

ROOSTER ATTACKS A CHILD.

Game Cock Badly Injures Little Four-Year-Old Girl at St. Louis.

Four-year-old Lillie McAlevy, of 4423 Hunt avenue, St. Louis, went out into the yard the other day to feed the chickens. Among the fowls was a game cock, the pride of her brother John. It was a mighty fighter and he gloried in its prowess. Lillie placed the plate on the ground and scattered its contents with both hands. The game cock began eating from the dish and the girl leaned over to brush him away. The movement enraged the chicken and it flew into the child's face, viciously pecking at her right eye.

The force of the blow knocked Lillie down and the enraged bird leaped upon her head, driving its spurs again and again into the tender flesh. The little girl finally bent him off and fled into the house. She was not crying, but the blood was pouring from three bad wounds on the face and forehead. Her father, James F. McAlevy, a fireman, was home to supper. The tot walked up to him and said calmly: "The rooster bit me."

The frightened parents vainly tried to staunch the blood, and for a time the child was in great danger of bleeding to death. An examination showed one long gash on the forehead over the right eye, a deep cut high on the right cheek and a jagged laceration near the top of the right ear, besides numerous scratches on other parts of the face.

The most distressed person about the household was the brother. When he was assured Lillie would not die he quietly left the house, taking his father's hatchet. A few minutes later there was a dead chicken in the back yard and the champion fighting cock of the vicinity was missing.

"He was the finest bird out this way," the boy said, "and he would whip anything, but he hurt Lillie and I killed him for it."

**HAS A RESTING PLACE.**  
The Heine fountain after being relocated by many cities is accepted by Hoboken.

The Heine fountain, which has been playing one-night stands all through the world, has at last found a resting place, says the New York correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. It is to be erected in Hudson Square park, Hoboken, a little north of the dome and almost opposite Alderman Muller's saloon. The Hoboken council accepted the statue Wednesday, and the committee on public grounds and buildings went out and selected the site. The adventures of the Heine fountain during the last few years have been most exciting. There is no pedometer made with capacity enough to register the mileage it has made. It has even been refused at the morgue. The fountain made its first appearance at Dusseldorf, Heine's birthplace. There was a prejudice against the writer there because he had attacked the local Tammany ring, and the commissioner of public works rejected it on account of its inartistic qualities. The city of Mayence was asked to let the committee put it up somewhere, but the authorities positively declined. It was toted around to Berlin, Schweitzerzken, Pretzchen, Zwickel, Burger, Furterfank, and all the prominent cities throughout the empire, but not one of them wanted it. The cities in this country which have positively refused to have the fountain within their limits include New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Mud Gulch, Cal.

**FALSE TEETH HIS GIFT.**  
And when his bride left him he sought to forcibly recover his property.

James Somerville, of 487 Tenth avenue, was fined ten dollars in the West Thirty-fourth street police court, New York city, the other day, for tormenting his wife on the street and trying to remove from her mouth two false teeth. The Somervilles were married about six months ago and lived happily until last week, when the husband lost his place. Mrs. Somerville then returned to her parents' home. The husband submitted to the oblige, but determined to have his presents back. The two teeth had been among the wedding gifts from him. "I wanted her to look pretty for the marriage ceremony," the prisoner said, "so I gave her the new teeth to fill up that gap. They cost me three dollars, and as she wouldn't live with me I thought I had a right to get them back."

After the magistrate had seen how the complainant looked with and without her false teeth he decided that the prisoner's offense had been a most serious one, and so informed him when imposing the fine.

**DENIED RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.**  
Reason the Penitents Give Why Queens Victoria Spends Her Summers Away from Home.

Queen Victoria is pronounced to be stronger than she has been for a year past, and it is added that she is increasing in popularity at the Riviera, where the old story is again circulating from mouth to mouth among the penitents that the queen goes to the Riviera in order to "make her easier," being denied religious liberty at home. Therefore, the penitents add her majesty goes abroad, so that a Roman Catholic bishop may "shrive" her, unknown to her subjects at home.

**Not of Commercial Value.**  
Oysters and clams are abundant along the Gulf of California, but they are inferior in size and quality to those sold in the eastern markets, and the cost of ice makes them valueless for export.

ARE IN DIRE STRAITS.

Word Received from the Imprisoned Whalers Off Point Barrow.

Unfortunate Men Obligated to Feed on Ranker Fish and Meat-Messenger from the Boats Reaches Outside World.

George F. Tilton, third officer of the steam whaler Belvidere, who has just reached the outside world from the vessel imprisoned in the ice, says that the steam tender Jeannie, steam whalers Orca and Belvidere, the schooner Rosario and a bark are near Point Barrow.

He says that the men on the frozen vessel are suffering untold privation on account of the scarcity of provisions, and are compelled to feed on the ranker of fish and meat. The natives are fast disposing of the canines at \$50 a head.

Tilton came south by way of Mackenzie and Yukon rivers, and was just 5 months and 22 days making the trip of 2,000 miles to the Pacific coast, during which he and his two Indian guides suffered the most excruciating agony from the intense cold.

On his way out Tilton met Lieut. Jarvis and the overland relief expedition. He directed them to the point at which the fleet was frozen in, but it was thought best that he continue on his way home to St. Michaels in order to make known the safety of the men connected with the fleet.

Tilton, after bidding farewell to his comrades, commenced his long and dangerous voyage, and when he reached the coast chartered a steamer to take him and his guides to a point south of the vessel. He was intercepted north of Sitka by the Albion, and was transferred to her and came south.

The United States rescue steamer Bear, which is at Dutch harbor, has not, as yet, been of any assistance to the ill-fated whalers.

No deaths had occurred among the whalers when Tilton started south. Speaking of the prospects of the vessels will be total wrecks. As soon as the ice breaks the vessels will be ground into matchwood and nothing of them will ever be seen again.

The long suffering whalers do not know that any efforts are being made to relieve them. There is a possibility that aid may be rushed overland by the route Tilton followed.

**MAY SEARCH NEUTRAL SHIPS.**  
United States and Spain Have the Right to Look for and Seize Contraband of War.

The views of Sir Richard Webster as to the right in the event of war of search of neutral ships by Spain or the United States are concurred in by the state department. It is pointed out that the capture of contraband is legitimate during hostilities and that search is necessary to determine the character of a ship's cargo. It is also held at Washington that Sir Richard Webster's statement as to the status of Spain and the United States under the declaration of Paris is correct. The fact that neither Spain nor this country are signers of the Paris convention has caused considerable discussion as to the possibility of privateering in the event of war. It has been suggested that the powers might attempt to treat the privateers of either nation as pirates. An official of the state department said, however, that no real fears are entertained on this ground. He pointed out that it has been held by the best authorities on international law that the declaration of Paris that "privateering is and remains abolished" is merely a compact and cannot affect international law; consequently no nation by reason of its being a member of the Paris treaty can treat privateers of non-signatories as pirates, nor is it prohibited from using privateers itself when at war with a nation not a member of the Paris convention.

**HAS A COLLEGE TAVERN.**  
Columbia University Follows the Bibulous Example of Princeton and Yale.

College spirit at Columbia is on the jump. Not to be outdone by Princeton with her famous inn and Yale with her celebrated grillhouse, the Columbia students now have a drinking place all their own. It has only been in operation about two weeks - indeed, the "formal opening" occurred the other evening. The lively interest manifested then presages some lively times in the future.

The "College Tavern" is the alluring name of this cozy little nook on the boulevard, just at One Hundred and Twenty-first street. No shadow of a temperance crusade has yet rested on the tavern.

There is no telling what may happen, however, when it becomes known that the faculty not only approve of the place, but that the application for a license contained the signatures of no less than 45 of the professors and demonstrators.

**Few Know the Password.**  
Only three people know the password of the Tower of London, and they are the queen, the lord mayor, and the constable. This password is sent to the lord mayor quarterly, signed by her majesty. It is merely the survival of an old custom.

**Sweden's First Capital Railway Mileage.**  
Sweden has the greatest railway mileage per capita in Europe. There are 12 1/2 miles of rail for every 10,000 population.

**Mild Winter in Oregon.**  
Blackbirds have remained all winter at Moro, Sherman county, Ore.

FROM ENGLISH VIEW-POINT.

The Navies of the United States and of Spain Set Forth in Comparison.

The position of the United States navy as against Spain is one of great strength, says the London Graphic. The three Yankee battleships on the Atlantic coast, Indiana, Massachusetts and Iowa, will be a trio very hard to beat; and the Oregon is coming around as fast as she can from the Pacific side. Spain has only the Pelayo to meet these ships. The Texas and the five powerful monitors are a strong reserve for coastal defense, while the five armored cruisers Brooklyn and New York, with the help of the 12 protected cruisers available in Atlantic water, should be able to hold their own against the five Spanish armored or protected cruisers of modern design. In torpedo craft Spain, thanks to her six new destroyers, is much superior, though the Americans have eight good torpedo boats ready for sea.

At the present juncture 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 fish commission and the coast survey, are 8,685 in number, and of these only 55 per cent. are American born. The American citizens, however, number 74 per cent. English seamen who have served their time in our navy are largely represented among the aliens or naturalized Americans. It was so in the war of 1812, when hundreds of British tars were to be found in the American frigates which beat us with such 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 American officers recognize the high value of this 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.

**MIGHTY POWER OF POWDER.**  
Prof. Stratton, of Chicago, Has Completed His Experiments at Newport Station.

Prof. Samuel W. Stratton, of the University of Chicago and lieutenant in the Chicago battalion of the Illinois naval militia, has returned from the east. While away he spent most of his time at Newport experimenting at the government station with explosives.

His experiments were under the direct supervision of the navy department, and his extended knowledge in the realm of physics and chemistry was taken into consideration when the invitation to him was issued.

Prof. Stratton intends giving the members of the naval militia in Chicago the benefit of his experiments. He is supplied with sample explosives and a large number of drawings illustrating the use of torpedoes and submarine explosives. The naval cadets will at once be instructed in the use of the engines of destruction.

"The preparation for war at Newport," said he, "which is one of the most important points for shipment of explosives and torpedoes, is going on with feverish anxiety. So far as I know there are no private firms manufacturing torpedoes in this country, and the government has had to rely on one factory at Newport. In case of war I believe this government will make good use of the naval militia everywhere. All may be needed soon."

"The navy officials, as well as other people in the east, believe that war is inevitable, and as far as my own observations go, I should say they were right."

**WEARING OF THE SHAMROCK.**  
Penalishment of a Sailor in the British Navy Causes a Vigorous Protest That Does Good.

A dispatch to the New York World from London says: William Redmond, M. P., who was suspended from the sitting of the house of commons for protesting against the severe punishment of Naval Seaman Pilkington for wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's day, said to the New York World's London correspondent:

"I am well satisfied with the result of the protest which we made in Pilkington's case. Owing to the general condemnation of the action of the naval officials, even by the English ministerial press, the first lord of the admiralty has completely changed his attitude, and has announced a substantial mitigation of Mr. Pilkington's sentence. "Pilkington was originally condemned to 15 days in a cell, deprivation of his good conduct badge, and reduction to second class for simply wearing shamrock. Owing to my protest the sentence has been reduced to 10 days, while the other and more serious punishments are canceled."

"We have now done for the Irish sailors of the British navy what has already been accorded to the Irish soldiers, and I am gratified to think that my suspension has added in drawing public reprobation, even in England, down upon the gross scandal and the outrageously tyrannical exercise of official power. Pilkington is the last Irish national seaman who will suffer for being proud to proclaim himself an Irishman on St. Patrick's day."

**Italian Colonists for Venezuela.**  
An Italian named Dotti has entered into an agreement with the Venezuelan government to colonize in Venezuela 1,000 Italian families per annum, to establish a bank for the benefit of agriculturists, with a capital of \$3,750,000, and to maintain a line of steamships between the colonies and Italy. To encourage the scheme the government grants large rebates of taxation and other privileges and assures to the new colonists general welcome and protection.

Bulletin Financier, Bulletin Commercial

Mercredi, 22 juin 1898.

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

Jusqu'à cette heure \$4,364,324.00 \$681,655.00

MARCHÉ MONÉTAIRE.

Nouveau-Orléans... 7 3/4

MONNAIE.

Or... 150 00

ORANGE.

VENTES À LA ROUPE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS.

ACTIONS ET BONS.

Canal & Banking Co... 100 00

RENTES.

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Changement, Par Ombre 12 quarts... 34 00

Low Fair No 4... 8 1/2

Low Fair No 5... 7 1/2

Low Fair No 6... 7 1/2

Low Fair No 7... 7 1/2

Low Fair No 8... 7 1/2

Low Fair No 9... 7 1/2

Low Fair No 10... 7 1/2

Low Fair No 11... 7 1/2

Low Fair No 12... 7 1/2

Low Fair No 13... 7 1/2

Low Fair No 14... 7 1/2

Low Fair No 15... 7 1/2

Low Fair No 16... 7 1/2

Low Fair No 17... 7 1/2

Low Fair No 18... 7 1/2

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Low Fair No 29... 7 1/2