GREAT PEACH CROPS.

COUNTIES IN OHIO WHERE IM-MENSE QUANTITIES GROW.

> Busy Scenes at the Shipping Centers When the Season Is On-Some Facts of General In-

> One of the greatest peach-growing counties in Ohio is Ottawa, on the south shore of Lake Erie, a distance of a few miles east of Sandusky. There in the fall thousands of bushels of both white and yellow peaches are shipped from the chief centers Gypsum, on the Lake Shore railroad, and Ottawa harbor, on the head of Catawba island, being two of the largest shipping points.

In a busy season, says the Brooklyn Eagle, the freight yards at Gypsum are filled with loaded wagons, brilliant with the red of the mosquito netting over the yellow fruit, and the pier at Ottawa harbor and the bank above are equally busy and present a handsome picture. with the wharf covered with tier upon tier of red and yellow baskets, wagons loaded with the fruit being tied up clear back upon the bluff, awaiting their turns. Single farms have harvests of from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels of peaches

The fruit or packing houses are many. each large farm having its own building for this purpose, unless it happens to be located near some of the large fruit companies' houses. Each company has a large building, nearly its whole space devoted to packing and preparing for shipping. From 30 to 49. men at each packing house are employed in handling the fruit, which is first put through a "grader," or machine consisting of tapering wooden rollers. which, when put is motion by a foot pedal, separates the fruit into sizes, the largest peaches being those that will go through the rollers at the widest point buly and which are called a "double A" grade of peaches, the remainder being divided into three grades, the "As," "Bs" and "Cs."

From the fruit house upon the bluff at Ottawa the baskets are loaded upon handcars and run down a narrow steel track to the dock to be put aboard the big boats, which are loaded even to the roofs at times. The descent of these handcars is a sharp one from the top of the limestone biuff to the pier and it not long since one of them shot from the tracks into the lake, carrying all its load and the man who could not control it.

Port Clinton, Lakeside and Danbury are other good shipping centers, and at any of these points in a good fruit year The freight traffic in peaches is a heavy Alemand upon the shipping facilities When prices for picked and basketed fruit are low, whole carloads are sold to city buyers, who convert them into brandy and self it under foreign names: as an imported article

The peach farms are large some numbering as high as 15,000 and 18,000 trees the long rows of even-sized trees stretching back from the roads over acres and acres of ground, giving one better than anything else could do an impression of the vastness of the peach Industry in Ottawa. Among the most popular varieties are the Smock, the Elberta, the Crawford, the Salway all yellow peaches, and of white varieties the Old Mixon and the Mountain Rose.

Last winter was a disastrous one for the peach growers however, one-half of the trees planted having died from the severity of the weather. One grower lost 9000 trees which were winterkilled, and others more or less in proportion to the exposure to the north winds and low temperatures. So the neach crop this year was practically a fallure and has injured Ottawa county to the extent of thousands of dollars In some places whole orchards' are fead and every grower is at work pull-. ng out the stumps of dead trees and preparing to plant again. It will be for vears before the new trees will yield a return at the best and it may be longer. An average rield is two hushels. of fruit to a tree, but remarkable yields. of banner trees often run as high as six bushels and one grower records a yield of eight bushels on one tree.

New Georgia Industry.

Hobbling along on a wooden leg, an old darkey, with a basket on his arm, sang this refrain up and down the main street of a Georgia village: "Rattlesnake rattle three fer a quar-

ter: (My gal's a lady), Take 'um down ter de white folks'

house. A rattle fer de baby!"

"Do you sell many of 'em?" he was "All I kin git, suh," was the reply

"De po' folks buys 'em fer de bables, kaze dev outlas' de tin rattles, en ismo' homelike!"—Atlanta Constitu-

How Snails Are Collected Snails are collected in the French provinces al, day long by men, women, and children, who with from books meanth for them at the foot of thorn bedges and under ivy, and in winter in old walls. If lucky, a good searcher will collect from 1,000 to 1500 shalls. These are paid for according to their peight, about a thousand snails averaging ten khogrammes and the payment varies with the prices current in the Paris market, but it usually ranges from four to eight cents per kilo. The work therefore cannot be said to be well part

The Beal Pleasure.

Wife-I wish we had a nice large country place where I could give a garden party.

Husband--Just for the pleasure of inviting some of your friends on " "Well, yes; and the pleasure of not inviting some." - Tit-Bits.

SCIENCE IN SKYSCRAPERS.

Why Windstorms and Earthquakes Have But Little Effect on Tall Buildings.

Prohably no person unaccustomed to such an experience ever stood on the roof of a 20-story building, when a great wind was blowing, without a tremor of the perves, and at least an imaginary sense of awaying in the huge structure neneath his feet. There is such a swayfig. and it has been measured with great exactness. But it turnes out to be far less than is imagined, writes Garrett

P. Serviss, in Success. Careful observations to determine the amount of oscillation of tall buildings in a high wind were made in Chicago, a few years ago, during a tempest in which the velocity of the wind reached 80 miles an hour. The Monadoock building, 200 feet in height, and approtected in its upper part by neighboring edifices, swayed only one-quarter to one-half an inch from the perpendicular!

But it should not be inferred from this that no special effort is needed to secure a lofty building from the effects of the wind. On the contrary the slight degree of oscillation mentioned above was due to the fact that the engineer-architect had calculated beforehand the atmospheric forces that his building would have to resist, and had provided against them by means of a system of

"wind-bracing." This is one of the niceties in the modern art and science of building. Experiments and mathematical calculations. of which the general public can have little idea, have determined the pressures exerted against lofty structures by winds of various velocities, and also the best methods of enabling the buildings to withstand these pressures. When a building 200 feet tall sways only a quarer of an inch out of the perpendicular, in the face of a hurricane pushing against it with a force of 30 pounds on every square foot of its surface, that 'act is a testimonial to the success of scientific "wind-bracing." People who sit secure and indifferent in their offices. 200 or 300 feet above the payement, and hear the wind howl and hurl its blasts about the steel cage that encloses them, think little of the mathematics on which their safety is based; but if that mathenatics were not the surest product of the human mind, they might find them-

selves at the bottom of a tangled wreck. "What is wind-bracing then?" it may be asked

It is a system of steel connections which, in the body of a tail building. serve a purpose similar to that of the interlacing muscles and tendons which bind together the bones of the human skeleton, and enable it to act all together, as a unit, in resisting forces tending to upset or crush it. In a scientifically constructed building the force of the wind pushing against its upper portion arouses a resistance which is 'ransmitted downward from story to story, and distributed on all sides from member to member of the steel skeleon, until it is felt at the foundations, and thus the strength and weight of the lower portion of the building, lying in he shelter of the surrounding edifices. but of the reach of the wind above, are brought into play for the common delense, very much as the effects of a push against a man's shoulder are distributed broughout his muscular system, downto his feet, and are thus resisted by his

KNOWS LITTLE OF AMERICA

whole body.

The Average Englishman's Idea of People and Events Is Very Crude. .

The average Englishman is not a treat student of American affairs. He never learns anything of American bistory in school; he is not taught Amerian geography; from the revolution onwards, with a slight break at the time of the civil war, the history of the United States is a sealed book to him, and of the general form and workings of the American system of government he knows worse than nothing, says Sydney Brooks in Success. What a man gets but of a newspaper is in proportion to what he brings to it, and the ordinary English reader, I fear, is more dazed than helped by the cablegrams from New York that seek to unfold the myseries of American politics. Apart from iolitics, the American correspondence of the English papers is for the most part merely a reproduction of the "fake" varus and impossible trivilalities with which a certain section of the American press delights to pad out its columns. hold of the average Englishman and you will find his knowledge of America. to be in the main a lumble of lynchings. lady saloon mashers, faith healers, Tammany bosses, presidents with revolvers in their hip pockets, chambermaids who refuse to make Booker T. Washington's bed, politicians "on the make," society women who entertain pet monkeys at luncheon, blg rallway smashes, a tornado or two, half-a-dozen floods, strikes that read like civil war, Mr. Dooley, J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, and a "vellow" press, but from such material as this it is difficult for him to picture America as it really is

Pensioners of States.

Nevada has fewer pensioners than any other state in the union, according to the latest report of the commissioner of pensions. Pennsylvania, with nearly a hundred and one thousand, leads the list, and is followed by Ohio. New York. Ultinois, Indiana Missouri, Michigan and Kansas in that order, with the rest of the states and territories following, till Alaska is reached, with 61 old soldiers drawing government money

When Silence Is Golden. It is a blessing for the happy home that husbands and wives do not always. know exactly what each thinks of the other, -Ch. ago Journal.

A RHEUMATIC ROCK.

MEDICINAL OBE THAT IS FOUND IN MONTANA MINES.

Men Carry Pieces of Badiumite in Their Pockets and Attribute to It Power of Curing

Disease.

Radiumite, the new designation given to a strange mineral possessing peculiar medicinal properties, is being found in several of the large mines in the neighborhood of Butte, Mont. For years the diggers employed in the Rarus and Lexington mines have been aware of the presence of radiumite in the workings and have become acquainted with one or two of its peculiarities

They called it "medicine ore" and "rheumatism rock," says the Chicago Chronicle, and have been in the habit of carrying bits of it in their pockets at all times. They believe it is a sure cure for "minera" consumption," rheumatism, stomach ailments, kidney dissase and various nervous disorders.

Although the miners themselves have had implicit faith in the healing properties of the ore for many years, Butte doctors and the public generally simply regarded it as a superstition, placing the radiumite on a plane with the buckeye and the rheumatism ring. Since the discovery of radium and the tracing of a refationship between it and radiumite scientists and others have been able to account for the curative properties of Montana's "medicine stones."

The Butte medicine ore possesses the strange quality of emitting a brilllant light under slight friction by some metallic substance, or even with a fingernail. The light is called a 'cold fire," because there is absolutely no heat to ft, and its displays are more brilliant under water than out of It. No value has ever been found in the ore by mining men and the only good it has served has been as a fallsman for the miners, who believe in its curative virtues, and as specimens for mineral cabinets, for which it was much sought and often commanded very high prices.

While the Paris scientists were mak-

ing their wonderful experiments with radium it occurred to a Rarus miner that the little lumps of "medicine ore" might contain the rare element discovered by the Curles and in that way account for the cures and the faith of the miners. He spoke to several Butte chemists" about it and they took sufficient interest in the matter to make a careful anayisis and many tests of the ore. But aside from satisfying themselves that it possessed a trace of radioactivity, they could not account for the strange properties of

the mineral in other respects. Finally specimens of the ore were sent to Paris and other great laboratories, but while reports were being awalted from them Dr. G. D. Bryant of Butte became interested in the story of the miner and he conducted a series of experiments along an entirely different line, prompted only by curi-

He wondered if there was any basis for the belief of the miners that the "medicine ore" could cure anything and he began an investigation of a number of reported cures. Almost without exception, as he found, men and women who carried the mineral claimed to have derived benefits from it and could not be reducified out of the idea that it was a curative as wellas a preventive. Then he made tests on patients of his own, with results that puzzled and astonished him if they did not convince him. 'He made a report of his investigations and conclusions to his fellow physicians and then the story of radiumite created a sensation. Since then doctors and scientists from all parts of the world have taken an interest in it, and many bave visited Butte to investigate for themselves.

The people of Butte are beginning to take an extraordinary interest in the search for the new medicine. Miners have given up positions to search for the ore, and superintendants of several mines where it has been found are besieged with applicants for Jobs. Sick and decrepit men beg permission to work where the medicine pre is deposited.

The Way Some Read. Hewitt-People don't want much

nowadays Jewett-Not when you see an advertisement like this: Wanted-In an office, a young man who can make himself generally useful. Must understand single and double entry bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting, and be able, when required. to sell coal. He must own his own automobile, and be a married man. He must also have \$500 to invest in the business. A permanent position to the right party Salary, six dollars a week."-Woman's Home Companion

Excellent Proof. "To convict the defendant of assault and battery," said the woman's lawyer, "it must first be proved that the intention was there;

"But," interrupted the magistrate, "all the evidence shows that the woman actually hit her husband with a

"Which very fact proves that she must have aimed at something else." -Chirago Journal.

Plenty of Dogs.

There are nearly 10,000 dogs in Kansas City Capt, James Kennedy, the official enumerator, has accounted for and collected taxes on 8,000 since June. 1. a gain of 1,000 over last year, and says he hopes to round up the other 2,000 before snow flies. - Kansas City Star.

THEY HELD UP ST. LOUIS.

Young Couple Unintentionally Find Out All About Their Wedding Presents.

Bix sets of dining room furniture and numberiess dressing tables, chairs and couches were among the wedding gifts received by a young Chicago couple who did not intend to keep house. The groom accounted for the abundance of furniture by the fact that he was in the busi-

ness himself. They had expressed their appreciative thanks to their thoughtful friends, says the Chicago Daily News, and were wondering who had sent a fine set of spoons, as the only guide they had to the giver was the St. Louis postmark on the package

"Well," said Rex, "there are four famflies of my Stackhouse relatives living in St. Louis, and not one of them sent a thing."

'And there are those three lovely girls I met at the lake last aummer," said Mrs. Rex. "I hadn't an idea of their giving me a present, and I can't write and ask them because if they didn't how dreadful it would be!"

Finally, however, it was decided to send a note to each of the four St. Louis families, stating the case as well as possible, and expressing thanks if thanks were due.

Four days later the morning mail brought the following letters from St

"Dear Nephew. No. I didn't send the spoons, but I am starting to-day a piece of cut glass, which I trust will reach you safely, with all good wishes. Your un-

"RICHARD STACKHOUSE." "Dear Cousia-I have no idea about the spoons, but I am sending you with this a parlor lamp, which brings my congratulations, though it comes a little late. Devotedly, "CLARA."

Another uncle wrote that he was "not guilty" as to the spoons, but enclosed a check and asked them to buy a chair with it. Cousin Bob sent the following:

"Dear Old Fellow-None of us sent the spoons, but we have ordered a big leather chair for you, and hope you will like it. Your cousin,

"BOR" ""Dear, Dear Dorothy-We three girls have had the greatest time trying to decide what to get for you and have at last hit upon the idea of preceive a biggreen davenport, just like the one we four used to sit on so much last summer. It is very late in the day, but we coniduit decide any sponer loads of love from all of us.

"GLADYS, BERTHA, MARGARET" "P. S.-We do not know anything about the spoons." Dorothy looked at Rex. "Dotty," he

said, solemnly, "we've held up St. Louis." "I should say we had!" she gasped

"And now who sent those spoons?" "Never mind the spoons! I am going out now to see if I can hire a storage warehouse."

RECORD FOR LONGEVITY.

Many Negroes Have Fassed Beyond the Ninety-Five-Year Line. in America.

The race of Washington's colored body servant is very nearly extinct and the negro nurses of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe are no longer numerous But it is officially established by the last census, rays the New York Sungibar of 9.770 persons in the United States over the age of \$5 nearly ". Sob were colored.

There were by the renous reports 2,741 native white men an graumen over 95. The balance was inside up of 229 Indiana and 1.846 foreign been white persons-examples of extreme longerity being relatively more numerous among foreign born than rative white people and more numerous among regroes than either.

The number of colored women over 95 by the last census was 1.277. Georgia. being the state in with they were most numerous. The number of white women native born over 95 was 922 and of white women foreign born over 95, 1,016. The number of Indian squaws over \$5 was

in North Carolina about two-thirds of the population is white and one-third roloted. The number of white residents over 95 was 212, while the number of

colored residents, over 95 was 641. Among foreign born residents 479 of the women above 95 were Irish, and of

the men 351 were born in Ireland. Though urban residence is not incomnatible with long life, it has been found generally that the oldest persons are those resident in country districts, and

especially in country districts at a con-

siderable distance from large towns

Trolley Roads Everywhere. Signs are not wanting that electric railroading is soon to take a much. wider scope than the accommodation of local passengers. It is becoming, if it has not already become, a rival to steam railroading. The suburban and interurban lines foreshadow the possibility of transcontinental systems.-

Pittsburg Gazette

heads."

Better Days Ahead. "I tell you, sir, the automobile will soon be within the reach of every-

"I am glad to hear it," said the park policeman. "When they run over a man nowadays they usually get away before anybody can reach them "-Chicago Tribune

Deadly Modern Bullets.

The modern builet will pierce the carcasses of three horses in succession at 550 yards, of four at half the distance, and one will kill a man after passing through the trunk of a thick tree,

The Only One. "Ever hear of a man that didn't kick about the dressmaker's bills?" "Adam "- Detroit From Prose

STRUCTED FOR PEARY.

NEW ARCTIC SHIPS BEING CON-

FOR THE NORTH POLE

SCIENCE OF SCARPOLOGY. Claimed by Swiss Scientist to Be as "Exact" as Phrenology or

To Be Constructed Upon the Most Approved Lines for Arctic Sailing -Plans of the Ex-

plorer.

Robert E. Peary has announced that be will again attempt to reach the north pole in a specially constructed vessel, in which he will embara next summer. The presentation to Peary of the Paris Geographical society's gold medal was the occasion of the announcement, reports the Scientific American, M. Cordier, president of the Paris society. made the presentation speech. In reeponding the explorer said:

"The contract for my new arctic ship has been signed and her keel is being laid now. This means that the expedition upon which I have been putting my energies for the past two years is lifted out of the realm of uncertainty, and that if I am alive I shall start north again next summer in another attempt upon the north pole.

"My vessél wili, I belleve, be the ablest ship that has ever pointed her nose inalde the arctic or antarctic circle. Bho will mossess such shape as will enable her to rise in the pressure of the ice floes and escape destruction. She will possess such strength of construction as will permit her to stand this pressure without injury. She will possess such featured of bow as will enable her to smash ice in her path, and will contain such engine power as will enable her to force her way through the ice. In maximum dimensions, vig., length over all, breadth of beam, and draft, etc. this ship will be of the size of the British antarctic ship 'Discovery;' in displacement she will be somewhat lees; in power she will compare with our largest orean-going tugs. She will have envines capable of developing 1,000 indicated horse power continuously and 1,500 horse power Pfor limited periods.

"My route north presents features very different from the rente of a ship to the antarctic regions: the voyage is short and the frux of the whole project is the successful peroxiation of the comparatively short distance of ice-enrumbered channels extending northward from Cap" Sauthe to the Polar ba-

"What I require, then, is not a sail-Ing ship with weat auxiliary engines a ship capable of regiaining out for a number of years and covering long distances at slow speed, with 'moderate consumption of coal. My requirements are a powerful steamer, capable of forcing her way through this comparatively: short distance and demanding only a minimum amount of sall power to enable her to creep home in case all her coal is burned—that is what I propose to build.

"My plan of campaign, in a very few words, is to force this ship to the northshores of Grant land, talling on board at Whale sound the pick and flower of the Eskimo tribe with whom I have worked and lived so long, to go into winter quarters on that shore, and to start with the earliest returning light on the sledge journey across the central polar pack. utilizing these Eskimos, the people whose heritage is life and work in that very region, entirely for the rank and file of my party

"Never before has it been in the power of a white man to command the nimest efforts and follow resources of this little there of we ble as I can do: and that fact will be of includinable advalidate to me."

GOOD SERMON ANYWAY.

One Delighted Henrer Thought So Even If It Ha! Been Read. or Willettel.

In Cleveland there used to exact among the member of a certain have test courses a great conference to the reacthe of sermons. The confidence in Fall. that a minister, remained meaning expresssion. His thre idealed our and stong and his eyes, downwast on his manuscript, made him appear asleep. So no matter how fine a stringly might be preached in this church, if it was real it was voted a failure, relates the Louisville Courter-Journal

There was one old woman in the congregation, though, who could appreciate the worth of a discourse, read or impromptu. There came a fearned clergyman to the church one Sunday and he preached such a sermon as had never been heard there before-a sermon tencer, witty, graceful, learned and uplifting. But he read it. His manuscript lay in plain sight on the desh, and leaf after leaf as it was turned, gave forth a fluttering sound The people, hearing the sound, clanced at one another significantly, and all the sermon's excellence was lost upon them. But the old woman was delighted, As the service closed she whispered to

her neighbor: "Did you ever hear anything so grand? Wasn't that a sermon?" The neighbor sniffed and turned her

bead away "Wasn't that a sermon?" persisted the old woman "Yes, but he read it," said the neigh-

"Read it'" the other cried "I wouldn't have cared if he had whistled it "

Eligible. The young doctor was very proud at being called into consultation

"I have summoned you, doctor," said the great physician, "because you knew young Cashley at college. Have you reliable information as to his financial con-

"Yes, sir. He has balf a million in bis own name" "Very well, sir. That will do. I am

sure now that he has a serious case of appendicitis requiring an operation "---Cincinnati Commercial Tribune

Chiromancy, On the authority of the French papers. a new science of "scarpology" has been invented by Dr Garre, of Basel, & Swiss scientist. 'I he more is taken from the Italian word for an old shoe, scarpaceis, the minutive of scarps. He claims for it that it is as "exact" as

phrenology or chiromancy. Broadly stated, the fundamental principles of the art are as follows: If the soles and heels are worn evenly and there is no fundue tendency to thinness in any part Dr. Garre is able to assert that the wearer was a steady, respectable, methodical business man of regular habits, a man of even temper, reldom or never attreed by passion. If the shoe belongs to a woman and is thus evenly worn the wearer was chaste, upexpressive, of simple tastes and a constant mind; one who is content never to wanter from her own fireside. So far the science has taught nothing that an ordinary observant person could not have found out for himself without examining footgear. However, it is far more frequent that the sole on one side is worn like a wafer, while on the other side it is of normal. thickness, and the heel is sliced on to a wedge.

A person having bow legs will naturally walk on the outside edge of the shoe. Such persons says the learned doctor, are obstinate and headstrong. They are ambittous and take up any scheme where they think there is profit. In fact, if the soles and heels are worn along their entire length the wearer is, no doubt, an adventurer This is hard on sailors, who are often bow legged. The women who tread on the outside of the shoe have the same general character in a less pronounced form.

Dr. Garre first, began his study of boots by collecting a pair from each relative, male and female. To this collection he added well worn shoes belonging to various prominent personages. In most cases some characteristic of the owner was known to him and tickeled upon the shoes. When the shelves were full the doctor set to work to classify his acquisitions. He sorted out those that were worn on the outer edge and those that were worn down at the heel. By arguing from the known to the unknown, by comparing deducing and contrasting, he was at last able to lay

passed long hours among his old boots, amplifying and extending the rules he had discovered, inventing fresh ones and accounting for contradictions

SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING

Man Who Is Agent-Ridden Incurs the Displeasure of Ministerial Caller.

A gentleman primment in legal circles in Baltimore re ent', morec'htoa beautiful home in the suburbs of that city. At first the lawyer was much pleased with his purchase, bur in a iffic while so man asserts of various sorts had called upon him that he became strongly tempton to move lack to town relates the New York Herald. To a friend in whom he confired he stated that during one afternoon, not fewer than nine agents bedies led upon him

to dispose if the thing or mother. The tenth victor was a tail sadeyed man, who aft roller attornary exchange fighetings started in as if to deliver a churchy harrangue. We have readed ... to the point of despetation interrupted Lis en er

"My dear sir, rom y your arcovasting. your jame trying to sell any wincow oreeds at this hole. We are as you m see, quite well proceed for in that re-Spect The week

"But sir if"---"Nordowe wish to buy a lawn mower We do not need may first to be polish An depopulation of wouldn't have

orr on the place as I to ic" ---"Really my coar ir "incignantly interperted the sad eyed man "this is most extraordinary"----

"Of course of course" came from the harassed lawyer. "It always is extraordinary' I never knew it to be otherwise! I suppose you'll offer it to us on easy payments. But you are frittering away your time, my good man; we do not need. anything"---

"Sir! sir!" protested the tall gentleman with the sad expression; "will you allow me one word? I am not an agent for anything!"

"Pardon me, pardon me!" the lawyer gasped "May I then ask who you are?" "I am the pastor of the Orthodor Brothren church and I merely called on you in order to make your acquaintance, not knowing that you were running a private madhouse. And now, sir, I wish

And the lawyer states that it took him a whole week to fix things right with the pastor

Royalty and Trade.

The king decidency disapproves of any near connection of his engaging in trade. Recently one of the best known. stockbroking firms in the city of London offered Prince Francis of Teck-£3 000 a year to become a member of the stock exchange. Whereupon several other prominent city firms named a figure much higher, and there was a spirited competition to so are the prince's services. When he heard of it, however, his majesty promptly forbade Prince Francis to have anything to do with stockbroking. - London T.t-Bits

Prudence.

"Why do you begin to laugh the moment you pick up that comic jour-

"Because," answered the cynical person, "I have to laugh to get my money's worth. And I never fee! like It after I get through reading it."-St. Lords Republic.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS