LIOWN INVADED BY BEES.

hatte Canalag a Stampede Apas Candy Store They Are Traced to Boot of Apariment Mouse.

The entire police force of Austin, a Chicago suburb, is engaged in running run 300,000 disturbers of the peace which have almost taken possession of the place. Not an arrest has been made and the residents of the village have taken the law into their own

While the police force have not sue peeded in locking up any of the law; breakers, they have bad frequent bab thes with them, and a number of binedotts have been wounded. In numerour tostemes they have been forced to mbandon their belimets and clubs while raguard in an attempt to make arrests. Then the whole village would engage In Sight until it had securely locked Macif up in cellars and dark places.

The disturbers were blought to Austin by aufgemer resident of Glen Milys, and in the country are known as bees. They have been causing troubis In the suburb for the inst three weeks. Swarms of them would be found in marious places. First they would be in m church, then in some store, and then again in the trees.

Children, were atung by the score, mad finally they organized "beeing" gastion. The bees were not to be drivoff, but more children went home with awollen faces and hands. Adult marties took up the work started by the children and were stung for their

As a last resort the police were nocided, and an order was issued to arment or drive all the bees out of Austin. More stings and no arrests. The entire department followed a stray bee one evening and lost all trace of the Insect. Residents therespon lost all Maith in their police.

When a swarm took possession of the bakery and candy shop of Fox & On, the bee troubles came to a crisis. The employes of the store fied to the street. Then the invaders moved into 温 J. Hoyt's hardware store, at 200 Park avenue. Employes and shoppers warm out of the building.

An attacking party, armed with fire. tin pans and insect powder, finally shreve the insects out and followed them to the roof of the apartment house owned by Edwin F. Abbott, at Park avenue and Ohio street. The amore venturesome climbed as far as The edge of the roof and located six Margo bee hives.

Further investigation disclosed the mame of the owner of the bees. He is John P. Weibler, who is employed in Thicago, but also is interested in an mplary. Mr. Weibler resides in one of Who apartments and claims he had perunfacion from the owner of the build-Thing to keep the bees on the roof. He mays he keeps them to observe their mabite and not for commercial purmoses. The other residents of the building threaten to resort to the law do get rid of the insects.

WILLED HIMSELF WITH WORK.

Physician Who Attended Mari Li Hung Chang Declares the Chinaman Lived Too Strenmously.

Dr. Robert Coltman, who was permonal physician to the late Earl Li Hung Chang, has returned to Washfington to visit relatives whom he shan not seen for many years. The selector intends to return to China #mext October.

"He killed himself with work," guald the doctor is speaking of the death of his distinguished patient. Hie was the most prodigious worker I ever knew and a man of the highest intellectual powers. His mind grasped the smallest details and retained them with the utmost readiness and his memory never

"Conditions din the empire are steadily improving. The powers are gradually withdrawing the surveillance which they exercised so strict-By after the close of the rebellion. "The ability of the Chinaman to adapt himself to conditions is in a great Wegree responsible for this. The mass of the people needed only to be assured that no harm would come to them if they remained peaceful. As soon as the fear of the foreigners had subsided the ordinary rowa time of life was quickly taken up.

"I do not think it wise to attempt for some time to rehabilitate the outlying mission fields. The fanaticism of the natives is too strong."

A PLAY ON WORDS.

The Marriage of Miss Weeks to Mis Day Affords Opportunity for Amening Couplet,

An English paper receords the recent marriage near Cornwall of Miss Jane Weeks to Mr. Thomas Day, and adds: A Day is gained,

A Week is lost-But time cannot complain; For soon there will Be Days enough To make a Week again.

This, comments the Chicago Record-Herald, will doubtless come as a shock to Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews, who mays some means must soon be found for limiting the earth's population. Perhaps Prof. Andrews can, by filing an early protest with the Days prevent the impending disaster.

Warning from Chicago. Let not the pilgrim who is planning to attend the St. Louis exposition boryour trouble at the reports of prospactive searcity of hotel accommodations, says the Chicago Chronicle. If our neighboring village has taken motes of the Chicago show-and it no a. doubt has done so there will be a hotel sign on everything with four walls and a roof by the time the ourr tain goes up.

CUSTOM GIVES HIM POWEKLS

The Unbounded Asthority of the Maglish Premier Has No Basis in the Mation's Law.

The prime minister of England, strange as it may seem, has no legal status; neither has any of the members of his cabinet. Both derive their functions and authority from long suntom only, which has never yet been ratified by act of parliament. The premier is first minister, but not exactly the head of the government. Although exercising the powers attaching to the office makes him practically such. The real head of the government is, of course, the king, who is represented in the executive administration by the cabinet. The premier is the first member of that administration, the leader of his party, the mouthpiece of parliament and the first channel of communication between the king and the commons and lords.

There is no secretary to the cabinet, for the reason that no notes are ever taken at its meetings, the premier reporting verbelly to the sovereign the principal events which have taken place and the questions discussed. The premierably is not an office by itself, and it carries no salary with it, like the other government ministerial positions. The premier must be something else sa well; hence, all past holders of the office, right away from the time of Charles, have held one other office at least besides, sometimes two. Mr. Pitt, for example, who was prime minister during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, appropriated the posts of first lord of the tressury and hancellor of the exchequer, so that Mr. Balfour's triple government quali-Scations, now that he is premier, is based upon precedent. Besides the latter he is also lord privy seal and first lord of the treasury.

There are four lords of the treesury, and the first is usually prime minister, while the other three are known by the well-known parliamentary term of "junior lords." Mr. Gladstone's several premierships were held on the lines of the first lord only, and previous premiers, including Disraell, Melbourne and Lord John Russell, also held the premiership as first lords of the treasury. All the honors that people receive from the hands of the king are recommended in the first instance by the premier. who, in his capacity as the executive of the constitution, has the right to nominate candidates for royal recogmition, and the sovereign ratifies all that is done by the premier. The prerogatives of the monarch are almost in effect those of the prime minister, who has, as we have just shown, the making of dukes and lords and men and women with minor titles: the making of the ministry and of all the ambassadors and consuls accredited to the various countries of the world, although the foreign secretary has the first word in these latter nominations, and he has the nomination and appointment of all the principal nd minor ministers of the

the political officers of the household. The king is the head of the church in theory, the premier in practice. When a bishop or other high dignitary of the church dies it is the prime minister who looks about for a successor, to whom he offers the recent see, or other ecclesiastical post, and on the latter's acceptance the gentleman's name is recommended to the king, who formally ratifies the appointment by virtue of his office as head of the church.

The premier, too, appoints the viceroy of India and fills the various governor generalships of the colonies.

The premier is the principal stage manager of parliament. He virtually closes and open St. Stephen's and ratifies the making up of the programme of each succeeding session. In short, the premier of Great Britain is an uncrowned king of power.

TOBACCO CHEWING DECLINES.

Sanitary Regulations of City Health Boards Are Hurting the Trade of Tobaccoulsts.

"I suppose this board of health ordinance to stop spitting in street cars and all public places is a good thing," said a New York tobacco dealer the other day, according to the Sun, "but I've made up my mind that it is not a good thing for my particular business. I don't sell nearly as much chewing tobacco as I did before the newspapers began to talk about the spitting nuisance and induced the health officials

to try to stop it. "My sales of chewing tobacco had been falling off for a long while before the ordinance was posted in the street cars. That, I believe, was because the tobacco chewing habit was getting less popular all the time. Everybody knows it was steadily growing out of favor among the better classes, especially among young men, but that doesn't account for the regular slump in sales in the last year.

The law has done that. "I don't know whether I've had any compensation for smaller chewing tobacco sales or not. My cigar and smoking tobacco trade has grown right along. I've been trying to figure out whether the decline of tobacco chewing has anything to do with it, or whether it is just a natural increase, but I can't tell with any certainty.

"I am sure many of my customers who have quit chewing are amoking more than they did, but the increase of trade in cigars and cigarettes hasn't corresponded closely enough with the loss of chewing tobacco sales to make me sure one is due to the

Don't let your mirror do all the reflecting.—Chicago Journal.

PORBIGN COSSIP.

" In the German empire, esclusive of Bavaria and Wurtemburg, there are \$,303 long-distance telephone stations.

The women of Ainu, North Japan, admire bearded faces, and they tattoo their own faces to make them seem oprouting with whiskers.

The Lincoln cathedral occupied 10 years in building. An English contractor has recently estimated that he could reproduce it in a few years for

\$5,000,000. The post office at Turin, Italy, is infeated with rate, which destroy letters and packages. All efforts to exterminate them have failed, and it may be necessary to erect a new build-

ing. Because the exportation of frogs from Canada to the United States has become a big business, the Canadians are in a quandary. If frogs are game, the close season must be fixed by the provincial authorities; if they

are fish, by the Dominion. In his new book, "The Uganda Protectorate," Sir Harry Johnston declares that traveling on the Uganda railway is like a trip through a vast goological garden. Among the animals to be seen from the car windows are the elephant, rhinoceros, gazelle, buffalo, sebra, ostrich, gnu, etc.

When eight members of the ultra accialistic municipal council at Marsellle were unseated recently for illegal practice the mayor and 12 other members resigned. The government has since dissolved the council and appointed commissioners to superintend the affairs of the town until an election can be held.

A unique instance of an English lad taking part in the late war was mentioned at the prize distribution at Cheltenham college recently. The principal said that one of their present scholars, a boy named Griffiths, not yet 13 years of age, had served in the war and won a couple of medals.

RAILWAYS OF EGYPT.

The Principal Line Runs from Cairo to Alexandria and Has Eight Trains & Day.

Most of the railways in Egypt have been built and are owned by the state, and in the Railway Magazine Mr. A. Vale gives some description of them. There is a story told of the old Cairo to Suez line, first opened in 1859, which shows how easily its conductors used to take matters. On one occasion, the engine of the mail train was found short of water in the middle of the run. Consequently it was uncoupled and sent to the next water tank to have the tender filled, while the train was left alone on the road for an hour or two! Iregularities like these and accidents frequently occurred, which brought the line into discredit, and in 1868, one year before the opening of the Suez canal, it was -at least temporarily-abandoned, says Westmin-

ster Gazette. The Alexandria ered the crack line of Egypt. It is by far the most frequented line in the country as regards passenger as well as goods traffic, and the only one having double track from end to end. There are no fewer than eight trains daily each way between Cairo and Alexandria, besides some local trains between country stations. Of these eight trains, four are fast ones, doing the journey in three hours five minutes, giving an average running speed of 44 miles an hour. The railway stations are small, the principal one at Alexandria-s place of 350,000 inhabitants-having but two platforms, one of which is very seldom used.

The railway from Ismailia to Port Said is characterized by Mr. Vale as "a diagrace." The Suez Canal company, to whom it belongs, officially call it a "steam tramway," which is a more appropriate name for it. The gauge of this toy railway-which was only built as recently as 1893-is but no centimetres (two feet five inches). The line has some 30 passenger coaches, and eight locomotives-miniature tender engines, with four-coupled wheels about four feet in diameter, and a leading pair of wheels, or even bogie, and the trains cover the 50 miles from Ismailia to Port Said in about three hours, the load being 60 to 70 tons, and the road perfectly level. Engines, carriages, rails, etc., are all of French make.

The state of New York now has a baby forest in the Adirondacks where trees are being raised to reforest a

The Adirondack Porest.

denuded tract. This has brought the state fish, game and forest commission to the consideration of a project to establish tree nurseries in the woods on much the same principle of the state fish hatcheries. After trees have had the proper growth they would be given free to citizens and municipalities, and used where needed on state lands. In this way it is hoped to reclaim much denuded land. The proposition is commendable. It emphasizes, however, the folly of permitting what remains of the Adirondack forest lands to be cut over, if the state later is to be at considerable expense to undertake the slow process of reforesta-

tion.-Rome Sentinel. Ostrich Plames Black and white ostrich plumes come from the male bird, the gray from the female. The feathers are not plucked out, as one might imagine, but are clipped off with a sharp knife, leaving the end of the quill in the flesh, where it remains for two or three months, until it dies," when it is pulled out with

forceps.--Los Angeles Herald. What Did She Mean? Mother (extending first-born)-Don't you see a resemblance? -Look at our faces side by side. Visitor-Nothing could be plainer .-Philadelphia Enquirer.

WEERE WOMEN ARE BUTCHERS

Ourious Result of War Waged by Personny Thirty Years Age Against Brasilian Perces.

All of the butelers of Paraguay are women, and many other occupations also which invariably are assumed elsewhere by man have fallen to the

lot of the gentler sex.

The cause of this state of things, so cording to historical authority, is the heroic war waged by Panaguay more than 30 years ago, against the overwhelming forces of Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay combined. This war, which lasted five years, bore many singular points of resemblance to the recent Boer wer. It ended in the almost total annihilation of the able-bodied male population of the country, and the result may be read in the following figures: Population of Paraguay in 1867, 1,327,629; in 1873, three years after the termination of the war, it amounted to only 221,079, and of these nearly all were women, children and very old men.

When the war was over the people had been reduced to the most abject poverty and were on the verge of starvation, being driven to such eezpedients as to est cats, dogs and horses. Worse still, owing to the destruction of the male population anarchy prevailed and all the work formerly performed by males fell on the fair sex. - They rebuilt the houses which had been burned down, tilled the fields and wove for themselves rough homespun clothing from the cotton grown on their own fields.

In the public slaughter-houses the cattle are dispatched by men, who sever the spinal column by cutting it with a sharp cutless just behind the nape of the neck. When the animal falls to the ground its throat is cut and it is allowed to bleed to death. This is the only part of the work done by men. The animal is skinned and otherwise prepared by women. The carcasses are then conveyed to the butchers' stalls, where the meat is cut up and sawed by women, who are dexterous in the use of the saw and knife. It is then served out to customers, also by women-not generally by weight, but by the piece—and the price is so low that a pound of the best mest may be bought for about a penny.

Women of all ages act the part of butchers some are young and pretty, others old and wrinkled. The women are great bargainers and keen as mustard to pull a new arrival almost to pieces in the hope of securing his custom. These women butchers earn good wages.

SETTLED THE DISPUTE.

Two Testonic Gentlemen Move an Argument About a Boat Which is Amicably Decided.

One of the lake passenger steamers had just passed out of the river at the Lake Eric exit; and was plowing her way in the direction of Cleveland. The wind was blowing at a brisk fate -so briskly, indeed, as to unhinge sidecombs and send them flying to a watery grave. Among those few that remained on the expesed part of the upper deck conversation was carried on under difficulties, albeit a very interesting verbal passage was wafted to windward. A group of Teutonswell-fed and jolly-looking had taken refuge under the lee of the parlor, and were discusisng various matters in tongue-twisting dialect. As the steamer passed close to the Bar Point lightship an animated argument arose as to the nature of the strange-looking craft that stands out in the lake like an abandoned nautical orphan, relates the Detroit Free Press.

'Vhas it is it?" queried one of the distinguished-looking gentlemen, who was apparently a guest of the others and a stranger in these parts.

"Oh, dot is von off our beeg fishing boadta," replied he of the billy-goat whiskers, looking wise and profound. One of the others looked at him

commiseratingly. "Vhadt are you talking aboudt?" said he. "Dot is a tow parge, und she is vaiting for der steamer, which has gone back to der city to coal oop." There were various similar claims as to the identity and uses of the oddlooking boat, and the argument finally resulted in several small wagers be-

ing placed. "But how vill we decision dis bet?" said one of the Teutons.

"We vill leaf idt to dis gentleman," said another, indicating a grave-looking chap, who had been a quiet listener to the disjointed dislogue.

He turned toward the disputants when appealed to, and...solemnly observed: "Gentlemen. I regret to say you are

all wrong. That is a Canadian war

"Oh-o-o-o-o," said one German. "So-o-o-o," comprehensively remarked another, "we mide have

knowed dot all der dime." Blindness Decreasing

The proportion of sightless to seeing persons has been watched with especial interest in Great Britain, and the latest statistics indicate that it has fallen in a half century from about 1.020 in 1,000,000 to some 870, or more than 14 er cent. This decline has been so timed as to show pretty conclusively that it is the result of better conditions of living, improved surgery and doubtless a decrease in the ratio of perilous to non-perilous employments for the masses of the people.--London

Annoying Rhymes. Scribbler-I'm disgusted with pos-

Scrawler-What's the matter? "I started to write a sonnet to my lady's dimple, and the only rhymes I could get were pimple and simple."-Philadelphia Record.

PRUD AGAINST THE TARTARS.

Secret Secieties in China Whose Chief Object is to War Upon "Foreiga Devils."

To give a full history of these secret societies as they exist in China now would exhaust the labors of a score of annalists and of hundreds of investigators. All are sworn to a feud against the Tartars, and the majority of their members are declared in opposition to the white races. Tartar and Caucasian are classed as common enemies, dangerously allied. Race pride and patriotism in these men of pure blood of the ancient soil have combined with a persistent apprehension that the foreigner's only aim is the more complete subjugation of their spirit and the perpetration of dimly defined atrocities upon their bodies, says the Era Magazine.

Among the societies some stand above their fellows in atrength of numbers and in the power of closely kait organization. There is the Ta-Tao-Hui, or the Society of the Great Sword, whose sole purpose is the expulsion of the white man from China. with the alternative of extermination. Another is the I-Ho-Chuan, or the League of the United Patricts, which was formed two years ago. It is the Company of Men Who Use Their Pists. and the world beyond, has given them the effective name of Boxers. Among them all the atrongest society is the Triad. Its sign is the hair grown long. as the shaven head and the queue are evidence of submission to Tartar rule and fealty to the imperial family. All of the societies perpetuate the memory of the conclusion of the rebellion in 1870, which they attribute to the slaving of the white foreignersdevils whose blood, righteously shed, appeaced the wrathful gods and gave to China some measure of that kingdom of peace which was aforetime bers.

The Boxer rebellion of two years ago took its popular name from that of the most picturesque among the societies that were engaged in it; but the Ta-Tao-Hui was allied with the I-Ho-Chuan. The history of that outbreak, with all its scenes of horror and all its untold bloody narratives, is still that need be done is to point out its infimate and eogent relation with the rebellion of the Tai Ping, and its identity in origin with the revolution which now confronts the imperial family upon its return to the imperial

The Chinese peasant to-day is having the obvious thrust upon his vision. A tyranny, such as, in effect, the Chinese government is, exists so long only as it appears to the tyrannised to be omnipotent. In all their relations with the civilized world, whatever were their failures and however humilfating were their defeats, the first solicitude of China's rulers has been "to save their face" before the gaze of the aubject peoples.

WHERE GEMS CAME FROM:

Mystery Surrounds the Original Repositories of Many Well-Known Precions Stones.

The natives of India, up to the beginning of the eighteenth century, referred to rock crystal as "an unripe diamond." At that time India was thought to be the only land which produced that precious stone. It was not, therefore, until the discovery of India that the diamond was known to us. Yet as far back as 500 B. C. a "ditactic history" of precious stones was written, and in Pliny's time the supply must have been plentiful, as he wrote: "We drink out of a mass of gems, and our drinking vessels are formed of emeralds." We are also told that Nero aided his weak sight by spectecles made of emeralds, says a scien-

tific paper. But it is very difficult to determine whence all the gems came, as discoverers took care to leave no record. The nations who traded in them were afraid of there whereabouts being known, and even the most ancient merchants would not disclose any definite locale. All sorts of myths have accordingly sprung up concerning the origin of gems. "Diamond" was the name given to a youth who was turned into the hardest and most brilliant of substances to preserve him from "the illa that flesh is heir to." Amethyst was a beautiful nymph beloved by Bacchus, but saved from him by Diana, who changed Amethyst into a gem, whereupon Bacchus turned the gem into wine color and endowed the wearer with the gift of preservation from intoxication.

The pearl was thought to be a dewdrop the shell had opened to receive. Amber was said to be honey melted by the sun, dropped into the sea and congealed. According to the Talmud, Noah had no light in the ark but that which came from precious stones.

Allens in Germany In 1900 there were 757,000 strangers living in the German empire, of whom 390,000 were Austro-Hungarians, 88,000 Dutch, 49,000 Italians, 55,000 Swiss, 46,-000 Russians and nearly 18,000 Americans. The total population was 55,-587,000. The total German emigration during 1901 was 22,073 (in 1900, 22,309), of whom 7,300 went via Hamburg and 8,100 via Bremen.-N. Y. Sun.

Failed to Seare Him. His Medical Adviser-You won't last long at this rate, young man. You are burning the candle at both ends. Gayboy-Very well, doctor. When the candle is burnt out I'll light the gas.-Chicago Tribune.

Cold Facts. Patient-My wife insists that my sickness is purely imaginary.

Doctor-Don't let that worry you There will be nothing imaginary about my bill.-Woman's Home Companions

OPIUM IN HAWAIL

The Drug to Openly Very in All Parts of the Territory-No Legal Bestrietions.

Hawail is a paradise for the opium eater. Nowhere else is its sale so unrestricted or its use so widespread. The recent charges preferred against Chinese Consul Wei Pin of engaging in wholesale opium smuggling, and the report that opium was being sent here billed as stationary, has started an investigation, which shows that the drug is used here in almost unlimited. quantities, reports the Chicago Inter

When the customs offices were take en over by the United States it was recognized that the laws of the smaller republic as to prohibiting the importation of opium could no longer be enforced, and the drug was allowed to enter upon payment of the high duty assessed under the tariff act. Then the importers ran against a song in the local law, which made it a crime to have oplum in possession. Purchasers of the drug were arrested by the police until a test was brought and it was declared unconstitutional by the courts, Since that time there has been no

law in Hawaii limiting the use of the drug or restricting its sale, and nearly as great a quantity is imported here as in the United States. A considerable amount of opium is still shipped to San Francisco and then reshipped to Hawaii, though for what reason in not known.

Its use here by opium fiends is now open. It is not even confined to "deas." Opium pipes are sold openly at many of the Chinese and Japanese business places, while the opium itself is sold in cans and in any quantity desired at scores of piaces throughout the territory. The odor of the pipe of the onium dreamer can be plainly distinguished on almost any of the principal business streets of the city, and he is left unmolested in the joys of his

There are very few Chinese in the territory who do not have some of the drug somewhere about their premises, even'though the coat is more than it is supposed the average Hawasian Chinese can afford. It is darkly rumored that some of the most proin the community obtained their wealth by smuggling opium into the country in former days, and there are any number of prominent Chinesa mentioned in the same category.

Members of the Anti-Saloon league may take up the task of ridding Hawaii from the opium evil. They intend to move along the Nne of the "original package" decisions in Mausas and Iowa by which prohibition was enforced in these states a few years ago. If the law against the sale of opium could be enforced in these states a few years ago, in the original package, it would do away with the extensive use of the drug in these islands. The decision knocking out the opium law was haved upon the violation of the interstate commerce act, and this the temperance people claim andies only to original packages, and the sale of small quantities should not be allowed. If this could be done it would do away with much of the evil in Hawaii, for the drug is now sold in very small quantities, so that even the poorest among the Chinese is able to

MONAGAMY AMONG PENGUINS.

Some Remarkable Pecultarities of the Queer Looking Fowl of the Antenotic Zene.

In their family life the penguins seem supremely happy. They are monogamists, with great respect for matrimonial contracts, and great morality seemed to rule in these crowded cities of the Antaretic continent! The female lays two eggs, the first one appearing in the beginning of November, and they take a month to hatch, writes Prof. G. E. Borchgevink, in Les-He's Monthly. It seems remarkable that they are able to maintain the necessary heat for the hatching of their eggs during the heavy snow squalls which, even in midsummer, wrap their colony in a whirl of snow, drifts. We put the thermometer under one, and after a number of attempts to register the heat produced, frustrated by the penguin which persisted in picking up our thermometers and philosophically carrying them away in her beak some few yards off, we at last succeeded in securing the thermometers in such a way that the bulb only appeared as a pebble between the eggs, while the rest was covered by the stones on the nest. In this way he discovered that some 32 degrees, more or less, seemed to be the uniform temperature aimed at and generally maintained by the penguins around their eggs. Themale bird very appropriately takes his turn at the

work on the eggs. To Locate the Bat.

This is not a pleasant theme to touch upon, but much may be forgiven to one who has recently passed the trying ordeal of having a rat die under the floor. Search for the inconsiderate rodent was unavailing for several hours, and it seemed as if the whole house would have to be torn down to find the malodorous cause of our woe. "Wait," said an Englishman, who happened in, "until I go to the butcher's and get some blue-bottle flies, then I'll locate the beast for you." We waited. In an hour he was back with three or four flies in a bottle. These he liberated in the rooms, having first taken the precaution to close doors and winlows. In a few moments the flies setaled down in one spot on the floor. Take up that board," said the Briton, "and you'll find your rat." The board was lifted, and there, sure enough, was the long-sought rat.-Washington

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS