KRUGER'S PRESENT.

Sands Chiseled Gold Thimble Queen Wilhelminn as a Wedding Gift.

Among the many wedding gifts which Queen Wilhelmina will receive says the London Express, is one of a chiseled gold thimble from Oom

Paul. The particular reason for this odd choice of a wedding gift has not been disclosed, but it probably stands as an emblem of the thrift that is supposed to characterize the land whence the Boers originally came, and which ex-President Kruger, though really of German origin, seems to have typified so strikingly throughout his career.

It is said that the wily ex-president was deeply touched by the sympathy manifested for him during his recent sojourn in Paris by the city shopgirls, who flocked around to the Ho-tel Scribe at lunch hour every day. and went into paroxysms of delight whenever the venerable traveler showed himself at his third-floor window.

As a double tribute to the young queen, whose man-of-war brought him to Europe, and to the "demoiselles de magasin," who gladdned his heart in Paris, Oom Paul fixed upon a thimble for Queen Wihelmina's present, and sought out an aritat who would illustrate the other sentiment dear to his heart.

The engraving is the work of M. Frederic Vernon, one of the most -eminent "ciseleurs" of Paris, who is intrusted with the design and execution of many of the government and public medals executed at the national mint in Paris.

MAXIMILIAN JEWELS.

Ametion Sale of the Alleged Costly Jewels of Mexican Empress Bringe Only \$2,235.

The so-called Maximilian gems were sold at public auction in the federal building New York city the other day and brought a sum of \$2,235. On November 13 of last year Special Treasury Agent Theobald seized these stones in the possession of two Mexicans, Prezs and Marcucci by name, who were trying to dispose of them in the city without payment of duty. At that time the large diamond perdant and two diamond rings were estimated to be worth \$30,000 all told. The appraisal which the government finally fixed was \$2,700, with duty charges of \$1,625.34, to be paid from the sale of the jew-

When the latter sum is subtracted from \$2,235 it leaves \$609.66, which will be divided in about equal parts betwen the government and the informer, a man named Silver, who was sent to Sing Sing prison recently for a year for felonious assault.

The two Mexicans from whom the jewels were originally seized med, in their efforts in this city, that they had belonged to the famous collection of Emperor Maximilian and his wife, Princess Charlotte of Belgium. Preza is believed to have come into possession of them through his sweetheart in Mexico City, for a bill of sale was found upon his person.

MAN TURNING TO STONE.

George Lewis, of Cross Keys, N. J., the Unfortunate Victim of Strange Malady.

George W. Lewis, of Cross Keys, N. J., is gradually turning to stone. Mr. Lewis about seven years ago found that his fingers were beginning to get stiff and that he could move them only with difficulty. This stiffness crept up to his arms and soon from the elbow down the flesh began to harden. The arms are now useless. The skin the drawn tightly over the bones, the sinews are contracted and the hands are like marble. The prick of a pin or needle is not felt; neither does a cut show any blood whatever. In fact, Mr. Lewis has little blood, and his flesh is nearly white, with a marble cast. Mr. Lewis' feet and lower limbs Began to stiffen and harden two years sago and are gradually becoming useless. The skin on his face is also drawing tightly over the bones, and at the present rate of progress of the disease he will soon turn to stone alstogethér.

EAGLE CARRIES OFF CHILD.

Bird in Denver (Col.) Suburb Lifts Boy in Its Talons, But He In Rescued.

Tony Giovanni, a two-year-old child. was seized and carried off by a gray eagle the other day while playing in the yard of his home in a Denver (Col.) suburb. The child's screams brought the father and two other men to the door of their home in time to see the hird and child disappear over the bluff of the Platte river.

The men gave chase and saw the eagle alight on a small island covered with undergrowth, half a mile from the child's home. When the men arrived at the island the bird attempted to rise again with the boy, but his selothing caught in a bush and the eagle, seeing the men close at hand with glubs, dropped his prize and flew away.

Brass Band on Bicycles.

In New Zealand there exists a brass band whose members are wholly mounted on bicycles. This band consixts of ten players, and these do not merely ride their bicycles to practice, but fulfill their engagements on the

A Heart-Felt Want. Omaha now wants Pat Crowe dead mo doubt, singly or in regiments.

IS RICHER IN GOLD.

Explorer Martin Talks of Possibilities of Region East of Andes.

Will Organise an Expedition to Explore Western Slope in Peru-Vast Regions Lying East Are Practically Unknown.

Sir Martin, whose explorations have extended over a period of ten years, and who has devoted nearly 30 years to scientific research, said that his work in South America would mark the close of his career as an explorer. He said that he would maintain his interest in scientific discovery, but that in the future he would organize and send out exploring expeditions instead

of going himself. Sir Martin said that he was about to organize an expedition to go to Peru next spring to further explore the western slope of the Andes. He has sailed for England and will organize this expedition soon after he arrives in his native country.

"The eastern slope of the Andes," Sir Martin said, "affords a field for scientific research which has immense possibilities. Practically nothing is known about the botany and nothing about the mineral resources of the wast region lying to the east of the Andes. It is known, of course, that this vast region has resources of interest to science and of value in a commercial sense, but it has been so little explored as to leave the world almost in the dark regarding its possibilities. Much is known about Venezuela and Colombia, but as yet little has been learned about the interior of Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Argentina."

Sir Martin, being asked whether his explorations in South America were prompted by scientific objects or were for commercial purposes, said: "I have been interested in the subject from a scientific standpoint. It is immensely rich in mineral-how rich no one knows."

"Do you believe that American or English capitalists may soon look to that region as a promising field for investment?"

"Probably not at present," Sir Martin replied. "Capitalists are cautious and the mineral resources of the region are as yet an undetermined quantity. There can be no question, however, that the entire territory to the east of the Andes is rich in minerals. Gold, silver, copper, tin and other metals are there in vast quantitiesquantities so great as to make that region in the future more productive of precious metals than either the Transyaal or the Klondike."

ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

Those to Be Held at Pan-American Exposition Will Be Second to None Ever Held in America or Europe.

It is expected that the athletic contests at the Pan-American exposition will be second to none ever held in America or Europe. They are to continue for six months, and will be open to the world, and will be held in one of the most spacious and magnificent

stadia ever erected. A feature of the contest will be the Irish sports, scheduled for August 28, 29, 30 and 31.

Every city of importance in America will send delegates. The following programme has been arranged:

First day-1. One hundred-yard run; 2, putting 42 pound stone; 3, running two hops and jump; 4, 440-yard hurdle race; 5, Irish jig competition; 6, hurdling match.

Second day-1, 220-yard run; 2, three standing jumps; 3, throwing 14-pound weight; 4, half-mile run; 5, Irish hornpipe competition; 6, Gaelic football match.

Third day-1, one-mile run; 2, running high jump; 3, putting 16-pound shot; 4, throwing 56-pound weight, unlimited run and follow; 5, rising and striking hurling ball; 6, hurling match.

Fourth day-1, 120-yard hurdle race: 2, running long jump; 3, throwing 16pound hammer, unlimited run and follow; 4, medley foot race; 5, throwing 56-pound weight for height over bar; 6, Gaelic football match.

RURAL DELIVERY IN ILLINOIS.

If Congress Deals Generously with the State It Will Be Well Provided For.

Illinois will be well dotted by rural free delivery routes in the near future if half the recommendations made to the post office department by the senators and representatives from that state are acted upon favorably. Applications for the establishment of this service are coming in at a great rate, this being due in all probability to the increased appropriation for this service, which soon will become available. Many of these applications are recommended favorably by the senators and representatives, and Senator Cullom has sent 25 to the post office department, and there has been scarcely a day for a week that five or ten routes have not been recommended.

Mortifying. They have found a bonnet on the mummy of an Egyptian princess who was buried more than 2,000 years B. C. If her spirit was where it could see the explorers when they exhumed the remains, says the Chicago Times-Herald, she must have been awfully mortified at being caught with "such an old thing on.'

Railway Growth, In 1830 the world's railways measured 210 miles. Now there are 370,000 miles.

To Come from England. England will furnish the money for completing the " river tunnel.

DO NOT KEEP THE SABBATH.

America's New Subjects in the South Seas Are Opposed to Sunday Regulations,

Possibly no other naval man ever had to take action upon so radical a measure as that which has been proposed to Commander Tilley by the newest Americans of all, the Samoan people of Tutuila. After much debate the native population have asked Commander Tilley, who is their governor, to repeal the fourth commandment. They do not want to keep the Sabbath holy, says

the New York Sun. American Samoans, those of Tutuila and Manua, have lost no time in relinquishing their former monarchical ideas and becoming what they are pleased to consider the real thing in the way of fellow citizens of the great republic which in formal deliberations they call the "Unaike Sekake Meleke," or Meleke for short. After the king the only system of restraint upon them came from the church, or if not from the resident missionaries of the London Mission society, at least from the far less prudent and responsible native ministers of "faifeaus."

There is no better job in Samoa than to be faifeau of a village church. Where all are idle he is conspicuously free from all necessity to work.. His duty is to conduct the village school at dawn and sunset of secular days and to preach three sermons on Sundays, and one at the Wednesday evening prayer meeting. In connection with his general duties he considers himself a special officer of the moral law, and at the village council he reports all offenders and demands that they be punished. No other offense, in his opinion, can be half so heinous as failure to observe Sunday with a strictness only to be matched in the Plymouth and Massachusetts bay settlements of the Puritans. Fine, hard labor, and deprivation of church privileges await the offender who stays contumaciously away from church, who sings on that day other than hymns, who tells sto-

ries except those in the Bible. Now, when the Americans of Tutuila found that this first plunge into a republican form of government freed them from the necessity of sending their most treasured possessions to a king in distant Apia, they began to see their way to another nibble at the excellent cake of independence, and the Sunday observance was the next rallying point for patriots. The news was carried from village to village and was secretly discussed in every village and every household. Except by the native pastor, the idea met with a ready acceptance all over Tutuila and the village chiefs found themselves practically instructed on the point by their constituents. In due time, and nothing in Samoa is allowed to be damaged by excess of haste, the chiefs met at the village of the high chief Maunga in Pago-Pago. It was found that they were unanimous that it was an outrage to accept any longer the restrictions which the faifeau had so long placed on

Despite their courage in declaring their opinions on this important matter there was not a chief in Tutuila who dared to violate a single one of the Sunday observations. So they decided to appeal to the governor. In what form to ask remedial action from the governor a recent instance had taught them. An early ordinance of the new government, one really based on temporary conditions of the state of war, had been but a short time before repealed and proclamation of that action duly made. Accordingly the chiefs assembled in Pago-Pago invited Gov. Tilley to debate with them on a matter of great importance. There were the usual concomitants of such Samoan meetings, the wearisome round of kava drinking, of dancing girls, of baked pig and other food and of hours of complimentary speeches. Last of all, when they got down to business the chiefs described to the governor the offensive customs and besought him to repeal the fourth commandment and they

would be happy for evermore. It is not known whether the power of a naval officer in command of a collier like the Aborenda and a colonial dependency extends as far as this, nor is it at all clear that the action could be accomplished if submitted in regular form to the secretary of the navy. At all events Commander Tilley had given no answer when last heard from.

"Jingo" le Persian.

"If you turn up the Persian dietionary," writes a correspondent in India, "you will find the word 'jangjo (pronounced 'jung-jo'), from 'jang.' war or strife, and 'jo,' one who follows after; the meaning of the full word being 'aggressive, offensive, litigious, contentious, quarrelsome." Unfortunately I have not got a Persian dictionary; but if I may take this information on trust, it throws valuable light on a mooted point of etymology. The word written "jang-jo," and pronounced "jung-jo" in Persian, has obviously become "jingo" in English, in which form it still means "aggressive, offensive, contentious. quarrelsome." The fact that the last syllable was in the original "jo" (sometimes, no doubt, written "Joe"), and that this Jo, or Joe, in the sense of a follower of war or strife, has become merged in the English "Jingo," is a curious and interesting scientific discovery .--London Truth.

A Promising Young Financier. Little Isaac, who was barely six years old, was paid by his mother a penny per dozen for pins picked up from the carpet to keep the baby from getting them.

"Nurse," said little Isaac, as his stock of pennies increased. "do you know what I am going to do when I have ten cents?"

"No." answered the nurse. "I am going to buy a paper of pins and scatter them all over the floor, and then pick them up," replied the young financier .- Jewish World.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The estimated population of British Guiana at the end of December last was 287.288.

American apples are becoming known in France as well as in England and Germany. France consumes more wine than Germany, the United States and the

United Kingdom combined. It took 14 years to build the sanstorium for tuberculous patients recently opened at Agincourt, France. In the region of the southern Urals a Russian laborer gets only 15 cents a

day, and a man with a horse and a

eart costs 45 cents a day. Glasgow is the second city now in the United Kingdom. In the matter of city municipal improvement it is in the lead. It is expected that the census soon to be taken will show "greater Glasgow" with a population above

1,000,000. Three hundred persons in London earn a living-and several of them are growing rich-by providing meals for the cats of the metropolis, which they deliver regularly once, twice or thrice a day, as may suit the owners of feline pets.

During last year about 79,000 tons of augar were produced in Spain, 30,-000 tons of which were contributed by 22 cane-sugar mills and 49,000 tons formed the output of 26 beet-sugar works, only 16 of which were completed in time to avail themselves of the entire crop.

UNDERGROUND WORKERS.

Rearly Four and a Half Million Poople Who Delve in the Earth for a Living.

According to a recent computation made in France there are 4,355,000 persons of both sexes who spend their lives procuring from the earth such indispensable products as coal, metals and sait, as well as other like precious stones, which cannot be classed among the necessaries. Most of these toilers spend their working hours far below the surface. Not many years ago the treatment which thousands of them received, and particularly the women and children who toiled in the deep coal mines in Great Britain, became a public scandal. The adoption of humane laws led to a change in the disgraceful conditions under which they worked and lived. The miners of the world have now a pleasant existence compared with that which they led a few decades ago, says the New York

In no part of the world are there so many underground workers, in proportion to total population, as in the South African Republic. These workers are in the gold mines, and practically all are negroes under white overseers. The worst thing about their life is that the Boers of the Transvaal have never consented to suppress the liquor saloons near the mines. The Transvaal government has drawn a large revenue from these saloons by means of a heavy license tax sult is that most of the black miners have spent a large part of their earnings in drink, and many murders, rob-

beries and other crimes have occurred. Thousands of black men also work in the deep diamond mines at Kimberley. The most peculiar feature of their employment is that during the term of their contract they are prisoners. They live inside a large compound surrounded by a high board fence on which guards are mounted as on the walls of Sing Sing prison. Every morning they are marched out to the mines and every night they are marched back again. Inside the compound are the rude cabins in which they sleep; and here and there are shops where they may buy everything they require. Liquor, however, is kept away from them, and so the years spent in the mines are far more profitable to them in every way than is the case among the gold miners.

The United Kingdom has over onetenth of all the subterranean workers of the world. They are mainly engaged in the coal and iron mines of western and central England and south Scotland and in the tin mines of Cornwall. Many of the iron and coal mines have now reached great depths and the day is not far distant when some of them will be abandoned, as it will be cheaper to import than to sink to greater depths for mineral.

The United Kingdom has nearly twice as many miners as there are in the United States. Germany also gives work to more miners than this country employs; and yet this country turns out a great deal more iron and eoal than either of those kingdoms. The reason why we obtain a far greater product with a much smaller mining force is that we use a great deal of improved mining machinery; so that though we pay the highest wages the cost of mining is less in this country than in most European lands.

The "Habit" of Fruit Bearing. Fruit bearing in trees is merely a habit, for a young tree, taken in hand at the commencement, need only be pruned during the first three or four years, after which it will continue to produce fruit spurs of itself. For it must be remembered that fruit bearing is a habit which may be encouraged in trees, and when once they are well trained to do it they will not vary except in untoward circumstances. Therefore, the aim of all pruning, whether of root or branch, of young trees or old, is to induce the fruit bearing habit.-Profitable Farm and Garden.

Surprising Person. Uncle Grimm-Mrs. Soggy is the queerest old lady of my acquaintance. Nephew-How so?

"Why, although she weighs 210 pounds and has a wart on her chin, she never boasts about what a terrible flirt she was when a girll" - Harper's

ASTRONOMERS' WORK.

No Other Profession for Which Men Make So Complete a Sacrifice of Self.

"The point of exactitude to which astronomical observations are carried is almost inconceivable to the untrained mind," remarked one of the staff of Tulane university, speaking, the other day, of some recent discoveries, reports the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "In making delicate measurements, for example, astronomers always take into consideration a factor known as 'habitual personal error.' In other words, no two observers see things exactly the same through their telescopes. To one a star will appear a little smaller and to another a little larger than it really is, and the only way to correct these deviations is to check a number of different observations against each other. A calculation is never accepted as final until it. is certain that it is unaffected by personal idiosyncrasy. I mention this as merely one instance out of thousands illustrative of the marvelous accuracy of the science. "There is no other profession in the

world, by the way, for which a man makes such a complete sacrifice of self. I have seen it stated somewhere in explanation of their extremely high wages that certain expert workmen in rolling mills 'wear out,' on an average, in about six years. The active life of an astronomical observer is certainly no longer. The terrific wear and tear on the optic nerve soon exhausts its vitality, and meanwhile the general exposure incident to the occupation is almost certain to break down a man's constitution. In obtaining successful results, almost everything depends upon the clearness of the atmosphere and the conditions in that respect are much more apt to be favorable in winter than in summer. An observatory must not be heated, because a variation in the inside and outside temperature would create a distortion of the sensitive lens, and the consequence is that the astronomer is frequently half frozen at his post. Many an observer has contracted a fatal case of pneumonia while seated at the eye-piece of his telescope, and nearly all the older men are shattered in health. It is a fine evidence of their courage, their devotion and their single-heartedness that we hear so little about these things."

ARAB HORSE IN AMERICA.

Prominent Horseman Says That the Mettlesome Steed Is Successfully Raised Here.

Robert Howard, the well-known breeder of Arab horses near Oyster Bay, L. I., will try to interest the stock growers in the general breeding of Arab horses in America. He may remove his famous stock farm to the west. He will look at certain ranches in Routt county on his return, if he receives encouragement in his discourse with horse breeders in the convention. Routt county is famous as a fine

western breeding place for stock, and Mr. Howard wants only the best country, should he move. "My farm is not far from the home

of Vice President-elect Roosevelt." he said, last evening, at the Oxford hotel, "and it is a model farm in its way. I take some pride in having done much in raising the standard of breeding among the blooded horses of this country. It is a most excellent occupation.

"The Arab horse is the best among horses, and all that is best in horse flesh is better by an influx of Arab blood. Horse breeding must be accompanied by the exercise of the greatest intelligence that the best points may be perpetuated and the undesirable ones eradicated through the joining of blood and the crossing of strains.

"I think this western country is the greatest horse-breeding land in the world, possibly Arabia excepted, for I am somewhat prejudiced, and I want to be in the swim if this is true. The bringing into life of a great animal like the horse and bringing him up so that what is best in him shall shine and be of use and admiration to mankind, is a very great privilege, and I want to conduct it under the very best auspices. which Colorado is said to have. The horses I have I value above price, and I treat them like children. If I am advised that it is a good thing I will bring my stock out here, and we will see what we can do for the perpetuation and the further improvement of horses in America by the cultivation of Arab horses here and crossing other species with them.

"The deserts in Utah, I believe, will be of special use in the rearing and training of the Arab horse, and I will pay some special attention whether or not it would be preferable to locate right in the desert or on an oasis, if one can be had."

"Irrigation for Indian Benefit. The fact that the government is taking a hand in providing adequate irrigation systems for the Indian tribes is a step in the right direction, demonstrating what can be accomplished in the arid region by the storage of water. Private enterprise-has already shown this, but the government is generally slow to see and to act upon proof furnished by private parties, and it is well that it is making a few experiments in the same line that will enable it to draw conclusions and comparisons. If that much is being done for the Indians. a good deal more should be done for reclaiming the public land and thus making it of value to the homeseeker.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

A Suggestion. Young Mother-I really don't know

why he cries so. Bachelor Friend-Perhaps it is his teeth coming through. "No! He isn't teething."

"Maybe it's his hair coming through | that hurts him!"-Puck.

THEATRICAL SUPERSTITION.

French Actors Rival Gamblers for Foolish Fears-Live Falcons and Painted Peacocks Ominous.

· Theatrical managers are said, by those who know them, to resemble gambiers in the matter of being superstitious. However this may be in a ? general way, an example of such superstition lately occurred at the Ambigu theater, which is the Adelphi of ! Paris, save the London Pall Mail Gazette. The Ambigu was playing a new piece. "L'Autre France." of which the ! fate is somewhat uncertain. Among the spectators one night was M. Rochard, the manager of the Chatelet theater, who had looked in to see how his friend and brother manager, M., Grisier, was prospering. At the close of the fifth tableau M. Rochard left his stall in evident perturbation, and went behind the scenes to seek out M. Grisier and inform him that he was courting disaster. M. Rochard calledthe attention of the manager of the Ambigu to the fact that in the tableau just over, the scene of which was in Algeria, some of the "supers" carried fulcons, which, it seems, are regarded in the theatrical world as birds of illomen. M. Rochard was horrified to find that his friend had paid no heed to this well-accredited superstition, and would not rest until M. Grisier promised to return the birds to the Jardin d'Acclimatation, from which they had been borrowed.

Another bird that is regarded in theatrical circles as a harbinger of evil is the peacock. In this connection a rather amusing story is told on the boulevard. There is a manager on the left bank of the Seine-his theater is not the Odeon-who is noted for his strict attention to economy. Some two years ago he found himself under the disagreeable, because costly, obligation of redecorating his theater. The operation completed and the scaffolding removed, he surveyed his rejuvenated house with such satisfaction as the thought of the bill would permit of. The improvement in the appearance of his theater was undeniable, and he was almost content, when his attention was drawn to the ceiling, which ho perceived, to his horror, had been adorned by the artist with a friese of peacocks' tails. He was well aware of the unlucky signification which is supposed to attach to peacocks, and his first impulse was to order the immediate obliteration of the offending motif. He promptly reflected, however, that to effect the alteration the scaffolding would have to be put up again, and he bitterly grudged spending money out of deference to what, after all, was a mere superstition. On the other hand, he had no slight lurking faith. in the superstition himself, and it was not without many qualms of conscience that he decided to avoid the outlay and let the peacocks' tails be. His hesitation and uneasiness have continued ever since. His theater has not been smiled on by fortune of late, but. though he confesses to a belief in the evil influence of the peacocks' tails, he has not yet been able to make up his mind to incur what he tries to persuade himself is a ridiculous expense. His fellow-managers are well aware of his predicament, and lose no opportunity of chaffing him on his struggle between the calls of superstition and economy.

WAYS OF MAKING A LIVING.

Speculation in Pawn-Tickets and Peddling Cinders from the Elevated Road.

Many men make their living by buying up the cast-off wrapping paper and pasteboard boxes from the ianitors of large stores, and sorting and selling the paper and boxes to East side dealers. Many others buy the newspapers that accumulate in office buildings and sell them for wrapping paper, and even the waste paper finds purchasers, who turn it into money at the paper mills, though the price paid is low.

A business peculiar to the East side is that of buying and selling pawar. tickets. The men in this line seldom. redeem the pledges, and realize on their sale. They buy the tickete at five to ten per cent. of the amount named on the ticket, and sell them at from 10 to 25 per cent. of the amount loaned. Only articles of considerable. value are inspected before the sale or purchase of the ticket, for the pawn brokers charge 25 cents for any such inspection. If the face value of the ticket is small; the speculator relien on the judgment of the pawa broker.

A profitable business is done in old metals. If a dwelling is torn down, the speculator receives from the contractor the right to all the old metal in the debria, sometimes for a merenominal sum, as in most cases the contractor is glad to have it carted away. The debris is carted away and sorted, and the copper and lead are disposed of at a handsome profit,

says the New York Post. A number of men are engaged in a door-to-door canvass, buying small articles of silverware. The poorest people, in the most wretched part of the city, usually have something in silver, a spoon, a charm, or a thimble it may be, and in case of distress, if eviction for non-payment of rent in impending, or ready money is needed for medicine or for drink, the silver buyer makes a profitable purchase.

There is also the man who peddles cinders to people too poor to afford coal. He obtains his supply from the places where the elevated road dumpa its ashes, picking out the half-burned coals and peddling them in a push

Our Overheated Houses.

A Mexican newspaper declares that when Mexicans visit the United States in winter they suffer more from the overheated houses than from the cold outside.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

Est très récandre en Louisiane et dans tous les Efats du Sud. (Se publicité offre donc au commèrce des avantages exceptionnelle. Prix de l'abounement, vous l'année : Edition quotidienne, \$12.00 Edition hebdomadaire \$3.00.