Haval Expenditures of That Country
Are Habilly Enrying Her Under
Tremendous Bobt.

The naval expenditure of France for 1902 is officially proposed to be \$42,420,000, which at first sight seems to be \$3,100,000 less than in 1901, but if it is taken into account that the cost of maintaining the marine infantry and artillery, amounting to about \$5,400,000, has been transferred from the navy to the ministries of war and the colonies, it is found that the money that France intends to spend upon the navy during 1902 is in reality \$3,200,000 in excess of the naval expenses of the current year.

It is a matter of serious considerstion for the French whether they are not spending upon their navy more than their national resources warrant, says the Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune. France has now piled up a debt involving an anmual charge for interest of nearly \$200,000,000, or, in other words, every man, woman and child in France has now to pay five dollars per annum for interest on the national debt. The army costs the country \$132,000,000 & year, and the total expenditure for 1902 is officially proposed to be \$320,-1000,000. Moreover, . reflections upon the French census cause renswed unessiness. Last March the population in round numbers was \$5,000,000, being an increase of only \$30,000 since 1896, and even this meager result is mostly accounted for by Paris and its suburbs, where the increase has been 292,000, due principally to fornign immigration, so that in the rest of France the population has been augmented by only 38,000 during the last five years. That is to say, for military and naval purposes the population is almost stationary, and In this respect France stands alone

unmong the great nations of Europe. Under these conditions M. Jaures, the socialist leader and many advanced thinkers among the radicals and radical socialists, hold that it is impossible for France to have at the mame time a navy and army of the first rank, simply because abe has not the resources of men and money to maintain both.

SMALLER COLLEGES IN WEST.

Hout Look More Largely in Puture for Support from Individuals in Their Own States. Howard Freeman Donne, professor

and Greek language and literature at Donne college, Crete. Neb., is on's what to New York city, and gave out an interview on education in the west. Prof. Doane said: "What I am particularly interested in is the denomimational institution as distinguished from the state institution west. The state institutions have no difficulty in holding their own at the present time, but the smaller institutions are denominational. They were started by denominational influemces, the same as the great institukions in the east, and they are the omes who find difficulty in getting

"At present, in the middle west, we have not found enough men who are interested in education to provide endowments and buildings for the smaller colleges. A good deal of money for these institutions still has to come from the east, and eastern givers are becoming tired of furnishing the necessary amount for the suitable growth of these colleges. Started largely by eastern money, these institutions feel that now the states in which they are situated

ahead on account of lack of endow-

ought to supply funds for the future.

"Some way must be found by which Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and the states west of them, in general, shall interest wealthy men within their borders to provide funds for the natural growth of these institutions."

Amusing Stip of the Tongue.

Women are sometimes accused of lacking a sense of humor, but a casual slip of the tongue on Thursday while the duke of Arevie was addressed.

the duke of Argyle was addressing a drawing-room meeting at Lowther lodge was instantly and warmly appreciated.

The duke had said that after the

Boer war it would be an excellent thing if Boer and Briton were to intermarry.

"We want the Briton to marry a

"We want the Briton to marry a Boer girl," said the duke, "but we want him to have an English wife as well."

A peal of laughter which greeted this ambiguous declaration led the darke to correct himself, which, blushing, he did, endeavoring to explain in great haste what he meant. The explanation intensified the merriment. It is the joke of the season, and won's be forgotten for a long time.

Regenerative Lymph.

By using a lymph discovered by a Paris physician it is now possible, according to reports from that city, to regerierate the red globules in the blood of lepers. Dr. Metschnikoff, of the Pasteur institute, is the discoverer, and he thinks that when he has improved the scrum he may be able to rejuvanate the organs of the human body.

Long Steemahin Bonds

Long Steamship Route.
Three-quarters of the way 'round the globe will be the trips of the new line of steamships to be operated by the Northern Pacific Raifrond company. The ships will sait from Taporna to Liverpool by way of the Sues sainal and the Mediterranes.

London's Cometeries.

London has 21 municipal cemeteries, and ten which are owned by private sompanies.

AN INDIAN PRODIGAL PITH A

Scheming Arapahoe Who Has Been a Rapid Redskin and Now Is Poor.

An army officer attached to one of the posts in Oklahoma, on a visit to Chicago, was asked about the report of a feeling of unrest among the Indians in that section. He replied that the uneasy feeling of an Indian at this time anywhere depended on the probability that he might have to work for a living, says the Chicago Tribune.

"I know of one case," he said. "which corresponds with others so far as the dependence of the Indian on some one else for a living is concorned. The chap I have in mind is an Arapahoe who is known as Grant Left Hand. He is a son of Old Chief Left Hand, who named the boy Grant after he had seen President Grant. The boy was educated and obtained a clerkship in one of the Indian stores at Darlington agency, not far from Fort Reno. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes were on that reservation. The Chevennes received more 'grass money' than the Arapahoes, and their trade to the stores was worth more. In order to bring Cheyenne trade to the store where he worked, Grant Left Hand married a Cheyenne belle, and made her a sort of capper among her tribe for his store. That was pretty cute for an Indian. However, it cut both ways, for some of the Arapahoes regarded Grant Left Hand as an apostate and traded at other stores.

"Unfortunately for Grant Left Hand he learned how to gamble. The paleface was to blame for that. He lest his job and his luck turned down. So he has gone back to his blanket, and is living the role of a prodigal son, minus the fatted calf situation, His old father is blind, but he is soon to receive heap much grass money from the government. His son, who is a pretty shrewd schemer, is waiting until the grass money comes in, when, as he told one of the boys, he was going to keep quiet until the old man passed to the happy hunting ground. after which he expected to have the hottest time and the biggest feast that ever came off on the reserva-

"This Grant Left Hand has the most engaging smile I ever saw on a human face. He is the Svengali of the Arapahoe reservation, and when his father dies he will be chief, and will take his place with Wolf Robe, Row of Lodges, Burnt-All-Over, Red Wolf, Starving Elk and Three Fingers. Each one of these chiefs has quite a history in connection with the last uprising. Grant Left Hand says when he becomes chief he intends returning to the clothes of the palefaces and wear a silk hat. But he won't."

WHOLLY UNINTENTIONAL.

A Series of Disasters Follows the Clumsy Work of the Man with the Hose.

#When a Second avenue man waters his own lawn he does it from choice and enjoys the work as a pastime. The one here referred to was having a particularly good time taking aim at the dandelion tops, training the stream on them and knocking them off, says the Detroit Free Press, His wife came by way of the side of the house to visit with him and cheer him on in the good work. Just as she made the turn by the steps the hose burst through a spot that had been weakened by dragging over the ground, and the gushing water first blinded her for the time, while it proceeded to take the curl out of her crimps.

It is unnecessary to prove that she let out a terrific scream or that her husband turned suddenly to see what had happened. In doing so he whirled the nozzle with his body, and this fime the water went all over her with impartiality. There were two screams in rapid succession. The cumfuddled worser half threw the stream above her head and it went merrily through the wide-open window of the next door neighbor.

That window went down with a slam that sounded like the explosion of a giant firecracker and shook the block. As a perverse fate would have it, the best fellow of the neighbor's daughter was calling just at this time. It is unfortunate that he is excitable and nervous. Even a stoical philosopher will make some sign when banged unexpectedly in the ear with a streak of cold water moving at the rate of 60 miles an hour. He jumped to within a few inches of the ceiling, gave a very fine imitation of a war whoop, and then tried to jam. that window through the foundation.

He has been told 40 times just how the accident occurred, how unintentional it was and how sorry the perpetrator of the cold douse is, but the girl's eyes twinkle with suppressed much whenever they meet, and as long as this is the case he is figuring to get good and even with the man that practiced on him as though his head were a dandelion

p.

Births and Deaths in New York,

The excess of births over deaths in New York, is, on an average, about 5,000 a year, and if there were not constant immigration into New York from foreign countries and from other divisions of The United States, the growth of the city would be 50,000 in ten years, or less than 1½ per cent, in a decade. Actually, the increase in population is at the rate of 36 per cent. The territory of New York, which had 2,493,000 population in 1890, had 3,437,000 in 1900.—N. Y. Sun.

The Wearer Knows,
The wearer knows where the shoe pinches.—Chicago Daily News.

PITH AND POINT.

The use of the mosquito is to show us that troubles are not always is proportion to their size.—Chicago Daily News.

"What pretty white flowers they are on that plant." "Yes, but they don't stay on very long." "No?" "No, they're bachelor buttons, you know."—Philadelphia Press.

Everything has its disadvantages; if you are at the head of the procession you can't rest or slow up a moment, and if you are at the foot you get all the dust.—Atchison Globe.

"If your hat blows off while you are with an evening troller.

are with an evening trolley party, don't mind it." "Why not?" "Because hatless trolley parties are awfully good form."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
"Do you really think he is suffering from insomnia?" "Of course he is.

Why, he can't even go to sleep in church when the collection-plate is being passed."—Philadelphia Record.

Customer (getting his hair cut)—
"Didn't you nip off a piece of the ear then?" Barber (reassuringly)—"Yes, sir, a small piece, but not 'nough to affect the hearin', sir."—London Tit-Rith.

Hamm, the actor—"Do you know is is very disagreeable to be stared at when off the stage?" His Friend Smith—"But, then, you know, nobody ever takes notice of you when you are on the stage." — Boston Transcript.

"That advertisement of yours was a fake," protested the disgusted guest. "How so?" demanded the proprietor of the mountain hotel. "Well, it said 'trout are always to be caught here,' and I haven't seen synone who's caught a single one." "Well, then, they are still 'to be caught." aren't they?"—Catholic Standard.

RATS ON FERRYBOATS.

If Women Passengers Knew How Near They Wore There Would Be a Stampede.

There were only three men and two women in the women's cabin of the Jersey Central ferryboat on an early trip a few mornings ago. It was just after daybreak, and it wasn't very light, but Jersey Central ferryboats are economically managed, so the electric lamps had been turned off and in the cabin it was very dim, not light enough to read the morning paper, says the New York Sun.

But from the end of the line of life preservers under the row of seats crept a dim little shadow. It moved about the floor and was having a very good time till one of the male passengers threw a glove at it. Then with a faint squeak it vanished like a flash into the life preservers under the seats.

With screams in unison the two women passengers grabbed their skirts and sprang into the middle of the cabin. The only wide-awake man chuckled and the women glared at him. One of them said he was a brute. The other asserted that it was an outrage. A colored porter came to the door to find out who was fighting, and as the women swept by him to the deck, where it was safer, he received the brunt of their indignation.

"Lor' bless you, ladies," said the porter. "Dey's lots of dem rats ab'd all dese boats. Dey'se lookin' fer somep'n t' eat, but dey won't eat you."

But the women continued to say things about wretched old tubs of ferryboats swarming with vermin, casting frightened glances around till the boat reached the Jersey side and they could hurry ashore.

It wasn't comforting, but what the porter said was true. There isn't a ferryboat around New York which hasn't plenty of rats aboard, and when it is quiet their favorite playground is among the life belts under the cabin seats. They don't bother anybody, and nobody but the passengers who travel in the small hours of the morning when traffic is light know that they are there. But they are, They like the cabins because in winter it is warm there and there is a chance of finding a few stray crumbs under the seats.

How they manage to live at all is a mystery, for ferryboat commons must be very short, but they look sleek and well fed as any other rats. The living isn't good enough to attract them in any uncomfortable numbers, ad they don't increase very fast, but there are dozens of them for all that. They come aboard when the boats are tied up in their slips, and when the times are very hard they migrate by the same route.

There are not enough of the rats to cause the ferry companies to employ a rat catcher, and it would be impossible to keep the boats clear altogether, anyway, so nothing is done about them. They are allowed to stay picking up a living as best they can and so far there has always been enough to eat to secure to all plump and well-fed passengers immunity from attack.

The Point of Interest.

Mr. Noodle—The doctors say he is

Mrs. Noodle-But what chance is there for him to live?

fatally hurt.

"That's what I wanted to know, and they told me his recovery was impossible."

"Yes, I understand; but is he going to die? That's what I want to know."

"The doctors didn't say anything about that."—Boston Transcript.

Raynor—How did you ever get such a snap job as yours?
Shine—Oh, I just rubbered around a little,—Chicago Tribune.

THE KING KNOWS A HEAP.

Snited States Ambassador to Haly Calls on Italy's Ruler and Finds Mim Wonderfully Intelligent.

George V. L. Meyer, United States ambassador to Italy, stayed a few days in London before sailing for Boston. To a representative of the press Mr. Meyer said:

"Before leaving Rome I had an hour's audience with the king. Not only did he express the most cordial friendship toward the United States, but he surprised me by his intimate knowledge of our institutions. The conversation happened to turn to a comparison of the United States constitution with those of other countries, and I soon found that the king knew almost as much about ours as I do myself. He is a wonderfully intelligent sovereign.

"Naturally, I cannot say much about the potentiality or the likelihood of the continuation of the triple alliance. I believe the treaty expired in 1903, and then it will be time enough to talk.

"Signor Zanardelli (the premier) has certainly surprised everyone by his outspoken utterances. He appears to have met the political crisis with remarkable ability. The relations between the vatican and the quirinal continue as they have done for 30 years. The last time I saw the pope he looked wonderfully well.

"The question of the Philippines excites keen interest in Rome. Archbishop Chapelle, who, I believe, is still there has given the vatican the benefit of his extended experience in those islands, and doubtless has done much to explain the religious questions which puzzle the Catholic authorities. Archbishop Chappelle will return to New Orleans in about a month."

Reverting to American business pros-

pects, Mr. Meyer said:

"The home coal interests are making strenuous efforts to get their product into Italian ports with apparently fair chance of success, which are now a little improved by Great Britain's imposition of a coal tax though American coal is still greatly handicapped by a lack of merchant marine."

MARRIAGE WAS FOR HEAVEN.

District Court at Sait Lake Decides
That Mrs. Hilton Cannot Claim
Dower as Widow.

Judge Hall, of the district court at Salt Lake City, Utah, the other day rendered his decision in the celebrated Hinton-Park case, the court holding that the ceremony of "sealing" performed in 1878 was purely a religious ceremony affecting the lives of Mrs. Hilton and Dr. Parke only in the hereafter, and was not a marriage ceremony known to or recognized by the laws of Utah. Mrs. Hill ton, claiming by this ceremony to be a widow of Dr. Park, has sued for part of the estate.

It is Mormon church doctrine that a woman dying out of the marriage state does not occupy so high a place in Heaven as a woman who has been married. In 1872 Miss Armitage, afterward Mrs. Hilton, was believed to be dying, and in order to add to her happiness in the hereafter. Dr. John H. Park, a friend of some years' standing, was called to the apparently dying woman's bedside, and the ceremony of sealing for eternity was pronounced over them by President Wells. It was stated in the certificate issued by President Wells that Miss Armitage was supposed to be on her deathbed.

The court holds, therefore, that as the ceremony was performed only to provide for the woman's spiritual welfare in the next world, Miss Armitage and Dr. Park were never man and wife.

A DARING HORSEWOMAN.

Fashionable Equestrienne at Long Island Resort Rides Her Hørse Into a Drug Store.

The talk of East Hampton, a fashionable Long Island resort, is
the adventure of Rebecca Cuyler,
stepdaughter of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, who astounded the summer residents and the natives by riding her
horse into the local drug store and
buying a glass of soda, which she drank
while sitting on her steed and then
rode out, after paying the half-dazed

druggist for the drink.

Miss Cuyler went out on her accustomed ride and on her way back became thirsty. She stopped at the East Hampton pharmacy and rapped on the door with the butt of her riding whip.

door with the butt of her riding whip.

The druggist opened the screen door and in a joking way said: "Come in."
His invitation was instantly accepted. Miss Cuyler's animal pranced through the door straight into the drug store. Miss Cuyler, laughing, rode him the full length of the store, between the rows of glass show cases and then stopped him before a full-length mir-

Seeing that her hat was on straight, she wheeled the horse around and halted in front of the soda fountain. "Strawberry soda," she called out

gently to the drug store man.

The druggist was so excited that he made it lemon instead of strawberry, but the fair horsewoman sat on the big bay steed and emptied the glass. She then paid for the drink and rode out.

Afraid of the Girls.

It is reported that there is a scarc-

ity of young men at the summer resorts this year. They are probably worrying along without vacations, fearing that if they went away the girls might get their jobs.

Fast Young Mon.

One of the Vanderbilt boys now has an automobile that will run 70 miles an hour. There seem to be several pretty fast young men in the present generation of Vanderbilts.

LEPERS ARE HERE.

Increasing Number of Cases Causing Investigation.

Facts Boing Gathered by Surgeon General of Marine Hospital Service-Congress to Be Asked to Establish Labarettes.

The surgeon general of the marine hospital service is not ready to publish the results thus far obtained under his direction in the attempt to enumerate the knewn cases of leprosy in the United States, for the returns are far from complete. But, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, sufficient material has already been secured by the experts who have been investigating for the last two years to indicate that there are at least 1,000 lepers in this country, most of them immigrants from abroad, and to warrant strong recommendations to congress for their segregation. The commission, consisting of Surgeon J. H. White, chairman, and Passed Assistant Surgeons G. T. Vaughan and M. J. Rosenau, have been working under congressional authority since 1899. They sent circular letters to physicians, health officers, hospital superintendents and others in 600 localities, covering the entire country, asking for reports and information regarding leprosy patients. Eight thousand circulars have been sent out and only 2,000 replies have been recoived. From these 277 lepers have, been located and their names and addresses obtained. About 100 are known to live in New Orleans, many of whom are well-to-do persons of good famflies. In New York seven cases have been reported. In San Francisco 15 cases are known; 12 are confined in the pesthouse. Owing to the fact that three-fourths of the circulars have brought no replies, especially from suspicious districts, the authorities ostimate that only about one-fourth of the cases of leprosy have been re-

ported.

The commission will almost certainly recommend to congress in its forthcoming preliminary report that national laborators be established in several parts of the country—one, perhaps, at New Orleans, one in New York and another in Minnesota or Montana.

INCORPORATES ITSELF.

Eyde Family of Plainfield, N. J., Logally Prepares for Handling of a Dig Estate,

The Hyde family, of Plainfield, N. J., has incorporated itself. Hereafter the \$3,000,000 estate left by Charles Hyde will be known as the Union County Investment company, with his widow, his four sons and his daughter as the six stockholders. There will be a paid-up espital of \$300,000 the widow owning 565 shares and the five children 487 shares each, each worth \$100 par.

Mr. Hyde died on June 12 last. He bequeathed his large estate to his widow, Elizabeth Keppler Hyde; his four sons-Dorsey W. Hyde, Francis Delacy Hyde. Lewis K. Hyde and Charles Hyde, Jr .- and his only daughter, Miss Edith Hyde. Much of the estate is in land around Plainfield, as well as oil wells and building properties at Titusville, Pa., where Mr. Hyde laid the foundations of his fortunes. Besides he owned two tanks in Titusville and numerous railway shares, including practically all of the New Orleans & Northwestern railroad. To charity he left \$100,000.

Miss Hyde, who has hitherto devoted herself to society, now becomes a director in this family corporation. It is chartered to deal in stocks, bonds and mortgages, convey real estate and invest in gas, water and railroad securities.

Young Francis Delacy Hyde, a graduate of Yale, is named as president of the company, and his brother Louis is secretary.

TO RACE HALF ROUND WORLD.

International Sailing Race to Start from New York City the First of August.

An international sailing race half way around the world will start from New York city the first week of August. The racing ships are the Acme and the Brilliant. The Acme was built in Maine and flies the stars and stripes. The Brilliant was launched a few months ago at Glasgow. These vessels are the latest additions to the big sailing fleet of the Standard Oil company. They are loading at Bayonne for Yokohama, and their sailing course is almost identical. The two ships will follow the same course, reaching Yokohama by way of the China sea. It is natural that there should be a race under the circumatances. The officials of the Standard Oil company proposed it a few days ago and found the captains more than willing. The Acme has never sailed a voyage before. "There was a time when a British ship did not dare race a Maine built vessel," said one of the officers of the Brilliant. "That was when they built wooden ships. They were the trimmest craft afloat. On the steel ships they seem to have lost all idea of fine lines, and I do not believe they can show their former speed. We ought to beat the Acme to Yokohama."

Prohibition of Timber Beek Londs.

No British ship may carry a deckload of timber into a British port between the last day of October and
April 16.

Paspers in Minnesota.

The ratio of nauners in Vis

The ratio of paupers in Minnesota in 1900 was 4.980 for each 1,000,000 of population.

PUZZLE AT UNIVERSITY.

Question of Calling Stephen A. Dougo inn the Founder of Chicago Inattution Perplexes Trustees

"Who is the founder of the University of Chicago, John D. Rockefellar or Stephen A. Douglas?" This question at the university is puszling members of the senior class and board of trustees. The seniors have spent \$300 in having a bronze tablet of Stephen A. Douglas made as a class present to the university on class day. Mr. Douglas was the founder of the old University of Chicago, and just what inscription to put on the tablet is the problem.

The matter is so significant that the trustees have had much discussion about it without coming to a definite agreement. They have finally appointed a committee to confer with the students to see what cam be done. To call Mr. Douglas the founder of the university, it is thought, would be to trespass on the rights of Mr. Rockefeller. How to do them both justice is the problem. The seniors are determined that they will put the tablet of Mr. Douglas in a prominent place on the campus, while the board of trustees is divided on the matter.

The inscription which the students have ordered to be engraved on the tablet, but to which the trustees object, is:

In memory of Stephen A.
Douglas, who gave the initial
impetus to the founding of an
institution of learning by his
generous interest in 1865, this
lablet is dedicated by the decennial class of 2861.

* * :

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C. L. Hutchinson, Martin A. Ryersom and Dr. T. W. Goodspeed are the committee of the board of trustees, which has been appointed to untangle the matter.

INDIANS CAPTURE ROOSEVELT.

Startling Surprise Contrived for Vice President After Dinner Sear Buffale Expection.

After a dinser in honor of Vice President Roosevelt the other night by President Milburn, of the Exposition company at Buffalo, it was suggested that the vice president visit amount of the grounds. The walk to the cablushed been protected by a canvas awaing and it was contrivied to have the vicei president lead the party out.

As he stooped to enter the cabin door there was a terrific warwhoop and two Indiains in full war paint and feathers leaped up from the darkness and seized Col. Boosevelt. Instantly there was a tremendous tumult of warwhoops and the report of many guns.

The vice president started as he was seized and shook himself as if preparing to fight, but he realized in a fraction of a second that it was a joke and exclaimed with a laugh:

"Re Joyn this learning and a second that it was a joke and exclaimed with a laugh:

"By Jove, this is a rum on me."
"The two Indians who had seized him first were American Horse and Red Cloud, Jr., well-known Sioux chiefs, 20 or 30 other bucks from the Indian congress completing the crowd and doing the whooping and shooting. Only a few of the guests knew what was to happen, including some of the women,

who had been warned.

Find Some Historic Weapons.

Workmen while excavating under the old jail at Juarez, Mexico, the other day unearthed two old-fashioned cannon and smaller weapons used by the Spaniards during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The cannon are of the brass muzzle-

loading style used at that time.

There are seven muskets of the antiquated type, besides two other firearms known as arquebuses, which weigh so much it was necessary to use a brace to support them when firing at an object.

The jail underneath which the relics were found is one of the oldest buildings in the northern part of the Republic of Mexico and was built more than 300 years ago. According to tradition it was used during the time of the Spanish rule as a barrack for the soldiers of the king, but they were forced to flee to escape a flerce outbreak of the aborigines.

Leipsig Sells Pointees in America. According to Consul Warren, at Leipzig, potatoes are being exported from that section to the United States for the first time this year. So far, the shipments have been small, but the indications are that the volume will increase. "Orders for next season are heavy," says the consul. "The Germanpotatoes are smaller than ours. Those exported are known to the trade as 'old potatoes,' and are to be used almost entirely by the large hotels for making potato salad. Americans should supply this demand by purchasing seed potatoes here and raising them at home. They could be sold at a greater profit than is made on the potatoes now grown, as the Germans can afford to raise them, pay freightage and our import duty of 25 cents a bushel, and still find the bushness remunerative."

Edison's New Storage Battery. At the annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers held at New York the other night Arthur E. Kennelly, ex-president of the institute, read a technical paper on a new storage battery invented and perfected by Thomas A. Edison. According to Dr. Kennelly's report, Edison claims that, weight for weight, size and cost being equal, the new storage battery will do about 21/2 times as much work as the present battery of commerce. As an illustration it is claimed that where an automobile will sow run, say, 50 miles, with the new Edison batteries the same vehicle will run about 125 milea.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS