

MILITARY EXPEDITIONS.

Difficulties Which Were Involved in Sending the Troops to Manila.

It was on the first day of May that Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish ships and defenses in Manila bay. Twenty-four days later the first detachment of troops sent to reinforce him sailed from San Francisco.

There were some expressions of impatience because of this delay, and also because more troops were not sent. But those who criticise the government on this account, says the *Youth's Companion*, can have little idea of the difficulties involved in sending a large military expedition such a distance.

From San Francisco to Manila is about 7,000 miles. The voyage, under favorable conditions, takes about four weeks. Ships had to be chartered and made ready in haste, to convey not the troops only, but their weapons, field artillery as well as rifles, horses and their subsistence, tents, bedding, hospital stores and miscellaneous equipments, together with rations for the whole force sufficient for the voyage and for some time after.

It was necessary also to carry out large quantities of ammunition and supplies for Admiral Dewey's squadron, for ships carrying on operations 7,000 miles from their base of supplies need many things.

To secure the ships and prepare them for such a voyage, and to accumulate and get on board of them all the needed supplies in a little more than three weeks, was really a remarkable achievement.

CONVICTED HIMSELF.

An Argument That Convinced the Judge That the Professor Was Guilty.

"What's this?" exclaimed the justice of the peace in Arenac county; "do I understand, professor, that you was hissed an' bombarded with eggs an' vegtables while you was a-sayin' the 'Star-Spangled Banner'?"

"That's what I say, judge. Spainards couldn't have abused me no worse. I was about the worst-lookin' object you ever see when I reached the brush and crawled inter a holler log."

"What have you fellers to say 'bout this high treason?" shouted the court, as he fingered a Dewey button and looked daggers, says the Detroit Free Press.

"I represent these gentlemen," said a bright young lawyer. "All we ask is that this 'professor' play one of his selections for your honor. We offer it in evidence."

Not a dozen squeaking, screaming, teeth-filling notes had been tortured from the violin before the court yelled: "Halt! Do you call that infernal racket fiddlin'?" Is that the way you massacre the glorious anthem in this here glorious nation? I fine you three dollars an' costs for contempt of court, disturbin' the peace, maintainin' a nuisance and insultin' the flag. Now you liver grown' lively till you git outen this jurisdiction." Then some good-hearted citizen pointed the nearest way to the railroad.

IT IS "GOTHAM" OUT OF TOWN.

But to People Who Live There It Is the Biggest City in the United States."

Here are a few remarks by a merchant who came to New York from the southwest ten years ago: "When I was a boy, and long after I had quit acting like one, I nearly always heard New York called 'Gotham.' A New York man was a 'Gothamite.' We read in our home paper of 'Happenings in Gotham.' When a man went from our country to this city he said he had gone to 'Gotham.' I remember an incident in my school. The teacher had a habit of asking questions that were not in the book, and one day he sprung this: 'Which is the largest city in the United States?' The boy at whom this was fired replied 'Gotham.' The old teacher looked over his spectacles and said:

"Yes, you are another one. I wish the fathers of some of you boys would tell you when they read Washington Irving that he was no friend of the school teacher. It takes half my time to undo what Irving did in the historical line. The largest city in the United States is New York, and if any of you boys ever go there you will find out."

The dear old pedagogue was a native of the Empire state. I meet many people in the course of a year and I rarely hear the word 'Gotham.' I am inclined to think New Yorkers never thanked Irving for applying it to their city."

China is crowded.

The crowding of China by other nations continues. A recent attack by a Chinese mob upon the Japanese consulate at Shashi has given Japan a pretext for securing concessions on the Peiho, together with a guarantee that no part of the province of Fukien, which lies on the mainland opposite Formosa, shall ever be ceded to a foreign power. France has demanded from China a money indemnity and certain railway concessions in the province of Kwangsi; as compensation for the murder of a French priest; and Russia, without waiting for any special pretext, is reported to be insisting on a lease of Kin-Chau, the city near Port Arthur which the Russian commander not long ago attempted to occupy, claiming it as a part of the Port Arthur concession. Great Britain has secured an important extension of the boundaries of Hong-Kong.

Pretty Old and Still Hot.

Lord Kelvin puts the age of the sun at 100,000,000 years. At its present rate of combustion the sun will last from 1,000,000 to 15,000,000 of years before burning out.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

THE MEXICAN HOUSEHOLD.

It is Arranged and Conducted on an Economical and Orderly Plan.

Maj. Gen. Miles Issues an Order Against Intoxicants.

Says Commanding Officer Must Observe Effects Carefully and Restrict Entirely, If Necessary, the Use of Wine and Beer.

Maj. Gen. Miles has issued the following general order to the army:

"The army is engaged in active service under climatic conditions which it has not before experienced.

"In order that it may perform its most difficult and laborious duties with the least practicable loss from sickness, the utmost care consistent with prompt and efficient service must be exercised by all, especially by officers.

"The history of other armies has demonstrated that in a hot climate abstinenace from the use of intoxicating drink is essential to continued health and efficiency.

Commanding officers of all grades and officers of the medical staff will carefully note the effect of the use of such light beverages—wines and beer—as are permitted to be sold at the post and camp exchanges, and the commanders of all independent commands are enjoined to restrict, or to entirely prohibit the sale of such beverages, if the welfare of the troops or the interests of the service require such action.

"In this most important hour of the nation's history it is due the government from all those in its service that they should not only render the most earnest efforts for its honor and welfare, but their full physical and intellectual force should be given to their public duties, uncontaminated by any indulgences that shall dim, stultify, weaken or impair their faculties and strength in any particular.

"Officers of every grade, will contribute as well as by authority, will contribute to the enforcement of the order.

"With a view to avoid extreme suffering among wounded horses or mules on the field of battle, it is hereby ordered that a veterinary surgeon, or some other person detailed by the commanding officer, will accompany troops in an engagement whose duty it will be to put an end to the agonies of all horses or mules that in his judgment are suffering to a degree requiring such action on his part."

TAKE IN FLAGS AT NIGHT.

Correspondent of the New York Sun Thinks Old Glory is Treated with Disrespect.

A veteran writes to the New York Sun as follows: "The present profuse display of national flags throughout the city is highly striking, picturesque and patriotic, but the well-nigh universal habit of leaving them out overnight or flying in rain and storm seems to indicate a lack of due care and respect, however unintentionally this may be."

"Naval and military folk, whose professional duty and honor it is to carry and watch over emblems of the kind, would never leave them floating in the darkness or to be whipped to shreds and tattered unnecessarily in times of dripping or tempestuous skies.

"Our ships, camps and fortresses fly their flags only between sunrise and sunset, and when in foul weather send aloft some much reduced and worn emblem, keeping the fuller spread of their triumphant banners for more fitting skies and daylight.

"That such course amply suffices needs no argument. No merely human emblem, proud though it be, need seem belittled with temporary effacement before the dominant forces of nature or its obliterating powers of darkness.

"It is enough for our flag to float as it will, now and throughout the war, clean, unstained and bravely, where and when the broad sunshine may disclose and salute it.

"Why should not the public treat the star-spangled banner with the same solicitude and tenderness afforded by its military guardians? Take the flags at night and in storms. Keep them fresh and clean, to wave in unspotted brilliancy over the return of our triumphant forces at the end of the war."

POWER OF FOOT SOLDIERS.

Gen. Lawton, in His Report on Battle at El Caney, Calls Attention to a Peculiar Feature.

Gen. Lawton, in his report after the assault upon and capture of El Caney by his division during the first day's fighting at Santiago, says: "It may not be out of place to call attention to this peculiar feature of the battle. It was fought against an enemy fortified and entrenched within a compact town of stone and concrete houses, some with walls several feet thick, and supported by a number of covered solid stone forts, and the enemy continued to resist until nearly every man was killed or wounded with a seemingly desperate resolution."

Capt. Carbaugh, adjutant general, says: "The action of the American troops at El Caney will always have a place in history as an illustration of a successful assault upon a fortified town by foot soldiers."

Owns 25,000 Camels.

The British government is the owner of over 25,000 camels. Several thousand are used in India to carry stores and equipment when companies are changing quarters by line of march.

The Philadelphia Zoo.

The Philadelphia Zoological gardens contained on January 1, 1,019 living animals—339 mammals, 421 birds, 223 reptiles and 21 batrachians.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS
Est très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc un commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne, \$12 00; Edition hebdomadaire, \$3 00

Bulletin Financier.

Lundi, 25 juillet 1898.

COMPTOIR D'ÉCHANGES (COL. BANKING HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Janvier 1900. Cote..... \$1,62,904 00 \$203,049 00

Votre temps la semaine dernière..... 1,708,767 00 190,223 00

MARCHÉ MONÉTAIRE.

Monnaie française..... 250 francs..... 7

Poids sur piastres métalliques..... 4

Tome de..... 6

Poids hypothécaire..... 7

Monnaies américaines et étrangères et billets de Banques.

MONNAIE.....

Monnaie française..... 54,806 90

Monnaie espagnole..... 81,406,15 00

Monnaie portugaise..... 84,70

Or à l'argent américain..... 97,997 40

Or à l'or..... 1,000 francs..... 1

Dollars américains..... 52,054

Dollars portugais..... 43

Billets américains..... 404

Argent argentin, par 50..... 1,000 francs..... 50

Billets de la Banque d'Angleterre..... 94,806 90

Billets de la Banque de France..... 135,619 00

PARIS.....

Taux de la Banque d'Angleterre 2 1/2 0%.

Taux de la Banque de France 1 1/2 0%.

Taux de la Banque de Belgique 1 1/2 0%.

Taux de la Banque de Suisse 1 1/2 0%.

Taux de la Banque de Russie 1 1/2 0%.

Taux de la Banque de Portugal 1 1/2 0%.

Taux de la Banque de Grèce 1 1/2 0%.

Taux de la Banque de Turquie 1 1/2 0%.

Taux de la Banque de Chine 1 1/2 0%.

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