

THE DOG AS FOOD.

Written by Many Races Since Time Im-
memorial.

"The more we know of men, the more we like dogs," writes misanthropically that great friend of animals, M. Tousenel. Perhaps it is because the inhabitants of the Celestial empire do not know men sufficiently that they still regard the dog as an edible animal, and as one of the most savory of morsels. But it is to be hoped that in the progress of civilization a day will come when these brave animals—"candidates for humanity," according to Michelet's picturesque expression—will no longer figure on the menus of state dinners at the court of Peking.

Darwin relates somewhere that when the inhabitants of Terra del Fuego are pressed by famine they kill and eat their old women rather than their dogs, and that in Australia fathers will sacrifice their children in order that the mothers may be able to nourish this useful servant of man. The Chinese, however, tend and fatten their dogs carefully—to eat. They also consider the cat a choice dish. Abbe Le Noir, in "Travels in the Far East," relates that in the markets of many cities are to be seen dogs and cats hanging side by side by the head or tail, and that on most farms these animals are kept in little coops like hencoops. They remain thus from two to three weeks, condemned to almost complete immobility, and are fed on nothing but a mixture of rice and farina. We do not know the edible dog or the edible cat in France, but probably since the siege they have been but little served—openly at least—on the tables of Paris restaurants. At Peking and throughout China, however, there is no dainty repast without its fillet or leg of dog; the cat is rather a dish of the poorer classes.

These same customs that are so repulsive to us as to seem like a kind of semi-cannibalism existed, nevertheless, among the people of classic antiquity. History tells us that in early times the dog was always regarded as an edible animal. The inhabitants of certain nomes of Egypt piously embalmed their dead dogs, but others considered that it was more in conformity to the doctrines of a wise economy to kill and eat them. Plutarch tells us that the dwellers in Cyzopis, where dogs were honored as divine, made war on the Oxyrinchis, who had committed the sacrifice of eating dogs. In his book on Diet, Hippocrates, speaking of common articles of food, is of the opinion that the flesh of the dog gives heat and strength, but is difficult of digestion. "Our fathers," says Pliny, "regarded small dogs as so pure a food that they used them for expiatory victims. Even to-day young dogs' flesh is served at feasts held in honor of the gods." And further on: "This meat was used in the installation feasts of the pontiffs." According to Apicius, who has left us a curious treatise "On Cookery," the Romans ate also adult dogs.

The savages of North America, for lack of provisions, often sacrifice their companions of the chase. We are told that before the introduction of cattle the Spaniards in Mexico used the native dogs so freely as food that the species has now completely disappeared. According to Capt. Cook, the natives of New Zealand ate their dogs and clothed themselves in the skins. Forster adds: "They love the flesh passionately, and prefer it to that of the pig." The Greenlanders and the Kamekhatians also sometimes eat their dogs, but only when reduced to this cruel extremity by famine. In Africa dogs form the food of certain negro tribes; in the Ashante country the flesh is eaten both fresh and dried. And it appears that in the lower Congo region, among the Batekes, there is a custom that must make every friend of dumb beasts rage with indignation—before killing a dog for food it is maltreated and tortured, to make the flesh more tender.—La Natura.

VILLAGES AND HOGPENS.

A Source of Disease and Injury to Country Towns.

It is really remarkable what a part the hog-pen plays in the well-being and prosperity of the country. There are in the United States 30,000 or 40,000 villages of different sizes, and the most of them have hog-pens and typhoid fever. The connection is uniform and direct. The hog-pen supplies the cause, and the fever, or some disease closely allied to it, is the effect.

It has taken a long while to convince even the most intelligent settlements of the value of scientific sanitation, and in the large cities it is a constant fight to abate nuisances and compel people to observe ordinary laws of cleanliness. But in the villages it is much worse. The populations cannot see the necessity of the new-fangled notions, as they call them, and any interference of a board of health is an outrage and an impertinence. We know of villages where the doctors have been laboring in vain for years to eliminate the hog-pen. Their efforts are ridiculed, and the hog-pens and the fevers, which would never exist but for the uncleanness, remain.

After awhile the people of these small places will see the importance of a different policy. When they realize that the existence of hog-pens in a community will keep away all settlers whose presence would be desirable, and when they see their property depreciating in value because no one wants to live in villages where no attempt is made to prevent disease, but everything is done to encourage it, they may find it to their advantage to send the hogs to the country, and then the health and welfare of the whole nation will be improved.—Leslie's Weekly.

Engagements F. De S.

"This is the end!" he angrily exclaimed. "Give me back my engagement bicycle!"

"Ha, ha!" she laughed, mockingly, and that was all.—Puck.

UNCLE SAM'S ARMY.

Wonderful Organization Accom-
plished in Three Months.

Over Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men Mustered Into Service—Army Experts of Europe Amazed at Achievement.

A consolidated statement prepared by Maj. John A. Johnston, assistant adjutant general, shows that of the 277,500 men authorized by congress to be enlisted in the regular and volunteer armies 254,479 up to this time have been mustered into the service. Of the 23,031 yet required to complete the authorized quota of the army, 13,308 are regulars; 8,000 are volunteers under the second call, 862 are immunes and 851 are engineers.

The authorized strength of the regular army is 61,000. On April 30 it contained 26,500 men. Since that time 23,192 recruits have been obtained from a probable 75,000 applicants, by a limited number of recruiting officers for the most part strangers in the country canvassed and during a period of competition by state authorities for the same men. In the opinion of the officials of the war department the returns of regular army enlistments will show a great increase as this competition ceases. The strength of the regular army to-day, less recent casualties estimated at 2,000, is 47,692.

The authorized strength of the volunteer army is 216,500. Of this number 125,000 were included in the president's first call for troops, all of which have been recruited, mustered and put in the field; 75,000 were included in the second call, 57,000 of which have been mustered into the service, 3,000 were to constitute three special regiments of cavalry, 10,000 were immunes and 5,500 were engineers.

Of the volunteers under the second call, 35,000 thus far enlisted have been distributed among complete organizations already in the field and 32,000 constitute new organizations. The three special cavalry regiments commanded by Cols. Roosevelt, Torrey and Grigsby have been recruited to their full strength, and there are hundreds of applicants for any vacancies that may occur in them.

The recruiting, mustering, equipping and placing in the field of the present great army of nearly 300,000 in less than 90 days—nearly every man having to undergo a strict examination—is regarded by army experts as a wonderful achievement. Officers representing the great armies of European nations have been amazed at the recruiting, mustering, equipping and placing in the field of the United States government, was a West Pointer, holding a commission as captain of the Second Texan rangers. His true name has not been disclosed. In Madrid he was Fernandez Del Campo. He arrived in Madrid seven or eight weeks ago in the guise of a wealthy Mexican gentleman. He hired a suite of rooms on the first floor in the finest hotel of the Spanish capital and was soon a great favorite in society, and was known, by reputation at least, in every Madrid drawing-room.

Fernandez Del Campo spent a month between Cadiz, the dock yards at Carraca and the arsenal of San Fernando.

He stayed in Cadiz for a day or two after the departure of Camara's squadron. He witnessed this event on board one of the admiralty's launches.

WHAT ENGLAND WOULD LIKE.

Hoping That United States Will Retain Control of the Philippine Islands.

There is no reason to doubt that nearly all the influential leaders in English public life are hoping that the Americans will retain control of the Philippines after the close of the war with Spain. They don't profess to be disinterested in their advice, nor to look at the question from an American point of view. They frankly admit that the occupation of the Philippines by either France, Germany or Great Britain will subject the relations of European powers to dangerous strain and they favor permanent American control of the group in the interest of peace. They are also sensible of the great advantage which England would derive from the moral and diplomatic support of the United States in all questions relating to China and the far east if the American flag were raised at Manila for all time. As Englishmen with practical instincts and influenced by considerations of enlightened self-interest, they are outspoken and emphatic in expressing their hope that America will enlarge her sphere of activities in the world's diplomacy and work.

WOULD WELCOME ANNEXATION.

Revolutionary Party of Puerto Rico Is Anxious to Be Joined to the United States.

Senor P. de Castro, one of the prominent members of the Puerto Rican junta of New York city, when asked as to the attitude of the junta, said: "When the junta was organized we were pledged to secure the independence of the island. That was more than two years ago. Such a thing as annexation was not discussed, because Spain was not at war with America. Since this war, however, all our people are with America. At a meeting on July 12, we decided to assist the United States unconditionally. The majority of us are in favor of annexation. Any talk of the revolutionary party of Puerto Rico resisting the invasion of Americans is nonsense. I was at the meeting held July 12 in New York city and never heard any such threat."

"I have grave doubts of our ability to make a republic of Puerto Rico, meaning, as it does, an internal strife, but annexation would be successful. The majority of Puerto Ricans in this country are heartily in favor of it. There are some few against annexation, but none who would counsel resistance to it by force of arms."

A GRATIFYING SHOWING.

Latest Report Shows That Practically All the States Have Supplied Their Quota of Troops.

The war department feels that it has reason to be gratified with the results obtained under the first and second calls for troops by the president. The statement just issued shows that practically all the states have supplied the quotas called for in these two calls. It is explained that the discrepancy between this statement and the one published a week ago, which caused so much criticism and put several states, including Massachusetts, Nebraska and North Carolina, in the unenviable condition of having contributed only a small number of the troops called for, was caused by the fact that owing to failures to make prompt report these states appeared to be deficient.

Given a Ship to Command.

Lieut. Claude E. Fitch, who entered the navy as an ensign and was soon after made second lieutenant, has been promoted to the position of navigator on the *Sterling*, a supply ship that has been in waiting to go with Commodore Watson's European excursion.

COST OF WARS.

It is said that England has expended no less a sum than £200,000,000 in the eight largest wars in which she has engaged, and that Russia's expenditures for the same purpose during the last 70 years have been £67,000,000.

TO INCREASE HER NAVY.

England Will Build Four Battleships and Twelve Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

The eagerly expected statement of the first lord of the admiralty, George J. Goschen, on the supplementary naval programme, was made the other day in the house of commons. He reviewed the original programme, which was considered sufficient, when it was framed, being based upon the two-power system, that the navy of Great Britain must be equal to the combined fleets of any two powers.

But, in consequence of the action of Russia, on the same system, the government was compelled to present a supplementary programme, paralleling the Russian increase of six battleships, which Russia proposed to begin in 1898. Only two battleships were taken into account in the original British programme, and the first lord of the admiralty announced that he now asked the house to grant four more battleships.

Continuing, Mr. Goschen said: "The Russian programme provides for four cruisers. We propose to build four and also 12 destroyers. It is estimated that the cost of the new programme will be £8,000,000 (\$40,000,000), making the entire expenditure for the new ships £15,000,000 (\$75,000,000). The battleships will be especially adapted for the passage of the Suez canal."

Mr. Goschen pointed out that her majesty's government desired Europe to note that the proposal was not aggressive, but essential to maintaining a principle laid down. Nor was Russia's action a menace to Great Britain. She had the right to build such a fleet as she thought her position required.

SPY FOOLS THE SPANIARDS.

Special Government Agent of United States Sees Camara's Fleet Depart.

Diplomats and military and naval men are talking of little else now than the remarkable exploits of a United States spy who was lionized in Madrid and Cadiz, and even dined with Admiral Camara before the now celebrated "Suez canal squadron" sailed from Cadiz.

This spy, or "confidential agent of the United States government," was a West Pointer, holding a commission as captain of the Second Texan rangers. His true name has not been disclosed. In Madrid he was Fernandez Del Campo. He arrived in Madrid seven or eight weeks ago in the guise of a wealthy Mexican gentleman. He hired a suite of rooms on the first floor in the finest hotel of the Spanish capital and was soon a great favorite in society, and was known, by reputation at least, in every Madrid drawing-room.

This spy, or "confidential agent of the United States government," was a West Pointer, holding a commission as captain of the Second Texan rangers. His true name has not been disclosed. In Madrid he was Fernandez Del Campo. He arrived in Madrid seven or eight weeks ago in the guise of a wealthy Mexican gentleman. He hired a suite of rooms on the first floor in the finest hotel of the Spanish capital and was soon a great favorite in society, and was known, by reputation at least, in every Madrid drawing-room.

One morning three Spanish gentlemen were walking up and down in front of the Hotel de Paris as if they were waiting for somebody. They were detectives sent to arrest him. A week later he was in Tangier speaking remarkably good English for a "Mexican."

WOULD WELCOME ANNEXATION.

Revolutionary Party of Puerto Rico Is Anxious to Be Joined to the United States.

Senor P. de Castro, one of the prominent members of the Puerto Rican junta of New York city, when asked as to the attitude of the junta, said: "When the junta was organized we were pledged to secure the independence of the island. That was more than two years ago. Such a thing as annexation was not discussed, because Spain was not at war with America. Since this war, however, all our people are with America. At a meeting on July 12, we decided to assist the United States unconditionally. The majority of us are in favor of annexation. Any talk of the revolutionary party of Puerto Rico resisting the invasion of Americans is nonsense. I was at the meeting held July 12 in New York city and never heard any such threat."

"I have grave doubts of our ability to make a republic of Puerto Rico, meaning, as it does, an internal strife, but annexation would be successful. The majority of Puerto Ricans in this country are heartily in favor of it. There are some few against annexation, but none who would counsel resistance to it by force of arms."

A GRATIFYING SHOWING.

Latest Report Shows That Practically All the States Have Supplied Their Quota of Troops.

The war department feels that it has reason to be gratified with the results obtained under the first and second calls for troops by the president. The statement just issued shows that practically all the states have supplied the quotas called for in these two calls. It is explained that the discrepancy between this statement and the one published a week ago, which caused so much criticism and put several states, including Massachusetts, Nebraska and North Carolina, in the unenviable condition of having contributed only a small number of the troops called for, was caused by the fact that owing to failures to make prompt report these states appeared to be deficient.

Given a Ship to Command.

Lieut. Claude E. Fitch, who entered the navy as an ensign and was soon after made second lieutenant, has been promoted to the position of navigator on the *Sterling*, a supply ship that has been in waiting to go with Commodore Watson's European excursion.

COST OF WARS.

It is said that England has expended no less a sum than £200,000,000 in the eight largest wars in which she has engaged, and that Russia's expenditures for the same purpose during the last 70 years have been £67,000,000.

Europe's Increasing Population.

Fifty years ago the population of Europe was about 250,000,000; it is to-day considerably over 360,000,000.

Bulletin Financier.

Jeuudi, 29 septembre 1898.

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

Jeuudi cette matinée \$4,952,639 00 \$533,870 00
Même temps la veille... 4,911,629 00 534,858 00

MARCHÉ MONÉTAIRE.

Nouvelle-Orleans—
Pièce exceptionnelle... 667
do... 100... 738
Pièce sur grecque... 460
do... 460... 460
Pièce hypothécaire... 768

MARCHÉ MONÉTAIRE ET DES BILLES DE BANQUE.

MONNAIE—
Banque Victoria... \$4,909,630
do... 100... 100,000
Banques espagnoles... 94,70
Or étranger... 297,975

ARGENT AMÉRICAIN... 55,004
do... 100... 100,000
Bols mexicains... 43,26
Bols péruviens... 42,62
Bols chiliens... 42,62
Bols de la Banque d'Argent... 94,800
TOME—
Banque de France... 18,600,192
LODGE—
Taxe de la Banque d'Angleterre... 3,00
Onglets pour l'argent... 10,1516
PARIS—
Revenu... 102,65
ARGENT B' N LINGOTS (PARIS)—
Ladres 20,516
New-York 61,623

CHAMBERS.

London... 4,796,430
Paris... 1,400,000
Paris... 100,000

LA STERLING.

London... 4,796,430
Paris... 1,400,000
Paris... 100,000

LA GOLD.

London... 4,796,430
Paris... 1,400,000
Paris... 100,000

LA SILVER.

London... 4,796,430
Paris... 1,400,000
Paris... 100,000

LA TRADE.

London... 4,796,430
Paris... 1,400,000
Paris... 100,000

LA BANK.

London... 4,796,430
Paris... 1,400,000
Paris... 100,000

LA BANK OF NEW YORK.

London... 4,796,430
Paris... 1,400,000
Paris... 100,000