst. The round radishes given away daily in New York, according to one enthusiastic commussion man, 'would carper Central park two incles deep '"

Sever Mind has

"Yes," said the dentist. To insure painless extraction, you'll have to take gas, and that's 50 cents extra."

"Oh," said the farmer, "I guess the old way"! be the best, never mind no gas" "You're a brave man"

"You're a brave man"
"Oh, if ain't me that's got the tooth,
It's my wife."—Philad lights bedger

Bdition bebdomadai -- \$3,00.

DEMONSTRATOR AT WORK

Pretty Young Woman in a Store Window Attences Much Attention from Her Sea.

There are demonstrators and demonstrators. This one was a very pretty young woman, who was demonstrating in a show window in the shopping district the utility of a new pompadour comb as a substitute for the familiar rat, says the New York Sun.

To operate one the demonstrator had in the window a bist figure of a young woman. The figure had a pretty face, that was, either by chance or intention, remarkably like the demonstrator's own, and the hair was of the same bue.

The demonstrator held up the comb at the center of the window and then to one side and then to the other, for the inspection of the people outside—and this being in the shopping district the majority of the onlookers were women—and then she combed out with it, softly, the bair on the head of the figure, and then she set the romb in place, in the figure's head, where otherwise a rat might have ben worn, and then proceeded defify to dress the hair over it.

In a minute, more or less, but very

In a minute, more or less, but very quickly anyway, she had the pompadour on the lay figure completed, and then she stepped back a little to let the figure have the center of the stage. Then, if you looked up from it to her, as you were pretty sure to do, you noticed that she wore a pompadour precisely like that which she had just made; and what with their likeness in feature as well the demonstrator and figure might easily have been imagined to be a pair of pretty sisters.

Then when the figure had produced its full effect on the people the demonstrator would step forward again and unfold the hair from the comb, and remove the comb and hold it again up for inspection as before, at the front of the window, and then at this side and then at that, and then she would set it in place once more and again proceed to arrange the figure's bair over it; and this she would do over and over again, but always calmly and gently, never harrying and never lacking a crowd outside.

FATHER HAS A SAY.

Disgrapsied Miss on Street Car Seeks
to Terrify Conductor by
(hesiout Threat.

A tiny bit of femininity, maybe 18 years old, maybe 20, boarded at Oakland boulevard a Cottage Grove avenue cable train bound downtown one, afternoon last week, relates the Chicago Inter Ocean. When the conductor came around for her fare she said. "You don't mind taking pennies, do you?" The conductor said abything would do, and the tiny person smiled sweetly and thanked him.

When the car arrived at Monroe street half an hour later the tiny one beckened the conductor to stop the cable train. It was raining and the car ran several feet beyond the usual stopping place, and after halting for an instant jerked forward again at the conductor's signal. It also jerked the little miss very rudely back into her sear. She turned around. The sweet smile had given way to a cold.

"Stop the ear, why don't you?" she said as she housed her umbrella stok over the rope and gave it a sudden lerk.

"Never mind that I can stop it myself," said the conductor.
"Well, then, stop it," shouted the miss, and the two jerked the rope at so nearly the same time that the gripmian did not stop.

The girl an Fithe conductor then took turns, about puffing the rope. At last she won and the car stopped.

I've got your number, sir," she said, tand I want you to know that my papa's a stockholder in this company. I'm going to have you fired, sir."

The conductor gave the signal to 90 ahead, flicked the rain from his coat and said, wearily: "From the number of times I've heard that same story, I guess every father of a daughter on the South side has gut a little block of street railway stock tucked away somewhere. That is the commonest threat I hear."

"Young Brown is a smart fellow," said the manager of the collection department to the great lawyer.
"Yes? Wha's he been doing now?" asked the great lawyer.

asked the great lawyer
"Why, he was in the office alone
yesterday when he heard that Silk &
Saum were financially embarrassed
We were holding one or two claims
against them, and he rushed out and
siapped on an attachment just 15 minures before they closed their doors."

"Got in ahead of every one, did be", "Hear every other creditor," said the manager

The great lawyer looked pleased the was a good piece of work," he said. "I like to see a young man with some enterprise and brains. What did you not."

"I hold him it was a good piece of work."

'Whath' The great lawyer boked

startled.

"Why I complimented him for his promptness and business sense."

"Mercaful heavens, man that will never doll cried the great lawyer. "He if he asking for more salary. Go out and tell him that if he hadn't been here the office boy could have

done it just as well !- Brooklyn Eagle. The Nap of the Cont.

"Oh, my." murmured the overcoat, stirring uneasily in the clothes chest, "I certainly did have a good nap." "Which you ain! got it now," snickered the fal moth sitting on a camphor ball, near by "Cause I ate most of th."—Philadelphia Press.

WILD BET'S BORROWING.

She fixed the Generality of Her New Frience But Was Beserve

From the armer migrations of peo-

From the arriver migrations of people, which are called acreation trips, numerous interesting ant edifying items of self-analy, come to action, mays the Detroit Free Press.—"I believe in the ethics of summer

"I believe in the cthics of summer travel," remaind a light-hearted lady who is not then accused of being thoughtful. Por instance, when we go north to our woodland camp in July and August, we meet country people who do us good, and I devoutly hope and pray that contact with us has given them, at least, some small measure of benefit.

"This summer we made the acquaintanace of a curious woman who lived in a shabby little sabin about a quarter of a mile from our camp. She was a tall, awarthy black-ayed or dilesaged woman, and as she cattled herself with a tofty and tragic air I was reminded of Walter Schit's nieg Marrillest. A little broad of religed children attended her when she made us a visit; she told us that her husband worked only once in a while- and that they had a hard time to live. She did not talk very much on this visit, except to say that she 'got very lonesome to see folks'and that she would always walk miles to see new folks-to see real nice, clean, dressed-up ofty folks, she said, did her good

"We learned that the country people round-about had named the woman 'Wild Her'; and they did not have very much to do with her. They said that Wild Het was an 'awful borrower' Pretty soon she began to borrow of us: and we cheerfully submitted. She borrowed coffee, lea, bread, sugar, flour, in fact, nearly everything we had, in small quantities, now and then, all through the two months we were in camp. All of us were much interested in her-there was something most appealing in her poor and lonely life. and we sent to town for a big box of things-clothes for her and for the children. It was realty a great privilege to put forward such an effort for people who needed it isn-

corners part of our story. Whit Bet came one day, with two children, all bearing baskets and returned every item of borrowed supplies she had had from us. We were amused, but dured not show it, and her proud air forbade our rejection of the articles. Somethow, somewhere the poor creature had a obtained money to purchase the groceries we had lent her; in order to reputation with us. We left the guida with a neighbor; who promised, gradually, to give them hack to poor Wild a Bet."

ODD ALLIANCE OF NATURE.

Insects and Flowers tre Dependent tpon Each Other for Seconsary Supplies.

It is a singular fact, but it has been satisfactority established, that most of the legariful flowers which attract our attention during the summer could not get along at all without their friends the insects, and no doubt the insects would fare very builty without the flowers, said Nature.

However, it with flowers in which we are most interested just now. In order that the seety of one of these flowers may be set, or as the potanists way, the come fertile. It is necessary, that its stimum be dished with some of the yellow or brown dust called pollon, usually from the anchor, of some other flower. This pollen must be carried to it in some way, otherwise ofthe seeds will never ripen. In some cases the wind plays the part of messenger and blows the pollen from one dower to another, but most of the attractive flowers we see are so made that insects alone can deliver the dost.

to them in the proper manner.

Some flowers are so formed that only one particular kind of insolican accomplish their fertilization. For example, the purple clover could not exist without the humblebes, and where there are no bumblebes no purple clover seed is ripened. In New Zealand, for instance, where there are no bumblebes, it is necessary to sow a fresh crop of clover every year, with seed, imported from

Flowers being thus dependent on certain insects they naturally make every effort to insure the visitation of those species which are necessary to their existence. The insects themselves are not generous in the least, and they certainly would not carry pollen for nothing if they could help it. So each it was makes a bid for their services, usually offering honey in phyment and for fear they might not know pur when to come for the honey bright petals or sepals are flung out like banners to attract their attention.

Often the bissions exhate an altractive performs as an additional guide to the hungry messengers. After ted by these signs, the insects coawl in to feed and the flowers are so morningly artificed that it is impossible to get at the honey without becoming dusted with the police. As the next place, the insect stops for sunch he shakes off some of this dust upon the stigma of the flower and the costed result is accomplished.

The Importent Father.

"Mr Phables I began they sing man,
I with @mma's roosept I have come to
say that I would like to take your

doughter away from you next lune and the "What?" should be father, searing

"Why-er- I trust you have no objection. Surely you can't expect her to stay with you all the time--

If didn't expect her to stay with me all the time till June. What's the matter with this October?"—Philadelphia Press.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS Set une rémentage en legistere et dans tous leel Etats du 81. 48a publisété offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnals. Prix de l'absonnement, seu Penné : Rettler Onotidienne 142.00