

TREATIES WITH SPAIN

A WOMAN'S PLUCKY WORK
She Distinctly Abrogates All Made
with This Country.

Why This Declaration Is Made Is
Not Understood—One Treaty,
That Cannot Be
Abrogated.

Spain in her declaration of war against the United States distinctly abrogates all treaties that have been heretofore made between the two countries, and declares them null and void.

Why this formality should be observed is difficult to understand, for the general rule in international law is that war extinguishes all treaties between two nations. Where there are treaties between two nations that contemplate a state of future war, and make provisions for it, they must necessarily remain in force, and no one of the contracting parties can declare it void without the consent of the other. For instance, the treaty of 1785 between Spain and the United States provides that American merchants doing business in Spain and Spanish merchants doing business in the United States shall be allowed one year after the proclamation of war for collecting and transporting their goods and merchandise out of the adverse country, and if they are molested in so doing full satisfaction shall be made to them by the government. This is a continuing agreement between the two nations, and it must remain in force notwithstanding the official abrogation, for the time specified.

Altogether there have been 12 treaties, large and small, between the United States and Spain. The great majority of them have been of minor importance, involving principally the settlement of claims preferred by the citizens of one country against the other. There are already three treaties of importance—that of 1785, which was a treaty of friendship, defining also the territorial limits of the two countries, and those of 1877 and 1882, which concerned the extradition of criminals.

Except the clause protecting mer-

chants for a year, all the treaties between Spain and the United States are annulled. And the curious thing about it, says the Chicago Times-Herald, is that when the war is over the two nations will enter upon these treaties substantially as they now are, just as if nothing had ever happened!

A MAGNANIMOUS ACT.

Deed of American Sailors That Should Teach Spanish Soldiers a Lesson.

A story comes from the blockading fleet off Cuba which shows the true spirit that animates American sailors and clearly proves that we can be kind and generous even to the despised and brutal enemy.

Lieut. Del Pano, of the Spanish in-

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board a small schooner bound for Ma-

tanazas, were put ashore at Santa Cruz,

24 miles from Havana, by the United

States scout boat Algonquin, formerly

the steamer El Toro. The lieutenant

was on furlough and was going to see

his wife and infant child. The child

was born last Friday and the father had

not seen it. Under the circumstances

Rear Admiral Sampson directed to let

the Algonquin, commanded by Ensign Crosley, flying a flag of truce, steamed into the Santa

Cruz inlet. The small craft was closely

watched through many glasses on

board the flagship New York, which

was lying only a few miles off. A few

persons were seen to gather near the

small fortifications of Santa Cruz as

the Algonquin approached. The latter

performed her mission safely and ap-

parently without incident. She then

returned to Key West.

FLAG FLOATS OVER A CRIB.

Patriotic Men Three Miles in the Lake Off Chicago Unfurled Old Glory with Cheers.

The newest and most unique place for Chicago patriotism to break forth is out three miles in Lake Michigan at the intermediate crib, the lake end of the new northwest water supply tunnel. The workmen there have raised "Old Glory" in a way worthy of the location, which is one of the city's most advanced outposts. Each contributing his mite, they purchased an immense flag, and it now proudly floats from a 40-foot pole above the top of the crib. When the big flag was hoisted Superintendent Fred McIsaac, delivered an appropriate oration on the roof of the crib to his 60 men, and then unfurled the banner, which will remain there until the war is over. After the flag was raised the whistles of the crib blew several loud blasts. Three cheers were then given for the flag and three more for Gen. Fitz Simons, of the First brigade.

American Work in London.

The new London underground electric railway extends six miles through the heart of that city and is to cost \$15,000,000. The designing engineer was an American; the locomotives, generators and rotary converters are being built at Schenectady, N. Y., the engines at Milwaukee, the air brakes at Pittsburgh, the car couplers at Chicago and other appliances in various parts of the United States.

SENDING ZINC TO INDIA.

A somewhat unusual export is reported in the shipment of 115 tons of American spelter to Calcutta. The metal is from the mines and works of the Berthia Zinc company in Virginia, and the order came from the Indian ordnance department. The requirement was for zinc of exceptional purity.

Finger Tip Patterns.

It is said that the patterns on the finger-tips are not only unchangeable through life, but the chance of the finger-tips of two persons being alike is less than one chance in 64,000,000,000.

Texas Lumber Shipped to Bombay.

A cargo of yellow pine lumber has

been shipped from Texas to Bombay.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

Est très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc un commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement, pour l'année: Edition quotidienne, \$12 00; Edition hebdomadaire, \$3 00

Helps to Build a Home with Her Own Hands and Saves a Sick Husband's Life.

Five miles from Cucamonga, Cal., lives a woman who is a carpenter and paper hanger. She is Mrs. Minnie Warner Ewing, formerly of St. Louis, a society belle and a Vassar graduate. Her husband held a good position, but consumption compelled him to seek relief in California, and, with \$4,000 capital, the Ewings went west. This money was soon expended, and the wife found herself compelled to take care of a sick husband and make a living at the same time. Mrs. Ewing preempted a tract of government land, five miles from Cucamonga, in San Bernardino county. In a few hours she had made a formal entry for a quarter section, and the next day the foundation of her new home was laid. Early in the morning Mrs. Ewing and a carpenter drove to her claim in a lumber wagon. By eight o'clock she had marked out the plan for a two-story frame structure. Then, while the carpenter started building, she carted the lumber from Cucamonga. This done she then became the carpenter's assistant.

Mrs. Ewing also assisted in shingling the roof, and when this was completed she gave the roof two solid coats of paint. Then without assistance, Mrs. Ewing constructed a chimney 14 feet high, and just three weeks and four days after her arrival her house was complete at a cost of \$400.

In the new home Mr. Ewing's health

is fast improving, and he will soon be able to take up farming.

ROYAL HUNTSMEN.

Queen Victoria Has Set an Example of Mercy to Her Sport-Loving Lords.

It is pleasing to learn that Queen Victoria disapproves of the "hacemots de game" that constitute a feature at most shooting parties nowadays in England. That, at least, is one step in the direction of mercy, but even the queen cannot prevent the English love of sport.

Perhaps it is better so, remarks the Boston Herald. She would be a very unpopular sovereign if she did not allow this concession of three hours' shooting in the royal preserves. But this edict forbidding her son and heir to kill more game than can be consumed is a royal slap at her German grandson, and it is hoped it may have the proper effect in Berlin court circles when they go a-hunting. There is only one other place in England beside Windsor where the rule of three hours' shooting prevails. The duke of Westminster limits his guests also and is exceedingly particular about the number of guns as well as the skill of those who use them. It is a sorry moment for that guest who does a clumsy or unsportsmanlike thing to the duke's birds, for he is always known, and, somehow or other, gets reported at headquarters.

STORED-UP BREATH.

Among Land Animals, the Java Bat Is One of the Most Curious.

To a certain extent all animals that live in the sea, such as whales, walruses, seals, dolphins and porpoises, have the power to store up air, as they breathe only at intervals, when they come to the surface for that purpose, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. But of land animals the most extraordinary case is that of the bat (myotis javanicus), which inhabits Java and parts of Africa. This creature's skin is only attached to its body in a few places, so that beneath it there is a vacant space which is connected with two small apertures at the bottom of its cheeks by means of a deep groove down the middle of the forehead.

The nostrils are so formed that they close when the animal is at rest and open only at will, which would prevent its breathing while asleep. But by respiration in a peculiar way, with its mouth closed, the animal can inflate the storehouse beneath the skin with spare air, which it pumps along its frontal passage, over its back, chest and abdomen, until it is puffed out like a balloon.

English Seamen in Our Navy.

At the present juncture, says the London Graphic, the want of a trained naval reserve and an adequate personnel is causing the United States navy department grave trouble. The men in the United States navy, excluding the corps of distinguished physicians who have been in constant attendance upon the patient ever since the accident in the hunting field at Aiken, S. C.

All the specialists were delighted with the revelations of the fluoroscope, which confirmed the diagnosis already agreed upon, and expressed the opinion that the knowledge thus acquired would be of value to them in their efforts to restore Mrs. Whitney to a measure of painful uniformity. The food is better than in our navy, the pay higher, and the discipline is not so strict. It is pleasing to note the fact that the American officers recognize the high value of the British element. Now that the two great branches of our race are reunited in sympathy we shall not grudge our cousins the help of British hands.

A Big Oil Well.

A report from James C. Chambers, the American consul at Bakum, of March 8 says speaking of the Baku petroleum district: "A few weeks ago flowing well was struck which commenced producing at the rate of probably 100,000 barrels per day, and now, four or five weeks later, is still doing 70,000 or 80,000 barrels per day. As crude oil is worth 40 to 45 cents per barrel, it will not take a great while for this well to pay out the original investment for the land, which was \$2,000,000."

Sunset as Weather Prophets.

A red sunset indicates a fine day to follow, because the air when dry reflects more red or heat-making rays, and as dry air is not perfectly transparent they are again reflected in the horizon. A coppery or yellow sunset generally foretells rain.

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EXTINCTION OF BIRDS

Reliable Statistics Which Show the Extent of the Slaughter.

Edible Birds Are Rare and on the Point of Extinction, and Plume Birds Are Practically Extinct in United States.

An investigation by the New York Zoological society into the destruction of bird and animal life in the United States has shown that in four-fifths of the area of the United States exclusive of Alaska, bird life is being annihilated, edible birds are rare and on the point of extinction, and plume birds are practically extinct. W. T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological park, in a paper read before the section of biology of the New York Academy of Sciences, referred to the society's investigation, and used considerable of the data to be published in the report.

"A series of questions regarding the decrease and its causes was sent to correspondents in all parts of the country. Answers were received from some 200 observers, including guides, collectors, sportsmen and taxidermists, from every state and territory in the union. Ninety per cent. of the answers showed that they had been compiled with great care, and the closeness with which the estimates in different states agreed was surprising as well as important in determining the scientific value of the data furnished.

"Eighty per cent. of the correspondents declared that the decrease in bird life was unmistakable. With regard to the causes of destruction, the majority agreed in attributing the blame to sportsmen first of all, to boys who shoot second, and to the clearing of timber for cities and towns as the third and most important cause. Scarcely less deadly to the birds were the feather hunters."

The decrease has been largest in Florida, being 90 per cent. in 15 years; Connecticut, Indian territory, and Montana, each 75 per cent.; Indiana, 60; Illinois, 38; Wisconsin, 40, and Nebraska, only ten per cent.

FLAG FOR DOOR MAT.

Spain's Colors Walked Upon in the City of St. Louis—Flag Started by a Restaurateur.

The war enthusiasm at St. Louis has changed to an intense hatred of Spain, and this is shown in various ways. Flags of that country are displayed upside down in shop windows.

In many windows portions of Spain's flag are cut off and the Cuban emblem and the stars and stripes are pinned over it, exposing a small portion.

A restaurateur, however, has a new way of showing contempt for the flag. He has sewn one to each of the mats in front of the doors, so that everyone entering will have an opportunity of wiping his feet upon it.

The idea sprung into prominence at once. In several of the big office buildings similar action with the Spanish colors has been taken, as well as by several of the smaller merchants. Some of these small merchants have simply dropped the flag at the entrance, where the people can not only wipe their muddy shoes upon the covers, but may also give the flag a few kicks.

A number of such dormats are inscribed "Down with Spain!"

The hatred of the Spaniards by the people of St. Louis did not have a satisfactory outlet until the restaurant man evolved his doormat idea, and it promises to be a popular fad, as it suits the purpose of the people.

Not a single flag of Spain is to be seen in the show windows of the city except the ones at the bottom of its checks by means of a deep groove down the middle of the forehead.

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