

REVENGE ON HIS PERSECUTOR.

A former occupant of Cabanas prison retaliates upon his jailer.

When fate threw Col. Vincent Cortijo into the hands of the Nashville by the capture of the Argonauta it gave one of the Spanish officer's deadliest enemies a chance to be revenged. The pilot of the Nashville was Alfredo Laborde, the captain of the filibustering competitor, who was captured by the Spaniards. Laborde, together with the rest of the crew, was imprisoned in the Cabanas prison, where Cortijo was the commandant. When Laborde was brought before the Spanish officers the latter heaped insults upon him and spat in his face. After the Cuban's release, through the efforts of the government, he joined the insurgent army for a time and eventually came to Key West, where he became the Nashville's pilot when the fleet sailed to blockade Cuba.

As soon as the prisoners were taken from the Argonauta and put on board the Nashville Laborde recognized his old enemy and became beside himself with rage.

"Do you remember me?" he demanded of Cortijo.

"No," was the reply.

"Then, perhaps, this will make you," said the Cuban, and he spat in the colonel's face.

Had the officers of the Nashville not interfered the pilot would have assaulted the prisoner, but he was immediately arrested and was only released upon his promise not to again annoy the Spaniard.

It was reported at Key West that Laborde's friends had planned to assassinate Cortijo as he was being put on board of the steamer for Miami, but there was no evidence of such a conspiracy.

FOR TROOPS IN CAMP.

Post Office Department Arranging to Furnish Mail Facilities for the Army.

Secretary Alger and First Assistant Postmaster-General Perry Heath have decided to revive the method by which letters and other communications were distributed to soldiers during the civil war. With each regiment in the field a post office will be established, and wherever it is possible a regimental chaplain will perform the duties of postmaster. Preliminary steps in this direction have already been taken by Secretary Alger and Mr. Heath. Soldiers have been instructed through the adjutant general's office to see that their relatives put proper directions on all letters as regards the company and regiment to which they belong, which is intended to facilitate the work of distribution. Postmasters of cities near by which troops are encamped have received instructions to recognize regimental postmasters, who will soon be appointed. When mail for any regiment is delivered to the regimental postmaster he will be required to divide all letters into piles, according to the companies to which the recipients belong. Camp Black, of Long Island, N. Y., is the first to enjoy this departure in mail service. The post chaplain has been appointed regimental postmaster, and will enter upon his new duties within a few days.

MANY SHARKS IN MANILA BAY

H. F. Steinbach Says a Man Was Pulled from a Skiff by One of the Monsters.

According to Henry F. Steinbach, of Chicago, who resided at Manila for four years, the Spanish sailors had little choice, so far as their lives were concerned, between going down with their ships and trying to swim ashore. This is due to the fact that the waters of the bay are, so he says, filled with sharks.

"The waters of the bay swarm with these fierce creatures," he said, "and during my four years' stay at Manila more than one swimmer or victim of accident fell a prey to them. I have even heard of them attacking men in small boats, and it was reported that on one occasion a man was seized by one and pulled from a skiff. For this reason many people did not venture out on the bay in small boats."

Of the natives he said:

"They are a fierce lot of people, and, unless curbed by an iron hand, would be apt to loot Manila, once it had fallen into their hands. It may be, however, that they would vent their anger against the Spaniards and the priests, whom they hate most cordially."

LILLIAN CHANGES HER NAME.

New York Court Allows Miss Russell to Discard the Chatterton Cognomen.

Once more Lillian Russell has changed her name. By a decree of Judge Olcott in the New York city court on and after June 5 next the actress will legally be known as Lillian Leonard Russell.

In reality Lillian Leonard Russell is Mrs. Helen Louise Chatterton, wife of John Chatterton, otherwise Sig. Perugini. The ties that bound Miss Russell to the actor-singer have never been severed by the courts. During her stage career she has taken unto herself three husbands and has been divorced twice.

In her petition to the court Mrs. Chatterton says she is known as Lillian Leonard Russell, and that all her theatrical contracts are made under that name. "The name," says Mrs. Chatterton, "has become a valuable trade-mark."

Abolition of Drop Ties.

Those who care about such things should go slow in buying supplies of neckscarfs, says the New York World. A solemn authority in the matter asserts that in another year the bow tie will have driven all drop ties off the face of the shirt.

WILL FIND ANDREE.

Walter Wellman Preparing for an Expedition to North Pole.

Expects to Sail for the Arctic Regions from Tromsøe, Norway, on June 20—Will Be Gone 18 Months.

The New York Journal and Advertiser says: Walter Wellman will start Tuesday on another expedition in an endeavor to reach the north pole. He hopes also to determine the fate of Andree, who has not been heard from since two days after he stepped into his balloon. Mr. Wellman will carry with him the good wishes and generous contributions of President McKinley, Senator Mark A. Hanna, Ambassador Hay, President Morris K. Jessup, of the American Museum of Natural History; the officers of the National Geographic society, William K. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, and a number of others.

June 15 he is to meet at Tromsøe, Norway, Lieut. E. B. Baldwin, of the United States weather bureau, who served as meteorologist on the last Peary expedition. Prof. James H. Gore, of the Columbian university, Washington, D. C., who is to make pendulum observations; Querol Harlan, of the coast survey, and Dr. Edward Bofna, of Grand Haven, Mich., the physician and zoologist. The party, well equipped with crew, dogs, sledges, provisions and scientific instruments, will sail for the arctic regions June 20 on the ice steamer Fridjof.

Mr. Wellman, before starting for Europe, said: "I am extremely hopeful that this expedition will be more successful than our last, when we reached 81 degrees 15 minutes north of Spitzbergen, and then met with disaster. We were absent about eight months before. This time we expect to remain away about 18 months. In my judgment, after leaving Archangel, Russia, where we are to get 75 dogs, we will proceed direct to Franz Josef Land.

While taking observations there we shall try to hunt up Andree. If he is alive I believe he is near there.

"We hope to reach Cape Flora about July 15 or August 1 and establish a supply station. We expect to pass the winter between parallels 82 and 83, in huts, now and then, however, running about on snowshoes, training our dogs and testing our equipment. About February 10 we propose to start north over the ice. Contrary to the popular idea, even at the north pole the summer is too warm for good traveling, because the power of the sun constantly shining makes the snow soft and slushy and renders it difficult to drag the sledges. The favorable season, therefore, lasts from early in February to early in June, a period of about 16 weeks. It is for this 16 weeks our plans have been laid, carrying just enough provisions to take us through June."

"The distance from our winter station to the pole will be about 500 statute miles, or a round trip of 1,000 miles. If we are able to cover from nine to ten miles a day and keep everlastingly at it we may do the whole thing. In my judgment we are going finely outfitted, on a sound plan, and that we shall have a big chance to reach or approach near to the pole and solve what is known as the Arctic problem. At any rate, we expect to be back home a year from next fall."

DEGREES FOR WOMEN.

University of Pennsylvania Opens Undergraduate Courses to Both Sexes.

The board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania has decided to offer undergraduate courses for women in every way equal to those now open to men, and which are to lead to the same degrees now open to male students.

The authorities have had this matter under consideration for some time and the movement has been given impetus by the success that has been attained by Cornell university, one of the large universities where coeducation exists on an extensive scale.

To assist in carrying out the action of the board Col. Joseph M. Bennett has presented to the university four houses on Walnut street, adjoining Bennett hall, the value of which is said to be \$80,000. These buildings will be razed and in their places a structure is to be erected to be devoted exclusively to the needs of the women students. The carrying out of the project, it is said, will result in property and building worth about \$500,000.

TO NAME SHIP AFTER DEWEY.

The Builders Get Instructions Regarding a New Twin-Screw Steamer.

Instructions were sent the other day to the Cramps Shipbuilding company by R. A. C. Smith, president of the American Mail Steamship company, that the first of the four twin-screw steamships now in course of construction at the yard should be christened Admiral Dewey.

The Admiral Dewey and sister ships are to be built with special reference to quick and economical conversion into auxiliary naval cruisers. As these vessels are the first American vessels of their class built under the act of March 3, 1891, and are to be especially adapted for use in the auxiliary navy, Mr. Smith has determined to name them and others that are in contemplation after famous admirals in the United States navy.

Patriotic Shoes.

The patriotic girl can wear, if she likes, a pair of shoes with red tips, the rest of the lower part of the shoe blue, and the uppers white. She had better not, however, outside of her own home.

MET AFTER MANY YEARS.

An Interesting Reminiscence of the Late Civil War at a Hartsville, Ind., Wedding.

There is a good war story in connection with the life of Mrs. John Anderson, who died a few days ago at Hartsville, Ind.

Mrs. Anderson's maiden name was Frances Schofield, and at the beginning of the late civil war she resided with her parents at Cartersville, Ga. They were northern sympathizers, and as this was known they decided it was best to leave their southern home for the north. Just before leaving, however, a company of union soldiers passed their home. One of them, who was hungry, stopped and asked for something to eat. The young woman took from their lunch basket, which they had prepared for the journey, a chicken and some bread for the hungry soldier.

Years passed, but the act of kindness was never forgotten. After coming north the young woman married John Anderson, and they removed to that country. A few years ago, however, a daughter of Mrs. Anderson was married to Dr. Fugate, whose father was present at the wedding. The appearance of the elder Fugate brought to the mind of Mrs. Anderson her departure from her southern home and the soldier whom she had fed, but thinking possibly it was only a resemblance, said nothing and dismissed the matter from her mind. But during the evening, however, in conversation with the woman's husband, Mr. Fugate related the fact of a weary march, and how a young girl fed him with chicken and fresh bread when he was almost starved. Mrs. Anderson overheard the story, and an interesting reunion followed.

VANDERBILT IS PATRIOTIC.

William K. Leads the Singing of Rousing National Airs at a New York Music Hall.

William K. Vanderbilt, millionaire among all the Vanderbilt millionaires, is patriotic, and is not averse under any circumstances to giving the love of country voice. It all happened at Weber & Field's music hall, New York city, the other night.

The overturing between acts was a simple rendition of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." A murmur crept over the crowd in the orchestra chairs and the boxes. Suddenly a gentleman in evening dress, who occupied one of the boxes in the lower tier, sprang to his feet, and waving his handkerchief like a baton began to sing the words to the popular air. The crowd joined him, and the little theater rang with the volume of sound.

Then this patriotic person asked in tones loud enough for all the house to hear that "The Star-Spangled Banner" might be given. Stromberg swung his stick and the orchestra broke into the patriotic tune. The gentleman leaned over the box rail so that everybody might see and hear, and began to sing the song. Again the house rose with him, and again did all the patriotism of the American heart have vociferous expression.

After it was all over and the enthusiasm had in a measure subsided, there were inquiries as to the personality of the distinguished-looking man who had created all the enthusiasm. Some said about town, one of the kind who knows everybody, said: "Why, that is William K. Vanderbilt." It was so.

TIRES OF BEING MAYOR.

Van Wyck, Chief Executive of New York City, Would Like to Resign His Job.

Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck is really tired of his office, says the Brooklyn Eagle. To a personal friend in talking about it he said:

"No; I don't enjoy the position at all, and I shall be glad when I am relieved of it."

It is not the first time he has made this statement, and it is probably due to this fact that the rumors have spread that he intends resigning.

"It is quite certain," said one of the members of the Tammany organization, "that the organization does not propose to allow the mayor to get out at present. It is too early in the proceeding. I know that the original plan was to have Van Wyck serve out his term as mayor and then to give him a judgeship, which would round out his political career with honor and profit."

If Guggenheim were to be his successor for the full term there would not be any objection, because there are quite a number of men in the organization who prefer Guggenheim's square manner to the brusqueness of Van Wyck."

PRESENTED TO PEARY.

Formal Ceremonies Which Place the Windward in Control of the Explorer for His Arctic Voyage.

The auxiliary steam yacht Windward was formally presented to Lieut. Peary at a luncheon given the other day at the Holland house in New York city by Lieut. A. B. Armitage, who represents the donor, Alfred Harmsworth, of London. Under the command of Frederick Jackson and Lieut. Armitage the Windward was employed in the expedition to Franz Josef Land in 1894. On one of its trips back to England it brought the explorer Nansen. On its return last September its owner, Alfred Harmsworth, had it completely refitted, raised the stars and stripes at his masthead himself, and sent it over to this country to be used by Lieut. Peary in his next arctic expedition.

Conditions—Complaints on the Part of Frank Marquez.

Frank Marquez, Sheriff Civil of the Parishes of Orleans, John T. White, Sheriff of the Parishes of Orleans, 14 mai—15 10 20 27—juin 3 10 16

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Vente d'une Propriété Améliorée du Premier District.

Connue comme No 730 rue Gayoso, entre les rues Pardo and Gravier.

Patrick J. Bourke vs M. et Mme John Booket.

Bourke.

COUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT POUR LA PAROISSE D'ORLEANS—No 56,406—En vertu d'un writ de saisie et vente à moi adressé par l'Honorable Cour Civile de District pour la Paroisse d'Orléans, dans l'affaire ci-dessous intitulée, je procéderai à la vente à l'encaissement des biens appartenant à la Bourre des Encanteurs, Nos 629 et 630 rue Camp et St Charles, dans le Premier District de cette ville, le JUDI 16 juillet 1898, à midi, de la propriété ci-après décrite, à savoir:

1° Une certaine portion triangulaire de terrain, ayant une surface d'environ 100 pieds sur 100, borné par les rues Baine, Cimetières et Banks, désignée comme lot No 1 dans le triangle No 53, mesurant un pied de profondeur au fond et cent vingt-cinq pieds de l'autre côté.

2° Une certaine portion triangulaire de terrain, ayant une surface d'environ 100 pieds sur 100, borné par l'avenue Washington, les rues Cooley, Queen et St Charles, désignée comme lot No 2 dans le triangle No 53, mesurant un pied de profondeur au fond et cent vingt-cinq pieds de l'autre côté.

3° Une certaine portion triangulaire de terrain, ayant une surface d'environ 100 pieds sur 100, borné par l'avenue Washington, les rues Cooley, Queen et St Charles, désignée comme lot No 3 dans le triangle No 53, mesurant un pied de profondeur au fond et cent vingt-cinq pieds de l'autre côté.

4° Une certaine portion triangulaire de terrain, ayant une surface d'environ 100 pieds sur 100, borné par l'avenue Washington, les rues Cooley, Queen et St Charles, désignée comme lot No 4 dans le triangle No 53, mesurant un pied de profondeur au fond et cent vingt-cinq pieds de l'autre côté.

5° Une certaine portion triangulaire de terrain, ayant une surface d'environ 100 pieds sur 100, borné par l'avenue Washington, les rues Cooley, Queen et St Charles, désignée comme lot No 5 dans le triangle No 53, mesurant un pied de profondeur au fond et cent vingt-cinq pieds de l'autre côté.

6° Une certaine portion triangulaire de terrain, ayant une surface d'environ 100 pieds sur 100, borné par l'avenue Washington, les rues Cooley, Queen et St Charles, désignée comme lot No 6 dans le triangle No 53, mesurant un pied de profondeur au fond et cent vingt-cinq pieds de l'autre côté.

7° Une certaine portion triangulaire de terrain, ayant une surface d'environ 100 pieds sur 100, borné par l'avenue Washington, les rues Cooley, Queen et St Charles, désignée comme lot No 7 dans le triangle No 53, mesurant un pied de profondeur au fond et cent vingt-cinq pieds de l'autre côté.

8° Une certaine portion triangulaire de terrain, ayant une surface d'environ 100 pieds sur 100, borné par l'avenue Washington, les rues Cooley, Queen et St Charles, désignée comme lot No 8 dans le triangle No 53, mesurant un pied de profondeur au fond et cent vingt-cinq pieds de l'autre côté.

9° Une certaine portion triangulaire de terrain, ayant une surface d'environ 100 pieds sur 100, borné par l'avenue Washington, les rues Cooley, Queen et St Charles, désignée comme lot No 9 dans le triangle No 53, mesurant un pied de profondeur au fond et cent vingt-cinq pieds de l'autre côté.

10° Une certaine portion triangulaire de terrain, ayant une surface d'environ 100 pieds sur 100, borné par l'avenue Washington, les rues Cooley, Queen et St Charles, désignée comme lot No 10 dans le triangle No 53, mesurant un pied de profondeur au fond et cent vingt-cinq pieds de l'autre côté.

11° Une certaine portion triangulaire de terrain, ayant une surface d'environ 100 pieds sur 100, borné par l'avenue Washington, les rues Cooley, Queen et St Charles, désignée comme lot No 11 dans le triangle No 53, mesurant un pied de profondeur au fond et cent vingt-cinq pieds de l'autre côté.

12° Une certaine portion triangulaire de terrain, ayant une surface d'environ 100 pieds sur 100, borné par l'avenue Washington, les rues Cooley, Queen et St Charles, désignée comme lot No 12 dans le triangle No 53, mesurant un pied de profondeur au fond et cent vingt-cinq pieds de l'autre côté.

13° Une certaine portion triangulaire de terrain, ayant une surface d'environ 100 pieds sur 100, borné par l'avenue Washington, les rues Cooley, Queen et St Charles, désignée comme lot No 13 dans le triangle No 53, mesurant un pied de profondeur au fond et cent vingt-cinq pieds de l'autre côté.

14° Une certaine portion triangulaire de terrain, ayant une surface d'environ 100 pieds sur 100, borné par l'avenue Washington, les rues Cooley, Queen et St Charles, dés