When the war in the Transvaal broke out Dr. Frederick Schaffer, a distinguished German army surgeon, obtained permission to accompany the British troops, his object being to ascercain to what extent the lance is effective as a weapon in war. During the campaign he devoted his entire attention to this subject, and now he has returned home and forwarded to his gove

ernment an official report thereon. In it he says that wounds onused by a lance are not dangerous and are easily cured, and that the reason is because the iron point of the weapon is round and therefore passes through the organs of the body without injuring them. to any great extent. "Being auch a humane weapon," he points out, "the lance is by no means as valuable in war as is generally supposed. Nevertheless it can be made a dangerous weapon by merely changing the form of its point, and if the military authorities decide to retain it as a portion of the equipment of cavalry this should certainly be done."

This suggestion is exciting a good deal of comment in Europe. The Frankfort Gazette, apparently appalled at the thought of transforming a humane weapon into a cruel one, says sareastically: "We propose that the point of the lance be made of such a shape that it will lacerate every organ in the body and render the cure of every wound utterly impossible. Furthermore, it will be well for the authorities to seriously consider the advisability of impregnating the point of the lance with some deadly poison."

BURIED HOUSES IN MEXICO.

Mare Discovery Made by Mormon Archaeologists in the Garcia Valley.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico, Mexico, says: The party of Mormon archaeologists and students who left Provo City, Utah, nearly a year ago on an overland trip to Valparaiso, Chili, have arrived here. They spent some time in the Garcia valley, in the state of Chihuahua, where they made some exzensive excavations and explorations of ancient ruins which had never before been visited by archaeologists. Prof. Benjamin Claff, who is in charge of the party, said: "We found a great number of mounds in the Garcia val-Ley, the date of which is unknown. In the mounds which we excavated we found some well-built houses made of stone, well plastered and most of them having cement floors. The houses usually consisted of two to four rooms, though some of them were larger. The houses were always in groups or villages, never alone. The whole side of the mountain had evidently been under cultivation, and every ridge had a line of houses. In front at the side of each house we found a wall or terrace from one to six feet high, which had been leveled and used evidently as a garden spot. Down the hillsides and along ravines we found these terraces at regular intervals. They had apparently served as reservoirs for the valley below. In the houses we found crockery, stone implements and invariably charcoal. In a cave we found some scraps of excellent woolen cloth and also of Max or linen cloth. It is clear to us from our investigations that the cave dwellers and the mound dwellers were

AVERAGE MAN IS IMPORTANT.

Ahe same people."

On His Well-Being Depends the Progress of Every Civilined

Nation.

The average man rules the nation. mays Mme. Sarah Grand in the London Express. Elevate the individual and you make the nation great. It is a truism, but, like most truisms, will bear repetition: "By contrasting the condition of

countries in which the majority of the people are gagged and enslaved with that of countries in which wealth and freedom are more equally distributed we have learned the fact that it is not riches of the rich nor the poverty of the poor, but the position and the character and the conduct of your average mere man that wives its tone to a nation-the mere man who maks but to be allowed to live as a decent human being asks for a time of honorable toil, for a time of rest, for love and affection, for wife and children-for a life of dignity, an old age of pleasant memories, a happy death.

"When that is the honest ambition of the mere man of a nation that nation must be great. Given the condition of mere man, does he progress or is he downtrodden and oppressed and you have the condition of the nation and its place in the estimation of the sworld.

"This being the case, it is obvious that progress depends upon the elewation of the masses, and it is toward that end that all right thinking people in power will direct their energies in the days to come-that and universal federation, which shall make shealete the retrograde power of patriotism, and result in peace on earth and good will among all nations."

Changing Significance of a Word. The word preposterous originally meant a process of reversing the natwral order of things, such as indicated by the common expression "putting the cart before the horse." By an easy gradation it has come to be used in its present significance.

Quaint Wedding Orremony. William Wombwell, aged 70, and Catherine Heley, aged 57, jumped over a broomstick at Cowle, near Doncaster, Magiand, recently, and thereupon became according to Romany custom, men and wife.

AN EXPENSIVE CITY.

What It Costs to Support the Municipal pal Government of New York for a Single Year.

New York is the most extravagant city in the world. Great countries, possessing millions of square miles of territory, are governed more cheaply. One hundred million dollars! This is double the cost of the government of Mexico, with its 15,-000,000 inhabitants, including the cost of Mexico's army and navy. It is almost one-third of the cost of the government of the German empire, and Germany has a population of 52,000,000. It is a quarter as great as the cost of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, including its army, its gigantic navy and the interest on its debt. France's burden of taxation is crushing that wealthy nation of 40,-000,000 inhabitants, yet New York's city government costs one-sixth as much as that of France. The expenditure of the government of the United States in 1860, when the country's population was 31,000,000, was \$63,000,000, or not very much more than half the yearly cost of the support of the government of New York city at the present time, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

One hundred million dollars! This is in excess of five times the cost of carrying on the government of the imperial state of New York with a population considerably more than 7,000,000. The departments of water supply and of docks and ferries are supported by their own revenues.

THOUSANDS OF MILES OF GOLD Rich Auriferous Sands That Are Found in South New

Sealand. A stretch of rich gold-bearing sand, 300 miles long by 25 miles wide, or 7,500 square miles, sounds like a somewhat tall order, writes the Wellington (N. Z.) correspondent of the London

press, but that is the well-authenti-

cated news which comes here from across the strait. From the Karames river, in the northern part of the South island, down as far as the Haarst river, in latitude 44 S., the whole of the west coast is almost fabulously rich in auriferous quarts reefs, and for 300 miles the black sands are full of the precious yellow

Hitherto none but entirely unsuitable machinery has been used for gold getting along these Pactolian shores, but recently the Waiwhero Sluicing company has put up a plant adapted to the peculiar conditions of the sand and is reaping an enormously rich harvest. The result has been a rush. and 8,000 acres have already been taken up by prospectors from as far away as

Orders for dredgers to the value of over £100,000 have already been placed with manufacturers in England and the United States and at Krupp's works in Germany, and on the basis of the results so far attained it is expected that the annual yield will not be less than £ 4,000,000.

THE FAT MAN'S WAIL.

He Would Give Ten Years of His Life, Teeth and Hair to Be Thin.

The man who was getting bald was complaining about nature's unkindness to him, when the voice of the club's prize fat man was heard emanating from the specially-constructed chair near the front window. "You fellows think you have your own troubles," said the fat man. "Some of you complain because your hair is falling out; some of you complain because you can't eat, and others because you can't sleep. Some of you even complain because you are thin. Ye gods! Thin? Why, I'd give ten years of my life if I were only thin. I wouldn't care if I were bald and toothless; I wouldn't care if I couldn't eat and couldn't sleep if I could get thin. I weigh-this is in confidence-I weigh 308 pounds.

"Now, what pleasure do I get out of life? I can't go to the theater or any other place of amusement, because the chairs are not large enough to accommodate me," quotes the Philadelphia Record. "The same thing applies to a baseball game in summer. I am ashamed towide in a street car, because I take up so much room. Even here in the club I have to have a special chair. You bald-headed fellows don't know what affliction is."

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S JOKE.

A Tongue-Twisted Name Sprung by the Young Monarch on a Learned Christmas Visitor.

The German papers are telling the story of one of the jokes in which the queen of Holland delights. One Christmas day she, as usual, received the professors of the Dutch universities. When one learned man greeted her, she met him with an air of childish relief and confidence.

"Oh, my dear, Myneer, I am so glad that you have come," she said. "I have wanted you. Here is a letter of thanks from a little king. We conferred the Order of the Lion upon him because he was so good to our Dutch subjects. Now we want you, who are so famous a linguist, to pronounce for us the

name of our friend." The flattered professor took the paper, looked at it, stammered and blushed until the kind-hearted little queen relented.

"Never mind about it now," she said; "take it home and study it."

The name signed to the letter was Djozakartha. Hamangkal Boenwono Senoysanti ing ngalogo Ngabdser Rabman Sajidin Panoto gdmo Lafakatolist VII.

WILD CAT FOR A CHUM.

British Columbian Who Is Intimate with an Assortment of Wild Beasts.

With bear, deer, wild cats, wolves and cougars as his companions, George Greevy, who two years ago left Williamsport, Pa., and went to the Klondike, is now in the wilds of British Columbia, where he is keeping a lonely wigil over property belonging to the Lemon Gold Mining company, of which his brother, M. J. Greevy, of Omaka, Neb., is president, says the Philadelphia North American.

"A wild cut comes to my cabin every night." he says in a letter to his brother, W. J. C. Greevy, of Williamsport. "I used to throw food out to it, and the other night I coaxed it into the cabin, where I fed and petted it. Now it comes in every night, and I give it something to eat. Then it goes out, and I don't see it again until the next night. There is a big cougar around the camp, and nearly every evening it gets up on a big cliff opposite my cabin and cries like a baby. I will send you its skin before very long. The other day, while down the wagon road, I turned a bend, and saw walking toward me, less than 20 feet away, a big, ferocious-looking gray wolf. My ax was the only weapon I had. I was afraid to turn my back and run, for fear it would pounce upon me. So I put on a bold front and, with my ax ready for any emergency, I gave his wolfship half the road. The bluff worked, the wolf scarcely giving me more than a casual glance as he

A PET FLAMINGO.

Queer Favorite of an Army Officer That Resented All Attentions.

"When I was down in Cuba," said Delegate Flynn, of Oklahoma, to a writer in the Washington Post, "I heard a good story about an army officer and a flamingo. A flamingo? Why, it is a bird of beautiful red plumage which abounds in the tropics. Well, to continue. I heard of a post commandant who, like all other post commandants, was not popular. He had two fads. First, he believed in whitewash and plenty of it, asserting it to be the most effective preventive of tropical diseases ever discovered. His second fad was an apparently unreciprocated attachment to a pet flamingo, who resented being kept in captivity and who showed his resentment by nipping at every soldier who passed his way. On the part of the soldier there was nothing to de but swear under his breath and wait for revenge. On a certain Monday morning an order was issued from headquarters that all articles pertaining to the camp which were not sheltered from the weather should be whitewashed. No one who knows the American soldier," added Mr. Flynn, "needs further information. When I naw the flamingo he was as white as the driven snow. The chances are that the bird will survive the operation, but he will hardly outlive the post commandant's wrath,"

CHEAPER THAN THE GRAVE.

Cremation in Japan Is an Exceedingly Inexpensive Process, Says This Account.

The advance of cremation in England, shown by the establishment of a municipal furnace in the north and the projection of a new crematorium not far outside the four-mile radius in London, recalls the interesting history of Japan in the matter. Cremation followed Buddhism into Japan about 1.200 years ago, but it only partially superseded the Shinto custom of disposing of the dead by interment. In 1873 cremation was totally prohibited by the Japanese government, whose members seem to have had some confused notion as to the practice being un-European, and therefore barbarous. Having discovered that, far from being un-European, cremation was the goal of European reformers in such matters, they rescinded their prohibition before two years had elapsed. Cremation in Japan is carried out in a somewhat rough and ready manner. The cheapest process costs about \$1.12. This is scarcely adapted to western requirements and is sufficiently deecribed by the title which the foreign residents of a certain settlement in Japan gave to the native cremation ground among the hills-"Roast Meat valley."

NEW PANGLED FISH STORY...

First Under Water Operation Known to Science Performed in Home Aquarium.

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, the president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, is very fond of a collection of goldfish which he keeps in a big aquarium in his office. Some months ago one of the most amiable of these fish developed a kind of fungus growth on its tail. The growth became huge and the fish lost appetite, grew thin and seemed to be pining away, says the Philadelphia Record. It turned at last on its side-a sign that it was half dead, as all keepers of aquaria

know. Dr. Dixon then decided to operate on the goldfish and with great care he performed the first under-water operation known to science, amputating entire the tail, which had been rendered useless by the fungi overrunning it. The goldfish bore the shock well and began forthwith to improve in health. Strangest of all is the fact that a fine new tail has already grown out from the stump of the diseased one.

· is Withelminn's Fortune. The queen of Holland has an enormous fortune, only a part of which belongs to the crows.

FELINE CAN'T BE FROZEN.

Siberian Tiger in New York Park That is impervious to intenseat Cold.

At this season of the year great pains are taken to protect the majority of the animals in the Central park menagerie from cold, particularly the members of the cat family. There is one member of the cat tribe, however, who stays in an exterior cage of the lion house even on the coldest days. He is the Siberian tiger. Such is the climate of his native land that he need not fear anything in the way of cold that this city can produce.

The Siberian tiger is probably the largest member of the cat family and some claim for him the added distinction of being the most ferocious, says the New York Mail and Express. In the winter the Central park exile is one of the most attractive features of the menagerie. The colder the weather the more animated does he become; he paces the cage all day long with eyes glowing and head erect, longing no doubt to feast on the rosy children who gather in crowds before his prison.

It is in hot weather that the other members of the cat family have the laugh on their handsome cousin, as the saying is. The Siberian tiger has no winters of discontent; he has summers. It is pitiable to see his suffering when the sun begins to warm things up. At such times the poor beast lies on the floor of his cage from morning to night with his tongue hanging from his mouth.

STORY OF A ROYAL DEBT.

Berlin Paper Says King Edward VII. Owes the Kaiser \$4,000,-000 Marks.

The Vorwaerts (socialist organ) lately printed a remarkable story to the effect that Emperor William's sudden departure for England was not only due to a desire to bid farewell to his dying grandmother, but still more to the prince of Wales' urgent wish to settle a private debt affair to the emperor before ascending the throne. This debt, the Vorwaerts asserted, amounted to 24,000,000 marks, which Emperor Frederick, immediately after beginning his reign, loaned the prince of Wales in order to place the latter in a position to pay accumulated debts to the amount of 24,000,000 marks. The loaned money, it was further asserted, was part of the savings, amounting to 56,000,000 marks, left by Emperor William I. Count von Stolberg, then minister of the imperial household, the Vorwaerts also said, vainly opposed the paying out of the 24,000,000 marks, and thereupon resigned. In official circles here the Vorwaerts' story is characterized as a gigantic hoak.

From the most trustworthy sources it is ascertained that there is no foundstion whatever for the rumors, frequently appearing in the German press, that Emperor William is largely indebted to Herr Krupp and other German capitalists. On the contrary, the kaiser is not only without debts, but he is maving money yearly for his children.

CHAOTIC PENAL SYSTEM

Ten-Day Prisoners Are Frequently Mixed with the Condemned in Delaware.

The whole penal system of Delaware is in more or less chaotic condition. and this, as well as the pillory and whipping post, may be attributed to lack of public thought or study along corrective and charitable lines, says Theodore Dreiser, in Ainslee's. The state jails have the qualities of old-time colony prisons. There is no penitentiary. There is no system of prison labor. There is no reform school. For important crimes the county fail at New Castle is selected because it is the hardest and much the strongest; for the most trivial offenses the same prison is made to serve. Prisoners with ten-day sentences are mixed with those awaiting execution and those who have a lifetime to serve. Young and old, boys and gray-haired men, negroes and white, all are jumbled together, and the discrimination made is one which lacks import. It is that the short-term prisoners are allowed to do the small labor, such as cleaning, cooking, coal-carrying, rockbeating and the like in the open court or jail-yard, where stands the pillory, while the long-term convicts are not allowed to do anything at all. This is considered a fairly satisfactory arrangement, although a more modern workhouse is sometimes talked of.

STRANGE WOOING OF LUCK.

Italians Make Grewsome Selections of Kumbers In the National Lottery.

Her since the assassination of King Humbert hundreds of Italians have been trying to win prizes in the national lottery by playing those numbers which correspond with his age, says a London paper. These numbers are 56, 10 and 49, the king having lived for 36 years, 10 hours and 49 minutes. If these three numbers should win the player would receive 4,250 times the amount of his stake. Some unusually optimistic gamblers have tried to win even more than this by playing a fourth number (73), which is the symbol of a regicide. If this combination, 56, 10, 49 and 73, were to win the government would have to pay 60,000 times the amount of the stake.

The last drawing was held in Milan a few days ago, and, singularly enough, the winning numbers were 55, 10, 48 and 72. These came pretty close to the mark, and as a result Italian gamblers are more 'determined than ever to keep on playing their favorite combination until it brings them good for-

FATE OF LOST ARTICLES.

Unclaimed Valuables Finally Converted by Storokeopers to a Charity Fund.

A visitor to one of the largest department stores in the holiday season, who happened to spend some ten minutes near the desk of a clerk in a certain division, was surprised to see persons in close succession approach and report the loss of articles, says the New York Post. The clerk opened the drawers of his desk for each applicant, and they were seen to be crowded with pocketbooks, bits of jewelry, packages and parcels. If the lost article were not found there and identified, a description of it was left, together with the name and address of the loser.

"Yes." said the clerk, "in a big store like this, frequented daily by an enormous number of people, a great many things are lost. More property, of course, gets away from its owners at holiday periods, when the crowds are dense; but the losses are occurring all the time. The number of articles found and turned in here is considerable, but bears a slight proportion to the vanished things which never reach my

"Some, perhaps many, of the articles reported lost in the store were actually dropped elsewhere; but it is probably safe to say that a majority of the things really lost on our floors are picked up quietly by other customersor visitors-and appropriated. That is human nature. Nevertheless, enough property is brought to us and eventually recovered by owners to encourage resort to this desk by all who suddenly find themselves by accident poorer in

'Some people evidently think it useless to inquire, for we have a number of articles which have remained unclaimed. The practice of this store is. after a certain period, to turn this property into cash, which in turn goes into a special fund. This is kept at a sum equal to any subsequent claim likely to be made, and the surplus is contributed to charity-the house does not profit by it. What is done in other stores I do not know, but my impression is that most of them make a similar disposition of unclaimed property.

"The articles most lost are pocketbooks and jewelry. Some fat purses and costly diamonds and other gemu have escaped their owners, then reached this desk through honest hands and finally been restored to the losers. But other rolls of cash and precious stones have been vainly called for day after day by melancholy-faced people; the treasure had doubtless been converted by strangers.

"Some of the losses unquestionably are due to professionals, who mingle with the great crowds, especially those of the holidays, for the purpose of picking pockets and snatching jewelryeither of which, in a close press of people tugging in opposite directions, can frequently be done without the victim having the slightest impression of the deft violence used. We have a regular force of detectives on duty all the time to look out for dishonest people of all sorts, and during holiday periods a number of special detectives are additionally employed."

The Trade of Strapping Packing Cases of No Small Importance in New York City.

"This is a strange place for a cooper shop," said a stranger in New York, pointing to a sign over a basement in the wholesale dry goods district, according to the New York Trib-

"Yes, it would be a queer place," was the answer, "if the product was like that of nearly all cooper shops. But there was never a barrel made in the place, and probably not one of the 15 men who work there could head a barrel, to say nothing of making one. This cooperage does business only with big wholesale houses."

There are several similar shops in the district. They make a business of strapping cases of merchandise after they have been packed. The large concerns have the cases put in the street after they have been packed, and then the cooper is sent for to nail the wooden straps around them. He receives about 25 cents an hour for his labor, and from 15 to 25 cents a pair for the straps. The shops are the storehouses for the hoop poles, and there the men split and shave the hickory saplings which finally become the case straps. There are some houses in the district where the porter does this work, but the large concerns turn it over to the scoopers who never make a barrel.

Love of Gems Creates a City.

Kimberley is as much sui generis as is the geological formation out of which is extracted the source of ita wealth and existence. Nowhere in the world has woman such a monument to her influence and her needs. Here is a busy, bustling city of many thousands of white inhabitants, to say nothing of hordes of Kaffir boys, devoted day and night, year in and year out, ministering solely to the passion of the fair sex for fine gems. Of course, men wear diamonds, and there are many industries in which diamonds are valuable, though none in which they are indispensable, not even in the comparatively humble calling of the plumber and glazier. It is as indispensable as a proposition of Euclid, that if there were no fine ladies. in the world there would be no Kimberley.-London Telegraph.

Similar But Different, Miles-Do you believe that history really repeats itself? Giles-Yes-with the exception of a

man's personal history. Miles-Why the exception?

Giles-In the latter case it is repeated by the man's neighbors.-Chicago

DIARIES OF DREAMS.

of the Meianoholy Pleasures in Style at English Country Mouses.

The terrors of country house visiting are naturally lively and alarming enough, but fertile ingenuity, assisted by art, has conspired to render them a thousand times more polgnant and penetrating. It savors of ungraciousness to apply the epithet of torture to these social undertakings; but, really, what with people you wish to draw pigs with your eyes shut, and importunate young ladies clamoring for pictures. autographs and poems, the lot of the obliging country-house visitor of a literary or artistic turn of mind is not a happy one. And the worst of it is there is not even variety in the discomforts which these no doubt well-meaning young folks inflict on one.

Every girl has a pig book, or, failing a pig book, a sumptuously bound volume in which the unwilling victim is required to record his most intimate sentiments, says a writer in the London Court Journal. Thus a fashion, which, though trifling and superfluous. yet has fundamentally nothing objecttionable attaching to it, becomes, by dint of repetition and a wearisome monotony, a positive nuisance. The terrors of the pig book or sumptuously bound volume of artistic and literary indiscretions is quite a source of embarrassment and alarm to the obliging visitor of artistic tastes as the necessity of tipping butlers and gamekeepers is said to be to his impecunious, but happily less gifted, contemporary. My idea is that, instead of pig and other kinds of books now so alarmingly prevalent among the fair sex, young ladies who are not to be denied the keeping an album of some kind or other should start diaries of dreams.

In this manner a fashion which is become a positive nuisance might be converted into something really useful and pleasing; for, apart from the endless variety of dreams that fall to the lot of mortals, there is this to consider of-namely, that the study of dreams is a very interesting proceeding and, properly and scientifically conducted, cannot fail to prove of the utmost service to mankind. Of course, it would never do to encourage the indiscriminate recording of dreams, and those only should keep dream books whose temperaments proclaim them to be persons mentally qualified to own such possessions. Trifling and frivelous dreams and dreamers should be severely discouraged, and the greatest care should be exercised to record all dreams in a systematic and orderly fashion. For instance, a man whose dreams are habitually vulgar or concerned with commonplace topics should never be invited to record his midnight impressions in the dream book, just as those who are mentally incapable of arranging or composing a coherent dream statement should be debarred the privilege of airing their

PYROGRAPH FANS.

An Importation from Formosa of Growing Popularity in the United States.

The cession of Formus a by China to Japan has given the civilized world am open door to that wonderful island. From it are now shipped large quantities of the best tea, camphor wood, oil, bituminous coal, sugar, indige, hemp and small quantities of native manufactures and curios. Among the latter are the pyrograph fans, which are made in the nieghborhood of Taf-Wan-Foo and Takow. They are manufactured of palm leaves, and are usnally cut so as to form the outline of a figure 8 or dumbbell. Before the leaf is entirely dried a native artist decorates one or both sides by burning a design upon it with white-hos irons. The leading patterns are a bit of scenery on one side and a figure picture on the other. Other patterns , are floral, geometrical marine or historical. The separate leaf is finished with sandpaper, dried and oiled with the native resin, which prevents the wood from becoming brittle. It is then bound with a silk cloth or leather edging and supplied with a bamboo, bone, teak, ebony or ivory handle. These fans, says the New York Post, are exceedingly strong, and will last a lifetime. They are a triffe heavy as compared with the gause creations of Japan and the lace affairs of Paris, but, unlike these, they never lose their beauty. Before the Chino-Japanese war they were extremely rare in the United States, but in the last five years large numbers have been brought home by travelers and by soldiers, and other quantities have been imported by merchants. Several are now on exhibition in a Broadway atelier, and are

proving great attractions to women. A Watchmaker's Spitaph.

A Detroit gentleman on a recent trip abroad copied the following epitaph from a tombstone in a graveyard in a Staffordshire town in England:

Here lies in a horizontal position the outward case of George Routledge. watchmaker.

Integrity was the mainspring and prudence the regulator of all the acta of his life. So well regulated were his movements that he never went wrong. except when set agoing by persons who did not know his key.

He departed this life November 4. 1812, aged 57, wound up in the hope of being thoroughly cleaned and repaired and set agoing in the world to come.-Detroit Free Press.

Privileged Communications. Mr. Bacon-I shouldn't think you'd allow any of our neighbors to abuse you in the manner I overheard some one speaking to you a little while ago,

dear. Mrs. Bacon-That wasn't any of the neighbors, John; that was the cook,-Yonkers Statesmac

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