## WOMEN IN WHEAT FIELD.

Bumber of Men at Their Own Work.

"Yes, they certainly got through those bundred sheaves of wheat in mighty, good time," remarked Alvin D. Weller, who, with three assistants, was "registly beaten in a wheat-threshing contest by fone women. "And," he added, ruefully, "if I could only hire the who would work as the women did farming might be brought back to the good old times when it paid to engage

Mr. Weller, who lives near Shanesville, Pa., was at work with his men, cays the Philadelphia Inquirer. Miss. Laura Conrad, Miss Salfle Nell, Mrs. 'Alvin D: Weller and Mrs. Hannah Weidmar, after watching operations for awhile, remarked that rapidity did not meem to be much in evidence in their work. Mr. Weller said he thought they were getting on very well, when one of. the women ventured the remark that they could beat the men at their own work. The challenge was accepted. It was agreed that Firmer Weller and his assistants should taresh a hundred assistants should thresh a nuncreasher of heat and the four women an

count member. The women began the contest and cleaned up their share in record-breaking time. Miss Noll and Mrs. Weller fed the thrushing machine, while Miss Conand and Mis. Weidner operated the second explay. Wellet and his men then teel their tuth at a hundred theaves, but the women were easy vic-

Mr. Weller afterward remarked that their skill in keeping the thrashing machine just rightly filled with wheat was remarkable.

## MEAT FIND OF MANUSCRIPTS. Recent Raditan Discoveries in Man-

churin May Solve a

SARBARA Problem. NEW 1 The Russians, on occupying Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, secured-in other words "looted"—a large quantity width, by commend of the Russian government are higher funt to St. Petersburg in order to be submitted to a minute around at the hards of the withoutlies of the imperial library, gra a correspondent of the London

Daily Mail. Among the manuscripts there should be, according to the view of the Russian experts, many manuscripts of Greek and Roman classics, which were plundered and carried away by the Mongols in their wars of devastation in Europe in the thirteenth century. Some / Burtpean acholars have com-bated this theory, which was put forward some years ago, but in any case the question is likely to be definitely settled at no distant date,

The Mongols first became known and feared in Europe by the conquests of Jenghiz and his house in the thirteenth century. The Huns were the first wave of Mongols to burst over Europe. They even broke into Italy. Before the middle of the thirteenth century the Mongols had conquered all Russia and Poland and all eastern Europe. Liegnits, the battle which left Europe helpless before the Mongols, was fought in 1241.

# CAN'T BUY HAPPINESS.

Miss Ropkefeller, Daughter of the American Millionaire, Says She In Not Happy.

All A London paper reports an interwiew with Miss Rockefeller, the "daughter of the American petroleum ್ವಿ ಜ್ಞಾನ್ನ king.

After putting several questions which the young woman readily answered, the enterprising interviewer ventured to say: "And now, tell me, as you no doubt belong to the class of the most envied of all women, - Jonather a may promuse that you are

> Miss Rockefeller is reported to have replied: "Happy? Can one buy har piness with money? Are there not many things to make us quite unhappy which money cannot change, and then are not the spoiled ones more sensitive in the principles of life than the others? Not I am not happy, and you may tell it to all and sundry who ent me.

> The interviewer was astonished, and said something about Miss Rockedelier wheleg a philosopher, to which she replied: "Not a philosopher; only thinker: It is poverty which perhaps taught others to think; I learned it through wealth."

#### SPARROW COMMITS SUICIDE. Grief Denr his Dond Mate Causes . Its Own Death by Ex-

haustion.

Two English sparrows were found dead side by side in a field, near Smith Pond, Cherry Valley, Mass., by a party of gunners. One of the birds had been dead for some time, but the other expired while the hunters were within eyesight, and the men say it was a case of suicide, reports the New York Sun. The attention of the men was first attracted by the distressing cries of the necond bird which was on the shore of the pond. The men drew nearer and watched. The sparrow was seen to put . zite head under water and allow it to remain there for a time. It repeated . this ducking several times at short intervals.

The last time the sparrow's head remained under water longer than before and the mon drew closer, only to find that the bird had hopped to the side of Its mate and lay there expiring. The hunters said it was a clear case of sufwide. They are men of wide experience in field and forest, and in all their trips they said they had never seen mehird. show such attachment as was disclosed. by the sparsew which died of its own desira.

#### KIPLING TALKS TEMPERANCE.

English Author Finds a Lesson in the Experience of the Soldiers in South Africa.

Rudyard Kipling has come out as a strong advocate of temperance. Writing on the subject he says:

"So far as I could see in South Africa, it did not matter what sort of spirits a man funcied, because there was not the least danger of his getting more than was good for him. On the other hand, men who could do without liquor, who did not fancy they needed to flood their inside every two or three hours, got on better than the men who, through mere physical incontinence and carelessness, were constantly sucking their water bot-

"In this, as in all things, the man who is temperate, in the full sense of the word: survives."

A novel saloon trust scheme is being started here by temperance reformers, headed by Earl Gray. Under it every new license granted by the authorities will be acquired. The profits from the saloons beyond four per cent. will be applied to objects of public utility.

The London county council had to purchase 60 saloon licenses in buying property to cut a new thoroughfare from Holborn to the Strand, and the saloon trust proposes to acquire these to begin with.

Lord Roberts' testimony to the value of temperance has caused the foundation of the "Bobs league," a new temperance organization which is to be inaugurated by entertaining "Bobs" on his return at a public banquet without an intoxicating drink.

#### A COMPARISON OF LEMONS.

Examination by Chemists of Califormin and Stotly Fruit Greatly Favers the Former Fruit.

The New York Journal of Commerce prints the following: Reports giving the comparative citric acid test by Stillwell and Gladding, chemists to the New York produce ex-ehange, of selections of California and Sicily lemons, have attracted much attention in green fruit circles. The comparisons were as follows: Ninety-one and one-half California lemons would yield one United States gallon of juice.

One hundred and twenty-eight and one-half Mediterranean lemons would yield one United States gallon of juice.

The specific gravity of the juice in each was 1.041. Three hundred California ·lemons would yield 450 ounces avoirdupois juice, containing 26.64 ounces avoir-

dupois crystal, citric acid. Three hundred Mediterranean lemons would vield 325 ounces avoirdupois juice, containing 19.70 ounces

avoirdupois crystal, citric acid. The criticism of the fruit importers was chiefly that the date selected for the test was a most unfair one, in that it compared Mediterranean fruit which was among the first of the seacon and which had not matured with California fruit at its best stage. It is expected that the Fruit Importers' union will take the matter up in the near future and will probably have un independent test made.

# TO GIVE A SHOW.

Tale Students to Put a Dramatic Company on the Road Next Spring.

Yale will put a dramatic company on the road next spring. The Yale Dramatic association has just decided to visit New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington and Hartford. Conn., during the annual Easter recess. The association will revive "The Fair Maid of the West," a play written in 1615 by Thomas Heywood, who was known to his time as "The Prose Shakespeare." The Yale actors will be posched by Frank L. Short, the New York trainer of actors. Last year the Yale club produced one of the old miracle plays with great success. The club has therefore decided to branch out this season for higher honors. Yale's dramatic club is unique in that is produces only rare. old English plays that have been forgotten by all except scholars and atudents. The club will give two performances of "The Fair Maid of the West" in New Haven on April 23 and 24. Several Yale professors will assist in training the club and reproducing the old costumes.

Where Peter the Great Lodged. In the quaint town of Zaarndam, in Holland, Peter the Great came in 1697 to learn the trade of shipbuilding. He worked like any ordinary workman, under the name of Peter Michaelhoff. He lived by himself, doing his own washing and cooking his ewn meals in his hut of two rooms. The cottage, which now leans in all directions, still contains the rude furniture which the great Peter useda bedstead, table and two chairs. It is incased in a building erected for the purpose and over the mantel is a tablet erected by Alexander of Russia in 1814.

The Silent Premier. James Dunamuir, of Victoria, B. C., the new premier of British Columbia, threatens to be known as "The Silent Premier." He has been a member of the provincial legislature for two years, and in that time his voice has never been beard in debate on the floor of the house.

Characteristic of Gould. A New York spirit medium has been interviewing Jay Gould. Jky's reply whi sent collect, says the Chicago Times-Herald, which lends some people to believe it is genuine.

## YELLOW FEVER'S FOE.

Dr. Bellinzaghi Refuses \$100.000 . for Secret of His Serum.

Will Establish Laboratory Near San Antonia, Tex., for Its Preparation-Hospitals to Be Located in Various Places.

Dr. Angel Bellinzaghi, a young specialist whose success in the treatment of sufferers from yellow fever recently attracted much attention in Mexico, in New York city on his way to Brazil. Dr. Bellinzaghi has been offered the \$100,000 prize set aside by the Mexican government for the discovery of a

serum that would cure yellow fever, but

he says that he is unwilling to accept

the prize on the terms proposed by the

Mexican government, although he is

ready to give all sufferers from the dread disease the benefit of his cure. Although Dr. Bellinzaghi spent only two months in Mexico, he treated about 50 cases of yellow fever, and effected cures in 85 per cent, of these cases. He expects soon to establish a laboratory for the manufacture of the serum near

San Antonio, Tex.

"It is my desire," Dr. Bellinzaghi said in an interview, "to place my discovery at the disposal of the United States, as I believe it will be of marked value to the sufferers from yellow fever in the states along the gulf coast. My experience in the republic of Mexico. both in the treatment of yellow fever and in immunizing persons liable to it, have been most satisfactory and convincing."

Dr. Bellinzaghi takes special pride in the case of David Kilpatrick, an American who had contracted yellow fever and whose case was brought to his attention in Vera Cruz. Kilpatrick's case was regarded as hopeless. Four applications were made, and Kilpatrick recovered.

This strengthened the confidence of the local authorities in Dr. Bellinzaghi's discovery, and the Mexican government expressed its desire to obtain from him his interest in the new remedy. The offer was not accepted, as Dr. Bellinzaghi did not desire to place the entire control of his discovery in the hands of the government.

It is the plan of Dr. Bellinzaghi and those associated with him to establish hospitals for the cure of yellow fever in Vera Cruz, Havana, Panama, Venezuela and in other places. These hospitals will be supplied with the newly discovered serum from the establishment in Texas.

## WILL NOT IMITATE SHELDON.

Dr. Parker Plans Religious and Meral, Not an Ideal, Newspaper.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, who will edit the London Sun the week before Christmas, said:

"I shall not conduct the paper on Sheldonian lines. I have no desire to create an ideal newspaper; that will come when ideal society comes, and not before. But I shall conduct it on religious lines, in no sense sectarian. theological or denominational, and shall endeavor to make it a paper all honest men can read, giving it a thoroughly religious and moral tone. Betting and gambling in every form will be excluded; there will be no reports of horse races, prize fights, stock markets or kindred professional gambling.

"Should a murder occur I shall report it, probably comment on it, but shall not send the staff in quest of disagreeable details. There will be no sensationalism, but a simple, unvarnished statement of facts. Certain police court news will be allowed and some court news that is interesting, instructive or useful in pointing a moral."

# PRINCE OF WALES MAY COME.

Influstion That He Would Like to Attend Yacht Bace If Cirenmetances Permit.

A dispatch to the New York Journal and Advertiser from London says: Either the prince of Wales or the duke of York will probably attend the America's cup races next August if political and social conditions at that time permit. The prince would much like to attend.

An intimation has been conveyed that if proper official representations be made the prince would be pleased to consider them favorably. The prince has become more deeply interested in yachting than ever, and intends going in strongly for it next year, watching the course of events in connection with Lipton's challenge closely. . If sonditions prevent the prince from going the duke of York, probably on his way home from Australia, via Canada, may go to New York for the racen.

. Cotton in German Colonies. Arrangements for introducing the American cotton plant into German west Africa are practically complete. In accordance with an agreement made with planters in Alabama. James Calloway, an American expert, with two American farmers and a mechanic, will leave the coast for Togoland about the middle of December. They will be accompanied by 150 carriers and workmen, who will join them in Lorne. The expedition is under the protection of the German government. The funds expended so far amount to over \$15,000 and the Berlin "colonial economic committee" has promised to give further aid to the enterprise.

Visitors to Carlyle's Birthplace. ...The United States supplies the largest proportion of visitors from abroad to Carlyle's birthplace in Ec. elefechan, Dumfriesshire.

## A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.

T. M. C. A. Established at St. Petersburg Takes Immediately with Russin's Young Men.

The St. Petersburg Young Men's Christian association is having phenomenal success. The rooms were opened less than two months ago. There are now over 500 members or applicants for membership. Classes in bookkeeping, English, French, German, correspondence and shorthand are well attended. Over 100 men are ardent students of bookkeeping. Evenings one can usually find 250 members at the classes, in the rooms, playing games, or drinking tea. Alcoholic liquors and tobacco are barred from the rooms, though no pledges to abstain from their use are' exacted from members. The secretary, Mr. Franklin Gaylord, has succeeded in transplanting the American institution with only such modifications as the customs of the country require. The name "Society for Promoting the Physical and Moral Development of Young Men," was adopted in deference to the wishes of the government, and in order to prevent orthodox Russians from suspecting it to be a proselyting association. His royal highness, the prince of Oldenbourg; Rev. Alexander Francis, pastor of the Anglo-American church, and several priests of the orthodox church, whose interest in the enterprise was enlisted by Mr. James Stokes, of New York, continued to give Mr. Gaylord zealous support. The empress has also shown her interest in various

#### SEARCHLIGHTS FOR NEW YORK

Elsborate System to Be Established to Protect Against Approach of a Possible Foe.

Gen. Wilson, the chief of engineers of the army, proposes to establish an elaborate system of searchlights as a part of the defenses of New York harbor. He intends to spend \$150,000 for the purchase and installation of the system, and will ask an appropriation in the regular fortifications act for the purpose.

It was found in the naval maneuvers at New York recently that the searchlight, was a formidable means of locating approaching vessels of war. It is by no means a certain detector of an advancing ship, and there are conditions of atmosphere when the searchlight is a comparatively powerless instrument.

The experts in such matters say that it is at such times, probably, that an enemy would seek to pass the defenses and enter the harbor, but ordinarily such a system of searchlights as is proposed for New York would make the approach to the harbor of that port a fiercely lighted body of water, to traverse which would mean certain detection.

The searchlights will be so placed as to command with their rays the entire field of possible approach.

# RETURNS TO INDIAN KIN.

Years of Civilization Fail to Destroy - Pretty Girl's Lave of Savage Life.

Mrs. Charles Robinson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has received a letter from her sister Mrs. Emma De Knight-Sleeth, of Arkansas City, Ark., telling the strange story of Belle Giveswater. a Ponca Indian who after 20 years of refined civilization went back to her tribe. The girl was put into the Ponca school in Indian territory at the age of six years, when Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Sleeth were teachers there. At 15 Belle was promoted to the Haskell seminary at Lawrence. Kan. She became a teacher in Sunday school, leader of the Young Women's Christian association, organist in the chapel and an expert typewriter. In her last letter to Mrs. Robinson. written last spring, she told of her engagement to a young white man. One day Belle disappeared. "I have gone back to the Poncas. Don't look for me," is the message she left. Empty-handed and bareheaded she traveled afoot 400 miles until she heard the cry of her kindred. Her flance followed her to the reservation and begged her to go back with him to civilization. Heartbroken he returned alone to Lawrence and told the story.

# SKELETON OF A WOMAN.

Crime Committed Over Half a Century Ago Revealed by Find on the Shore of Salt Lake.

Portions of a woman's skeleton. white with glistening salt, and a saltincrusted chain still encircling a rock at the edge of the great Salt Lake have been found. They tell the story of a ghastly crime committed over half a century ago, when Utah was wild and desert land, except where tilled by the Mormon pioneers. The skeleton was that of Agatha White.

The White family settled near Black Rock, on Salk lake, but, tiring of the hardships of pioneer life, the husband deserted his family and left the country. One June morning Mrs. White came plodding into Grantville, then a walled fort, and reported the theft of several of her cattle and a team of horses. A few days later a man from the fort found near Black Rock the mangled body of the little White girl, but the mother had disappeared.

Mrs. White never was seen again. Weird stories were told by the settlers of shricks heard about Black rock, and the place was avoided as haunted, but no trace of Mrs. White's remains could be found.

The Richest City. Relatively to its population, Hart-. ford, Conn, is the richest city in the The man production to the commentation of

## ENGLISH HENS NOT LAYING.

Fower Eggs Than Causi This Year and the British Farmer is Said to Be at Fault.

Another British industry is on the wane. The British hen is laying even fewer eggs than usual at this lean time of year. Even the comfort that it is hen and not man that is behind the times is denied. The principal reason. given for the shortage is the hidebound medievalism of the British farmer. The result is that the average town householder can scarcely get a dependable new-laid egg to put upon his breakfast table, even at an extortionate price, says a London paper.

The annual consumption of eggs in London in the course of a year is estimated at 650,000,000. Great Britain consumed last year eggs to the value of £10,000,000. English farms could produce all these without the displacement of other agricultural products. But so sadly behind his proper place is the British farmer that he allowed the foreigner to send in during 1899 no fewer than 1,940,000,000 eggs, to the value of £5,044,392.

The Poultry Organization society defines a new-laid egg as not more than three days old in warm weather of five days in winter. Its expert says: "If the home farmer would only arrange for his young hens to commence laying eggs by November 1-and it can easily be done by hatching earlythere would soon be a better supply of new-laid eggs."

Here is a little illustration showing the proportion of foreign ones imported. The eggs consumed in Great Britain in a year, if loaded into railway wagons, would make a train 150 miles long, containing 43,000 trucks. Of these 150 miles 75 would be foreign, 50 British and 25 Irish.

#### BLACK AND TAN.

Casual Meeting with a Citisen Who Wore Shoes That Were Thus Cross-Matched.

Clearly it was not the paying of a freak bet, but a freak of fortune, that had compelled this man to wear the shoes he had on, which were one black and the other tan. Nor did they match in shape and size much closer than they did in color; but they were a close pair in dilanidation, and (thought the man approached by the wearer of this crossmatched footgear), if that tan shoe could be blackened they'd do; they'd do better, anyhow. There was a place in town, he knew, where they did that sort of thing; that is, where they changed tan shoes to black, and he told the man with the odd shoes where this was, as nearly as he could remember, giving him, at the same time, a sum sufficient to enable him to get the shoes thus mated up in color; not much was required, because there was here only half a pair to be treated, says the New

: Clearly the man with the shoes was pleased. Despite his seeming lack of pecuniary resources, as evidenced not alone by his odd shoes but by various other corroborative indications about him, he was not an uncheerful person, but the receipt of the money made him more cheerful still. As to whether he would actually devote the money thus obtained to having that tan shoe made black, however, or whether, more or less careless of his personal appearance, he would spend it for something else likely to give him a greater measure of immediate enjoyment, the giver of it found himself unable-with certainty--to determine.

# POOR PAY OF GERMAN JUDGES.

The Profession of Law Is Not Highly Honored Among the Teutone.

The whole question of the remuneration of public officials in Germany, and especially in Berlin, is beginning to demand serious attention, says the London Telegraph. English, Scotch or Irish judges would be amazed if they were informed of the miserable salaries ---\$1.500 a year is considered above the average-which their German colleagues receive for labors which in many cases are far more exacting than their own. In the days when Prussia was a small agricultural state and the standard of life in the towns was low. such salaries, combined with the honor of being a Prussian official, may have been adequate. Nowadays the honor of the position is the only attraction. and able men who are poor find an offi-

cial career an expensive luxury. The profession of law, moreover, except in its highest official grades, is not honored in Germany as it is in England. Will it be believed that a barrister. as such, cannot be received at court? There is a true story of a foreign barrister who was invited to attend a court function in Berlin and who was also requested, in accordance with the Prussian custom, to state his profession at the chamberlain's office. He replied: "I am a rechtsanwalt" (barrister). "Could you, please, give some other description of your quality?" pleaded the court official; "barristers are not hoffahig (i. e., cannot go to. court) in Berlin."

Left His Law Books at His Office. The late Senator Davis was known as one of the foremost students of Shakespeare of the present day, and in his home he had a magnificent library. A remarkable thing about this library was that there was not a single law book in the collection, for during the last 20 years of his life he made it a rule never to bring his business cares to his fireside.

A Negro Town, The town of Estonville, Pla., has 1,200 inhabitants, with not a single white among them. It has its full quota of public officials, a bank and other business establishments requisite in a town of its size.

# OUR ISLAND TRADE.

Shows a Big Increase During Last Year Over Previous Year.

Exports to Cuba, Porto Rico, Philips pines, Hawati and Samoa Will Aggregate Over \$50,000,000 for the Year 1900,

Exports from the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine, Hawaiian and Samoan islands will aggregate \$50,000,000 in the year 1900, against \$41,000,000 in 1809, \$19,000,000in 1898, and \$17,000,000 in 1897. This enormous growth is shared by each of the islands named, but is especially apparent in the case of Porto Rico, to which the exports in the year 1900, under the new Porto Rican act, will show an increase of about 50 per cent., as compared with last year, and 100 per cent, as compared with preceding ýcars. The above figures are necessarily

timates so far as they relate to No-

vember and December of the present year, but a study of the actual figures of the preceding months of 1900 and the corresponding months of 1899 and 1898 justifies an estimate which brings the exports to Porto Rico in the calendar year 1900 hip to \$5,400,000; to Cuba, \$26,000,000; to the Philippines, \$3.500,000; to the Hawaiian islands, \$15,000,000, and to the Samoan islands and Guam, \$200,000, making the grand total of \$50,100,000 of exports to these islands in 1900 compared with \$43.581. 084 in 1899, \$19,171,342 in 1898, and \$16,-922.305 in 1897. In every case our exports to these islands in the year 1900 will exceed those in preceding years. To Cuba the exports of the year will be double the average annual exports to that island, except during the fiscal years 1892, 1893 and 1894, when the reciprocity treaty with Spain largely increased our sales to that island. To Porto Rico the exports of the year will be double those of any preceding year, except 1899, and will exceed that year by 50 per cent. To the Hawaiian islands, estimating figures of the closing months of the year upon those of the earlier, months and other obtainable data, the exports of the year are more than double those of any preceding year except 1899. To the Philippines the figures for 1900 will be double those of 1899, and more than ten times the highest figure in any earlier year. To the Samoan islands the total will be double that of any preceding year. Comparing our exports to the islands above mentioned with those in the great reciprocity year 1893, when our exports to Cuba were double those of years immediately preceding the reciprocity act, it will be seen that our total in 1900 greatly exceeds that of the greatest of the reciprocity years. The total exports to Cuba. Porto Rico and the Hawaiian and Philippine islands in 1893 were \$28,094,047, and, as above indicated, will in 1900 amount to \$50,000,000 in round terms:

# PRINTS NOVEL OBITUARIES.

New Woodstock (N. J.) Gasette Prosents a New and Rather Irreverent Feature.

A unique paper is the New Woodstock Gazette. It is published once a month, and Dr. A. D. Smith is its editor. The specialty of the paper is death notices. Whether the doctor. who edits them, naturally specializes in that direction, or whether the obituary department in journalism is the only one not already over-specialized, is not explained. Here are two of the mortuary records from the last number of the Gazette:

"Mrs. Pollie Conkling Marshall took her medicine like a lady, and without a murmur took the 'bus' and alighted at the station where each one will find him or her place."

"Stafford Warner-'Staff,' as everybody has called him for more than 50years, and possibly 75-has laid down his armor, which was an ax and boe, and made a plunge. Whether he has stayed under or come to the surface of the dark river no one has dared to inquire. Staff was a man of a good many streaks, and many of them were good. One thing is certain, his dead body lies no lower than a Lincoln or a Gladstone."

# PREFER AMERICAN BEEF.

Timte of Bugfishmen Booms the Price and English Beef May Be Sold for American Article.

An extraordinary reversal of the usual conditions appears in the English meat market and it is likely that English beef will soon be palmed off as American. Hitherto the opposite has always been the case. But by clever manipulation the American calesmen have obtained control of the market until American beef costs as much as English beef. Hence the likelihood of substitutions. Commenting on this situation an English paper

"The American salesmen now make prices almost what they like. In the English trade there was no organization to oppose them. The farmers have been in the hands of the butchers, whose cupidity led them into the arms of the Americans. The only active opposition the Americans had to meet. lay in the prejudice of the consumer. It has taken 20 years to beat that preju-

ger Ners Outdone.

It is alleged that a New York woman who attended the recent horseshow in that city wore a costume made of the skins of unborn lambs. We guess old Nero might learn a few things, says the Chicago Times-Herald, if he could come back and get into New York's swell set for a little

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# L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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