Take Pride in Their New Nationality -Marnestly Desire Civil Government-Prominent Citizens of Island in This Country.

Senor Munoz Rivera, a prominent Porto Rican, who has just arrived in New York from the island, talked freely concerning financial and commercial conditions on the island, where he owns and directs several newspapers. He said:

"I come to the United States as one of the leaders of the greater and more influential party of the island—the liberal party. Besides, I stand for the agriculturists, who represent a large amount of capital and labor.

"The financial condition of Porto **Zico,**" he said, "is both difficult and painful at present. After the war, tobacco, which is one of Porto Rico's chief productions, lost its market, which was in Cuba and Spain, so that the whole exop is stored and production has been stopped throughout the regions which were devoted to raising the rich leaf, the misery growing out of these conditions causing conflicts which it is necessary to avoid.

"Regarding the production of sugar, the same may be said. The owners of sugar estates can scarcely make their expenses, although labor is cheap and sbundant in the island.

"Sugar pays in the United States a duty of \$1.68 a hundred pounds, and. although congress alone can reduce or annul this duty, agriculturists in Porto Bico would be glad if President Mo-Minley should reduce this duty 25 per cent., according to the right given him by the federal constitution.

With regard to the political situation of the island, Senor Rivera was reticent. He will submit his views to President McKinley before making any public etatement. He says, however, that the carmest wish of the Porto Ricans is to have a civil government.

Senor Rivera says that the Porto Ricans believe in Americans, and trust In their love of liberty and democracy. The Porto Ricans, he said, have accepted with pride and pleasure their new mationality, and will never ask for anything inconsistent with the interests of the United States.

"It has been said, sometimes," said Senor Rivera, "that there are rebel-Mous elements in the island, but this is utterly false. I vouch for the peace-In ideas of my fellow-countrymen."

RAILROADS UNDER WAY.

Catimate That 5,000 Miles Will Be Added This Year to the American Mileage.

According to the Railway Age, the present year is likely to see a great revival of railroad building. It estimates that 5,000 miles will be added to the mileage of the United States, which would be a greater record than that of any year since 1890.

According to the Railway Age, the building of 5,000 miles of railroad means the investment of about \$150,000,000 and the permanent employment of 25,000 men. Tables show that there are 599 ines projected or unde tion, with a total length of 40,563 miles. Of these lines less than 2,500 miles of railroad is in the New England or Middle states. In the southwestern states there are 110 new roads under way with a length of 12,211 miles. The South Atlantic, Gulf and Mississippi Valley states have an equal mileage of new reads in prospect, the central northern and northwestern states have nearly 9,000 miles projected, and more than 4,000 miles of railroads are to be built in the Pacific states.

The 5,000 miles of new track to be built this year consists largely of extensions and links for the large western systems. With these additions the railroads in operation in the United States will be in the neighborhood of 192,000 miles long, of a total value of about \$12,-500,000,000, and employing a million men in their operation.

VANDERBILT'S DOG.

New Thousand Dollar Possession Attacks the Porter of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Patrick Traynor, of No. 151 East Thirty-second street, a porter at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, is thankful for having escaped mortal injuries in an attack which W. K. Vanderbilt Jr.'s new \$1,200 St. Bernard dog, Leo, made upon him. Traynor was bitten twice in the fercarm. His wounds were dressed at Bellevue.

Young Mr. Vanderbilt bought the deg and ordered that it be sent to the Waldorf-Astoria. Leo is one year old, enormous size, with coat of a beautitel deep tan, with black and white markings. At the hotel the dog was chained in the basement storeroom and Traynor was told to look after it. An hour after the dog had been fed Trayser passed on his way to find some tranks. Without any provocation, Traynor says, the dog sprang at him, rwling savagely, and bit him twice. Fr. Vanderbilt suggested that Traynor

be immediately sent to the hospital. "I'll see that you don't suffer through this accident, Pat," he said to the porter, "whether your wounds prove serior not."

Railroads in India. In 1898, according to official reports, 1,451 miles of new railroad were opened for traffic in India, bringing the total mileage up to 22,650. During the cursent year 1,570 miles are to be somplated, and in 1900 the programme contemplates the construction of 1,859 miles. The mileage of telegraph lines in operation is 48,584.

OUTDOES EDISON.

Young Chicago Inventor Succeeds in Perfecting the Tulking Machine.

A Chicago man has given a pointer to Edison on talking machines. For years the phonograph has been the great wizard's pet. He has spent all his spare time in vain attempts to eliminate the metallic, rasping quality of its tones. Leon F. Douglass, a young Chicagoan, who looks about 20 years old, has succeeded in doing this by a

remarkably simple invention. "I worked for something like ten years on it, and tried a hundred complicated arrangements, and then a very easy solution of the difficulty oc-

curred to me," said Mr. Douglass. He has enlarged the cylinder, or "record," of the Edison machine five times its former size. By this he accomplished two things-dispensed, in great measure, with the unnatural and harsh tone, and increased the volume of its original strength. The trouble with the talking machines heretofore has been that the little ball which caught in the irregular tone grooves of the cylinder would touch the high points and skip the low ones. The result was like picking out all the thin, harsh tones of the human voice and blending them into the phonograph voice. Mr. Douglass reasoned that by enlarging the cylinder the size of all the points of contact could be proportionately enlarged, so that the ball, in passing over the recorded surface; would touch each one. The result has been very satisfactory. The machine repeats words and music quite realistically, and stands other tests as

STRANDED IN WASHINGTON.

Discharged Volunteer Army Officers Seek Places in the Regular Army.

Several discharged volunteer army officers who are endeavoring to secure appointments in the regular army furnish a counterpart for the army of office seekers who become stranded in Washington and move slowly but surely down the toboggan slide of adversity. Many of these officers came to Washington immediately after being mustered out with the hope of securing permanent positions in the army. Some of them remained there, putting up at the best hotels, hoping by some hook or crook to land in the army. Gradually their funds became low, and, like the ordinary office seekers, they were compelled to seek cheaper lodging. They rapidly dropped from the firstclass hotels to the boarding houses, becoming seedier in their personal appearnce all the time.

To-day there are a number of these unfortunates there who still cling to their uniforms, but have discarded their caps, shoulder straps, and buttons, and have lost the military bearing of a few months ago. In these unfortunates few people would recognize the military heroes of a few months age who marched home as a part of the victorious army to the plaudits of the nation and the folks at home. From the present outlook none of them will succeed in securing remunerative positions, and a few soldiers who are willing to serve their country will probably join that great army which is constantly talking about the ingratitude of republics.

SOLVES SERVANT PROBLEM.

Why a Wealthy Retired Merchant Accepted Resignations of His Force.

Augustus Knight, a wealthy retired merchant of St. Louis, has solved one phase of the servant girl problem. He has been a widower for 18 years, and his children, all grown up, welcomed his marriage, a few days ago, to an estimable woman, also of St. Louis.

He neglected, however, to secure the consent of the servants of his household, and when their new mistress was introduced they retreated to the kitchen to caucus. They passed resolutions condemning the course of Mr. Knight, and tendered their resignations. They felt that they had been slighted in not having been informed of his having fallen in love. They "whereased" that he had done so without their knowledge or consent, and, in order to administer a fitting rebuke, they "resolved" that the preservation of their self-respect compelled their resignation from his employ.

Mrs. Knight wanted to temporize, but Mr. Knight would not. He accepted their resignations, and a new corps of servants has been installed. At an "at home" Mr. Knight announced that he had solved the servant girl problem.

PROPERTY AT ARMY POSTS.

Danger That It Will Be Ruined Through Neglect Owing to Absence of Troops.

There is great danger that valuable public property at army posts in this country may be ruined by neglect. The troops have been largely withdrawn from most of the home garrisons, and at many of the posts only a detachment of men remains. It is found that the quarters, barracks, stables and storehouses are liable to decay as a result of inattention. Steps have been taken by the war department authorities to prevent this, and instructions have been sent to department commanders.

Tarkeys. The turkey was first discovered in America, and was taken to England in the early part of the sixteenth century. Since then it has been acclimated in nearly all parts of the world.

Payments by New York Banks. New York banks pay out in interest and dividends every quarter not far from \$130,000,000.

THE UNION'S FRIEND.

Richard Cobden Was an Ardent Admirer of Lincoln and His Pelicy.

No man in England felt a keener interest in the American question than did Richard Cobden. He made no secret of his sympathy with the union. He had been in constant correspondence with Mr. Lincoln, and felt for the manysided American patriot the deepest affection. Both were engaged in a national and far-reaching struggle, and defeat in America meant another century of tory domination in Great Britain, writes James M. Scovel in Lippin-

By a sea-coal fire, late in a November night, Mr. Cobden gave me his opindon of Abraham Lincoln. "This century has produced no man like Lincoln. Here is a man who has risen from manual labor to the presidency of a great people. To me he seems to be the man God has raised up to give courage and enthusiasm to a people unused to the arts of war, fighting what seems to me to be a doubtful battle in the greatest conflict of modern

"I like Mr. Lincoln's intense veneration for what is true and good. His conscience and his heart are ruled by his reason.

"I speak of your struggle as doubtful, because Mr. Lincoln will have more to contend against in the hostility of foreign powers than in the shattered and scattered resources of the confed-

Mr. Cobden predicted the triumph of our arms, but he died before he had more than a Pisgah view of the promised land.

THE OTHER STORY.

Revelation Made by the Discovery of the Indian Picture of Custer's Massacre.

In Ainslee's Magazine is a very interesting account of some recent discovered picture writing by an Indian who tookpart in the celebrated Custer massacre. The pictures are noticeable for being the work of a Sioux chief who was a prominent actor in the conflict. The original pictures measured very nearly two feet at each dimension. The first of the two represents the Sioux in their contest with Custer and his men. The prostrate forms of white men are scattered across the base of the drawing. In the right upper corner a soldier is seen falling from his horse to the ground. Directly underneath the characteristic fighting posture of the Indian on horseback is depicted.

Notable features in the picture are the bugles which are seen toward the left lower corner. Only a mind of comprehensive power could recall such petty details in a scene of such excitement and carnage.

The other illustration pictures the dead Sioux after the battle. The differentiation of the figures in their apparel and adornment is not without significance. It is to be supposed that by this means an intelligent Sioux could fix the identity of the slain. The weapons are placed just beyond the grasp of the several figures. It is not an inadequate expression of the powerlessness of the

Creator of England's Sea Power. nwell England for the first time felt the power of a strong navy to build up a great nation. It is true that Queen Elizabeth had repelled and destroyed the Spanish fleet; but she assembled her ships only to resist invasion, and her important maneuvers were on the defensive. Cromwell built the first fleet that England had yet seen created for the purpose of crushing her enemies and striking down the oppressors of free religion. Spain, still aiming at universal empire, received her first staggering blow when Cromwell, daring to throw away the traditional policy which England had hugged for four centuries, allied himaelf with France and made war on Spain. His enemies said then, and for long afterwards, that he destroyed the balance of power in Europe. But Cromwell cared nothing for political maxims when they stood in the pathway of that human liberty of which he was the champion. Holland sent out her fleets more terrible than the old Spanish armada; but Cromwell's generals, acting on sealed orders penned by his own hand, beat the Dutch admirals and sent their ships to the bottom.

Wanted His Horse, Saleston A Scotch farmer, celebrated in his neighborhood for his immense strength and skill in athletic exercises, very frequently had the pleasure of contending with people who came to try their strength against him. Lord D-, a great pugilistic amateur, went from London on purpose to fight the athletic Scot. The latter was working in an enclosure at a little distance from his house when the noble lord arrived. His lordship tied his horse to a tree and addressed the farmer. "Friend, I have heard marvelous reports of your skill, and have come a long way to see which of us two is the better wrestler." The Scotchman, without answering, seized the nobleman pitched him over the hedge and then set about working again. When Lord D- got up: "Well," said the farmer, "have you anything to say to me?" "No," replied his lordship, "but perhaps you'd be good enough to throw me my horse."

Tenantiess Swiss Prisons. A correspondent writes from Lausanne that the district of Lavaux, situated between Lausanne and Vevey, and having a population of 10,000, is at this moment in the proud position of being able to boast that in the several prisons in the district there is not a single prisoner. A white flag floats over every prison in token of this praiseworthy fact, and virtue seigns supreme in the canton of Vaud.

THE DEADLY "VINO."

LEGISLAND DISTANCE NOUVERANDON DE LA PROPERTIE DE LA PROPERTIE

Alarming Effect of a Native Drink on Soldiers at Manila.

Investigation Shows It to Be Pure Alcohol Diluted, and Flavored and Tinted-Unfite Soidiers for Duty.

Among the serious problems confronting Gen. Otis at Manila none has caused greater agitation, says the New York Tribune, than the alarming effects produced upon American soldiers, particularly the enlisted men, by a seductive beverage which they procured in native shops and which produced such physical and mental demoralization as to give rise to a suspicion that the army of occupation was being systematically drugged or poisoned to render them helpless to resist an insurgent attack. This native drink was generally known as vino. It was exceedingly palatable and inexpensive, but a single drink of it unfitted a soldier for active duty for the succeeding 24 hours, while frequent potions sent the soldiers to the hospital for a long period of illness. Gen. Hughes, provost marshal general of the city, was requested to make an investigation and suggest a practical course of action. As a result of his investigation he says he finds "there are quite a number of articles on sale at the wine shops in this city that are about the same thing. They are a whitish liquor, and usually flavored and sometimes tinted by some innocent elements. They are called numerous names—anisado, vino beno, Scotch whisky, etc. The base of all of them is simply alcohol. Compercial alcohol is manufactured here extensively from the refuse of sugar houses. It is very pure and strong, and can be sold at a price far below that at which any other intoxicating drink can be produced. The wine venders take this alcohol of commerce and dilute it, perhaps add a cheap flavoring, maybe an innocent coloring element, and sell it under any name they see fit to bestow upon it."

Gen. Hughes does not favor the "sweeping of alcohol from the list of manufactures in orderto prevent a few ill-controlled men from getting drunk." He favors closing shops where these strong liquors are sold, and further says: "It occurred to me that local commanders might do much themselves to control their men. A plan which commends itself to me would be somewhat as follows:

"Observe the shops in their vicinity where their men get alcohol and where they loaf. Declare in orders that such shops-designating them distinctlyare off 'bounds' of liberty, and by arresting and punishing these uncontrolled men for nonconformity much of the evil might be dissipated."

DESTROY ALL LIFE.

Tesla Afraid That He Might Ignite the Atmosphere by His Electric Currents.

In a signed article in the current number of the Electrical Review Nicola Tesla describes some of his experiments in the line of electrical currents of high voltage, and gives details of the coil which he used. "The discharges of such a coil," he adds, "when of an electro-motive force of a few millions of volts, excite powerful affinities in the etmospheric nitrogen, causing it to combine readily with the oxygen and other elements, particularly in the presence of aqueous vapor.

"So energetic are these actions and so strangely do such powerful discharges behave that I have often experienced a fear that the atmosphere. might be ignited, a terrible possibility, which Sir William Crookes, with his piercing intellect, has already considered. Who knows but such a calamity is possible? And who can tell with certitude that periodical cessations of organic life on the globe might not be caused by ignition of the air and destruction of its life-sustaining qualities, accidentally or as a consequence of some accumulative change? A lump of coal will lie for centuries unaffected in contact with oxygen, but, the combustion once started, the process continues as long as there are elements to combine."

A MARVELOUS INVENTION.

Test at London of the Steering of a Torpede from a Distance-Shown to Be Possible.

A dispatch to the New York World from London says: Akell Orling gave a private demonstration in London of his marvelous invention of steering a torpedo from a distance.

The principle of the invention consists in the transmission of motor force by waves of light similar to the Roentgen ravs.

In one room Mr. Orling fixed up a model of a torpedo fitted with a rudder like a fish's tail, controlling it by means of an apparatus in an adjoining chamber through two partition walls between the two objects.

The spectators were astonished to see the rudder of the torpedo turning to the right or to the left at the will of the operator.

Harvardites as Ministers to England. The names of Harvard graduates who have represented the United States at the court of St. James are John Adams, Rufus King, George Bancroft, Edward Everett, Charles Francis Adams, John Lothrop Motley, James Russell Lowell, Robert T. Lincoln and Joseph H. Choate.

Columbia River Salmon. Fish Commissioner McGuire, of Oregon, declares in his 1899 report that up to the present time salmon to the value of about \$75,000,000 have been taken out of the Columbia river.

AS FULL AS A GOAT.

The lews's Mascet Attends a Wake and Disgraces the American Navy.

The goat of the battleship Iowa succumbed to the temptations of shore leave early one morning recently, and was locked up at the city prison on the charge of "drunk and disorderly," says the San Francisco Chronicle.

In company with three or four jackies from the Iowa the goat had been attending a wake at the undertaking establishment of Carew & English, at Van Ness avenue and Oak street. In the course of the evening his conduct.

became too boisterous even for a wake. Officer S. Kain made the arrest, and one of the Iowa jackies who were the companions of the goat's revelry went part way to the station with his disgraced friend, and then at thought of the fun they were all having back at the wake he said to the goat: "Bill, old man, I hope you won't think hard of me if I go back. You're in good hands. Just go along, and I'll join you after a bit."

Thus it happened that the convivial mascot of the warship, stumbling along and bleating occasionally some very unmusical notes, deserted by his messmates in time of heavy weather, was, in the words of the mariner, towed into port with his propeller shaft damaged. After he woke up he was turned over to his friends and taken aboard.

Bill's behavior at the wake is described as having been something remarkable. The services in memory of the dead had lasted through the evening and until two o'clock in the morning. At that hour it was necessary to summon the police to insure the safety of both the living and the dead.

A ZULU BRIDE.

Elaborate Hair Dressing Is the Leading Feature of Her Nuptial Get-Up.

The daughter of a Zulu in comfort-

able circumstances does not leave her father's kraal without much pomp and many queer rites, which doubtless are held by her people in high estimation. It may be noted, too, that the marriage customs of these dusky Africans are subject to innumerable variations, each tribe having its own peculiarities. Hair-dressing, by the way, is an important feature both to the bride and bridegroom, and the attention paid to the coiffure of the pair would shame the performance of a West end hairdresser who arranges a bride's locks and fastens the orange blossom chaplet. A cone-shaped erection, for instance, is the lawful coiffure of a Zulu wife, and this cannot be legally worn till the marriage rites are duly completed. Save for the all-important one, the head of a Zulu bride is closely shaved, an assegai being used for the purpose; whilst, as soon as a youth is of a marriageable age, his head is shorn to leave a ring around the scalp, and then liberally besmeared with fat and ochre, without which unguents no Zulu would feel fittingly decorated for his bride. When the bridegroom-elect has been shorn of all his hair save the wool on the crown, which is trained in a circular shape and some four inches in diameter, a ring is sewn to this, of gum and charcoal; in this the Zulu thrusts long snuff spoons, needles and small utility articles, and is very proud of his ring, which is the badge of manhood.—Cassell's Magazine.

YALE'S ANCESTRAL HOME.

The Old Chapel at Bryn Eglwys, Wales, Is Named After "St. Elihu."

To one spot in North Wales many an American pilgrim wends his way. This is Wrexham, in whose beautiful church lie the bones of Elihu Yale, who gave both name and benefactions to our honored university. On his tombstone are cut these concise lines:

Born in America; in Europe bred. in Africa traveled and in India wed, Where he lived and thrived; at London

It is from this region, says the New York Tribune, that Elihu Yale's Pilgrim progenitor went forth to New England, and Yales still live at Plasyn-Yale and worship in the transept known as the Yale chapel in the ancient little church of Bryn Eglwys, near Wrexham.

In the body of the church a small congregation of hill farmers, as their fathers before them have done for centur ries, worship in the vernacular, and I have often thought what amazement and what strange emotions would stir the breast of a Yale graduate if he could be transported of a sudden across the Atlantic and dropped down some Sunday afternoon into this time battered, weather beaten fane, looking out from its green ridge upon the everlasting hills as the rustic choir were breaking into the "Magnificat": "Fy enaid a fawrha ye arglwydd a'm hyspryd a lawencychodd yn Nuw fy Iachawdwr."

Sea Water for Street Sprinkling. The Merchants' association of San Francisco, says the Popular Science Monthly, has been trying the experiment of sprinkling a street with sea water, and finds that such water binds the dirt together between the paving stones, so that when it is dry no loose dust is formed to be raised by the wind; that sea water does not dry so quickly as fresh water, so that it has been claimed when salt water has been used that one load of it is equal to three loads of fresh water. The salt water which is deposited on the street absorbs moisture from the air during the might, whereby the street is thoroughly moist during the early morning and has the appearance of being freshly sprinkled.

A Lapland Drink. Smoked snow water is a favorite

SHE WOULDN'T SPEAR TO HIM. So a Passenger Asked the Condactor to Put Of the

Masher. A handsome and stylishly clad young woman boarded a Broadway car at Forty-second street on Saturday. She was followed by a young man. The lady flounced haughtily to a seat. The young man calmly seated himself beside her, and after a few moments turned to her and smiled blandly. She merely turned away, says the New York

Times. After a pause of several minutes, during which everyone in the car watched closely, he turned again with a smile, and this time spoke a few words in a low voice. She colored and turned haughtily away from him. At this, a. rather elderly man, who sat opposite, and who had been taking it all in and fidgeting considerably, felt called upon to interfere. Addressing the conductor,

"I wish you would put that man off the car. He has no business here. I'vegot daughters of my own who areobliged to go about the city alone, and

that kind of a man is a menace." The conductor looked embarrassed. The young lady was scarlet; but the object of the tirade was perfectly calm. Bowing politely to the elderly gentleman, and addressing the car in a general way, he said:

"Sir, I am obliged to you for your good intentions, but this young lady is my sister. She wants me to take herto the matinee and I won't do it."

CHINESE ARROGANCE

The Mongolians at Home Believe All. Foreigners to Be a Sort of Savages.

It is not realized in England how proud, indeed, arrogant, the Chineseare, says St. James Gazette. The idea. that any other race is equal to their own is one that cannot find place in. their brains. They believe all foreigners to be a sort of savages.

They look at European men and women mixing together and believe that these savages have no morals, but livein a rough sort of promiscuity. They look at our dress, our men with short coats and nether garments showing their two-legged forms, our women actually clearly indicating their waists and much of the outline of their figure, and they believe we are without decency. They do not see us observing their ceremonial and they believe we are without manners.

A recent minister, accredited to Germany, was talking to Sir Robert Hart before leaving Peking, and on the latter's regretting his lonely condition without his wife, said to him: "Ah, but, of course, you have a number two." Sir Robert proceeded to explain that such a course was impossible to him, as it would make his wife very angry and,. indeed, arouse the sovereign displeasure of his queen. The Chinese diplomatist patted him good-humoredly on the shoulder, saying: "Let us hope by longer intercouse with us you may become more civilized."

SHE MADE THEM LAUGH.

And After That Everybody in the Car Forgot to Be Cross and Moved Along.

It was a crowded trolley car, filled with moist, rain-soaked, tired men and women, says the New York Mail and Express. From the garments of the standing passengers water dripped on the feet of the monopolists in the seats. Everybody was cross.

Just then the car stopped and two more men crowded in. One of them was facetious. He thought the men had the worst of everything in this world. "Why," he murmured, "when we get on a car crammed like this there's no possible chance for a seat, while if a woman comes in there may be some man gallant enough to think

he is better able to stand than she is." Just then a young woman sitting directly in front of him rose and said: "You may have my seat, sir. I get out at the next corner," and she went laughing down the car. Everyone else laughed, too. It showed what a touch of humor will do in this busy world. The man raised his hat and told the girl standing next him to sit down. Two people who had been occupying room enough for three squeezed up and another woman got a seat, and for the rest of the trip good humor pre-

NORWEGIAN RAILROADS.

Extension of the Systems an Opportunity for Americans to Furnish Necessary Supplies.

Victor Nelson, United States consul at Bergen, reports to the state department that the Norwegian government has projected a large extension of its railroad system, proposing to expend over \$3,000,000 per annum for four years in that direction. The consul says that a large amount of railroad supplies will be required and he is willing to do anything in his power to aid American manufacturers to secure contracts. The spinning industry recently established in Japan is not turning out successfully, according to a report tothe state department from United States Consul Gowey, at Yokohama. Only three out of eighteen companies report any improvement in dividends for the last half of 1898, while eight out of the eighteen paid no dividends. at all.

Observatory on Mont Blane. The observatory on Mont Blanc has had to be transferred to another side of the summit, as in its former place it was almost impossible to keep it above the snow.

Consumption of Gas. The average gus jet consumes five feet of gas per bour.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS Est très 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 quotidienne, \$12.00;

Edition hebdomadaire, \$3 00.