Wifty Youths Placed in Colleges by Cuhan Educational Association.

By Bovembor 1 the Association Expects to Have 1,000 Cubans and Regio: Ricens: in American Educational Institutions.

More than 50 young Cubans and Porto Ricans have been brought to this country by the Cuban Educational asmociation within the last two months allotted to educational institutions that have agreed to give them a thor-

each education. This association was organized at the gestion of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who is the president. According to Gilbest K. Harroun, the secretary of the essociation, its work has been marvelcomity successful. More than 300 educational institutions offered hearty support to the organization, with free tuition and free scholarships. In addition to those who are already studying at the various colleges to which they were allotted the association expects to have at least 1.000 young Cubens and Porto Ricans placed among the colleges and schools by November

Only young men of good moral character and some attainments who are wouched for by reputable men in Cuba and Porto Rico are taken. A large number of the applicants exhibit inteltince to a marked degree, but are descient in the English language, bechies having little money. To meet the emergency, the association has suggested that in each city or town which an institution willing to receive an applicant a committee be formed to stand sponsor for the young man and defray all incidental expenses incurred during his course of study. Other con-**Butions will be received by the officors of the association.

Only those provided for to the extent of \$150 by their parents or some philamthropic person are given scholar-

LIVES WITHOUT A STOMACH.

Italian Farm Laborer Has Regained His Health with His Stomach Out.

An Ttalian named Juan Patritti has wpset all preconceived ideas in regard to digestion and nutrition. Without stomach, and consequently without asdistance of gastric juices, he digests and grows fat on soups, spaghetti, waviola, tamales, beef, mutton and pork, properly seasoned with garlic, and drinks his usual allowance of wine.

A year ago Patritti was dying of cancer of the stomach. To-day he is hale and hearty, does his day's work at plowing or driving a milk wagon, and loes not know what dyspepsia means. During the past year Patritti has done so well that he has purchased a ticket for Europe, and soon will start on a trip to Italy to visit his old home.

When the Italian was admitted to the hospital his case seemed hopeless, but the doctors decided as a last resort to remove his whole stomach. With the assistance of Drs. Frazer, Kingwell, Mc-Monogal and Bailer, Dr. MacDonald successfully performed the operation.

A month after Patritti thought he was well enough to go home, so without asking anybody's leave he slipped out of the hospital and was met on Market street during the afternoon by Dr. Mac-Donald carrying a gripsack weighing 12 pounds. He objected strenuously to being taken back to the hospital, but Dr. MacDonald insisted, and back he went. He was kept in St. Mary's until July 28, when he was discharged. At that time he weighed 107 pounds and he gave the doctor to understand that his usual weight was 135 pounds. From the hospital Patritti went back to his ranch in San Mateo county, and there he has lived and worked ever since regaining his strength and weight.

COLORED TROOPS' HISTORIAN.

Rev. Theophilus Steward to Perform That Duty for Negro Boidiers.

Theophilus G. Steward, chaplain of the Twenty-fifth United States infantry, who has been detailed by the secretary of war to write a history of the colored regiments of the army, was recemmended for that work by Bishop B. W. Arnett, of the African Methodist Episcopal church. The colored people of the country are very proud of the part that the people of their race took in the civil war and in the late war. with Spain, and feel that Chaplain Steward could give a more adequate account of negro valor in the army than anyone else.

Chaplain Steward is a native of Bridgeton, N. J., and traces his descent on his mother's side from John Fenwick, one of the lords proprietors, who ettled at Salem, to which he gave its mame, in 1665. The chaplain was educasted at a divinity school in Philadelphia. Besides being a good Greek, Latin and Hebrew scholar, he also speaks German and French fluently, and was at one time stationed over a church in Port-au-Prince, where he presched in French. "A Charleston Love Story," a work of fiction from his pen, is now in press. Two of his sons are Harvard men, one being a lieutenant in one of the volunteer regiments; amother is in the University of Michigan, from which he will be graduated . in medicine this spring.

Running Things Into the Ground. It has occurred to you already, probably, suggests the Chicago Tribune, "that the formation of a plow trust looks like running things into the ground.

One Thing Certain. The automobile, says the Kansas City Star, will never take the place of the

mirana haren

SPANISH WAR PRIZES

Two Captured Ships Being Converted Into American Gunboats at the Port of Hong-Kong.

Before long the navy will be the richer by two good ships, which are being converted into American gunbosts from Spanish vessels by Naval Constructor Cappe at Hong-Kong, aided by Constructor Hobson. Mr. Capps is under orders to return to this country. and will probably come back on the Olympia with Dewey. The work at Hong Kong is being carried on under

Admiral Dewey's orders. The department people have been anxious to hear how the work was progressing, and the first report to come from Capps directly to the bureau of construction reached Washington the other day. That officer says the decks of the Isla de Cuba and the Isle de Luson can be saved. They are of teak and were not submerged. It will be necessary only to recalk them. The money thus saved will be devoted to other details of rehabilitation. The ships will be equipped with the latest electrical appliances, including searchlights, the dynamos to be bought being those of a French type. Much of the material comes from the Pacific

const. the nearest market. Mr. Capps made an interesting discovery while overhauling the two Spanish ships, which indicates the methods of the Spaniards in their shipbuilding. He found stored beneath the boilers, magazines and other places fully 60 tons of pig iron, pig lead and scrap iron as ballast, a most unusual amount of dead weight to use for any such purpose. All of this which can be will be removed, and the stability of the ships maintained by lowering the top weights. It is proposed also to remove the conning towers and the space and weight thus saved will be devoted to the stowage of coal. The boilers of the two ships need a thorough overhauling and retubing. The motive machinery has turned out well and will be put in good condition.

PORTO RICAN SOLDIERS.

A Fully Organised Battalies of Natives Wearing Uncle Sam's Uniform Will Soon Be Doing Duty.

Within a few weeks a fully organised battalion of Porto Ricans wearing Uncle Sam's uniform will be performing duty on their native island under the direction of American officers. The organization of the command was authorized by Secretary Alger, and Gen. Henry directed the commanding officers of the ports of San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguese, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Cayey, Humacao, Adjuntas, Utuado, Yaueo, Coamo, San German, Bayamon, Manita, Lares and Albonito to designate an officer to enlist, equip and instruct 25 men, including one sergeant and two corporals. Gen. Henry recommended the enlistment of Porto Ricans because there was little work and a great deal

of restlessness on the island. Reports show there is no lack of volunteers and that more than half of the battalion has been enlisted, though some of the towns have not yet furnished their quota of men. In view of the withdrawal of the Nincteenth infantry of Porto Rico and the fact that nere remained only the Fifth cavalry. Eleventh infantry and three batteries of the Fifth artillery, the equipment of the 400 Porto Ricans as American soldiers will be a welcome addition to the American force and enable the commanding general to preserve peace and order on the island.

CHILD'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Falls Between the Rails in Front of a Moving Train and In Unhurt.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs. John Ranks, of Prout's station, O., was saved from death in a miraculous manner. It was playing on the Baltimere & Ohio tracks when a train, composed of an engine and 24 cars, came dashing along

at a rapid speed. The child was in the middle of the track before its mother was sware of its whereabouts or its danger. She ran to its aid, but fainted before she reached the track. It was impossible to stop the train, and it seemed certain that the child would be ground to dust. However, the child fell between the rails, perhaps by accident, possibly by a protecting Providence, and was saved from injury, the train having

passed over it, but not even touching it. The train was stopped, and the trainmen returned, expecting to find the lifeless body. Instead, they found the little one badly scared and crying, to the great joy of both the trainmen and the mother.

HAD NEVER SEEN WHITE MAN.

Strange Wild Tribe Found on the Highest Mountain in the Island of Formore.

The ascent of Mount Morrison, the highest mountain in Formosa, has been made by K. T. Stoepel, an explorer of note. On the mountain near the summit he discovered a tribe of human beings that had never seen the face of a white man, and possibly had never seen a Chinaman. These people were of ferocious aspect, extremely ugly, thin and entirely naked. They were skull hunters, evidently, and existed on wild animals, and were not averse to human flesh.

Lower down on the mountain he discovered a wild race of Malays which seems to have intermingled with the Chinese race.

"Just Like a Woman." When women prepare for a visit, the Atchison Globe unfeelingly declares, they get as many clothes together as if they exepected to be cast on a desert island for the balance of their lives.

LIVES FOR HIS MONEY

Russell Sage Finds His Chief Joy in Caring for His Investments.

Expresses an Emphatic Dissert from Andrew Caraggie's Statement That a Man Who Dies Enormously Rich Dies Disgraced.

Russell Sage expressed emphatic dissent from Andrew Carnegie's statement that a man who dies enormously rich dies disgraced. Mr. Sage, who is reputed to be worth at least \$100,000,-000, and who is more than 80 years of age, declares, on the contrary, that it is an honor to a man to die rich. In answer to the question put to him: "Have you any intention of retiring from business, like Mr. Carnegie?" Mr. Sage replied: "Never had such an idea. No, sir, never-past or present. I intend to continue as long as I have the health to do so. It is a mistake for men possessing such great properties to go out of business. They should hold on to their interests as a protection to the public.

"I don't think it is to the struggling man's interest for men of large interests to retire from business."

"But Mr. Carnegie believes that a man should devote a certain portion of

his life seeking pleasure?" "Well, people have different ideas about that," remarked Mr. Sage. "Is it not your pleasure to take care of your business interests? It has always been a great pleasure to me."

"But since you have accumulated such a fortune, what pleasure can you find to-day in adding to it?" "I don't continue in business now to

make more money. I have many interests and I devote all my time to managing them and protecting them." "Is that your only pleasure in life?" "It certainly is," replied Mr. Sage. with an appreciable degree of frankness. "And in keeping together that

property I protect the public welfare as well and set an example for the young man of to-day." "You have heard, Mr. Sage, that Mr. Carnegie has declared that 'a man who dies rich dies disgraced.' Do you also

believe that?" "Well," answered Mr. Sage, "I don't like to criticise Mr. Carnegie. I suppose he has his ideas about that question. But I don't think that a man who had thrown away his money and died poor could have the respect of the community. I think it is, if anything, an honor to die rieh."

CARGO OF SNAKES.

Hark Reaches New Orleans from South America with \$50,000 Worth of Rentiles.

The arrival at New Orleans of the bark Atlantico from Para, Brazil, with a cargo of snakes, the first ever imported to that city, if not to the United States, caused more commotion than any other vessel that has arrived there in ten years. The owners of this peculiar cargo are Jose and Maria Rephi. natives of France. The collection includes pythons, bos constrictors, cobras, asps, cerastes, as well as sea, water. thunder-rattle, ringed, black, hoop and other anakes, vivers and moccasins, besides electric eels. Most of the anakes are three years old, and Renhi claims that the collection is worth \$50,000.

TRIALS OF THE RICH.

Andrew Carnegie Besteged by an Army of Mendicants -- Has Alrendy Given All He Can Afford.

Andrew Carnegie has left London for Skibo castle. In an interview just published he is quoted as saying:

"I am looking forward to protection in my highland solitude from the army of mendicants that every hour is importuning me for subscriptions to every conceivable object. Even were I disposed to accede to these applications for promiscuous assistance, my resources for philanthropy have already been fully hypothecated, and bombarding me with further appeals is simply adding to the postal revenue."

EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Bemarkable Falling Off in Their Value During the Month of April.

During the month of April there was a remarkable falling off in the exports of agricultural products, provisions, including cattle and hogs, showing a reduction of \$1,507,933, and breadstuffs \$12,297,517, as compared with the same month last year. Cotton exports dropped \$6,327,454, thus making a total shrinkage for the month in products from field and farm of \$24,952,425. The exports of breadstuffs for April were smaller than for any month since July, 1897.

New Story of Ruskin. The Bookman tells a new story of Ruskin. An American had sent to a friend in England an American edition of Ruskin's works, and the books were seized by the customs officers as infringing on the author's English rights. The consignee heard that they would be released if Ruskin gave his consent, and the author was promptly addressed. The reply was vigorous and to the point: "Sir: I do not see that your friend's desire to give you a present at my expense is any apology for

your intrusion upon me."

More Important Matters. An Anglican clergyman, Rev. Arthur Wellesley Foster, who has just been nominated high shariff of Herefordshire, has been for some time master of the South Herefordshire foxhounds. He says he doesn't understand why so many clergymen are quarreling over doctrines and ceremonies.

WAR CASUALTIES.

Views of Army Surgeons on the Elfeet of the Smail Caliber Bullet-Rarely Fatal.

Army surgeons who have been discussing the effect of the small caliber bullet in war say their conclusions disturb many theories. They have found that "open order" formation and hasty intrenchments are the chief factors in preventing casualties. The anticipated "explosive effect" of the modern bullet is found to be extremely rare in modern warfare, even when wounds are incurred at ranges theoretically favorable for maximum destructive action. Wounds by the small caliber bullet are accompanied by but slight shock to the individual. The ratio of killed to wounded depends entirely on the question as to whether a vital point is or is not

struck. The small frontage of the modern bullet causes wounds of soft tissue, which are almost subcutaneous in their nature and heal rapidly and kindly. Perforating wounds of the brain, lung or abdominal viscers, if not immediately fatal, are recovered from without operation in a large number of instances. Modern bullets of hard exterior and small caliber, as compared with the old lead bullet, are more humane, rarely permanently crippling such as may be struck and are not killed outright. Finally, it is said that antiseptic treatment even more than the modern humane missile has alleviated the horrors of modern wars.

ODD ACCIDENT TO A LAWYER.

Match Safe in His Pocket Explodes. Resolting in Very Painful Burns.

Z. T. Clark, an Omaha lawyer, was practically blown up the other day by the explosion of the contents of a safety match safe, which he carried in his vest pocket.

He was just turning from the crowded street into his office at the Ramage building when a load explosion was heard and a sheet of flame darted from his vest pocket and extended several feet into the air. The lawyer was knocked down or fell from sheer fright and the people surrounding him hastily scattered to a safe distance. Mr. Clark was badly burned about the hands and face, but is not internally injured.

The extraordinary accident is attributed to friction igniting the chocolate of potash tablets in the safety match

The lawyer said he was attracted to the match case several days ago because of the word "safety" on it, and he had carried it with a feeling of great security. He thought at first that he had been blown up by an infernal machine. His vest was burned away as it ignited from the flame produced by the explosion.

OBJECT TO WOODEN DOCKS.

Strong Protest Received by Secretary Long Regarding Work Authorised by Congress.

Secretary Long has received strong protests of late against the building of wooden docks at the League island and Mare island navy yards, and the projected plans for the docks may be ATTANGAL AS TO permit congr consider the advisability of substituting stone for wood. The naval authorities are strongly in favor of stone docks. saying that the time has gone by for wooden structures. But after a sharp controversy in congress a compromise was arranged by which two new docks are to be built of stone-those at Boston and Portsmouth—and two of wood-those at League island and Mare island. Now the localities getting wooden docks are exerting strong influence to have stone substituted, the influence being expressed by letters and visits of delegations. The naval authorities hold that they must follow the law, yet in doing so it may be possible not to begin the timber work until congress has another opportunity to consider the question, the excavations being made in the meantime.

WANTS TO FIX HER HAT.

Milwaukee Woman Lawyer's Odd Complaint Aprimet Uncle Sam.

Miss Kate Pier called on Postmaster Stillman, of Milwaukee, the other morning and complained that the architects of the new federal building made a serious mistake when they omitted looking glasses in the elevators, and that it is very unpleasant for the women lawyers to go into court without knowing whether or not their hats are on straight. She wants mirrors placed in the elevators at once. Mr. Stillman promised to do what he sould to have Miss Pier's wish gratified, and will immediately communicate with the authorities at Washington. There are several typewriter operators in the federal building who will no doubt join Miss Pier in her complaint, if necessary.

Demand for Young Men.

Have you observed the steadily growing demand for young men in all the occupations of life? It is now reaching out from the pulpit. The cry of congregations is for young men with modern ideas: the young doctors, the young editors, and the young business men are all coming to the front, while the "old ducks" are being slowly, it may be, yet surely, crowded into the background. 'The Glasgow Echo asks: What is to become of the old men, anyhow? Few of them have fortune enough on which to live the remainder of their days; and they are getting so far along in life that those who are seeking aid do not choose them because of their years.

Officeholders of the Futures , it. We have enough military heroes now. to make presidents for the next genera-

GATHMANN'S SHELL.

Prevents Explosion of Wet Gun Cotton Fired from a Cannon.

Severe Test at Saudy Hook Proves & Perfect Success-Buried Cunmen with Shell Inside Is Exploded.

The work of excavating for the fragments of the Gathmann shell, the fuse of which was subjected to the severest government test at the Sandy Hook proving grounds, has been completed. It resulted in finding embedded in the sand the muzzle end of the Rodman gun, the blowing up of which with the shell inserted, after being buried 20 feet below the surface, was a part of the test; the twisted and battered remnants of various portions of the shell, and about 20 pounds of the 82 pounds of wet gun cotton, with which the shell had been loaded. It has been asserted by the inventor that with his patented detonating contrivance, or fuse, at the base of the shell, the heaviest gunpowder shock that could be applied would fail to explode the wet gun cotton in the shell. In making this test the 16-foot gun was buried 13 feet below the surface, and back of the shell had been placed 100 pounds of smokeless powder. The muzzle of the gun had been tamped with sand. Immediately after the explosion pieces of the base of the gwn were found on the surface and small fragments of the wet gun cotton were discovered. Excavations were begun at once to discover what had been the complete result of the test.

Several days were required for the work, which was under the direction of Maj. Heath and Lieut. Montgomery, of the army. When the work was finished it was found that the breech of the gun for a distance of eight feet had been blown entirely away, but the muzzle end for the remaining eight feet of the gun's length had only been broken into large pieces, all of which were found within a radius of eight feet.

Where the muzzle of the gun had been, was found the lower half of the barrel, three feet long, which had not been moved by the explosion. Three feet away was a piece of the upper half of the barrel, three feet long. Three feet back of where the muzzle had been were found pieces of the shell, crushed and battered, while lying about were pieces of wet gun cotton about the size of walnuts; further back, toward where the powder charge had been, was found nearly half the the aluminum bronze base of the shell, which was about two inches thick. The outside portion was partially melted where it had been exposed to the terrific heat of the powder charge for an instant, while the inside was perfectly bright, showing that the gun cotton had not exploded.

Louis Gathmann, the inventor, expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the test. The report of the army officers is awaited with interest by military and naval men, as the demonstration that his explosive may be thrown safely with a gunpowder charge is likely to revolutionize ordnance meth-

NEW SOCIAL RULE.

Causes Not a Little Perplexity in Soclety Circles at Washington.

Not a little perplexity is being caused: in social circles in Washington by the custom inaugurated by a certain set of introducing people. It is claimed: by the originators of this custom that people in society ought to be acquainted, and therefore an introduction is an implication that the parties to it donot belong to the leading circles. The hostesses who have adopted this custom, however, brought no end of trouble upon themselves.

Recently a newly rich woman was endeavoring to entertain seven women in her drawing-room. Not one of the seven happened to know any of the others. The call was anything but satisfactory, and now these seven women all pass the newly rich woman by on the street without so much as a nod. Yet she is confident her theory is right, although it may not be applicable to the curious social fabric of Washington, when people appear and disappear with startling rapidity.

A MUNICIPAL COW.

Metr Jersey Town That Has Assessed the lire and Alarm of the Milkmen.

The first city in New Jersey to make an experiment in municipal ownership is Plainfield, and already the trial has proved so successful that opposition to it has developed. The city has bought a cow, the milk from which it supplies to the inmates of the city industrial home. The opposition comes from the milkmen. It has been found that the municipal cow yields enough lacteal fluid every day for the use of the inmates of the institution and leaves pienty for cheese. The milkmen have held an indignation meeting, at which numerous arguments against the town cow were advanced. They fear that the city may buy another cow and go into the butter business and eventually get a herd of cows and supply the. citizens with milk and butter at ruinous

Fruit Trees to Kambija. Kansas has 7,500,000 apple trees in bearing, 4,000,000 peach trees, 1,200,000 cherry trees, and 630,000 plum trees. Kansas has 15 fruit trees for each of its inhabitants.

To Write Sitemel Super Saint F. Marion Crawford has been commissioned to write pulling of Pope Leo XIII.

1. Et like street south

INVENTS DYNAMITE SHELL

Galesburg Man Shows How They Can Be Discharged by Ordinary Means.

Gilbert Jared, a private in battery B, I. N. G., of Galesburg, Ill., has invented a dynamite shell for the use of artillery which will not be exploded by the discharge. This has been the effort of experts for years and has been accomplished in a measure by the inventor Louis Gathmann, whose gun cotton shells have been recently tested by the government.

Jared has experimented for some time and has finally discovered a process by which dynamite can be loaded 89 that it will not be exploded until it strikes an object or by a fuse. The explosion of the powder in the discharge does not affect it.

The invention was given a practical test the other day under the direction of Capt. C. C. Craig, of battery B, with other military men and mechanical experts. Three steel shells loaded with four pounds of dynamite each were discharged from as ordinary six-pound field piece. Heavy charges of powder were placed in the piece and discharged by a slow fuse. The first shell traveled intact and was buried in a hillside, another pierced a heavy timber, struck an old brick wall and exploded, doing terrible destruction. The test proved conclusively that the dynamite shells can be discharged with success by ordinary processes. Mr. Jared has his process patented and has already opened communications with the representatives of foreign governments for its sale. It is also under consideration by Maj. Blount, commandant of the Rock Island arsenal.

THE "RADIAPHONE"

Broad Ribbon of Light Acts as a Currier of Sound-Interesting Maperiment at New York

Over the heads of the crowd that surged through Madison Square Garden, New York city, at the electrical exhibition, a searchlight threw a broad ribbon of light. It acted as a carrier for any sound committed to it from one end of the garden to the other. In the balcony corner of the Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street end a conventional telephone booth had been erected and another at the boundary of Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street. No connection between the two existed save a big ray of light that spanned the ampitheater. The "radiaphone" proceeded successfully to send

sounds from one booth to the other. From the northwest balcony searchlight of five horse-power sent a ray of light to the southwest corner. Connected with the first station was a telephone booth containing three specially constructed receivers. A cornet player inside the booth evolved "Yankee Doodle," and supplemented that air with army bugle calls, and both were heard in the opposite balcony, where , nothing but the searchiight ray and the receiver, which is commonly attached to the ear of anyone taking a longdistance telephone message, was visi-

Using a mirror as a transmitter, the vibration of the looking glass accurately sent and allowed the reception of distinguishable sounds over a space of hundreds of feet.

RELIC CANNON WAS LOADED.

Gun Sent from Cavite by Dewey Causes a Panie in Washington.

The National museum, Washington, has received from Admiral Dewey two cannon captured from the Spaniards when Cavite fell. In one of them two shells and a grape shot were found. and the museum officials are wondering whether the weapon had been loaded by the Spaniards during the fight and incautiously sent home by the gallant admiral.

There was an incipient panic in the museum when the discovery was made that the cannon was loaded. A gunner, summoned from the navy yard, extracted the shells. They were of the percussion variety, but the caps were miseing. The powder was moidy, but it, would have exploded if ignited.

The transport Buffalo, which reached New York several days ago, has six cannon from naval officers at Manila, consigned to the museum. The cannon will be added to the historic collection of the museum.

TO HAVE SEARCE-LIGHTS. Twenty-Fine Firet-Power Lights to

Be Placed About the Berbor of New York.

The army engineers in charge of the fortifications in New York barbor have secured the consent of the war department to place at New York 25 firstpower search-lights. Sixteen are to cover the southern approaches and eight the eastern. The principal stations will be Sandy Hook, Norton's Point, Quarantine, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Hamilton, Romer Shoels, Fort Schugler and Willets Point. Two hundred trained signal men will be required to handle these lights, which will be placed in groups of two. Guns of 16-inch caliber, which were

in the original defense scheme, are to be replaced with 12-inch high-power wears ons. Probably not more than one 16inch gun will be installed there.

recommended by the fortification board .

It also has been decided to construct 1,250 submarine mines for use in the channels leading into New York harbon.

Promotion of Colonization. France is attempting to promote the colonisation of Madagascar with Frenchmen by sending marriageat's girls to the pioneers in the island. Each girl that consents to go will be given a \$60 wedding outfit, \$30 spending money, and a ticket to her destination,

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS. Est une répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidisme, \$12.00;

Edition hebdomadaire, \$3 00.