

AFFECTIONATE DOGS.

How an English Setter Knew His Companion from Death by Drawing.

An illustration of the devotion of animals lately occurred, the chief actors being the two dogs of C. P. Pittkin, one an Irish and the other an English setter, reports the Montpelier (Vt.) Argus. The dogs are devoted to each other, and are together almost constantly. The other day the Irish setter went on the ice on the river behind Mr. Pittkin's residence, and broke through when near the opposite side, being precipitated into the water. The animal made desperate efforts to get out, but the ice continued to break on the edge under its paws every time it attempted to climb out. In this way the dog moved to near the center of the river, where the swift current commenced to drag it under the ice. When the dog broke into the river the English setter appeared to be greatly disturbed, and when it failed to get out dashed up and down, evidently trying to devise some plan for a rescue. When, however, the dog commenced to be drawn under the ice the English setter set up a heart-breaking howl and ran to the barn, where George Fitzgerald was at work, and barking and evidently trying to tell him to follow, at last got him to the river bank, where he saw what had happened and pulled out the other animal from the river. When the Irish setter reached the shore the other seemed overcome and barked and made the most extravagant demonstrations of joy, lapping the other, and very plainly showing that it realized the danger from which the other had escaped and its thankfulness therefor.

WITCHCRAFT IN ALASKA.

The Government Trying to Stamp Out the Troublesome Practice of the Medicine-Men.

The United States court of Alaska, acting under instructions from Washington, is endeavoring to stamp out witchcraft, as practiced by the Indian tribes on the southeastern coast of the territory. A number of Indians are at Juneau under arrest, and their cases are being considered by the grand jury that is now in session. These Indians are very superstitious, even more so than those of the interior. If the medicine man is unable to effect a cure in any case he pronounces the patient bewitched. The relatives of the sick Indian will accuse some of the tribe of being the "witch devil." The accused is confined until the fate of the patient is decided. In every case he is put to death if the sick man dies. The number of Indians killed as "witch devils" increased during the past year, and Gov. Brady gave it prominence in his report.

Judge Johnson, in charging the grand jury, said: "You will be called upon to investigate a number of offenses peculiar to this territory growing out of the belief in witchcraft prevalent among the native people. Many of the cruel murders among them may be traced to this belief, and it is your duty not to ignore, but to make patient inquiry and return true bills where the evidence so warrants, for the protection of these people. The stamp of the law's disapproval of all such practices must be emphatic."

BEAUTIFUL EYES.

An Oculist Authority Says Those With Large Pupils Are Apt to Be Defective.

A large pupil is one of the chief beauties of the eye, and so well is this recognized that the atropia, which dilates the pupil, has been named belladonna. Yet a dilated pupil is a very common symptom of a defective vision. The iris is a shutter to regulate the amount of light falling on the retina, and if the latter be dull or defective it requires a larger supply. Hence a dilated pupil is often associated with a feeble retina, which, of course, means feeble vision. Short-sighted people have often a greater convexity of the front of the cornea, and this lends a certain brightness to the eye. Apart from these mechanical causes, there is a very common, but unexplained, association of defective sight, and an irritable and easily inflamed eye, with some of the rarer and more beautiful colored irises. The much-admired violet eye, and certain shades of gray and blue, often suffer from such associated defects. Those with long eyelashes are said to be more subject to "stye" and other inflammations.

Able on the Platform.

The queen of Roumania is perhaps the only royal personage who acquires herself as a public lecturer. For some time past her majesty has been accustomed to give lectures privately in her palace to the young ladies of the leading families in Roumania. These literary assemblies proved so attractive that the demands for admission have grown inconvenient, so that the queen has thought it expedient to lecture in the high school for all the pupils who came to attend. Before her majesty could do this, however, she had to obtain a regular professor's diploma from the king and the minister of instruction.

Assassins in India.

Even in far-off India the assassin is not unknown. The earl of Mayo, governor general of India, was assassinated by Sher Ali, a convict, in the Andaman Isles, in 1872, and an attempt was made to assassinate Lord Lytton while viceroy of India in 1873.

Cheese Mites Not Gently Killed. The cheese mite is more tenacious of life than any other insect. Leuwenhoek glued one to a pin in order to make a microscopical examination, and in this situation it lived eleven weeks.

A BOOK OF FATE.

The Keeping of One Often Helps to Make the Keeper Quite Miserable.

A young woman who revels in woe has evolved, or at least revived, an excellent way of keeping herself in a state of perpetual gloom, says a New York exchange. She has a diary with two pages for each day. On one page she writes what she expects to do, where she proposes to go and whom she hopes to see during the day. On the opposite page she writes what she has done, where she goes and whom she has seen. The pages, says the young woman, never agree and are usually flat contradictions of each other. The silver lining of the cloud of pessimism which a perverse state of affairs would otherwise engender is that she has noticed that when she predicts and expects a gloomy day, filled with disagreeable duties or monotonous dullness, the opposite page is sure to glimmer with pleasant surprises—calls from pleasant people, letters from absent friends, invitations of an especially tempting character and all sorts of unlooked-for enjoyment. The writer of the diary says she finds it an excellent antidote for undue elation of spirits and a check to despair. When she feels "down" she can turn to her blue days and say how well they turned out, and when she feels particularly exuberant a glance at the records of days joyously anticipated but miserably spent has wonderfully sobering effect. The book keeps her in a state of tranquil neutrality very restful for the nerves. The absurd young woman has had the old diary bound in pink and purple, typifying joy and woe, and calls her book of fate.

MALAY CHARACTER.

A Misrepresentation of Long Standing That Is Without Foundation.

In character the Malay is impulsive. He exhibits a reserve, diffidence, and even bashfulness, which is in some degree attractive and leads the observer to think that the ferocious, blood-thirsty character imputed to the European press. The question is this: Who is the owner of the top of Mont Blanc? No single or isolated individual of eccentric propensities has made a claim to the summit. The affair is much more complicated. Three municipalities, Chamounix, Les Houches and St. Gervais, have claimed the summit, and have appealed to the Swiss government to answer the question. It is not a point of honor, or the prestige of having a monopoly of avalanches, but a mere matter of business. For the last five years Mont Blanc has been in increasing favor with tourists, and various spots situated at different altitudes have been let out by one or another of the three municipalities in question to enterprising projectors. Recently it was found that Chamounix had let more mountain land than the other two towns, and a hot dispute arose as to her right to do so. The great map of 1733 offers no relief to the contesting parties, because this chart only gives the division of properties on the lower or woody portions of the mountain. The Geneva press, referring to the dispute in a humorous way, says that it is the first time in history that a municipality had adopted a national scheme of claiming "a sphere of influence." But serious persons consider that the problem is really a knotty one.

VIENNA'S CENSORS.

Music Calculated to Excite the Passions, So It Is Now Under the Ban.

In Austria there is a press as well as a literary censorship, but it is more particularly to the glaring anomalies of the literary censorship that I refer, says a writer in the London Post.

German writers consider the prohibition of the Vienna censor as a kind of letter of recommendation, if not as a certain sign of immortality. The censor, in fact, has never prohibited a book which has not some striking literary merit.

The recent strictures of the censor, his prohibitory aggressiveness in almost every different department of literary and artistic life, have irritated the public mind beyond endurance.

The censor seems to have started from the standpoint that far too little is confiscated. All kinds of new interpretations of the poets have been found, and to-day poetry is the most confusable commodity in Austria. Next to it comes the printer's art. Sculpture has fallen an easy prey, and now it is the turn of music. The censor reasons as follows:

"Melodies in themselves are in no way illegal. It is, however, otherwise with the time or rhythm. It is possible to excite a body of people by joining in or even merely hearing a song having a rhythm corresponding to the prevailing feeling. Much, too, depends on the amount of emphasis imparted to the song. When thousands sing a popular air the effect is quite otherwise than when it is sung by one person. Music is further calculated to excite the passions, and therefore is capable of taking an immoral character."

SUMMIT OF MONT BLANC.

The Ownership Thereof Is Being Contested by Three Swiss Municipalities.

Mont Blanc is just now the center of a discussion which is being variously treated with seriousness and humor by the European press. The question is this: Who is the owner of the top of Mont Blanc? No single or isolated individual of eccentric propensities has made a claim to the summit. The affair is much more complicated. Three municipalities, Chamounix, Les Houches and St. Gervais, have claimed the summit, and have appealed to the Swiss government to answer the question. It is not a point of honor, or the prestige of having a monopoly of avalanches, but a mere matter of business. For the last five years Mont Blanc has been in increasing favor with tourists, and various spots situated at different altitudes have been let out by one or another of the three municipalities in question to enterprising projectors. Recently it was found that Chamounix had let more mountain land than the other two towns, and a hot dispute arose as to her right to do so. The great map of 1733 offers no relief to the contesting parties, because this chart only gives the division of properties on the lower or woody portions of the mountain. The Geneva press, referring to the dispute in a humorous way, says that it is the first time in history that a municipality had adopted a national scheme of claiming "a sphere of influence." But serious persons consider that the problem is really a knotty one.

EXPENSIVE SPARKS.

Fireworks That Cost Over a Million Dollars Sometimes Burned in European Pageants.

Our own fireworks manufacturers are, of course, prepared to produce as brilliant displays as any in the world, but unfortunately they do not have the opportunities afforded by royal pageants in monarchical countries.

According to one British firm, who are famed all over the world for their manufacture of fireworks, the amount spent on the display of fireworks in connection with their majesty's jubilee was \$1,250,000. The display at the close of the Crimean war cost \$500,000. The largest individual exhibitions by the firm were given on the Tagus for the Portuguese government; the second in 1888 costing \$50,000, while the first, which was made on the occasion of the marriage in 1886 of the king (then crown prince) of Portugal, cost half that amount. The display at Delhi when the queen was proclaimed empress of India cost \$1,500. Some of the most costly fireworks are those produced at the Crystal Palace. Thus, at a benefit recently, the exhibition lasted from 30 to 35 minutes, but it cost \$7,500, or about \$250 per minute.

LANGUAGE MAKERS.

The Medical Profession Has Introduced Many New Words Into Our Language.

Modern medicine possesses a vast technical vocabulary, which is at once rich and precise, and to which the progress of discovery is constantly adding fresh terms. The spread of education and interest in sanitation is more and more incorporating medical terminology into common speech. But besides this and besides the names of familiar names of diseases and remedies, we have numerous words which, originally taken from medicine, have become part and parcel of our daily speech, and are no longer confined to strictly literal uses. For example, there are such words as "erisia," "fever," "sympathetic," "chronic," and many others. Going further back we have words derived from medical theories now superseded, as "mercurial," "poxial," "marital," and "unmarital," "melancholy," "phlogistic," "choleretic," "humor," with all its derivatives. As medical terminology is almost wholly derived from the classic languages this immense addition is purely foreign.

BALLOONS WILL SOAR.

Even if Pierced by the Bullets from a Thousand Rifles They Will Not Collapse.

Time and again the plot of a story has hung on the escape of the villain in a balloon, and his miserable ending when a well-aimed bullet from the hero's rifle has pierced the gas bag and brought the whole concern smashing to the ground.

Nothing could, however, be more false to fact. A simple bullet will no more bring down a balloon than a grain of sand an ostrich. The experiment has been tried, and by no less person than the Brothers Spencer, the famous London balloonists.

A captive balloon was sent up and anchored about 700 or 800 feet up. Then firing began with ordinary army rifles.

Impossible as it may seem, over 1,000 bullets pierced the silk, yet even then it was three hours before enough gas escaped to bring the balloon once more to firm ground. One reason of this is that the elasticity of the material to some extent automatically closes the rents in the material.

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L'ABEILLE DE LA NILE-ORLEANS

Est très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne, \$12 00; Edition hebdomadaire, 75.

ANNONCES JUDICIAIRES.

VENTE PAR LE SHERIFF.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Vente de propriété de valeur améliorée dans le Deuxième District,

Maintenant les bâtières se brûlent à trois étages, couvertes en ardoise, connues comme l'ancien No 76 et sonne No 730 rue Dumaine, entre les rues Royal et Gravier.

Leur valeur est estimée à 10,000 francs.

Leur vente sera faite à la Bourse de Nouvelle-Orléans, à la vente à l'ouverture publique à la Bourse des Marchands, le vendredi 20 février 1899, à midi, à la vente à l'ouverture publique à la Bourse de Camp, entre les rues Royal et Dumaine, entre les rues Royal et Gravier, le vendredi 20 février 1899, à midi.

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