

GOOSE WAS A GOOD BOAT.

The Solitary Fowl Became a Volunteer Transport for a Duck's Adopted Babies.

The following remarkable instance of the communication of ideas among the lower animals is narrated by Rev. C. Otway, says the New York Witness:

"At the flour mill of Tubberkeena, near Clonmel, while in the possession of Mr. Newbold, there was a goose, which, by some accident, was left solitary, without mate or offspring, gander or goolings. Now, it happened, as is common, that the miller's wife had set a number of duck eggs under a hen, which, in due time, were incubated; and of course the ducklings, as soon as they came forth, ran with natural instinct to the water, and the hen was in a sad pucker—her maternal urge urging her to follow the brood and her instinct disposing her to keep on dry land.

"In the meanwhile up sailed the goose and with noisy gabble, which certainly (being interpreted) meant 'Leave them to my care,' she swam up and down with the ducklings, and when they were tired with their aquatic excursion, she consigned them to the care of the hen.

"The next morning down came again the ducklings to the pond, and there was the goose waiting for them, and there stood the hen in her great frustration. On this occasion we are not at all sure that the goose invited the hen, observing her maternal trouble, but it is a fact that she being near the shore, he jumped on her back, and there sat, the ducklings swimming and the goose and hen after them, up and down the pond.

"This was not a solitary event; day after day the hen was seen on board the goose, attending the ducklings up and down in perfect contentedness and good humor—numbers of people coming to witness, which continued until the ducklings, coming to days of discretion, required no longer the joint guardianship of the goose and hen."

FAMOUS TREE DESTROYED.

Murat's Lime tree at Leipzig was lately blown down in a violent windstorm.

Murat's Lime tree on the battlefield of Leipzig has fallen a victim to a violent storm. The tree which witnessed such terrible carnage was already, according to popular belief, 200 years old and more when the three-days' battle was fought, says the Pall Mall Gazette.

Perhaps it drew new strength from a soil enriched by the countless dead; perhaps, like proud Bolingbroke, "blood watered it to make it grow;" in any case, it has survived for four more years the greatest event in its history, and now lies prostrate on the battlefield—the last fallen in the battle of giants. The tree has sometimes been called Napoleon's lime, and the legend has been told that the leader in the battle of nations used it as a watch tower at a critical period of the fight. But, according to authentic evidence, it was not Napoleon, but Murat, who made it famous. The great captain of squadrons, who headed the veterans of Spain, seems to have climbed into its branches and established his observatory here on the morning of October 16, 1813, and here for some time he remained, until an obtrusive cannon ball passed through the branches and drove the bird from its nest. It is grand old veteran, grand even in death. Its trunk is 20 meters high and one meter and a half in diameter; it has several times been struck by lightning, and it is at last overthrown by tempest. Near it is the tiny-covered monument to the French who fell, whose epitaph it may justly share: "Let none disturb their rest."

LITTLE QUEEN'S DAILY LIFE.

Taking it as an example, Holland is no place for Idlers—The Work of Royalty.

"But it is not only the languages which she studied," says Prof. J. H. Gore on the life of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, in Ladies' Home Journal; "there were literature, science, music and all the subjects that demand the attention of a person seeking the highest culture. She rose at seven o'clock, had breakfast at eight, and work began at nine. Her general education had been intrusted to Dr. Salverda de Grave, while the court chaplain gave her religious instruction, and special masters were called in for lessons along their chosen lines of work. Those who taught must be in the room assigned a few minutes before the hour. On the stroke of the clock she entered, and at once began the recitation in hand. If the lesson were not finished at the end of the hour, she rose, bade the teacher good-morning and withdrew. Thus lesson followed lesson until half-past eleven, when recreation came. The queen mother exerted herself to make the recess hours enjoyable, so that study might be resumed with the minimum of reluctance. On rainy days when the usual drive cannot be taken, the mother and daughter sit together for a chat, but their fingers are not idle; they deftly knit caps and mittens for Christmas gifts."

Worx Church and Theater Hat.

It was curious at Broken Hill, says the Sydney Bulletin, the other Sunday to see a priest standing at the altar steps thanking members of the "French Maid" company for singing in the choir and recommending his congregation to go and see the show. But, after all, why not?

London Bridge.

It is computed that about 200,000 pedestrians and 20,000 vehicles cross London bridge every day. The incessant traffic across the bridge reduces to powder about 25 cubic feet of granite every year.

ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-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, \$3 00.

CORN PITH.

An Experiment That Proves Its Efficiency as a Lining for Battlements—Prevents Their Sinking.

Consul General Holloway at St. Petersburg has just advised the state department of an interesting experiment which was made by the Russian admiralty at the naval proving grounds at Poligon on July 19. American Indian corn pith will probably be largely used in war vessels, as experiments have demonstrated its efficiency in keeping ships afloat which were pierced by solid shot. Consul Holloway says:

"A coffer dam six feet long, six feet deep and three feet broad was packed with blocks of cellulose made from the pith of Indian corn stalks. The material was supplied by the Marsden company of Philadelphia, and the dam was packed under the supervision of the experts of that company. The cellulose within the dam was compressed until it weighed eight pounds for each cubic foot.

"A six-inch solid shot was fired through the dam, striking it a distance of about 20 inches from the bottom. The shot struck the dam at a velocity of 1,000 feet a second and passed clear through both the iron walls and the cellulose packing. Less than half a pound of the cellulose was carried out by the projectile. The water compartment of the dam was filled, giving a pressure of nearly five feet of water on the perforated surface. In just half an hour a moist spot began to show on the outer surface of the dam, but it was evident that the moisture had come along the bottom of the packing, and not through the path of the shot. In four hours no water had come through the shot's path, and only six gallons had passed under the packing. The experiment conclusively demonstrated that a ship provided with a coffer dam packed as was the one used in the experiment could be perforated five feet below the water line without the least danger of the entrance of water. This demonstration opens up an immense market for Indian corn pith and will prove of great advantage to American agriculture."

TROOPER ROWLAND'S HEROISM.

Under Various Excuses an Indomitable Soldier Continues Fighting at Santiago.

Trooper Rowland, of Deming, was shot through the lower ribs; he was ordered by Roosevelt to fall back to the dressing station, but there Church told him there was nothing he could do for him then, and directed him to sit down until he could be taken to the hospital at Siboney. Rowland sat still for a short time, says Richard Harding Davis, in Scribner's, and then remarked restlessly: "I don't seem to be doing much good here," and, picking up his carbine, returned to the front. There Roosevelt found him.

"I thought I ordered you to the rear," he demanded.

"Yes, sir, you did," Rowland said, "but there didn't seem to be much doing back there."

He was sent to Siboney with the rest of the wounded, and two days later he appeared in camp. He had marched from Siboney, a distance of six miles, up hill all the way, carrying his carbine, canteen and cartridge belt.

"I thought you were in the hospital," Wood said.

"I was," Rowland answered, sheepishly, "but I didn't seem to be doing any good there."

They gave him up as hopeless after that, and he continued his duties and went into the fight of the San Juan hills with the hole still through his ribs.

TO ADOPT AMERICAN METHODS.

French Army Officer Much Pleased with Our Commissariat System.

France, it is believed, will adopt the American method of supplying subsistence to its soldiers. Commissary General Egan was interviewed the other day by a representative of the French army in regard to the methods pursued in this country, and was favorably impressed with the American plan.

He said he had been at Santiago during the entire campaign and never saw an army better supplied with subsistence. Gen. Egan, sitting at his desk in the war department, could buy food in Chicago and have it shipped to Cuba with such small loss, the officer said, was wholly beyond his comprehension.

Gen. Egan gave the French officer a detailed statement of the methods employed by his department. These, the officer stated, were far superior to those used in France, and he expressed himself as being of the opinion they would be adopted by his government.

The commissary department will be obliged to sell at auction a large amount of supplies purchased before it was decided to immediately make a reduction in the size of the army. Gen. Egan said that he had already disposed of a quantity of bacon and flour.

Great Britain's Enormous Expenses.

The expenses of Great Britain are now about \$500,000,000 yearly, or nearly \$1,000 per minute, but every tick of the clock represents an injury of a little over ten dollars into the treasury, thus leaving an annual surplus of about \$20,000,000.

The Hawaiian Marine.

Fifty-three vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of nearly 30,000, may be added to the American merchant marine through the annexation of Hawaii. Nearly all of them are owned in this country, but fly the Hawaiian flag.

World's Population Abroad.

There are always 1,200,000 people abroad on the seas of the world.

SHAKERS AS LAND OWNERS.

They Have Invested Heavily in Valuable New York City Realty.

"People would be amazed to know," said an up-to-date dealer in real estate, reports the New York Mail and Express, "that some of the richest patches of improved land on Manhattan island are owned by the Society of Shakers in New Lebanon. Only a few days ago they acquired title to a valuable hotel property running an entire square on the West side and worth at least \$2,000,000. They are forever on the lookout for heavy investments, all in real estate, and seem to have a pocketbook without a bottom. They are rich as cream. Their methods are peculiar, extremely primitive. One of the shiest members slips down to the city, spends a few weeks in nosing around for bargains, talks with property holders and agents, and then goes home to report. The supreme council of the Shakers is composed of 50 acute business men, who can drive a bargain and pray with the same facility. In this body these reports are discussed, and the investment of enormous sums hangs on the verdict. Everybody has a chance to make suggestions, and, in this way, some point that others would miss is seen and acted on."

"As a result these peculiar, ascetic disciples of Mother Ann and Joseph Meacham, who founded the New Lebanon settlement back in the last century on a plain oatmeal basis, now possess property here on the island that will make their descendants Astors. They have gone specially, in the past five years, into upper West Side development. All this is the outcome of economy and thrift. Idleness they call a cardinal sin. They have enormous gardens, where flowers, medical herbs, fruits and vegetables are cultivated. Lately they have gone heavily into agriculture and manufacture, and find a ready market for all they produce."

THE OLDEST LETTER.

Was Written Fifteen Centuries Before Christ—Now in the British Museum.

Probably the oldest letter in the world is the letter of the Panbeas, written 15 centuries before Christ, to his friend Amenemapt, the scribe, says the Kansas City Journal.

The manuscript is of perishable papyrus, and it is amazing that it should have survived for more than 30 centuries and still be legible.

It is preserved in the collection of the British museum. It has been several times translated during the present century. It presents an interesting picture of life in Egypt in the time of Rameses II. It is more in the nature of a literary production, a poem composed in celebration of the visit of Pharaoh to the city of Pa-Rameses or Ramses, to the city of Pa-Rameses or Ramses, than an ordinary letter of to-day.

Panbeas "greets his lord, the scribe Amenemapt, to whom be life, health and strength," and then goes on to describe the verdant fields, the thrashing floors, the vineyards, the groves of olives, the orchards of figs; the great daily markets with their fish and water fowl and swarms of purchasers.

The citizens had their "sweet wine of Khemi, pomegranate wine, and wine from the vineyard," and to these they added "beer of Kati."

There was music in plenty furnished by the singers of the school of Memphis.

On the whole, Pa-Rameses seems to have been a pleasant place to live in. "The lesser folk are there equal with the great folk," and Panbeas writes that its maidens were in "holiday attire every day," with locks "redolent of perfumed oil."

THE FUTURE.

What Will Probably Be the Story of the Veteran of the War with Spain.

"Yes, sir," said the veteran, according to the Washington Times, "that was way back in 1893. On the glorious 3d of July we were lying in front of Santiago and the bullets were just—" John!" screamed his wife, "Dewey's playing with your razor."

"Yes, sir, as I said, the bullets were just a-popping like rain, I was flat on my—" John," said the voice from the inner room, "Schley won't leave the cat be."

"I was flat on my face," resumed the veteran, "when I saw one of our boys drop over, and—" John, Shaffer has run outdoors."

"As I said, I saw him drop with four holes in his forehead, and would you believe it?"

"John, won't you whip Sampson for being naughty?"

"Would you believe it, sir, before he died he asked me for a—" John, please come to Hobson, he won't be quiet."

"Yes, sir, he asked for a chew of tobacco. But before I could get it for him a shell struck—" John, Miles is beating Olympia."

"Oh! drat them children. Wait a moment, sir, and I'll finish the story."

Decrease of Smallpox in Europe.

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ANNONCES JUDICIAIRES.

VENTES PAR LE SHERIFF

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Ventes Importantes

—PAR LE—

SHERIF CIVIL

—DE—

Propriétés de Valeur et

Améliorées dans le

Second District.

I. Coin des rues Douane et Galvez, connue par les Nos

2132 et 2134 rue Douane.

II. Coin des rues St-Louis et

Derbigny, connue par le No

1733 rue St-Louis.

III. Local No 1525 rue St-

Louis, entre les rues

Marais et Villere.

IV. Local vieux No 121 et

maintenant nouveau No

521 rue Decatur, entre les

rues Toulouse et St-Louis.

V. Local Nos 515 et 517 rue

Robertson, entre les rues

Toulouse et St-Louis.

VI. Local Nos 137, 139 et

141 rue Claiborne [No 141

dans l'enclos] entre les rues

Claiborne et Dernier, dans le

Second District.

VII. Et le Local 1317 rue Cam-

eral, entre les rues Franklin et

Liberté.

—DANS L'AFFAIRE DE—

F. X. Fitzpatrick vs Peter Blaize

COURE CIVILE DE DISTRICT pour la paroisse d'Orléans—No 57.461—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-dessus intitulée, je procéderai à la vente à l'enchère publique, à la Bourse des Encanteurs, No 840 Rue Commune, entre les rues Carondelet et Baronne, dans le Premier District de cette ville, le JEUDI 10 novembre 1898, à midi, de la propriété ci-après décrite, à savoir:

1° Trois certains lots de terre situés dans le Second District de cette ville, à