«CRUISER CONDEMNED

Burgeon Harris Declares Albany Menaces Health of Sailors.

Bot Rnough Room in the Warship to Secure Proper Sanitary Conditions for Crew-Artificial Ventilation Suggested.

The United States steamship Albany, one of the three ships on the European station, and at last accounts at Genoa, Italy, has been promounced by naval surgeons unfit for Imbitation. Surgeon M. N. T. Harris, secontly attached to the vessel and now on the Monocacy, in a report to the surgeon general of the navy says: "From a sanitary point of view this ship, in my opinion, is so radically wrong as regards construction that It is almost impossible to indicate in detail all the changes which will be meeded to make it a reasonably sani-

tary vessel. "As a matter of fact, with a large complement required for the deck and engineers' force of this ship, the space is not in it to meet the requirements of health for the crew. The conditions, I think, however, could even now be much improved, but I do not believe they could ever be entirely remedied. The entire berth deck from the engine-room forward meeds ventilation from the deck. Whether this is feasible from a structural point of view I am not in a position to say.

"Artificial ventilation would improve the condition of the warrant efficers' quarters, and the wardroom, messroom, as well as the rooms loented in that part of the ship. Portable electric blowers should of course the placed in all the living spaces of the ship. The system of ventilation means of which fresh air could be forced into the different parts of the ship should be installed. The air in all the storerooms, with the exception of those referred to as being mentilated, is-always bad, though in earying degree, according to circum-

stances. "It is impossible, in my opinion, to exerestimate the danger to the health of those who are berthed in the wing passages, should the weathwer require that the ship be battened down for several days. With the temperature of 136 degrees it is obvious that people could not live in these spaces. In my opinion the reason that the health of the crew of this ship has been about the average since #4 went into commission is, in the first place, that it has never had its full momplement of men aboard it. and, in the second place, that it has done most of its cruising in favorable

"If these conditions are materially nged the health of the crew Im my opinion, proportionately suf-

PIANOS AT WHITE HOUSE.

Two New Instruments Secured for the President's Large Family.

Two magnificent concert grand pianos were carried into the white bouse the other day and placed in the blue and green parlors. The reason for the two is that there never was but one piano in the white house, and this had to be moved from room to froom until it had become time-worn and almost beyond repair. The two Instruments placed as they now are will obviate this trouble.

Some pleasant musicals will be add**ed to** the brilliant season at the white house and famous musicians who visit Washington will play and sing for the president and his friends. This is sa delicate compliment to artists, and one that will be appreciated by them. Formerly those who were shown the honor by President and Mrs. McKin-Ley found only a fairly good instrument, and this had to be carried from the private part of the house to the public parlors. This trouble is now obviated.

It was Mrs. Cleveland's habit to keep the piano in the reception end of the upper hall, where she also had her desk, books and other womanly requisites for a homey corner.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt are both fond of music, and the children care students in the art. Miss Alice Roosevelt is said to play effectively. This gives a new zest to the white Donse life, as aside from President McKinley's love of ballads and old famoiliar sorgs and Mrs. Cleveland's love of music, there has been but little annsic in the white house in years.

Magnificent Interior Decorations. Further particulars are published in wegard to the possible erection of the mammoth building in the Strand, says The London corre pondent of the New York Tribune. Frederic B. Esler, the New York promoter of the scheme. mays that the sum of \$10,000 has been met aside in the estimates for decorating the interior of the dome by the greatest artists of the day. The structure will be known, as at present determined, as the Victorian building, and if the authorities approve the *yndicate's proposals building operations will be started about January.

Uniform World Postage,

The suggestion, which came originally from Australia, that there should be a uniform postage of two cents for letters to all parts of the world has Theen approved by Italy, Switzerland, Egypt and some South American astates, while Germany has disapproved. England, France, Russia and Australia have united in the suggesmion that the whole question should he referred to the next postal world's congress, to be held at Rome in 1902.

HE WAS A BLUFFER.

But His Hinming Was Absolutely Seconsary and It Carried Him Through.

A successful Auburn man tells the following story of his own experiences, says the Lewiston Mr.) Journal: "I wanted to get some money to go to college," says he, "and the only way was to earn it. I had no trade, which made it had. I resolved that I would try what bluffing would do. I went to Boston, and after awhile I struck a job as a meat cutter. When I went into the store the proprietor asked me what I could do, and I told him/I could cut meat. He wanted a good meat cutter, and I hired out with him. I had seen men cut meat, but had never cut any myself.

"So when I took up a knife and went to work it was not to be wondered at that my employer called me to account. He was on his ear, as they say, and I can't say I blame him. 'Look here, young man,' he said, 'that ain't the way to cut meat.' 'Well,' said I, 'that's the way they cut meat up in Vermont.' 'I don't care,' he replied, 'this is not Vermont. I want you to understand that if you are going to cut meat in Boston you've got to cut it the way we cut it.' And with this he took the knife and the saw and showed me how they cut meat in Boston. I detained him as long as I could, and I never tried to remember anything half so hard.

"I guess I grasped the situation, for I remained there as meat cutter several months. When I struck Auburn I had an idea I would go to work in the shoe factories. I went to every factory save one and stated my desire. I didn't know any part of the business, and I got the cold shoulder. Many of the foremen took my name and address and said when they wanted a man they would send for me. I guess they haven't wanted a man since; at any rate they haven't sent for me. When I entered the last shop I was desperate, and I resolved to try my old

game of bluff. "They asked me what I could do, and I told them I was a cutter, adding that I was very sure I could please them. They set me to work. I went slow at first, for I was watching to see how the fellows did it. By good luck I got on to the cutting without spoiling much leather, and before many days I could cut uppers with the best of them. I worked there two years, and when I left to enter college they seemed sorry to have me go. Since then I have graduated from college, and here I am following my profession, able to hoe my row with my liveliest competitor."

THE HOUSE SOLD OUT. It Was Wanted for a Livery Stable and the Manager Got

Badly Left.

"Tell you the most bitter disappointment of my life?" laughed the theatrical manager, relates the Detroit Frea Press. "Well, that is easy! It occurred a good many years ago when I was somewhat new to the business. At that time I was guiding the destinies of a great theatrical combination consisting of ten members, counting the pug dog belonging to the leading lady. We were playing the small country towns, and business from the start had been bad. At last in one small town I faced the inevitable. I found myself unable to meet the hotel bill that I had contracted, besides the members of the troupe were clamoring to see the ghost walk. When it looked the darkest I was handed a telegram from a town two nights ahead of us that read: 'House sold.' By means of a glib tongue and the telegram I prevailed upon the landlord to accompany us and take his bill out of the house that had been sold out.

"The next town was a frost, and we picked up another landlord and started for the promised land. I looked up the local manager at once, and flew at him with the glad hand.

"'My dear fellow.' I cried, 'I am glad that this town appreciates a good thing! So the house is sold out, is it?" "Yes, he answered, calmly, Jim Barnes wanted it for a livery stable, so I let him have it."

"When at last I succeeded in getting my heart out of my shoe and back in its proper place, I tarried just long enough to ask him which was the most secluded road that I could take to get out of town."

Spies in French Private Houses.

The "raison d'etat" (state reason) has been fully revived in France in connection with the ezar's visit. In order to get a police emissary into every house and hamlet in the towns honored by the royal presence, which "raison d'etat" demanded, all the inhabitan's, without class or distinction, were invited to receive a certain namber of guests under the pretext. if offering hospitality to the soldiers. The number of "monchards" thus introduced into private dwellings is acte ishing, and one casnot help thinking of all the dossiers that will 20 to swell the big collection already in the hands of the "Surete General t" for people who have not been permitted to even stand in the streets, to gaze upon the guest whose entertainment they are invited to pay for, will hardly be likely to hold their tongues in criticism of the min-

isters. London Mail. Change of Sames.

It was declared by a British judge that anyone could assume whatever name he liked, and the act did not require a royal license. He quoted cases in point, one being that of a man named Bugg, who, being displeased with that appellation, assumed the name of Norfolk Howard as a result of which, added the court, certain insects came to be called "Norfolk Howards."-Chicago Inter Ocean.

ALWAYS PUZZLING TO MEN.

Women and Their Ways Never Cease to Interest and Mystify the Other Sex.

When men are very young they think they know all about women; when they reach middle age they confess they understand only few members of the sex; when they attain the full maturity of their mental power and have had a wide experience they give the problem up and confess that women are past finding out. An experienced man is amused if not angered to hear callow youths boasting of their knowledge of women's ways. One youth in a cafe the other night delivered the declaration that no wise man ever had a proposal of marriage rejected by a woman because a wise man could find out what the answer would be before he put the question. "There are a hundred little ways of finding out a woman's mind," said he, "and any man of experience can tell whether his suit is favored. The pressure of the hand, the tones of the voice, little attentions scarcely perceptible, but offering glimpses of the heart, offenses speedily forgiven, all are signs by which man may foretell infallibly whether the answer to his proposal will be yes or no."

The error of this young solon lay in the fact that he took reason to guide him through the labyrinth of the feminine mind. He was not aware that women are inclined to be cold toward the favored but yet unaccepted lover, and that no matter how infatuated the girl may be she will rebuke any symptom of assurance or confidence with instant and condign punishment. But she does this, not because she dislikes audacity in a suitor, but because she deems it unbecoming to surrender without a contest and it humiliates her to have him think that she is an easy

conquest, says the Chicago Chronicle. A girl may fancy a man and even encourage him, but when she faces the question and is compelled to decide whether she will have him or not many considerations may affect her choice and make her wish she had not suffered the affair to go so far.

Men do not and never will know women. Women do not know themselves. The sex is full of contradictions. When a woman is fondest of a man she most delights to tease or torture him. When she dislikes his very presence she is often most gracious. Women are often called dreams-and, like dreams, they go by contraries.

Few men ever get really acquainted with a woman until they have married her and lived with her awhile. She will hold her true self in the background and recede as he advances. That is why many girls who are popular with men are disliked by women, who know them better, and why the favorite of all the women is sometimes neglected by the men and permitted to become an old maid. That, too, is why many men soon after marriage, discover that they have made a grievous mistake. A man ought not marry a girl in a hurry, nor should he marry one whom he does not know very well. A man ought to consider how his inamorata will look ten years after the wedding. He should compare her with her mother and should ask himself: "Were she to become fat, shapeless and middle-aged would. I

love her still?" Beauty does not last except in rare cases and the man that marries should bear in mind that his bride will not always be pretty and graceful. Let him look at the wives of his friends and then marry-if he dares. If the sentiment that inspires him is the real thing, if he is ready to take the bitter with the sweet, let him marry, by all means, and be happy forever afterward. But if his love is an emotion of sudden origin and transient nature let him beware.

THE APES OF GIBRALTAR.

There Are Several Tribes of Them Wandering Over the Grent Rock.

It is perhaps not universally known that Gibraltar, the fortified rock and British stronghold commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean, and thus the maritime route to the far east, is the only spot in Europe where wild apes are still to be found, A correspondent of the Philadelphia Record, who recently spent some days in Gibraltar, writes as follows: One morning-it was in the beginning of September-I took a horse and rode up to the signal station. At a height of about 900 feet I first noticed a herd of some 15 apes, and after having reached the height of a little over 1,100 feet I saw several small herds of from 19 to, 12, 'They all seemed to be very tame and inoffensive. However, when I returned to my hotel I was told by a Highlander officer that my experience was not the rule. The English geologist, P. L. Sklater, spent a few weeks in Gibraltar in September, 1900, for the sole purpose of collecting definite information as to the number of apes still in existence on the rock, and he found their number to be in the neighborhood of 150. One evening, when Mr. Sklater descended with his dog a swarm of apes awaited him about 200 feet above the Alameda, and as soon as he approached the animals opened a furious bombardment of stones upon him and his dog. by which the latter was instantly killed. Mr. Sklater escaped only with difficulty.

4 Mental Appetite. Tom- What is your idea about get-

tirg old? Dick Getting old? Well, a man is not old until he fieds his future so uninteresting that his thoughts have to feed on his past. Detroit Free

A CHANGE OF SOIL.

Doctor and Farmer Eschange Views as to the Benefits to Be Derived.

Old Thomas Playfair, being in New York state last summer, went to visit Dr. Hadley, his friend and schoolmate long ago, states Youth's Companion.

"This is the first time I have been out of my own county in 20 years," he said, as they sat together after dinner. "Great changes in that time, Henry! Electric lights and telephones and automobiles-all new things to me. I live 30 miles from a railway or telegraph wire; I vote the same ticket that my father did, and I go to the same old church. Old ways are good enough for me." "Where are your boys?" asked the

doctor. "I never know where they are!" grumbled the old man. "John professes to live in Scattle, but he comes east or goes to California every little while. William is in business here in New York, but he rushes over to Europe once a year 'for rest.' Their families fly to the mountains or the coast every summer, and are as familiar with London and Egypt as I am with my barn-yard. This generation is as busy as Satan was in the

The doctor made no answer, but presently took his friend over his little domain to look at his orchard and kitchen-garden and fields. The old man was a shrewd farmer, and frankly praised or criticised as they

days of Job, with 'going to and fro

in the earth.' It is the destruction of

all virtue and strength, to my think-

"My corn is poor this year," said the doctor. "So are the oats. I don't know what ails the crops."

"You don't change them often enough," said the visitor, briskly. "You've gone on planting corn in the same ground year after year. It has exhausted the food which that field holds for it. Plant it in fresh soil. You're a better surgeon than farmer. doctor."

"And may it not be that you understand corn better than human beings?" retorted the doctor. "You criticise our countrymen for going to Europe or changing their abode at home. You forget that the American is the busiest man on earth; he works incessantly, and he not only needs food but change of food. Put him in a new field, as you do the corn, and he finds it. It is the unconscious effort to change this brain food which has brought about our annual exodus to Europe and our perpetual jauntings at home."

The old man, half-convinced, shook his head. "But corn that takes root nowhere is good for nothing." he. remarked.

PORTUGUESE HOTEL CLOCKS.

Strike the Hour Twice Over and Irritate Strangers Who Are Trying to Sleep.

It is the fashion for Portuguese clocks to strike the hour twice over. Heaven only knows why, for certainly the people are not so keen about the profitable use of their time that they require to be reminded thus of its flight. The habit is apt to be irritating, especially in the night, when your bed (like enough a straw mattress and a bran pillow; chances to be near one of these monsters, which rings its four and twenty strokes at midnight, with a pause between the dozens which merely stimulates expectation. If there are five clocks in the establishment, all with sonorous works (and the supposition is reasonable), they will, of course, differ widely, so that 24 may be striking with intervals, during a maddening half-hour, says Chambers' Journal.

You may happen to want to know badly which of the monsters is the least mendacious, and the bells at your bed head communicate with two servants, one a Gallego and the other a Portuguese. In such a case ring for the despised stranger without hesitation. He will be with you in a minute, fresh and smiling, though half-naked, and, if he distrusts his own judgment about the clocks, he will not mind saying so, and will hasten to awake the landlord himself rather than that you should remain in doubt. I regret to add that his more conceited fellow servant will more probably say whatever first comes to his tongue, more heedful of his own comfort than of your desires. Thus is the installation of the Gallego waiter in Portuguese justified, as that of the German-Swiss with us.

Some Aged Animais,

In the vicinity of Paris a home for old domestic animals was established some time ago, and among the present inmates are a mule 72 years old, a cow 36 and a pig 25 years old. It is claimed that domestic animals which lead an easy life are likely to live far beyond the average age, if properly cared for. Many birds certainly attain an extraordinary age. Eagles. ravens and parrots frequently live 109 years, and pelicans probably live as long, for it is recorded that one of these birds was placed in the Amsterdam zoological gardén some time before 1792, and was still there in 1870. This pelican, too, was at least four or five years old when it was placed in the garden. Ecls are also long lived. Prof. Buchner tells of one which was kept for 26 years in a pond at Thiengen, in which it was placed at the age of eight years. It attained a length of nearly five feet, and its favorite haunt was in the current that flowed into the pond. All authorities agree that domestic animals which are obliged to do a good deal of work do not live so long as those which lead a placid life. -N. Y. Herald.

BY A STREAK OF LIGHTNING.

Discovered by Harvard Professor That Hydrogen Is of a Composite Nature.

Prof. E. C. Pickering, director of the Harvard observatory, has made a discovery that he regards as important.

In a statement just out he says: "The spectrum of a streak of lightning was photographed last July. From such a small beginning two discoveries have developed. Not only are the chemical elements, so-called, compounds, but it is likely that hydrogen itself, which chemical theorists have thought to be the one element of which the others would sooner or later prove to be compounds, seems to be of composite nature."

Other photographs made at about the same time show the curious fact that the spectrum of lightning is not always the same. Some of the photographs show a doubling of the bright lines. Prof. Pickering was at first inclined to believe that this was a sort of composite photograph, but he now concludes that the doubling looks as though hydrogen, the only element studied in the lightning spectrum, and hitherto believed to be least !!kely ever to be proved a compound body, is made up of at least three components.

This conclusion he bases upon the fact that there were 30 lines in the hydrogen spectrum of one photograph, three in another, and one in the third, the different flashes having been photographed under different eircum-

Another remarkable circumstance in connection with the study of the Pickering spectra of lightning flashes is that they are similar to that of the second new star in the constellation Perseus, known as Nova Persei No. 2, which were taken on March 23, 1901.

RETURNS TO INDIAN WAYS.

Daughter of Chief Parker Preféra Teper and Banket to White Hunband Who Smokes and Drinks.

A fondness for strong drink and eigarettes caused Joseph Cox, of Wichita, Kan., to lose his beautiful squaw. She was the daughter of Quanah Parker, the celebrated Indian chieftain and statesman. About two years ago she matried Cox, who is a white settler.

garb. Her husband wanted her to wear the finery of civilization. Shesaid she would, if he would quit smoking eigarettes. He agreed, but one day she caught him whiffing a cigarette and when he returned home that night he found her in her native costume squatted on the front porch Indian fashion. He pleaded forgiveness, and finally she consented to sign a new

About two months ago Cox went home intoxicated. His wife said this was worse than eighrettes. He promised to do better and she again forgave. smoking eigarettes, and to add to his erime proceeded to thrash her in white man's fashion. The wife made no complaint, but when her hasband left home she returned to her tepee, and to-day attended the mission church in a many-colored blanket, earrying her papoose on her back, and gave evidences of her intention to return to the life she was taken from.

SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

Newspaner Man Sprogland to Find Young Man of Energypintelligent and of Fescinating Manners.

A correspondent of the London Times and New York, Times, wiring from Marakesh (city of Morocco), states that he has just had a long audience of the sultan of Morocco. On entering the palace, says the cor-

respondent, he was conducted through an open square. On one side of it were cages, containing his majesty's collection of wild beasts, while roaming about were Barbary wild sheep, gae zelles, wild boars and cranes. Sultan Mulai Abdul El Aziz, the dis-

parch goes on to say, is tall and well built, with a most intell gent and most pleasant expression, and with fascinating manners. No interpreter was present at the audience, the conversation being in Arabic throughout. There is, declares the correspondent.

no doubt in regard to the soundness of the sultan's views, but he is much hampered by surrounding influences, and honest viziers are required. Abdul El Aziz makes no secret of his desire to see reform in every branch of the gov-

The correspondent expected to find typical, expressionless oriental, whereas, he found a young man full of energy. He says he left the palace more hopeful than ever that there is a possibility of a bright future for Moracco.

Violet Leaves Cure Cancer.

According to the Lordon representstire of the New York Journal and Advertiser the Onlooker contains an account of a most remarkable cure of cancer, which medical circles are agerly discussing. It says the core was discovered through the case of Lady Margaret Masham, sister of the earl of Romney. Lady Margaret beame so ill that her throat nearly slosed, nourishment had to be administered artificially, and her death was expected in about a week, when a friend prescribed the use of fresh green violet leaves. The suggestion was followed. Relief was immediate. The large, hard external tumor disappeared and in a week all pain had wased and the concerous growth in the tonsil disappeared in a fortnight.

Afflicted Kansas.

Kansas is suffering from a plague of prairie dogs, but, comparatively speakng, her sufferings are light, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Moreover, Kansas realizes that if it were not the prairie dog it would be some thing class

TRADE AGREEMENTS.

History of Reciprocity Treaties of United States.

First Agreement of This Character Was Made with Canada in 1855-Disteen Others Have Been Made Since Then,

The special interest in the reciprocity history of the United States awakened by the discussion which has been in progress here during the week suggested to the treasury bureau of statistics a concise presentation of the history of the reciprocity treaties and agreements which the United States has had in the past, those now in operation, and those awaiting action by CORFICES.

The following statement shows the full list of the reciprocity agreements which the United States has made and put into operation since 1850, also those pending and unratified:

RECIPHOCITY TREATIES AND AGREE-MENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. Pate at which Date of Treaty took termina-Countries. effect. tion. March 16, 1865 . March 17, 1868 | State | Stat

(a) British W. Feb. 1, 1892. August 27, 1894. Indies. Feb. 1, 1892. August 27, 1894. Raivador. Feb. 1, 1892. August 27, 1894. Nicaragus. March 12, 1892. August 27, 1894. Honduras. May 25, 1992. August 27, 1894. Guatemais. May 30, 1992. August 27, 1894. Cormany. Feb. 1, 1892. August 27, 1894. Germany. Feb. 1, 1892. August 27, 1894. August 27, 1894.

Portion Rico Sept. 1, 1891. August 27, 1894. Germany Frb. 1, 1892. August 27, 1894. Bwitzerland. June 1, 1898. March 23, 1999. France June 1, 1898. Built in force Germany July 10, 1898. Built in force Portugal June 12, 1899. Built in force In addition to the above, are the following agreements made, but not yet ratified by the senale tas littish W. In-Signed Unratified Argentina. July 10, 1898. Unratified Argentina. July 20, 1899. Unratified Dominican Republic. July 24, 1899. Unratified Research. July 24, 1899. Unratified Ecuador. July 24, 1899. Unratified Ecuador. July 24, 1899. Unratified Ecuador. July 24, 1899. Unratified

Soundor July 24, 1899. I nestined tal—Agreement with the United King-

(b)-Agreement with Spanish govern-NOVEL BOOK OF ALPHABETS.

Professor of Illinois Makes a Valuable Gift to the Smithsonian

Inctitution

Prof. J. C. Clarke, of Upper Alton, Ill., has sent to the Smithsonian institution a unique volume. It is a compilation of the alphabets of the world so tabulated as to show the origin of all of them in the Egyptian hieroglyphics and to exhibit the development of each from its earliest

to its latest forms. The materials for this work were gathered by Prof. Clarke from libraries in all parts of the world, and by correspondence with specialists. The book contains about 1,000 variettes of alphabets, of which 200 or Bin may be called distinct alphabets. They are arranged according to dates and geographical and racial connections. All the Hebrew, Arabic and Syriac and the Egyptian alphabets are traced from the Greek. The Persian, Indiaz, Matchoo, Thibetan and Malay are traced from the syric, One. of the most curious features of the book is the six Philippines alphabets. and those of the islands of Sumatra, Java, the Celebes and Formosa. The exhibition of the evolution of the alphabet of Java alone fills two large pages.

The book also shows the numeral ciphers of the world. The latest European books on this subject say that the origin of the numerals and the zero is unknown. Prof. Clarke shows that they are Syric letters of about the Christian era, and are the first letters of the alphabet. The figures. four and eight are older forms than the others, and our circular zero has been made from the Syric "i" en-

TO TEST HIS THEORY. /

California Horseman Belleves That Hornes Should Not He Put on Truck Intil They Reach Maturity,

Thomas H. Williams, Jr., president of the new California Jockey club, is: about to try an experiment in preparhig horses for the track. The wellknown horseman is a believer in the theory that horses should not be put on the track until they have reached their maturity. He believes that twoyear-olds are neither strong nor wise enough to do themselves justice.

Mr. Williams intends buying a number of yearlings and coits and sending them to Oregon. It is his intention to allow the horses to browse on the rich grass and gain strength roaming over the country. He will not permit them to growswild nor will be have them trained. He will simply have them ridden from time to time for the purpose of accustoming them to the work they will have to do on the truck, where, he is confident, they will demanstrate the correctness of his theory.

New Route to Southern Europe. A dispatch to the New York Tribane from London says: According to the Berlin correspondent of the London Chronicle the German railway authorities are arranging to run , a train in connection with the arrival of the North German Lloyd steamers, which will leave Hamburg and Bremen twice weekly, and travel via Berlin to Genoa, returning from Genoa via Frankfurt. It is believed that if this plan can be carried out it will divert much of the American passenger traffic which at present passes through Liverpool and London for southern Europe.

Sweet-Poisto Flour,

A company with a capital of \$1,000,-000 has been organized in Vineland, N. J., for the making of flour from sweet potatoes.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS