## FAMOUS LONDON BANK.

Beyoultory for Money That Has Figured in English Romance and History.

If Londoners have any real sentiment to waste it should rather be directed toward the approaching demolition of the time-honored though frowning and repellent frontage of Coutts' bank. The name of it conjures up the thoughts of heaps at gold second only in size and amplinuite to those of the Bank of England. Ls not ('outts' the largest private bank in England, and has it not a more extensive connection than any other with the "nobility and landed gentry?" To possess "a snug banking account at Coutts' " has been the stock synonym for riches with all the movelists of the nineteenth century, mays the London Telegraph.

"Great George our King" opened an mecount with the shrewd old Scotchman who not only founded a bank, but founded a family by marrying each of his three daughters to men of title. The duke of Wellington was another of his most famous chients, and Dr. Johnson and Sir Walter Scott banked their moneys in his Receping. The history of such an institution, could it ever be written, would be far more interesting than mny romance.

It is understood that the building will not be wholly destroyed, and the most notable features of the interior will, of course, be preserved. These include costly marble chimney pieces of the florid Cipriani school and a tenluable collection of portraits of the friends of the founder of the bank, while the dining-room is described . as being "hung with Chinese subjects papers which were sent to Mr. Coutts by Lord Macartney while on his embassy to China in 1792-95."

## THE BRAINLESS MONKEY.

Enteresting Scientific Experiment Shows the Effect of Loss of Gray Matter.

No convincing proof has yet been given that any particular portion of the brain is exclusively concerned in intellectual operations, says Prof. G. M. Stewart, in Popular Science Monthly. Goltz, the most prominent representative of the dwindling band who still refuse to believe in the localization even of the motor functions, has lately published an interesting paper containing the results of observations on a monkey which was carefully watched for 11 years after the removal sof the greater part of the gray matter of the middle and interior portions of the left hemisphere of the brain. The character of the animal, whose Little tricks and peculiarities had been studied for months before the operation, was entirely unaffected. All its traits remained unaltered. On the other hand, disturbances of movement on the right side were very noticeable up to the time of its death. It Rearned again to use the right limbs, but there was always a certain clumsiin their movemen requiring only one hand, the right was mever willingly employed, and it evisciently cost the animal a great effort to use it. Before the operation it would give either the right or left "hand when asked for it. After the experation it always gave the left, till by a long course of training, in which fruit of lumps of sugar served as the

give the right. MEW WAY TO CLOSE WOUNDS. Am Invention That Causes No Pain

and Performs the Work

Expeditionaly.

rewards of virtue, it learned again to

A novel and most useful instrument Thas been invented by Dr. Paul Michel. a well-known French physician. With ist wounds on a body can be stitched effectively, quickly and without causfing any pain to the patient. Heretostore wounds were stitched by hand. and this operation was not only somewhat dangerous and slow, but also de--cidedly painful, says the St. Louis Re-

The new instrument consists of a \*forceps or pinchers, and of a case or sheath, which contains a number of mickel hooks or bands somewhat simi-Jar to those which are frequently seen on the corners of cardboard boxes. A alight pressure suffices to free these hooks from the sheath, and within one. minute between 20 and 30 of them can be placed on a wound in such a manner that they will effectively close ist. The reason why they cause no pain is because their tiny rounded points only penetrate the epidermis, and not the lower laver of skin. Other advantages which they possess are that they can be easily disinfected, that it is no trouble to remove them from the skin after the wound is healed, and that they leave hardly any trace of a scar.

Dr. Michel has received congratulations from the most distinguished European physicians, and his instrument is being rapidly introduced into Teading hospitals.

An Eighteen-Hour Recitation. Prof. Arlini, of Naples, has just performed a remarkable feat. Some time ago he offered to make a bet that he eould recite the whole of Dante's "Divine Comedy" by heart. His ability to do this was doubted, and his wager was taken up. A select audience was invited to hear the prota fessor, who declaimed from eight socioek in the evening until two o'clock the next afternoon. The reciter scopped.occasionally, but it was not because he had forgotten the poem; it was simply to moisten his tongue with sugared water. He won ha wager, for the audience had to confess that he got through the 15,000 verses, more or less, of which the poem is composed, without the least LIBS OF NINE LIVES.

Fabricus Tales About Snakes That Charm and Bank of England Arrangements.

A lie that nothing seems able to kill is the fable of the snake fascinating its prey. It is always bobbing serenely. Travelers, otherwise truthful, think it necessary to put it in their books; novelists use it in all good faith, and it appears in the papers once in every six months, says the

Cincinnati Enquirer. The whole yarn is a complete myth. No snake has any power of fascination; not even a boa constrictor. Snakes lie in wait for their prey, pounce on it and make a meal of it, without any frills or etiquette, but nothing can kill the story. A companion lie that generally goes with it is the one about the serpent licking his prey all over before swallowing it to make the job easy. There is not a jot of truth in this statement either; but since the notion was started by a traveler with a vivid imagination, it has reappeared regularly, and endless books on zoology have copied

The great British bated-breath story is that the enormous wealth in the Bank of England storerooms is sunk under water every night, so as to be secure against theft. A huge tank is said to lie under a sort of platform that holds the heaped millions, and at the touch of a button the whole affair lowers itself into the tank, and is covered by about nine feet of water. This is absolutely bosh; but nothing seems able to kill the fable. It resulted originally from the suggestion of a mad inventor "crank" a long time ago, when ideas for the security of Britain's wealth were being discussed. The fact is, the whole bank building is built "thief-proof," and all night a body of soldiers patrol the passages and corridors. But the submerged-gold idea is still in the best of

HE WAS A SOCIAL LION.

But the Girls Were Disillusioned When They Learned He Was a Detective.

At a fashionable wedding reception recently given in this city the attention of a couple of girls was attracted to a rather fine-looking man whose prematurely gray hair and clear-cut features combined in giving him a distinguished appearance. "I see him at nearly every large wedding I go to," said one: "I wonder who he can be. I've asked lots of people and nobody seems to know. Yet he seems to be invited everywhere." "Yes, I've noticed him, too," said the other girl. "While he apparently goes to all the big weddings, he doesn't seem to know anybody, or at least I've never seen him talking to anybody. He's such an interesting looking man, too. I'd love to meet him. He looks like a manwho had lived and-and suffered."

A young man standing near, who couldn't help overhearing this conversation, laughed. "Perhaps throw some light upon the identity of your mysterious hero," he said. "Do you know him?" exclaimed both girls in the same breath. "Well, I can't say that I exactly know him," replied the young man, "but I know who he is. He's a private detective. Perhaps you have noticed that he never strays far away from the table on which the gifts are displayed. That's what he's there for-to watch them. You know, there are social highwaymen in-"

"Let's go downstairs and get some refreshment," interrupted one of the

FRANCE CELTIC OR LATIN? Argument of an Englishman That Ap-

pears to Admit of No Dis-

putation.

An Englishman, writing to the ed-

itor of London Spectator, says: "In connection with the recent visit of the Italian fleet to Toulon there have been many references in the European press to a renewal of the entente cordiale between two 'Latin' nations. It may be of some interest to inquire in what sense the term 'Latin' can be correctly applied to the French, whom, almost in the same breath. many people are apt to describe as a 'Celtic' people. One thing surely is certain, that in blood the French cannot be at the same time both 'Latin' and 'Celtic.' Yet the inconsistency

does not seem to strike people. "I think that, although outside Provence the French have little or no Latin-i. e., Italian-blood in their veins, the explanation of their being described as a 'Latin' race is to be found in the fact that their language and civilization are both Latin. It seems no longer permissible to hold that the French are mainly 'Celtic' in blood, the view being now generally accepted that the bulk of the population in France is of a pre-Celtic, and probably of Iberian or Ligurian, stock. And this view seems to hold good also of Ireland and Wales."

A Thermometer Eight Miles Up. The exploraton of the air by means of balloons carrying self-registering instruments is pursued with much vigor in Europe. On February 7 there were simultaneous ascents from many points, extending from France to Austria and Russia. One unmanned balloon near Paris reached an elevation of 41,656 feet, not much short of eight miles. The temperature of the air at that height, as shown by a self-registering thermometer, was 67 degrees below sero, Fahrenheit. Another balloon near Berlin found the same temperature at an elevation 10,000 feet less. These experiments are expected to throw

much light on the laws of storms and

of atmospheric circulation.

WAITERS GET MANY TIPS.

One in Philadelphia Who Makes as High as Fifty Dollars in One Week.

Stories of big tips given in Chicago's, fashionable restaurants are outshone by the radiance of the following recital of a Philadelphia waiter to a Record reporter:

"Sometimes," said the waiter, "I make as much as \$50 a week in tips." He stood in the palm roof of a fashionable cafe and said this without a blush. "The lowest tip I get is half a dollar," he continued. "That is given me by the young man who brings his girl to luncheon, and, very properly, buys no wine, because he is not yet married to her. The man who buys wine with a luncheon for two has a bill to settle of eight or nine dollars, never less. The dinner and supper tips are the big ones. You, for instance, come to me and say: 'Henry, I am bringing five guests to dinner here to-morrow at seven. I wish to spend \$50. Reserve that corner table for me and see that the flowers and the candles are beautiful. I'll drop in at noon to look over the menu you will draw up.' For my trouble you tip me, maybe, five dollars. If your dinner party is a larger one and you spend on it, say \$80, you may tip me ten dollars. Some exceedingly generous persons have been known to tip me \$15 for a dinner without any swooning being done by me. The biggest tip I ever got was \$50) but the man was drunk.

"A percentage of my tips goes, of course, to the head waiter. A man, by the way, who isn't tipped half enough is the fellow in the hall who looks after the hats and wraps. He gives you no check, and yet among the hundred guests whose things are in his charge he remembers you, and when you come out to go he has your wraps ready for you without any questioning or any delay. A wonderful memory the fellow has, but he doesn't make much money."

## REDEEM MUTILATED DIMES.

Telephone Slots Are Taking Many Worn-Out Coins Out of Circulation.

"The telephone slot machines are doing an enormous work in the matter of taking worn-out dimes out of circulation," explained a treasury official to a reporter. "There is nothing to prevent worn-out, mutilated and almost smooth dimes from being put into the slots, and as a result many persons keep the worn-out dimes for that particular purpose.

"Many druggists and others who keep public telephones make no objection to taking mutilated dimes any more, for the reason that they keep a supply on hand to do a telephone business with. When they see that a telephone user is going to put a new dime in the slot they simply take it in and hand a worn-out dime in exchange. Of course the telephone user makes no objection, and in goes the worn-out or mutilated coin.

"After it gets in there the telephone companies do the rest. Every time they get a quantity on hand, for the government does not care to bother with sums of less than \$100, they send them to a subtreasury, and in Washington to the treasury department direct, for redemption. The result is that through the telephone companies alone over \$1,000 worth of mutilated or worn-out dimes are redeemed each week.

"Business people have already begun to notice that the great majority of the dimes now in circulation are in much better condition than they were even six months ago. In a lesser degree the redemption of a great quan--tity of quarters and halves is effected through the long-distance tele-

AT THE VOLCANO'S CRATER.

American Tourists at Popocatapeth Reach Its Brink and Are There Photographed,

A party of Americans touring in Mexico recently accomplished the unusual feat of ascending to the edge of the crater of Mount Popocatapetl, the famous volcano of the North American continent. A member of the party in describing the trip says the crater is a marvel and well worth a hard journey to see. "A huge and gloomy pit it is," he says, "its steep sides emitting sulphurous smoke and fumes, and its perpendicular walls descending, it is said, to a depth of 1,500 feet. At the bottom is a small lake of emerald green, surrounded by volcanic rocks and deposits of sulphur. At the top there is a ledge of rock at the crater's edge, from which we made our observations of the crater and upon which we were photographed. I did not observe any difficulty in breathing or any noticeable increase of heart action, but several members of the party were panting painfully and were hardly able to speak. One of my comrades told me that he could feel his heart beat through his coat and sweater. The temperature was very cold. but it seemed to be modified somewhat by the natural warmth of the crater and we were protected against the icy wind outside."

Busy Days in Arizons. The orchard fruit season in Arizona opens about May 15 with the picking of apricots, which are shipped by the carload to the northern and eastern markets. Peaches, plums, nectarines and figs are also ripening in May, and there is a large increase in the population because Mexicans, Indians and Chinamen come in from surrounding states to pick and pack the fruit. The Navajo girls use their

native woven baskets which they hal-

ance deftly on their heads as they

WAS A LIVING DEATH

The Terrible Tortures That Drove Bresci to Suicide.

Had Been Removed from the "Living Tomb" to the Galley on Land of Bentotene - Little Food and Endless Toil.

A peculiarly interesting interview was had recently with Gaetano Bresci, the murderer of King Humbert, who, it is reported, has just committed suicide. He was at the time a galley convict on the land of Bentotene, where he had been for two weeks, condemned to absolute silence and forced to do the hardest kind of work to be devised for breaking a man in spirit and body. His rations sufficed to barely sustain life. He was loaded with chains day and night. He never saw his fellow prisoners. For the slightest infraction of the rules he was severely punished. He was dving slowly and miserably and suffered agonies in comparison with which death by execution would have been a joy.

Bresci was removed from the "living tomb" at Porto-Longone because the Italian government feared that anarchists might attempt to liberate him during the revolutionary uprising that is threatening the country. He was taken to his new horror on board the Italian man-of-war Messaggero, and the story of his departure and landing, which is told by a young naval officer who accompanied him, is melodramatic and deeply interesting.

"You are quite an old man, captain," he said, "but you will live long enough to see the revolution that is inevitable. Torture me all you will now: let the galley slave boss do his worst. Neither you nor he can do so when the movement begins that I represent. I will escape your clutches, and, maybe, will have an opportunity for revenge. Revenge is sweet, they say."

"How did you pass your time in solitary confinement, Bresci?" he was

"By doing nothing but hope for the best and preach patience to myself. If I had done anything else you might seek me now in the imbrogeana (the prison for insane criminals). I was hoping all the time. If I possessed paper and light I would have written a hymn on hope."

"But you repent of the crime of

"I do not know of any crime. To be a criminal one must have a criminal intent."

GENEROUS STUDENTS.

Universities Receive in Tuition Feet Only About One-Third Actual Running Expenses.

Regarding Andrew Carnegie's gift of £2,000,000 to provide education in the Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Aberdeen universities for Scotch students, and the fact that the students' fees, to the payment of which the gift is devoted, do not amount to more than ten pounds a year for each student, while the university expends from £20 to £30 in educating him, Prof. Van Amringe, dean of Columbia university,

"In any well-conducted university the tuition fees do not pay anything like the cost of tuition. It is so with us, and so, I take it, with every progressive, first-rate institution. The plant, the things you must provide for administering the institution in the best possible way, cost more than would be feasible for the student to pay. After you get a certain number of students you must increase the teaching staff and enlarge the laboratory facilities, and in that sense. a large increase of students would mean an increased expenditure, but not necessarily an expenditure in proportion.

"Mr. Carnegie's gift is no doubt a munificent one, and its intent is liberal and humane. I have a feeling, however, that what you get too cheaply you esteem too lightly. It is unquestionably true, as I have said, that students' fees do not pay what it costs to educate them, and a large number of students at a university would entail increased expenses for teachers and laboratory accommodations."

BIBLE SELLS FOR THOUSANDS. Manageript Copy Brings the Sig Price

of \$6,000 at a London

Y ... Salo. 'At Sotheby's, London, the other day a "Holy Bible, English translation of John Wycliffe and his followers," was: purchased by Henry Sotheran & Co., the booksellers, for £1,200. The book is in fine manuscript on vellum. There are 269 pages, double columns, 52 lines to the page, in bold English black letters. Thirty-two pages are richly illuminated with ornamental floriated capitals and borders and there are fine ornamental pen letters throughout. The book, which was the work of an English scribe about the year 1410, is in an excellent'state of preservation.

Telegraph Poles Net Needed-Consul General Guenther, of Frankfort, in a report to the department of state, says that, according to experiments conducted by S. Janssen on Mont Blanc, it is not necessary to erect poles for stringing telephone and telegraph wires in snow-covered countries. If the snow is several inches thick it serves as a good insulator, the wires can be laid down and be ready for the transmission of messages... The consul general adds that similar experiments with equally favorable results were made on Mount Actns.

A Question Book.

Minister Wu's book, says the Chicago Tribune, will contain all those questions he has not had time to ask perSTANDARD TIME.

Table of the Hour Reckonings Used by the Officials of Different Nations.

The difficulty of appreciating the difference in time that prevails between different countries is very general, and the following list is printed for the purpose of a ready reference guide by which to calculate the time of any occurrence in another country. All nations, except Spain, Portugal and Russia, calculate their time from the meridian of Greenwich, accepting as standard some even hour meridian, east or west, of Greenwich. For instance:

Western European time, or that of the meridian of Greenwich, is legal in England, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg.

Central European time, or one hour east of Greenwich, is legal in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Congo Free State, Denmark, Italy, Servia, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland. Eastern European time, or two

hours east of Greenwich, is adopted by Bulgaria, Roumania, Natal and Turkey in Europe.

Eight hours east of Greenwich applies to the Philippines.

Nine hours east of Greenwich is adopted by Central Australia and Ten hours east of Greenwich is of-

ficial in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania. Eleven and a half hours east has

been adopted by New Zealand. The United States, Canada and Mexico have adopted the fifth, sixth,

seventh and eighth hours west of. Greenwich. The Hawaiian islands adopt the me-

ridian of 101/2 hours west. In Spain the meridian of Madrid, 14 minutes 45 seconds west of Greenwich, is legal; in Portugal, that of Lisbon, or 36 minutes 39 seconds west, and in Russia that of St. Petersburg, or 2 hours 1 minute and 13 seconds east of Greenwich.

AN IMPARTIAL WOMAN.

Buried Two Rusbands and Would Not Be Laid Beside Either One Herself.

"This is the grave of the most impartial woman on record," said the guide in Cave Hill cemetery to a party who visited the beautiful cemetery the other day, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. "Away over that second knoll there is a lot containing only two graves, and the headstone of each is marked 'Father.'

"The woman who is buried here was married twice, and the two graves in that lot are the graves of her two husbands. She tried her best to treat her second husband as she did the first, and even when he died she had no idea of showing any preference. But she was sick when the funeral service of her second husband was held. She directed that the partner of her second matrimonial venture be laid by the side of the first, but that enough space be left to bury her between the two.

"By some hook or crook, a mistake was made, and when she visited the cemetery she found that they were buried side by side, with no space between.

"Well, sir, she didn't know what to do. Argued that if she should be buried by the side of her first husband it would not be fair to the memory of her last spouse, and vice versa. What did she do? Why, when she died she left a request that she be buried in another lot, away from both of them. And it was heeded."

WHY WE NEED HOBBIES.

Our Daily Occupations Will Not Alone Keep Fresh the Springs of Life.

Business is not inseparable from higher things, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Men may be born grocers, but need not live only as grocers. Solon and Thales. wise men of the Greeks, were merchants; Plato peddled oil; Spinzona, the philosopher, mended spectacles. Linnaeus was a cobbler as well as a botanist. Shakespeare prided himself more upon his success as a stage manager than as a dramatist. Spenser was a sheriff. It might require a rather strong wrench of the imagination to imagine sheriffs of to-day writing another "Faerie Queen"-but why? Milton taught school, as have almost all great men. Walter Scott, the wizard of the north, was circuit clerk and practical man of affairs; Grote was a London baker, Ricardo a stock jobper, and Sir Isaac Newton master of the English mint. Paul was a tentmaker and the Great Gentleman an apprentice at a carpenter's bench.

"I practice law simply to support myself," said one of the greatest of St. Louis attorneys-an attorney-atlaw, not an attorney-at-politics---"but my real life is at home in my library." Thoroughly practical people need the help of hobbies to keep them from shriveling up.

England's Hope Is in Tailoring. Apparently the only trade in which the British still retain an unquestioned monopoly is that of tailoring. wrtes a London correspondent in the Philadelphia Public Ledger. I was informed at Messrs. Poole's, who are supposed to be the best tailors in London, that the trade with American visitors is enormous, and that although American machine sewing excels any sartorial achievements on the English side of the water, the hand-made garments of a high order of art are still practically the secret of English tailors. Englishmen may. therefore, take cold comfort that they are still able to clothe their commercial masters.

## FORMIDABLE BATTLESKIP.

United States Likely to Have Powerful Fighter of 16,000 Tons Displacement,

If the report heard at the navy department proves correct, says a New York Times special from Washington, and congress approves the recommendations of Rear Admiral Bowles and the construction board, the United States may have a battleship of 16,000 tons displacement, with corresponding armament, thus providing a warship of formidable proportions. The largest battleship now owned by any naval power is of a little more than 15,000 tons displacement. It is related that the largest one present at the funeral demonstration in honor of Queen Victoria was a Japanese battleship recently completed and displacing 15,000 tons. Great Britain has several battleships of equal tonnage on the way, and Italy's Leparto is of 15,900 tons.

The British and Japanese battlechips of 15,000 tons draw 27 feet of water or more. That would prevent their entry into many of our harbors, and the fact that many American harbors cannot afford water for vessels of such draught has led to the construction of battleships drawing the least possible water consistent with stability. The mean draught of the Maine class will be less than 24 feet. The idea is to produce a vessel that will not draw much more with the displacement of 16,000 tons.

Some members of the construction board hope to secure designs promising a speed of 21 knots, which, if obtained, would make the new battleship equal in speed and superior in Dower to most of the armored cruisers now affoat, and make her a formidable. antagonist of the most powerful battleship yet built.

GIVES ELEGANT NECKLACE.

James R. Keene Presents Finest Dismond String in United States to His Wife.

James R. Keene, of Wall street and racing fame, celebrated his recent phenomenal success in "the street" . by presenting to his wife a diamond. necklace for which he paid \$100,000, and it is said to be by great odds the finest ever turned out by jewelers in the United States.

The presentation was made to Mrs. Keene at her home on Long Island. She had been an invalid for a number of years, and while the gift and her husband's generosity appealed to her, she had no personal use for the nacklace, and almost immediately, with her husband's consent, presented the glittering string of gems to her only daughter, Mrs. Talbot J. Taylor, whose husband is well known in "the street" as a broker, and in whose office Mr. Keene has his headquarters. Mrs. Taylor is thus the possessor of the finest diamond necklace in the United States.

It consists of a single large strand of 90 diamonds of the purest water, so arranged that they may be wound around the throat of the wearer several times as pearls are usually worn. Suspended from the center of this glittering strand is a pendant composed of a cluster of eight magnificent diamonds and from this again is suspended a single diamond, which is said to be the largest and finest stone owned in New York.

WHOLE SCHOOL IMPERILED.

Newark Pupil Found Whittling . Cartridge Containing Enough Dynamite to Kill 100 Men.

Mrs. Georgia B. Crater, vice principal of the Lawrence street public school, Newark, N. J., suffered a severe fright when she had cause to reprimand one of her pupils, Leonard Schureman, ten years old, for playing with what she supposed to be a piece of lead pipe, which he had been cutting with his penknife. She threatened to call upon the janitor to administer a

The teacher nearly dropped the supposed pipe on the floor when the boy handed it to her, for she saw it was a dynamite cartridge, such as is used for blasting.

Placing the cartridge gingerly on her desk, she summoned the janitor, William Wiggins, and gave it to him. He took it to the room of the board of education and the clerks there were thrown into incipient panic when he showed the cartridge.

Superintendent Reeves, of the building department, said there was enough dynamite in the cartridge to kill 100

A superintendent of the contract company said it was a wonder that the cartridge had not been exploded by contact with the boy's knife and blown the teacher and all the children. in the classroom into the next world.

Goold to Build \$1,000,000 Castle. Howard Gould has completed arrangements to erect the finest country mansion along Long Island sound on a tract of 300 acres at Sands Point. It will be known as Castle Gould, and will cost close to \$1,000,000. The house will be built of stone and will stand on an eminence, giving a magnificent: view of the sound for miles. Mr. Gould . has drawn all the plans and will superintend the landscape work. The grounds will be laid out in flower gardens, and there will be a series of artificial lakes and brooks and miniature waterfalls. Thus far 55,000 rare trees have been set out.

Has Great Provocation. Emperor William doesn't want to pay the members of the German reichstag, says the Chicago Record-Herald, and he can hardly be blamed, considering the trouble the reichstag gives him, for trying to make ita. members seek other jobs.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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