

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Gen. Bates, of United States, Deeply Impressed by Its Maneuvers.

Thinks Our Army Could Profit by European Army Organization and Methods—Our Soldiers More Intelligent.

Gen. Bates, the United States military attache, has returned to London after following the French army maneuvers. He said in an interview:

"I am profoundly impressed by all I saw. The French officers showed more interest in their profession than any officers I have met elsewhere. The men are perfectly trained and hardy, but, as with all other European soldiers I have seen, they lacked the intelligence and smartness of the American regulars."

"I was much struck with the perfect condition of the troops and the efficiency of the commissariat arrangements and general organization. I have never seen such close attention paid to the smallest details."

"The infantry movements, too, were equal to those of the best American regulars."

In conclusion Gen. Bates remarked: "The European armies have now solved the problem of the organization and management of armies, and it would seem unwise for the United States, in any contemplated military reorganization, not to take advantage of European experiences in reorganizing our army. It is not so necessary for the United States to invent as it is for us to copy and adapt what is best in the armies of Europe."

SOLDIERS IN THE TROPICS.

Chance of Death Is Twice as Great Among Men Under Twenty-Five Years of Age.

Gen. Greely, the chief signal officer, who has watched the health of the soldiers with much interest and has made some investigation on his own account, said he had learned from the experiences of foreign armies that the chance of men dying in tropical climates is twice as great among men who have not reached 25 years of age as among those who have passed that age. He has put this knowledge to practical use in assigning men of his corps to duty in Cuba, and Puerto Rico, and whenever it was practicable sent the men who had passed the age when they were almost certain to escape the diseases peculiar to tropical climates. He has also observed that the soldiers who were sent to Cuba were in good health for 16 days and then there was a general breakdown.

Another interesting point in connection with the signal service men at Santiago was that of 19 men of the regular service who returned to this country one of them was in the hospital and only two were on the sick list, but in the case of the volunteers 20 men who returned only nine were fit for duty and most of the 20 sick men were in the hospital.

WILL COST A BIG SUM.

Expense Necessary to Repair the Spanish Flagship Maria Teresa Estimated at \$800,000.

Chief Constructor Hitchborn estimates that it will require an expenditure of \$800,000 to put the Spanish flagship Maria Teresa in serviceable condition. This amount is proportionately small to the benefit gained, as the Teresa could not be duplicated for less than \$4,000,000. When it was reported to the navy department that there was a good chance of floating the Teresa the chief constructor took the by the forecastle in sending to England for a set of plans of the vessel. The Teresa was built at Bilbao, Spain, but her plans were purchased from English designers. After a comparison of the plans with official reports detailing the injuries to the vessel the chief constructor gave orders for the construction of the parts that must be replaced, and all these will be ready for installation at Norfolk when the cruiser arrives there. The machinery of the vessel is in good condition and will only require thorough overhauling to make it practically as new.

FOR NAVAL APPRENTICES.

Training Station to Be Established on Yerba Buena Island, a Mile from Oakland, Cal.

Capt. Dickens, of the navigation bureau of the navy department, has gone to San Francisco to carry out the will of congress in the matter of establishing a training station for naval apprentices on the Pacific coast. At present the boys are without a home on that side of the continent save on shipboard, and they are scattered about there beyond the reach of proper training in bodies. The new station will be located on Yerba Buena island, in San Francisco harbor, distant about a mile from Oakland, from which the fresh water supply will be obtained by piping under the sea. Capt. Dickens is charged with the preparation of plans and location of the necessary buildings, the building of a wharf bulkhead and approaches. He will employ a competent architect to draw the plans and has a fund of \$50,000 at his disposal for the erection of the structure.

Military Automobiles.

Automobiles are to be introduced in the Italian army for the transportation of baggage.

Hawaiian Imports.

Toads and insectivorous birds from the United States are being introduced to Hawaii. The Hawaiian government is very considerate of the comfort of soldiers.

Considerate of His Soldiers.

The Hawaiian government is very considerate of the comfort of soldiers. Their food is supplied with a chain.

NEW NAVAL STATION.

Magnificent Natural Harbor on the Island of Culebra, East of Puerto Rico, Is Selected.

It has been decided by the navy department to establish a naval station on the island of Culebra, which is located east of Puerto Rico and guards the Virgin passage. This island furnishes a magnificent natural harbor with a depth of 54 feet, in which the largest ships in the navy can enter without difficulty. The island of Culebra was chosen on account of the easy approach and because it presents the finest harbor facilities in the vicinity of Puerto Rico; while the island ports are dangerous on account of the many coral reefs.

Culebra will be made one of the finest stations in the world, and in addition to this will be strongly fortified, and when the work now contemplated is finished this island will be almost impregnable, and in fact one of the most formidable strongholds on the Atlantic coast. It commands the Virgin passage and is the key to the South Atlantic.

Capt. Chester, who commanded the Cincinnati, was ordered by the secretary of the navy to make an examination of this island, which was ceded to this country with Puerto Rico, with a view to locating a naval station there, and he reports it to be an ideal place and recommends that it be used for the purpose named.

A coal station will also be established there and the naval officers are enthusiastic over the bright outlook for the establishment of outlying naval stations and assert that this is only the beginning of building several stations of the same kind, of which this government has been sorely in need for many years.

NEW SHIPBUILDING PLANT.

It Will Be Established. It Is Reported, on a Vast Scale by Andrew Carnegie.

The New York Journal prints the following:

Sharply following the confirmation of the news that a gigantic steel trust has been formed in this country comes the announcement that a shipbuilding plant on a vast scale is to be established in this port, with Andrew Carnegie as its active head.

One secret of the determination to establish the plant here now is said to be the fact that Andrew Carnegie has obtained the right to use the Krupp steel armor.

The steel trust, born a few weeks ago, with a capital of \$200,000,000 and christened the Federal Steel company, will control the iron output of this country from the moment the iron ore leaves the mines until it leaves the steel works.

The Carnegie syndicate expects to control the shipbuilding of this hemisphere, besides the construction of many of the warships which the maritime powers of Europe have in contemplation.

The amount of capital involved in the plan—for the details are by no means complete—is not known now, but it is safe to say that it will go over the \$100,000,000 mark.

That Andrew Carnegie has always held that a shipyard at this port would be a paying enterprise has no secret.

NEW PLACE IN CABINET.

Secretary for the Colonies Will Be an Addition Suggested by the President.

President McKinley will probably recommend in his message to the navy department that there was a good chance of floated the Teresa the chief constructor took the by the forecastle in sending to England for a set of plans of the vessel. The Teresa was built at Bilbao, Spain, but her plans were purchased from English designers. After a comparison of the plans with official reports detailing the injuries to the vessel the chief constructor gave orders for the construction of the parts that must be replaced, and all these will be ready for installation at Norfolk when the cruiser arrives there. The machinery of the vessel is in good condition and will only require thorough overhauling to make it practically as new.

STRUCK SPAIN HEAVILY.

Cost to Her of the War—The Estimate of 2,000,000,000 Pesetas Is Short of Actual Figures.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Madrid says: The figures published by an agency, which give the expense of the war as 2,000,000,000 pesetas is short of the exact figure by nearly 2,000,000,000.

Before beginning the war with the United States the disbursements had been 2,000,000.

Puerto Rico during the war cost 100,000,000, while in Cuba money was absorbed in such a prodigious manner that to use the words of Senor Romero Giron, expressed a few days ago, "the island of Cuba has been an immense abyss in which a number of millions has vanished in a manner which will astonish the taxpayers as it did me."

Barre a Habilite Snuff Box.

It is announced that Rear Admiral Dewey has purchased at London through an agent, a Shakespearean relic in the shape of a snuff box made from a mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare in his garden at Stratford. The box formerly belonged to Gen. Sir Denis Fack, one of Wellington's comrades.

Considerate of His Soldiers.

The Hawaiian government is very considerate of the comfort of soldiers. There are 15 Protestant churches in Rome, all the work of the last 25 years.

California's Beet Sugar Crop.

About 65,000,000 pounds of beet sugar were raised in California last year.

Exposition de 1900.

Si vous voulez économiser et vous assurer le voyage, les frais d'hôtel et d'entrée à l'Exposition universelle de Paris, en 1900, adressez-nous à:

The Franco-American Tourist Co

126 W. 25th St., New York. Verseront-nous une somme modique pour la réservation.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NLE-ORLEANS

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

LIKES OUR TRUMPETS

Spanish Army Places an Order for Trumpets of Modern Pattern.

Antiquated Bugle Is to Be Replaced by Instruments Identical with Those Used in the United States Army.

Spain has apparently become convinced that there is something magnetic in the bugle used by the American army, for orders have been issued to discard the antiquated instruments used by the dons' forces in the late war and to replace them with trumpets of the regulation pattern adopted by the United States.

A firm in Paris who have just delivered 20,000 trumpets, contracted for by Quartermaster General Ludington, have received an order to furnish 25,000 trumpets of the same size, style and key for the use of the Spanish army.

The New York agent of the firm received notice that the order had been placed in France.

The trumpet used here is of a pattern adopted May 2, 1892, and is described as follows:

"Each trumpet to be built in the key of 'G,' the slide to draw to 'F' and marked and stamped with the letter 'F' at the correct point to produce the key of 'F'."

The bugle calls of Shafter's army are said to have been plainly heard by the Spanish troops in their intrenchments at Santiago long before the American troops were visible.

It is said that the use of trumpets of the same key to opposing armies might lead to confusion. In the early days of the Cuban conflict with Spain, captured trumpets were used by the Cuban guerrillas to lure the Spanish into ambush, and one time a bugler concealed in the bushes succeeded in causing two Spanish columns to fire upon each other. No objection was offered by the officers at the army building in New York when they were informed of Spain's order, the only command being a remark that Spain had apparently begun the equipment of her army.

FOUR BROTHERS IN WAR.

Remarkable Example of Patriotism Is Shown by One Family in Chicago.

There are many families in Chicago from which two sons enlisted in the late war for the freeing of the Cubans, but the answer to the call to arms by four brothers is certainly a rarity. Probably there is only one instance of this remarkable devotion of patriotism in Chicago. This is that of the four Hanson brothers, of 969 North Forty-second avenue.

At the outset of hostilities two of the brothers were members of the Second regiment, Illinois volunteer infantry.

The call for volunteers induced the remaining two to join the same body.

Three of the boys went to the front and one gave up his life to typhoid fever at Camp Cuba Libre.

Two years ago the parents of the four Hanson boys died at the old homestead in Crystal Lake, Wis. Then the orphans moved to Chicago. They were Elmer, now 32 years old; Oscar, 29; Antoine, 27, and Charles, who was 24 when he died. Antoine married, and his brothers made their home with him. Antoine and Elmer joined Col. Moulton's regiment last winter, the former going into company C and the latter to company F. After three months' service Antoine was promoted to a corporal, but owing to the fact that he was the sole support of a family, he felt in duty bound obliged to remain at home when his regiment left for the south. Oscar and Charles enlisted when the call to arms was sounded. Charles was assigned to company C and Oscar to company F.

MEDALS FOR THE CREW.

City of Brooklyn Recognizes Bravery of Men on the Cruiser Named After the City.

Mme Thomas Lynn vs James M. Vance et al.

COUP CIVILE DE DISTRICT POUR LA PAROISSE D'ORLEANS.

Le 21.421—En vertu d'un avis 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'encheré publique, à la Bourse des Encanteurs, Nos 840 rue Communie, entre les rues Carondelet et 1608, à l'angle de la rue Carondelet, le 1er décembre 1898, à midi, de la propriété ci-après décrite, à savoir:

Un certain lot de terre avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent, situées dans le troisième district de cette ville dans l'île borée de l'île de la Nouvelle-Orléans, appartenant à S. G. De L'Isle, ayant une superficie de 16 et mesurant 10 pieds de large sur 24 de profondeur, avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent, situées dans le troisième district de cette ville dans l'île borée de l'île de la Nouvelle-Orléans, appartenant à S. G. De L'Isle, ayant une superficie de 16 et mesurant 10 pieds de large sur 24 de profondeur, avec toutes les bâties et améliorations qui s'y trouvent, situées dans le troisième district de cette ville dans l'île borée de l'île de la Nouvelle-Orléans, appartenant à S. G. 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