Seperior Methods Employed by the Japanese in Disposing of Dead in Battle.

The Japanese have one great advanince over Christian nations in the matter of sanitation in their methods of so disposing of their dead that they shall met be a menace to the health of the liv-Ing. Public sentiment in Christian countries would bardly sanction the prompt cremating of fallen heroes on the battlefield, as is done in Japan, and until M does our armies, says the Army and Mavy Journal, will, under the most favorable conditions, suffer a serious handicap as compared with those of the Japanese. After the great battles of our civil way our soldiers alept in graveyards and erank the water tainted by the seepage from the graves of the dead. It is not a pleasant subject to think of or dwell upon, but the facts should be borne in mind in considering how we can eliminate or leasen, the dangers from preventable diseases. During one great war one man in 60 was killed In battle, one in 56 died of wounds received in battle, and one man in 13 of disease. The improvement in surgical methode has greatly lessened the danger of mortality or permanent disablement from wounds received, and the danger from disease is likely to be equally reduced in the case of war. though the war with Spain did not show

Disease could be restricted to very marrow limits if the people of this country could be persuaded to permit the appilcation of Japanese sanitary methods to the care of our soldiers. But, according to all experience thus far, they will much prefer to build national cemeteries and soldlers' homes and bear the burden through many years of an enormous pension roll. Our happy method is to proclaim loadly from the housetops that we are too high-minded, and Christian, and all that, to suffer war and then when war comes, as it inevitably must come, make it as destructive and expensive as possible. But this is a great country, all the same, and we are the most enhightened and progressive people on the face of the earth. One fact was brought to light on the occasion of the meeting to listen to Dr. Seaman's lecture, and that is that the medical men, as a class, sympathize with the attempt to restore the canteen to he army. The allusions o this by Dr. Seaman and others were reselved in every case with a vigorous applause which testified to the sentiments of the several hundred doctors who were present, among them many of the ablest and most enlightened representatives of the medical profession in the great city of New York.

ALL A MATTER OF TASTE.

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If They Liked Their "Old Boiled Mac-It, for His Part.

It is related that when Gen. Miles, then commanding the army, once visited Calveston for the purpose of inspecting Fort Jacinto he observed standing at the door of the ammunition magagine a private who was holding in his hand two strips of something that bore a close resemblance to macaroni. "What is that stuff?" asked the gen-

aral. "Don't you know?" came from the of-Seer who was showing Miles around the

> "No, I don't!" exclaimed the general in command, taking up a piece of the

stuff. "Why, that's the powder we use in the guns here!" answered his companion, whereupon there was a general hurst of laughter, in which Miles heart-By joined, at the idea that the head of the army did not know powder when he saw it.

Then the officer accompanying Gen. "Miles told him a story. "The powder," said he, "in put in those boxes you see over in that corner. When the storm that devastated Galveston struck this fort it scattered our guns and ammunition pretty much all over Texas. We sent out men to recover as much of it as

"One day, while discharging this duty, one of our men came across an old farmar somewhere up the state who had picked up a considerable amount of our powder. Several boxes of the stuff were found stacked in the old man's cellar. Of course our man selzed it in the name of Uncle Sam.

"He loaded the brace on a wagon and proceeded to haul them away. Just as he was leaving the old farmer shouted: "Take your old boiled macaroni! I Son't care! My Sarah boiled some a whole day and the blamed stuff tasted

Bussian Bailway Bevenue.

In the Russian Railway Budget for 1904 the gross revenue from the state railways is estimated at £47,300,000 and expenditure on them, including working expenses, improvements and purchases of rolling stock, is estimated at £46,400,000, showing a net revenue of £900,000. But as the payment of interest on government railway bonds absorbs annually a further sum of nearly £14,000,000, the total deficit on state raliways alone would appear to be thirteen millions sterling (£14,000,-000-£900,0001, exclusive of advances of guaranteed interest, etc., to private companies.-London Engineer.

Souvenir or Keepsake. "Magama, what is the difference between a souvenir and a keepsake?" "There isn't much difference, dear. If it's a souvenir you pay more for it

Pillars of Sand. The deserts of Arabia are noteworthy for their pillars of sand raised by whiriwinds, which have a very close recemblance to waterspouts.

-that's all "-Answers.

MURDER IN AMERICA. IN A BUDDHIST CATHEDRAL

Amazing Musical Service in the Superb Monastery, the Petala, at Lhassa.

A visit to a service in the great Buddhistcathedral, the potals at Lhassa, is described by Edmund Chandler, says the London Mail. The only imposing building in Lhassa, he says, is this Budd-

hist cathedral and monastery. The potals is superbly detached. It is not a palace on a hill, but a hill that is also a palace. Its massive walls, its terraces and bastions, stretch upward from the plain to the crest, as if the great bluff rock were merely a foundation stone planted there at the divinity's nod. The divinity dwells in the palace and underneath, at the distance of a furlong or two, humanity is huddled abjectly in equalid, amut-begrimed houses. Above all this squalor the potals towers superbly. Its golden roofs shining in the sun like tongues of fire, are a landmark for miles and must inspire awe and veneration in the hearts of pilgrims coming from the desert parts of Thibet, Kashmir and Mongolia to visit the sacred city that Buddha has blessed.

The service which Mr. Chandler was permitted to attend were amazing for their musical features. He says:

The monks have extraordinarily deep, devotional voices, reaching deeper tones than any western bass. The voice of 1,000 monks resembles the drone of a subterranean monster, musically plaintive-the voice of the earth god praying for release to the gods of the skies. In the inner temple are three enormous images of the Buddhist trinity, set with lewels from foot to crown. In the upper story, in a place we called "Hades," some lamas were worshiping the demon protectress of the grand lama. The music here was harsh and barbaric. On pitlars and on the walls were displayed freaks of diabolical invention in the shape of scrolls and devil masks. The object of this worship was huddled in a corner a dwardsh abortion, -hideous and malignant. All about the lama's feet ran little white mice, searching for. grain, with which they are fed daily. They are scrupulously cared for, as in their bodies the souls of previous guardians of the shrine are believed to be reincarnated. Some of the rites were conducted in deep and impressive silence. The monks sat like stone figures, as if oblivious of our presence. The reek of candles was almost suffocating.

GORGEOUS PERUVIAN ROBE Magnificent Specimen of Ancient Inca Weaving Lately Brought to View.

What is said to be the finest and most gorgeous garment of ancient Peruvian workmanship ever recovered and which is classed as one of the most extraordinary pieces of primitive weaving in the world, says a writer in the St. Louis Republic, is a multicolored royal poncho, interwoven front and back into 100 squares, while these in turn contain more than 300 additional figures, making 500 varied designs used. The squares contain different geometiric patterns, a conspicuous one being a series of terracelike steps, with a bird, thought to

be the condor, ascending. The two lower sections contain the border, which depicts a conventionalized. warrior, with lamp and shield, in several attitudes. Other types of ponchoe and shawl-like garments are ornamented with large hammered disks of silver the size of an ordinary saucer. These, as well as the border, are festooned with handsome feather work. Great numbers of these fabrics were prepared and consumed in religious and ceremonial rites and sacrificial observances. Many young girls were demanded as yearly tribute from distant conquered tribes, and during the period of their captivity were engaged in weaving these brilliant ponchos, though they were destined themselves to be offered up as a sacrifice on some great occasion. A year or more, it is thought, was needed by these captives to turn out an elab-

orate ornamental poncho. Special care was taken to preserve the fleet wild vicuna, which furnished the fine wool. A special game preserve was set apart for them by the lords and the ordinary people were not allowed to hunt in it. The coarse wool of the liama and alpaca was allotted to the common folk for the weaving of their apparel, while the fine, silklike skeins of the vicuna were reserved for the nobility and the ruling incas. The color of the vicuna's wool is a ruddy yellow.

and it retains its bue forever.

A Farmer of 1648. In the old days in this country farming and manufacturing were carried on together to a very large extent. A letter written from Virginia in 1648 gives the following picture of life on the plantstion of a certain Capt. Matthews, a leading citizen of the colony: "He hath a fine house and all things answerable to it. He sows yearly store of hemp and lax and causes it to be spun. He keeps weavers and bath a tanhouse, causes leather to be dressed, bath eight shoemakers employed in their trade, hath 40 negro servants and brings them up to trades in his house. He yearly sows abundance of wheat, barley, etc. The wheat he selleth at four shillings a bushel. He kills store of beeves and sells them to victual the ships when they come thither. He hath abundance of kine, a brave dairy, swine great store and poultry."—Chicago News.

Poison in Sierra Leone.

It is stated by the Journal of the African society that for some years death by poison has been the subject of talk in the colonoy of Sierra Leone. No one, it would appear, dies from natural causes. Poisoning in one form or another is put lown as the cause of death not only imong the poor, but also among the rich. A vegetable poison that produces par-Llysis is used.

STATISTICS SHOW GROWING COM-TEMPT FOR HUMAN LIFE.

Problem That Is Exercising the Intelligence of Students of Human Mature-The Carrying of Weapons,

McClure's Magazine, in a recent issue, prints the statistics of murders and homicides in the United States for the years 1881-1903, which were gathered by the Chicago Tribune, and published by it year by year, and comments on the fact that the statistics show that in 1881 there was one multider or homicide for every 40,533 persons in the United States, and that last year there was one for every 8,965. Even after making allowance for the fact that the record for 1881 was not so complete as those for subsequent years, it cannot be denied that the number of murders in the United States is painfully large when a comparison is made with other civilized countries, with the exception of Russia. The figures show a growing contempt for the sanctity of human life among a people who in many ways are more humane than their fathers wereare more tender as regards children, imbeciles and dumb animals. They treat criminals more mercifully. Nevertheless the percentage of murders to population increases.

It is not easy to explain, says the Tribune, why that kind of crime is more prevalent now than it was 20 years ago. The statistics do not go into details sufficiently. It is impossible to tell whether the increase is in the percentage of murders to population is more notable in one part of the United States than in another-in the north, the south, the west, in the large cities or in the rural districts. The question is asked in the editorial article in McClure's, commenting on the murder statistics, whether "a body of policemen engaged in crimtual practices can prevent others from committing crimes?" The question is not pertinent unless it can be shown that the increase in murders is most marked in the cities.

If that can be shown the increase may e espribed in part to the influx of foreigners, who are often less law-abiding in this country than they were in their old homes, where they were under much closer police surveillance than is known here. It may be also that the novel conditions and the intenser nerve strain of life in a great American city demoralize some who had led peaceful lives in the European hamlets whence they came. But there is no tack of murders in parts of the country where there are few if any foreigners. The percentage of murders in the United States as compared with Europe was high before the ers of immigration began. Americans were always more ready with pistol of rifle than Europeans were. The other day the stepdaughter of a Texas farmer ran away and married a respectable young man in the neighborhood. The farmer took his rifle and shot down the young man, his father and a hired man. There were three murders of a kind not likely to happen outside the United

States. Half of the murders in this country grow out of quarrels. They were not premeditated crimes, but were generally due to ungovernable passion. The police would have had to be omnipresent in order to intervene before the quarrels ended in bloodshed. Men quarrel in other countries, but they do not seem to be so ready to take life as they are in this. In England they use their fists and here they use pistols, especially at the south, where that weapon always was appealed to more promptly than

at the north. Chicago police officers say there would not be so many murders here if the carrying of deadly weapons could be stopped. No doubt that is true, but laws against carrying deadly weapons are not easily enforced in most American communities, and will not be so long as numan life is held in low esteem. When Americans resolve to be relentless in the pursuit and punishment of murderers there will be fewer murderers in this country.

* Bad Pen. Senator Pettus, of Alabama, was writing with & noisy, spluttering pen. Laying the pen down, he smiled and

"Once I was spending the evening with a friend of mine in Selma. We sat in the dining room and from the kitchen came a dreadful scratching

sound. " 'Martha,' said my friend to the maid, 'what is that scratching in the kitchen? It must be the dog trying to

get in. " 'Huh!' said Martha, 'dat's no dawg scratchin' de do'. Dat's de cook a-writin' a love letter to her honey-

A Modern Family.

"Where's Edythe?" "She's up in her studio hand-paintin" a snow shovel." "Where's Gladys?"

"In the library writin' po'try."

suckle." "-Boston Herald.

"Where's Clarice?" "She's in the parlor playing the plan-

"Where's Gwendoline?" "Up in her boudoir curlin' her hair." "And where's ma?"

'Maw? Oh, maw's down in the kitchen gettin' dinner for the bunch."-Houston Times.

An Extreme View. Willie-Pa, what do those ladies mean when they talk about "woman's

mphere?" Pa-Their idea of woman's sphere, my son, is the earth. They think it belongs to them.—Philadelphia Public

STATE GAME LAWS.

PROVISIONS FOR THE PROTEC-TION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Operate in the Interest of True Sport and for the Suppression of Recklessness with Tirearms.

People who find sport in the fields with dogs and gun are decidedly wup against it," according to one of the enthusiasts who conversed with a Washington Star reporter lately. There was a time when sportsmen could go away from home in the morning with a dog or two, a gun and ammunition and enjoy a day's sport almost anywhere near the city. But such is not the case now, because the laws passed by the geveral state legislatures and for other resons of more importance to the average farmer. Many farmers have had experience with alleged aportamen who have invaded their farms and not been satisfied with shooting game. Manyafat turkey, chicken or pigeon has fallen prey to the sports and made the enactment of stringent laws imperative.

"It has been but a short time since the police were looking for a man for a deadly assault who was said to have moved out of the state of Virginia, because he did not like his neighbors. The truth was, however, that he had shot tame turkeys of some of his neighbors and been made to pay for them. There are many such cases, and legitimate sportsmen fully understand why their rights have been curtailed.

Such sports are not satisfied with killing wild game, but are willing to kill anything in sight rather than go home empty-handed. Ducks and geese have been killed almost in barayards near the homes of farmers, and property other than fowls have frequently been damaged. When a farmer has had a dose of such treatment he is willing that the legislature should enact almost any kind of a law.

These laws, it is thought, have operated to the advantage of the farmer and the protection of game. It is the general opinion of people in Maryland and Virginia that without the protecting laws small game would have been almost extinct in the states by this time.

As it is, there is plenty of game for the country people and a little for the outsiders who can manage to get in a day's sport without violating the law. Because of the different laws in the many counties of the nearby states a gunner finds it necessary almost to become a lawyer before he can venture on a shooting expedition. The laws are by no means uniform, and what would be permitted in one county would mean the getting of a man behind the bars in another. Not many weeks ago a Washington man who was caught in one of the states violating the law was required to nav a fine of more than \$100 in order to keep from spending a long term in a prison; where the man in charge throws away the key when he leaves the build-

There was another case in which a fine was imposed and the judgment marked "satisfied," but in which the fine was not actually paid. Three men were inwited to one of the states to enjoy a day's sport, and it was apparent to them that they were the victims of a confidence game when a constable arrested them. When taken before a magistrate they were heavily fined and a check was given the magistrate for the amount. The check was accepted, but the gunner reached here ahead of the check and, had payment stopped. "And," he said to a friend afterward,

"I never went back." In Virginia the game law provides against the taking out of the state of more than a stated number of birds, and a penalty of \$10 a bird is provided for all over this number. In North Carolina, where there is a similar law on the statute books, birds are always plentiful, and a sportsman is likely to become tired of slaughtering them because he knows he has to leave them behind and cannot bring them home to send to

"It seems an easy matter to evade the law in this respect," remarked a sportsman upon his return from a trip, "but it isn't. I tried it and failed for the amount of almost a month's salary. I had had fine sport, and was anxious to treat my friends upon my return home. With a feeling of security I packed away the birds in my valise and went to the railroad station. All went well until a dog came in contact with my baggage, and I found it impossible to shake him off. The animal acted as if be were on a field flushing a bird. Very much to my sorrow I learned that the dog was owned by a game warden and had been trained for duty at railroad stations. There was nothing left for me to do but open up and pay the penalty."

Turned Down by Government. "Poor Brown has given up all hope of a government position."

"My, my! How did that happen?" "Well, they took him before the civil service folks, an' just because he failed on geography, an' spellin', and 'rithmetic, an' sich, they ackchully turned bim down!"

"An' what's he goin' to do now?" "Lord knows! Ef he don't run for high sheriff I reckon he'll have to go to teachin' school."-Atlanta Constitu-

The Woman and the Ledger.

Women are coming to the front rapidly as bookkeepers and accountants, says the New York Press. in 1890 over 28,000 filled those responsible positions in commercial houses of the United States, and in 1900 their number had increased to nearly 74,000, or over 160 per cent. The number of men in the same business in 1890 was 131,-000, and in 1900 it was 180,000, an imcrease of only about 50 per cent.

BLACK HAWK WAR SURVIVOR

Minety-Year-Old Illinoisan Who Is Only Living Indian Fighter of That Day.

William H. Lee, of Shobouter, Ill., claims the distinction of being the sole survivor of the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832, says the Des Moines Register and Leader. With the difficulty which lows is experiencing in its efforts to and traces of its Mexican war survivors it is hardly probable that any survivor of the Indian war 14 years earlier will be found in this state. Mr. Lee is now in his ninetieth year.

The story of his life shows many hardships, but the pioneers on the frontier a half or three-quarters of a century ago were inured to hardships. Lee was brought west from New York, when he was three years old. The party made its way on two rafts and a fiatboat constructed of logs. The emigrants took all of their live stock with them in their passage down the Alleghany and Ohio rivers, landing at Shawneetown, from there going to Salem, and finally to Vandalia, at that time only a small village. At this place Lee grew to young manhood under the hard lessons of fronties life, assisting his father in his grain treadmill and in sawing lumber.

The story of his participation in the Black Hawk war and subsequent life is told by a correspondent thus: "When the Sac and Fox. or, as it was known the Black Hawk, war broke out in 1832. William H. Lee was only 16 years of age but he possessed courage equal to the hardy training he had received in his Illinote pioneer life. After the close of the war he made three successful tripe to New Orleans by boat, which in those days was considered a feat of unusual importance, each time taking large loads of grain. In 1850 he succumbed to the California gold fever, making an overtand trip to that part of the country.

This trip was followed by two others. On each of the trips large numbers of cattle were taken along as an investment. The party was attacked by Indians on the first trip, but was successful in defeating the red men. On the second journey the party lost all their live stock. The third trip was thoroughly successful. Returning to his farm in Illinois, Mr Lee has remained there in active charge until within the last few years, when he turned the active management over to other hands.

None of his children is living. The Black Hawk war was closely associated with the early history of lowa. It was near Fort Madison that Black Hawk's followers rendezvoused to take up the war trail and to cross the Mississippi; it was across the river from the very northeastern point of lows that the massacre, hardly to be dignified by the name of battle, of Bad Ax occurred and ended the short-lived war; it was to Iowa that Black Hawk and the few eurvivors returned when the war was ended. The Black Hawk war figures more prominently in Hillinois history than in that of lows, but it is an important chapter in the annals of this state.

AMERICA AS A GREAT FARM The United States as It Would Be If Parceled Out According to

Bespective Products. The area of the United States, exclusive of Aiaska and our insular possessions, is approximately 3,600,000 square miles. Census returns give about 650,000 square miles of this as "improved farm" land. An interesting illustration, mays the New York Sun, lies in assuming a segregation of our principal farm products within specified areas of familiar boundary, for the purpose of seeing our national farm under such conditions. In the following arrangement, the areas, if not absolutely acurate in all cases, are sufficiently close to give a very good idea. of what our farm would look like if it

were parceled out in such a manner.

Thus planted. Maine and New Hampshire would be our out field. Rhode Island, with about 300 square miles from eastern Connecticut, would be our tobacco plantation. The rest of Connecticut, with Long Island, would be the potato patch. Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Delaware would form a vast wheat field. Pennsylvania would be our cotton field. Virginia and West Virginia would be a hay field. Maryland would be planted in rye. barley and buckwheat. North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia would be covered with corn. We might then take our choice between Texas or a combination of Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin as the pasture and grazing land and for the cultivation of minor crops and garden truck.

With this vast area thus occupied, we should still be left with nearly threequarters of our national domain in the form of unimproved land and forest. We run the biggest farm in the world, and we still have an empire left for settlement and cultivation.

All Satisfied.

In one of the many nonsupport cases that come before the city magistrates, the accused husband pleaded temporary ill health. "If he'll take care of the children till he gets well [4] go out and earn the living," volunteered the woman. The husband agreed to this offer and the arrangement was made. The magistrate was satisfied, the husband was satisfied, the wife was satisfied, and the children weren't consulted .-- Philadelphia Press.

Eyes and Hands.

Most people are right or left-eyed, just as they are right or left-handed, and just as the right hand is usually the more powerful, so is the right eye. Only one person in ten is left-sighted. It is very probable that the use of weapons during countless ages has had something to do with the extra power of the right eye.

COLD TO INVENTORS.

HUMANITY UNKIND TO PROMO TERS OF WORLD'S PROGRESS.

Memorable Instances of Incredulity and Lack of Faith in Genluses Who Became Famous.

Andred Carnegie has just written a life or a memoir of Watt, the man who made the steam engine practical. Watt didn't know exactly what he was doing for the race, but if you all sit down and try to think of the world without steam engines you will begin to understand, says the Minneapolis Journal.

And just at this point there comes along a man in New York somewhere named Hoffman, who claims, after 36 years' struggle, to have invented a "rotary" steam engine which will relegate to the scrapheap all the engines now in use. Nearly all the people who know anything about engines give Mr. Hoffman the incredulous smile. And perhaps rightly. So they did Watt. But in his case they were wrong.

When Watt's engine was first talked about there were numbers of scientific persons who rose up to give expert opisluns on the subject, and, with very few exceptions, their opinions were exceed-" ingly unfavorable. They were sure it rould not succeed, for one reason, some for another. One declared that the cohesive strength of iron was insufficient to do the work that Watt expected; another detailed an experiment he had made with an iron vessel which burst under the strain, a fact that led him to belleve that no boiler could be made strong enough to resist the expanding steam. A third felt sure that if the engine were set to work the weaker parts would all give way.

But the prophecies of the scientists in regard to the steam engine were nothing to the forebodings of the working people, who foresaw themselves throws out of employment, and who repeatedly . threatened to "do" Watt.

If you want to get the incredulous smile or the hatred of those who are benefited or who might be benefited it they would you want to invent or discover something radically new or some new application of an old idea. About s million people who den't know what you are doing and don't care rise up to knock and six down virtuously to feast i afterward, perfectly sure that they have

done God service. When, in 1845, it was announced that a man named Howe had invented a machine that could sew, every tailor gave] a loud hoot of derision, the idea being deemed superlatively ridiculous. One knight of the shears said that no sewing machine could be made to work unless it could be made to sit cross-legged. Comic poems were printed in the newspapers, and predictions, intended to be humorous, were volunteered that machines would soon be invented that would sweep the house from cellar to garret, run errands and tend the baby when the woman of the establishment

wanted to gad about. Not a tailor in America had the slightest faith in the machine, and many refused even to look at it when Howe tooks it to their places to exhibit its workings. None would use it, for they were giraid It would ruin their trade and the popu-'ar prejudice among them continued long after its success had been demonstrated. But before this they were prac-Healty unanimous in predicting its fasture. The idea that a machine could be made to do the work of human fingers in an operation so delicate as that of sewing was something entirely beyond

comprehension The history of the human race has . ever shown that humanity is at assbut not an incurable one. Here is where we part company with pessimiets. They believe that our asimility is incurable We think it will wear away with time It has in the past, why shouldn't it keep on! At any rate, let us try not to adv to the general bray that is going up bulet us work and pray for the genera, chartening up of care that is cure to come about more and more as we be come wiser and better. It's cheaper. . .

Plush Seats Carry Germs. German health officers who have beeinvestigating conditions in the railros trains of that country have arrived a the rather surprising conclusion the one runs more risk in traveling secon class on the railways of the empir than in taking third-class carriage: The reason for this is that the third class cars have uncushioned woods i benches, which do not harbor as man germs as do the cushions provided i the second-class cars. In this countr there has been action taken in somof the states absolutely forbidding the use of plush or any similar material: a covering for car seats.—Boston He

Alcohol in Brazil. As a competitor in some way of elg.

tricity, alcohol is now engaging muattention as an illuminating and indu-trial agent in Brazil. Its employme 4s much advocated in the interest of t sugar industry of the country, whi has fallen into a very precarious conc tion. An exhibition of apparatus us in the production of alcohol and its a plication did much to show the pubthe possibilities of the article, and it expected that an increased demand : commodities connected with this branof trade will result.-London Engine

Limit. Mifkins-I believe that fellow Skint is just a trifle close. Bifkins-Close? Why, he would

give you a pleasant look unless you p him for it.-Chicago Daily News. Russia's Languages.

At least 60 languages are spoken the empire governed by the cast

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS