

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Dangers Which Threaten Our Soldiers in Cuba.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, Expresses His Views - Makes Valuable Suggestions.

"I am too familiar with the ravages that yellow fever has made in Havana and the interior provinces of Cuba to underrate or minimize its dangers," said Dr. Alvah H. Doty, health officer of the port of New York, "but I was surgeon of the Ninth regiment, N. G. N. Y., for two years, and will go to Cuba if needed.

"Everything tends to operate against the fever patient, both in Havana and in the interior of the country, and the death rate is very large. The danger of yellow jack depends very largely, of course, upon the season of the year.

"The rainy season, which runs from May until September, while we have never been able to say that it engenders the yellow fever bacilli, certainly encourages its propagation. The damp valleys, the generally malarial condition of the country, all militate against the patient in the interior of the island.

"It behooves the American soldier who may be called upon to face the dangers of a Cuban campaign to use every precaution to guard against disease, even though he is a hundredfold better prepared to fight it than is the Spaniard. I know the American soldier well. I know the national guardsman well. They are strong, clean, well-fed, well-cared-for men, who can meet disease on a war footing, so to speak, and get out of it unrepentant.

"The other good rules are to keep the body at night, avoid strange meats, use plenty of quinine, be vaccinated. When a soldier gets even a headache he should be promptly isolated, for these fevers rarely show their form in less than three days, by which time a whole company might be infected.

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SHIPERS BEAT A RAILROAD.

The Famous Hanley Falls "Y" Case Decided at Last at St. Paul, Minn.

One of the hardest and longest fought railroad cases, the famous Hanley Falls "Y" case, was decided by the supreme court at St. Paul, Minn., the other day in favor of the state, and affirming the judgment of the lower court in the appeal of the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railroad company from an order requiring that a "Y" should be constructed for transferring cars from the line of this road to the Wilmar & Sioux Falls branch of the Great Northern.

This question has been fought in one form or another for the past ten years. Finally, in 1895, Representative Jacobson secured the passage of a law requiring railroad companies to connect intersecting lines by switches and "Y's" and to transfer cars from one line to the other without cost, that shipments might be sent to their destination by the shortest route. The law also provided that the charge for transportation between the two points which could be reached by intersecting lines should be not more than the regular rate for the shortest route by which the shipment could be made.

The railroads fought an order of the railroad and warehouse commission ordering that the "Y" be put in at Hanley Falls, first before the commission itself and then in the courts. Probably the attempt of the shippers of wood and live stock in the western part of the state, who are responsible for the movement which resulted in this law, have in their fight for the establishment of this privilege caused more legal contests and more legislation than any similar number of people in the state.

No fewer than three laws and a half a dozen or more attempts at legislation relating to procedure before the railroad and warehouse commission and appeals therefrom to the courts are traceable to one phase or another of this fight.

HAS AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

Germany is Preparing to Get Hold of the Coasting Trade of the United States.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says: "In the practical spirit which has distinguished them for 20 years past the Germans are at present chiefly concerned with the probable effects of a war between the United States and Spain upon German commerce and shipping. Many German firms have sagaciously curtailed business transactions with Spain and Cuba in the belief that, as one forecast expresses it, America will be the iron kettle and Spain the earthenware pot in the event of a conflict.

"The shipping interest takes the view that even if Spain should be successful at first on the seas solid advantage might be reaped by German ship owners. At present the American coasting trade is conducted under the American flag. If the American coasting vessels are prevented from putting to sea the United States will be obliged to maintain its trading by handing this over to foreigners, and it is reported that strenuous efforts to secure a large share of it are now being made by German firms.

"Transport vessels also will be required, and the question as to what actually constitutes contraband of war is being eagerly discussed. The view is expressed that while modern definitions include such commodities as victuals and coal as contraband, Spain would not venture to stop German or English vessels with cargoes of this character. Unless the Spanish fleet can establish an effective blockade at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, Spain's claim to seal up these ports will not be recognized.

SPAIN LOSES FIRST BATTLE.

United States Marine Resents Insulting Language by Two Spaniards in New York.

One of the men of the battleship Texas, in full uniform, burdened with small bundles of merchandise which he had bought preparatory to going to Key West to join his ship, was walking through Oliver street, New York city, the other evening toward the navy yard ferry when he overheard two Spaniards saying ill things of our president, our navy, and our man-of-war men. He had served in the West Indies and knew Spanish, and when he heard the Spaniards declare that our fighting ships were mere tubs he cleared for action, so to say, by dropping his packages, and engaged with the offending civilians.

In the Center Street police court he described these circumstances in explanation of his arrest for disorderly conduct, adding that he, Gus Cassoway by name, was the sailmaker's smith of the Texas, that he was sick in hospital when it steamed away, and he was now about to join it. At that Magistrate Olmstead declared to the prisoner: "I am going to discharge you, even though this may be construed as an act of war. When you get back to the navy yard just report to the commandant that the first battle in the Spanish-American difficulty has resulted in a victory for our side."

Bishop Short, who held the see of St. Asaph, occasionally put questions to candidates for ordination that apparently had no connection with the discharge of their parochial duties. One such question was: "Which has the greatest number of legs—a cat or no cat?" As might be expected, this created a titter, but the bishop repeated the question, and desired some one to solve the problem. At last one of the candidates, smiling, said: "I should think, my lord, a cat." "No," retorted the bishop, "there you are wrong, for a cat has four legs and no cat has five."

ENSIGN STONE RUNS UP AGAINST AN ANGRY BROTHER.

Latter Did Not Like the Treatment the Former Gave His Sister—Apologizes Follow Explanations.

The Florida state militia and the navy of the United States, represented respectively by William Knight, of the Key West guards, and Ensign Stone, of the Marblehead, came together at Key West the other night with a clash. After some spilling of blood the militia came out victorious. Then, just as hostilities were about to be renewed, explanations were made that brought about a complete restoration of peace.

Ensign Stone will be remembered as the gallant young man who paid persistent court to Miss Conde, against the wishes of that young lady's parents, who finally succeeded in bringing the young officer before a court-martial to answer to charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. Stone at that time escaped censure. He transferred his affections to a beautiful young lady of Key West, and fell in love with Miss Evie Knight, daughter of Peter T. Knight, a local politician. Miss Knight is about 20 years old and has just completed her education at Bethlehem, Pa. Ensign Stone became a frequent caller at the Knight residence. A few days ago the young persons became engaged, though they thought best not to make an announcement at this time.

On the night of the encounter they went to the Monday evening hop at La Breeze. There they were seen by William Knight, the young woman's brother. He took exception to Stone's treatment of his sister. He waited until Stone had accompanied Miss Knight home and then he demanded satisfaction. A fight took place opposite the Methodist parsonage, occupied by Rev. Dr. Pass. Knight quickly mastered his slender opponent. Then explanations were made and Stone and Knight embraced as brothers.

Peter T. Knight said: "Yes, Mr. Stone and my daughter are engaged. Had they been less secretive the trouble would not have occurred. As it is, everything is all right. I have no objections to Stone. So far as I know he is a gentleman in every sense of the word. I have given the engagement my approval."

LONG AND SHORT OF IT.

Extremes of Stature as Represented by a California Man and Woman.

Frank Edgar Peck, of Chico, is believed to be the tallest and Miss Mary Barrall, of East Oakland, is believed to be the shortest person in California. The former stands 6 feet 9 1/2 inches in his stocking feet and about seven feet with his shoes on. Peck was born in Minnesota and came across the plains in childhood to Butte county, where he has lived ever since.

Miss Barrall is as dainty a little lady as can be found on the Pacific coast. She is 21 years old, highly educated, speaking and writing four languages fluently besides being an accomplished musician. Her exact height is three feet. California adapted her from her ancestral home in Germany when she was five years old. She was a tiny creature then, but grew slowly until she attained her present stature at the age of 16. Her brother and two sisters are of normal size, as are all her relatives.

Unlike most persons who are noticeably smaller than their fellow mortals, Miss Barrall is exquisitely proportioned from the top of her charming little head, with its crown of luxuriant golden-brown hair, to the fairy-like little feet. She does not in the least suggest the word "dwarf," she seems simply a cultured and extremely pleasing young woman viewed through the wrong end of an opera glass.

QUEER BARGAIN FOR BRIDE.

Young Man at New York Agrees to Let His Brother Have His Girl and Then Repents.

Pretty Marie Citkowska selected her husband the other day and they were married later. Miss Citkowska arrived at New York city on the steamer Karlsruhe from Bremen last Friday, and announced that her object in coming was to marry Anton Sedowski, of Stapleton, S. I. At the barge office, however, she was claimed by two men very much alike in feature and each calling himself Anton Sedowski. She was placed in charge of Dr. Zeranda, of the Polish society, and taken to its rooms at 3 Morris street.

Bulletin Financier.

Mercredi, 11 mai 1898.

COMPTEUR D'ÉCHANGES (CLEARING-HOUSE) DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

Jeudi cette semaine \$1,842,107 00 \$542,788 00

MARCHE MONETAIRE.

Nouveaux-Orléans: Papier exceptionnel 7

MONNAIES AMÉRICAINES ET ÉTRANGÈRES.

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CHANGES.

VENTES À LA BOURSE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

ACTIONS ET BONS.

MARCHE DE NEW-YORK.

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Bulletin Commercial.

Mercredi, 11 mai 1898.

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L'ABELLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

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