PHILIPPINE DOGS.

When There Was Any Firing Going on They Made Themselves Scarce.

Those who saw the soldiers' mascots under fire in the Santiago campaign were pretty well convinced that an animal does not know when it is under fire, and is much more afraid of the guns discharged by its friends than of those discharged by the enemy. The animals in the coast villages which were bombarded by the American fleet did not take to flight with the inhabitants, but remained quite unconcerned unless a missile fell in their immediate neighborhood.

However, a story altogether different is told of some of the dogs in the Philippine villages. The trustworthy correspondent of the Record says that the Philippine dogs are invariably long and white, with ears pointed like those of a fox. They are always hungry, and have no objection to inhabiting the American camps.

On the day of the fight between the American and Filipino armies at Bagbag the signal corps men were engaged in stringing telegraph wires along the railroad track, in order that the commanding general might be informed of the progress of the battle. Not a gun had yet been fired. Suddenly a white native dog went flitting swiftly through the grass at the side of the railroad. The signal men called to it; it paid no attention, but kept on southward, getting out of range as fast as its legs could carry it.

Presently a shot was heard, and in a few minutes the fusillade became general. More dogs now came rushing past, their noses to the ground. Bullets raised the dust in front of them and cut the bamboos above them. They could not run faster, and they dared not stop. They were getting out of the fight as fast as they could, and were all going in the right way.

One of them was wiser than the rest. With astonishing intelligence he sought the deepest part of the ditch, covered from the fire on one side by the high embankment and protected on the other by a grass-covered mound. I' lay so still that the soldiers thought he was dead, as they passed by in a crouching attitude on account of the flying bullets.

The correspondent who tells the story looked closely at the dog and saw that his eyes were wide open. The correspondent spoke to him, as if threatening to crive him on, but the look which came into the dog's eyes asked so plainly to be let alone that the man could do no less than to respect the appeal. The dog was left behind. He saw the

charge of the Kansas volunteers, but he did not budge as they went by him. He heard the shrapuel explode and the bullets cut the air, but he seemed to know that he was safe in the ditch, and he had no notion of moving to get a better view,

At night, after the shooting was ever, became to the camp timidly. Some one threwhim a piece of meat. He grew braver and followed the Americans to Columpit; but during the fight there he disappeared, and only showed himself again after the shooting was over. He is a clever dog, but, like some of the natives, he "no quiere mucho beomboom"- he does not care for shooting. -Chicago Record.

EOLIVIA'S QUININE.

Extensive Groves That Furnish nark for the Market - How It Is Gathered.

The quinine plantations, or quinales, as they are called, which have been started in this country by the Germans, are usually found on rough and broken mountain sides and at altitudes of 3,000 or 4,000 feet above the sca. The trees will grow at an elevation of 8,000 feet, but they flourish best at about 4,000, for they require a great deal of sun, rain and wind to reach perfection.

Most of the groves have been raised from the seed, which is gathered in the early summer months and planted in hothouses. When the plants are about six inches high they are transplanted upon the hillsides, which have been cleared of underbrush and plowed up beforehund, so that the young roots can secure the benefit of all the moisture and plant food in the soil and the heat of the sun. For shelter they are partially covered with twigs, straw or other light stuff, which also serves to keep the moisture and heat in the ground. After about two years this shelter is raked off, the plants are carefully inspected and those which are not promising are replaced by new ones-The ground around them is kept clear of weeds and the young trees are carefully trimmed twice a year. In five or six years the tree will have reached a height of 12 or 14 feet and its trunk will be straight and slender, with a diameter of about six inches. It resembles the orange tree in size and shape

and the peculiar gloss of its leaves. Two or three times a year three or four strips of bark about two inches wide and from two to eight feet long are cut from the trunk and thrown upon a paved yard to dry, where, as the moisture evaporates, they curl up like cinnamon. Within a year or so nature replaces the bark that has thus been stripped off and the tree is stripped again in other places. As it grows older smaller strips can be taken from the stronger branches, and a mature tree will produce an annual average of about

four pounds of bark. The bark dries in a few days and is packed for shipment in rawhide bales. The most of it is shipped from Arica

and Mollendo.-Chicago Record. Might Well Be Dreaded. Bobbs-Wish I could live as long as

Methuselah did. Dobbs-Oh, I don't know. Thing of having to go through nine of these endof-the-century discussions.-Baltimore American.

PAINLESS LION BITES.

Sensations Experienced by Men Who Have Had Encounters in the Jungle.

The attacks of the lesser carnivora, smaller in proportion to man, are frequently very painful, but matters are so ordered that the bite of a dog or a ferret is usually more painful than the injuries inflicted by the jaws of a lion. The instances quoted are very numerous and striking, and probably grouped according to locality or the species of the attacking beast. In Somaliland the experiences of the bitten are supplemented by Capt. Abud, the resident at Berbera, who has had a long experience of cases, English and native, as most of the former, unless killed outright, which very seldom happens, are brought to Berbera.

He states that "the view that no actual pain is suffered at the time seems almost universal. In most cases it would seem that there was no knowledge of the actual contact, even in the first rush of a lion, much less of any pain experienced from tooth wounds." This was the view not only of the English, but of natives. In one or two cases where consciousness was entirely lost, the person "came to" while the lion was still standing over him, a period of complete anesthesia and unconsciousness having intervened. But, more commonly, those who have been attacked and have recovered, are conscious all the time, and if they suffer at all do not feel acute pain. This may be accounted for partly by the shock given by the charge which forms the usual prelininary to being wounded. A lion comes at the enemy at full speed, galloping low, and dashes a man standing upright to the ground by the full impact of its body. Maj. Inverarley states that "the claws and teeth entering the flesh do not hurt so much as you would think," but that the squeeze given by the jaws on the bone is really painful. When knocked over he was still keenly conscious, and felt none of the dreamy sensation experiencey by Livingstone.

Maj. Swaine, struck down by a lioness going at full gallop, was unconscious for some minutes and did not know what had happened till he found himself standing up after the accident. "I felt no pain." he writes, "not, I believe, owing to any special interposition of Providence, but simply that the shock and loss of blood made me incapable of feeling it. There was no pain for a few days, till it was brought on by the swelling of my arm on the 12 days' ride to the coast." Capt. Noves, attacked in the same distriet by a lion in 1895, was charged down and bitten, until the creature left him, probably when attacked by his servants. His hand was badly bitten, but he "was not conscious of any feeling of fear, or any pain whatever, probably because there was no time, but he felt exactly as if he had been bowled over in a football match, and nothing more." A far worse accident was that which befell Lieut, Vandezee year, near Beira. The lion charged him down in the usual way and mangled his thighs and fracture! one of his arms. "During the time the attack on me by the lion was in progress," he writes, "I felt no pain whatever, although there was a distinct feeling of being bitten-that is, I was perfectly conscious, independently of sceing the performance, that the lion was gnawing at me, but there was no

"I may mention that while my thighs were being gnawed I took two cartridges out of the breast pocket of my shirt and threw them to the Kaffir, who was hovering a few yards away, telling him to load my rifle, and immediately the lion died and rolled off me, I scrambled up and took a loaded rifle and fired at the carcass."-London Spectator.

THE HANG OF YOUR HAND.

Some Characteristics Which Are Said to Be Discernible in That Member.

There is a great deal in the hang of the hand when free and at ease. A man drops his hands to his sides by a purely unconscious action in the majority of cases, and all unconscious actions are important to a would-be judge of character. Sit at a window and watch the passers-by. The man whose first and little fingers are stretched straight down, with the two others curled inward, is endowed with accurate judgment and precise foresight.

If a long and well-formed thumb hangs parallel with the outstretched fingers, all his actions will be the result of thought and his words well weighed before spoken. Unless the upper phalange of his thumb shows a tendency to turn outward he will be too grave to be good company.

Another, whose forefinger alone points downward, is by profession a teacher-possibly a preacher. The same man, when listening intently, will have a habit of resting the finger on his temple.

The characteristics of the teacher and the man of judgment, combined in the right and left hands, respectively, denote some one in the capacity of a judge -a man who is accustomed to weigh a

point and lay it down as his dictum. The forefinger and second finger, if seen hanging down close together, might denote the judge's clerk, whose business leads him to turn over papers with a hand constantly ready for the

The average man of all classes walks with his fist half doubled. Marked characteristics are in his case unusual, or too undeveloped to be demonstrated by

the fingers in this way. This instance might be brought forward in corroboration of the theory advanced by professors of palmistry, who say that the seat of the will lies in the thumb.—Pearson's.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

About \$150,000,000 in American capital is invested in the republic of Mex-

Switzerland exports regularly to other countries 17 different kinds of

Jamaica is a famous tourist resort because of its rivers, waterfalls, woods and mountains. Storms of great severity are com-

mon on the Caspian sea, owing to its great size and the fact that its coasts are peculiarly favorable to sudden and violent atmospheric changes. The washing in Egypt is usually done by the men. The Egyptian wash-.

ermen stand on the banks of the Nile and slap the wet clothes on the smooth stones at the edge of the running wa-Baku has the best harbor on the Caspian, and is the outlet for the trade of central Asia. Its naphtha industry

gives it wealth out of all proportion

to its population, which is hardly 100,-000. The Belgian electoral reform bill which has been passed recently by the chamber at Brussels for the first time in parliamentary history introduces the system of proportional rep-

resentation. The imperial pawnshop in Vienna has just been reopened to the publica after a considerable enlargement. Besides advancing loans on pledged articles the managers undertake the sale by auction of any goods or stock of merchandise submitted.

The Austrian emperor's crown was recently photographed in order to correct imperfect representations of it on coins and official documents. The crown is regarded as one of the finest works of European goldsmiths. The material alone is worth \$500,000.

THE DEMOCRATIC "V. C."

A Famous War Decoration Open to Everybody-Its Effect on the Men.

To Americans the greatest merit of the famous British decoration of the Victoria Cross must be the entirely democratic character of its regulations. Among its first recipients was a negro, William Hall, of the Naval brigade, which cut such a heroic figure in the Indian mutiny. Since that time it has been won by two other colored men, William Hodge, of the First West India regiment, and William J. Gordon, of the Fourth. Of these three colored "V. C.'s," the oldest, William Hall, is, if he is still living, a very old man. A photograph of him taken in 1895 shows him as a venerable, white woeled but still erect and vigorous man. It is curious that all three of these colored heroes have the same first name, William. Perhaps because of its being thus open to anyone, of however lowly estate, the Victoria Cross in not included in the list of "Orders" given in the works on heraldry.

Among the regiments of the British and Indian armies, the Ninth otherwise called the Queen's royals, and of disastrous fame in connection with the present war, stands first on the list of distinction as regards the Victoria Cross; the South Wales Borderers, formerly the Twenty-fourth infuntry, being second, and the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) third. In point of actual numbers, the Borderers reckon 16 crosses to the 13 of the Queen's royals, but the former, being an infantry regiment, with two battalions, has more than twice as many men on its regimental books as the latter, which gives the Queen's royals the first place, after due allowance. The Black Watch numbers ten crosses. Of the 13 V. C.'s in the Queen's royals, all were won in the Indian mutiny, except that of Lord William Beresford, a broth-

er of Lord Charles. As long ago as the days of Arabi Pacha and the first British-Egyptian war there were loud complaints that the ambition to gain this most envied of military distinctions was occasioning much reckless and unprofitable exposure of life. An old British horse artillery noncommissioned officer, now living in New York, who was asked what he thought of this view of the Victoria Cross, simply pooh-poohed the idea that a commissioned officer in the British army would be so foolish as to gamble his life away for a decoration. "Our officers know their duty better than that,," he said. "And the men, they have to obey orders, and they know it. Why so many officers have been killed in South Africa is because they know the men are all the time looking for them to lead them: A British soldier will go through h-l if his officer tells him to, and the officers don't want to leave it to anybody to say they themselves won't face the danger they order their men into."-N. Y. Tribune.

Apprehensive. "It's no use trying to get ahead of 'em," said Mr. Blykins. "Capital is bound to take advantage of us. It can figure it out and make it all seem plain and plausible, and before we know it, we're being oppressed."

"What are you talking about?" asked his wife.

"The twentieth century." "Oh, that's easy. You just make up your mind when you think it ought to begin and then say the other thing." Mr. Blykins looked at her witheringly and then exclaimed:

"Did you know that the twentieth century will be shy on Mondays? Of course, you didn't. You don't know any mathematics or chronology outside the grocery book. Scientists have lifted their minds higher and shown conclusively that while there will be plenty of Tuesdays and other days, we won't get the Mondays that are coming to us. I don't want to be violent, but I will say that when we consider that Monday is pay day with the concern I work for, the whole thing looks mighty suspicious." - Washington

THE MEN WHO TALK.

Customers, Not Bartlers, the Cause of Conversation, Says One of the Latter.

The little barber was inclined to be uncommunicative and confined his attention strictly to shaving his customer. This rather unusual mood bothered the customer, and after several ineffectual attempts to engage the little barber in conversation, he asked:

"Why don't you say something more than 'yes' and 'no?' Usually you are perfectly willing to talk and especially so when the man you are shaving wishes to be let alone.

"That's right," retorted the little barber as he made a vicious dab with his lather brush and managed to insert the tip of it in his victim's mouth. "That's right. Of course, we barbers always want to talk-not. It's just you people that come in here expecting to be entertained while you ie back in the chair that cause barbers to keep up a conversation while they are shaving you. It's a funny idea that everybody seems to have that a parber is a sort of an encyclopaedia anxious to furnish information on every conceivable subject. The truth of the matter is that the barber would rather that there should be no conversation. It takes his mind off his work and then, unless he agrees in every particular with the man in the chair, the latter is very apt to take offense and quit the place.

"That may seem drawing it rather strong, but it is mild. One day last week there was a man it this chair who made about the same remark that you did just now, and I told him just about what I have said to you He wanted to make a bet, and I accommodated him. I bet that a great majority of men who came in during the day would begin the conversation, while he took the opposite view. We each had a piece of paper, and after we had noted down 27 men he handed me he money and went out without a word. Out of that 27 all but four had started the conversation and had done their best to prolong it.

"The first man had a small package wrapped up in a newspaper in his hand when he entered. As I was lathering him he asked: Do you know what there is in that package?" I hastened to assure him that I was no mahatma and was willing to let it go at that. Well, I'll tell you,' he said. 'It's a couple of pieces of gaspipe that have been subject to electrolysis and are curiously worn.' And with that he started to talk about the thing, and tell what a great scheme he had to prevent electrolysis and what a fortune he would realize from it. He was still talking about it when the boy helped him on with his coat and then he taiked to a man sitting in one of the chairs and waiting for his turn until the man went over to the stand in the corner and had his shoes shined to escape from

"Next came the man who knew all about prize-fighting. I had to listen to the history of every ; | ze fighter of past 25 years. A. when a man in the next chair turned and called him down the slipping up on a date that he stopptalking. At that, he waited until the man who had called him down left the hop and then informed me that he con d prove what he said.

"Then there was one of those real wise guys came in and wanted a sham-1900. He was pretty ar the limit. There wasn't a single s bject that he wasn't thoroughly inform ed on-in his own estimation. And he wanted everybody in the place to know what he knew. He could give you more misinformation in less time than anybody I ever met before. One of my regular customers came in then and as he appeared good-natured I smiled at him. Who told you about it? he asked, when he saw me smile. 'About what?' says

"Why, my little adventure with that toupet you picked out for me,' he answered, and then he went on and told me all about it.

"It kept up that way all morningreligion, politics, sport, business and everything you could think of. And I had to appear interested in each subject. Out of all the men who came in no two talked on the same subject. All but four began the conversation. Half of them went out dissatisfied because I had dared to disagree with their views, and the other half probably set me down as a fool. And yet you say that the barber always wants to talk. Come in here some day and sitfor awhile and then wonder why I don't care to do a rapid-fire conversation turn with every man that sits in the chair.

"'Pay at the desk. Thank you, sir. Next."-N. Y. Sun.

Varshapratipada of Western India. Unlike other orientals, the natives of India pay little heed to the return of the year, which, according to their chronology, begins with the vernal equinox. In western India the first day of the first month, called Varshapratipada, is celebrated to some extent. In honor of it houses are decorated with festoons of mango leaves and a pole from ten to thirty feet high is erected before the house door. This pole, draped with red cloth and crowned with a small polished brass kettle, is worshiped as an idol to insure a lucky year.-Woman's Home Companion.

Why the Governess Left. Mamma (to little daughter)-Well, how does my little girl like the new

governess? Little Daughter-Oh, I think she's real nice. She says I am a very pretty little girl, and that papa is just the nicest and handsomest man she ever saw.-N. Y. Herald.

To Influence a Woman. A woman is more influenced by what she suspects than by what she is told. -Chicago Daily News.

OFFER UP HUMAN SACRIFICE.

Religious Sect in Holland Looks On While Four Women Are Slain.

The New York Joarnal correspondent at Amsterdam cables: There was a terrible tragedy yesterday at Apeldoorn as a result of religious fanaticism. At Apeldoorn there is a peculiar sect which decided to offer a human sacrifice to God. The elder in charge of the congregation, who suggested the sacrifice, also selected two young girls as the victims. Their parents approved and the girls, arrayed in costumes of white, were made ready for the sacrifice. The elder, who is a peasant farmer, decided as his frenzy grew that four victims, not two, should be offered up on the altar, but said nothing of who the other two should be.

A service of praise and prayer preecded the sacrince. Suddenly, while the services were going on, the elder seized his woman servant, threw her across the altar and nearly decapstated her with a single stroke of a sharp knife. Then he seized the two girls and they were slaughtered in the same way. In the meantime the eider's wife had stood near, praying and crying, unconscious that she, too, had been selected as a victim. The rest of the congregation gazed calmly

When the girls were dead the elder said that yet another victim was demanded, and seized his wife. She struggled, but or!y for a moment. She was slowly dragged backward across the altar and the knife did its werk.

Then the murderer, as a part of the rite, dipped his hands in the blood of his victims and the congregation dispersed. The police have arrested the murderer and several members of the sect who witnessed and encouraged the sacrifice.

NEW MAIL ROUTE. Post Office Department Is Preparing to Survey a Line to the Cape

Nome District.

A new route for the mails to the Cape Nome region in Alaska will be surveyed by an irspector of the post office department this spring. Edwin Engelstad, of St. Michael's, one of the old residents of Alaska, was recently in consultation with Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger at Washington, who delegated him to pilot the inspector over the route. Mr. Engelstad said:

"The route we will jursue is as follows: From Sitka to Kollak a monthly mail steamer runs, and from Kadlak across Shellikoff simits is another 40 miles to be covered by water. We will land at Katmai, and thence proceed to Bristol bay. The next point is Fort Alexander, on the Nushegalik river, and after that Kolmakoffsky, on the Kuskokwin river. Following are the Russian mission, on the Yukon; Anioffsky, Kutilk and St. Michael's in the order named. A claudt of Norton sound, a distance of a comiles, will be made and Cape Nome reached. The total distance is 1,200 miles, and I have agreed to have the inspector there'by May I. Nearly all of the distance must be covered by dog sleds.

"By this route, starting carriers from the opposite ends or the line in November and having them meet at a balf way point. I figure four round trips can be made in the winter. It will take seven weeks to make the trip, on an average. A system of relays should be established and local mail taken up along the routes,"

A CONNECTING LINK.

Commander Booth-Tucker Says That God Is Using Salvation temy as Mighty Peace-Power.

"I believe that God is using us as the connecting link between the nations of the world; that the Salvation Army is the largest and most practical peace crganization in the universe, and our hope is that it will be our province to establish pence between all countries." This from Commander Pootle-Tucker, head of the Salvation Army in America. who on Saturday returned to this country after a five weeks' trip to Europe. "We went to England," said he, "Mrs. Booth-Tucker to counsel, and I to obtain the attendance in America of Gen. William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, and his son, Bramwell Booth, who is the international chief of staff and second in command. Gen. Booth will visit America some time in the coming fall, and Bramwell Booth will probably come here at a time simul. taneous with our approaching exhibition of Salvation Army work."

SERVANT GIRL QUESTION.

Cabinet Officers and Their Families Not Exempt from the Usual Trials and Tribulations.

Cabinet officers and their families are not exempt from the usual trials and tribulations over the servant girl question. The other night when Mrs. Smith, wife of the postmaster general, wished to dress for the congressional reception, she had to call in the cook and laundress, as her maid had taken a sudden departure, finding it impossible to agree with the other servants. Negro "help" in Washington have a way of leaving, not only without notice, but often so quietly their absence is not even known for some time. Some of the mistresses of houses in resident soclety have made formal contracts which involve a loss of pay where a servant leaves without notice. The negroes, however, well understand that no political official could afford to defend a suit for wages.

Germany's Big Boats. Germany has 23 boats of over 17,000 tons' capacity.

SMALL CASE, EIG COST.

An Incident Which Hinstrates the Expensive Procedure of Matters Brought Before Government.

Formalities of the government and the cost involved in doing nothing is illustrated by some official correspond-, ence which has just been forwarded to the house by Secretary Root. An officer of a Massachusetts volunteer regiment lost a gold watch and \$37 in money while at Montauk Point, N. Y., on his return from Cuba. The inquiry extends over the period from October, 1898, to July, 1899, and has just reached congress.

It is accompanied by a letter of Secretary Root, saying the claim for reimbursement "appears to be meritorious, but as there is no fund at the disposal of the war department which could lawfully be used to reimburse" the officer for his loss, and inasmuch as the auditor for the war department could discover no law to authorize the settlement of such claims the whole matter was sent to congress and will repose in the committee on war claims.

The reports show the officer was robbed by a nurse, to whom the property was intrusted. The inquiry, the cost of printing the reports as a public document and the other expenses will amount to over \$200, and yet the officer is not a penny richer.

WANTS THEM PROTECTED.

Bill Introduced Into Congress Provide ing for Preservation of Prehintoric Monuments, Eic.

Representative Dolliver wants congress to enact a law providing for the preservation of prehistoric monuments. ruins and objects on lands owned by the government. The measure provides that for the purpose of protecting from wanten destruction monuments, ruins, buildings, cemeteries, graves, habitations, mines, workshops and other objects the work of prehistoric or prindtive man on the public domain of this government they are placed in the custody of the secretary of the interior.

He is granted authority to permit the examination, excavation, or the gathering of such objects, provided they are undertaken for the benefit of some reputable museum, university, college or other educational institution, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects, and adding in the general advancement of archaeological science. Any person who willfully destroys, alters, injures, defaces mutilates or carries away without authority any aboriginal antiquity found on the publie lands is deemed guilty of a misdemeaner, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of \$1-0 and by imprisonment not exceeding to days.

WHITE MAN'S SKIN CHANGES.

A Most Remarkable Transformation Undergone by Resident of Kenosha.

August Westranen, a Finnlander employed at a tannery at Kenosha, Wis., changed the color of his skin the other day. He went to work in the morning after a short illness and had scarcely began when his companions saw that his skin was growing black. They called his attention to it and he tried to wash off the seening discoloration, but uselessly. In an hour he had become black as a negro.

He left his work and went home, but up to a late hour he had not resumed his original color. No explanation has as yet been given of this sudden change of complexion. Medical men say that cases have been known in which men have undergone such metamorphosis. but these have been gradual and explainable by scientific causes, whereas this change in Westmanen was sudden. For many years prior to his coming here Westranen says he worked in the ecpper mines of upper Michigan. He thinks the underground work had something to do with his present condition. He is about 36 years of age and unmarried.

WHAT WILL DEWEY DO?

Talk of the Creation of a Special Board to Consider Construction of New Battle Ships.

There is considerable gossip in raval circles as to the duty to which Admiral George Dewey will be assigned, now that he has practically completed his work as a member of the Philippines commission.

There has been talk in the navy of the creation of a special board to consider matters relating to the preparation of plans for new ships, the president of which should be the admiral, Secretary Long, however, says he is not considering the organization of such a

There is reason to believe a detail of this character would not be disagreeable to Admiral Dewey. He has very decided views on the question of ship construction, and is especially opposed to the use of covered turrets for armored cruisers. The experience of the battle of Manila bay demonstrated. in the admiral's opinion, that covered turrets are a handicap, and it is his belief that barbettes which would provide protection for the gun crews would give much greater satisfaction.

Care in Selecting Proof Readers. It is to be hoped, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, that Rev. Sheldon will be particular to surround himself with a corps of truly conscientious and not toc intelligent proof readers.

Oldest English Clergyman, Rev. Dr. George D. Grundy, aged 9% is the oldest elergyman in England and is still active in the performance d the duties of his pulpit and parish.

Liquid Fuel for Engines. Liquid fuel for steam fire engines is being made the subject of trial by the London fire brigade.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS Est très répandue en Leulient et dans tous les Etats du Eul. Les publicité offre donc au commerce des aventeges experiences