

BRAVERY TO BE REWARDED.

President McKinley Will Recognize All the Heroes of the Late War.

The president will advance by brevet all the officers who participated in the battle of San Juan and all officers who were actually under fire in the war with Spain.

The decision has been reached as a result of the work of a board recently appointed to investigate recommendations for advancement by brevet made by military commanders during the war. The board is composed of Gen. H. E. Boynton, Gen. T. H. Schwartz and Col. Carter, assistant adjutant general. It was also charged with the duty of investigating reports of heroic conduct of private soldiers of the line.

It has decided to recommend to the president that certain enlisted men who distinguished themselves by heroic conduct out of the regular line of military duty be given the medal of honor. An effort will be made by careful discrimination to make this medal a high honor.

It is said that only about 10 or 15 medals will be issued as a result of the war, and these will be given to men who exhibited voluntarily the very highest order of heroism. More interest is manifested in the names of men who are to receive medals of honor than in the recommendations for brevet rank. So many officers are to be breveted to the rank next higher than their ordinary one that the distinction loses its force. They are said to number 200 or 300.

The brevet rank carries no extra pay or allowances, but entitles the holder to wear the uniform of the rank and enjoy the other distinction of the highest rank conferred upon him by brevet.

MADE LEPER FOR REVENGE.

hood from a Diseased Filipino Is Injected into a Volunteer Soldier's Veins.

William Lapeer has returned to Richmond, S. D., to die of leprosy, which, it is feared, he contracted while serving with his regiment in the Philippines.

Lapeer is the 22-year-old son of a Union county farmer, and went to Manila with one of the first assignments of troops. While seeing the sights soon after his arrival there, he gave offense to a native aristocrat whom he met in a drinking resort. The latter's friends succeeded in separating Lapeer from his friends, plied him with drugged liquor, and carried his unconscious form to a house in the native quarter, where blood from a leper was injected into a vein in his arm. Then he was released.

When he realized what had been done to him, Lapeer was so horrified that he nearly died from nervous shock. He fell into a violent fever, and had to be sent home. Local physicians do not pretend to say what will be the result of the treatment to which he was subjected, as they do not know whether leprosy can be so transmitted. In any case, they think it will be several months before the disease will manifest itself. The patient would be sent to New York for examination by experts, but is suffering from nervous prostration, and too ill to be moved.

WANTS TO HIDE HIS MISERY.
Disappointed-in-Love Weather Man Asks to Be Transferred.

An assistant government weather forecaster in a western city has written to Prof. Willis Moore, chief of the weather bureau, asking to be transferred from his present station to the most remote and isolated weather station of the United States.

His reasons for this request are interesting. He says he is devotedly attached to a young woman of wealth and social position in the city where he is now stationed, but that on account of his small salary and poor prospects her parents absolutely refuse to consider his offer of marriage with their daughter, and forbid him to see her.

He says life has become intolerable for him in his present residence, and that he desires to be transferred to another station. No place, he adds, can be too remote or too disagreeable. He is willing to join the station on the top of Pike's Peak or Tamaulipas, or in any of the new colonies.

Prof. Moore has decided to assign him to Cedar City, a little Mormon settlement on a plateau in southwestern Utah, 6,000 feet above sea level, 100 miles from a railroad and almost without communication with the outside world, excepting by a triweekly stage.

"WAR AGAINST WAR."

New Number of William Stead's New Paper Appears—Mouthpiece of Disarmament Crusade.

Dr. William Stead's new paper, intended to be the mouthpiece of his disarmament crusade and entitled "War Against War," has made its appearance in London. It is not a very striking production, its chief feature being communications from sympathizers, including some American public men. Mark Twain has written an article for the paper, opening with characteristic humor. He says: "The war is in favor of disarmament, and so am I. There ought to be no difficulty about the rest of the world."

Fameful Hall Crumbling.

Fameful hall has fallen into such a dilapidated condition that a guard has been stationed on the second floor of the building to warn visitors away from weak spots in the flooring and to keep them from leaning against the rotten posts that support the gallery. The building is soon to be reconstructed.

Mexico's Railway System.

The railway systems of the Mexican Republic now measure 7,006 miles.

RELIGION IS DEAD.

Too Sudden Change in Ecclesiastical System in Porto Rico.

Report of Father Thomas E. Sherman's Trip Through the Islands—Found People Gentle, Docile and Kindly.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has made public through the division of customs and insular affairs. Father Thomas E. Sherman's very interesting and instructive report to Gen. Brooke of his recent tour through the island of Porto Rico.

As far as his observation went, Father Sherman says that he found the people of Porto Rico gentle, docile and kindly and that the Spaniards living there rejoice with their Porto Rican friends in the change of sovereignty. The disorderly element is a very small fraction in the teeming population of the island.

Father Sherman says that the state of religion on the island is very unsatisfactory. Though in every town of any size there is found a large and handsome edifice, the services are very poorly attended. All the inhabitants of the island with few exceptions are nominally at least Roman Catholics. Very few of the men are more than Catholic in name. They are baptized, married and buried by the priest; that is the extent of their Catholicism.

It would seem that a change in the ecclesiastical system was too sudden, causing a kind of paralysis and consternation among a body of men accustomed to lean on the government and find in it their normal means of support. Religion is dead on the island.

Whether it can be revived as a living influence is highly problematical. There is little or no observance of the sanctity of Sunday.

With regard to education, Father Sherman says he is not prepared to make anything like a full report. There are many schools, both in town and in country. Those in the country are poorly and irregularly attended. The children are bright and quick, develop earlier than ours and many are capable of learning to read and write much sooner than the American children. The prompt sending of teachers of the lower grades acquainted with both English and Spanish would, he thinks, be the best step to facilitate a change in the system of education and to enable the rising generation to become Americanized.

FOUND FORTUNE IN A TABLE.

Paris Dressmaker Discovers Precious Gems of Great Value in an Old Piece of Furniture.

Mme. Berneau, who conducts a fashionable dressmaking establishment in the Rue Notre Dame de Lorette, says the Paris correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, having resolved to equip an oriental parlor for her customers, went to the store of a well-known antiques dealer for the furniture selected a number of odd oriental pieces, and after paying the bill ordered them delivered at her apartments.

While the men were adjusting the furniture in the room an antique table was upset, which broke the bottom of a secret drawer. A number of diamonds, pearls and other jewels fell on the floor through the crack. When the drawer was taken out it was found to contain a treasure of great value.

Mme. Berneau kept the jewels. As soon as the furniture dealer heard of the matter he went to the lady's residence and demanded the return of the jewels, claiming that he had only sold the table as an agent for a house in Constantinople, and that he feared the original owner would prosecute him for selling stolen property.

The merchant caused Mme. Berneau to be summoned before the commissary of police, who decided that she was the custodian of the treasure until the owner would in person claim the property.

STUDENTS DEFIED POLICE.

Did Not Like the Repertoire Company and Jeered at the Performance.

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SIBYL SANDERSON'S FUTURE.

Report That She Will Return to the Stage Owing to Changed Financial Circumstances.

If Sybil Sanderson shall return to the stage, as it has been persistently reported of late she will do, it will not be ambition alone that will impel her. The principal cause will be that of the death of her husband, Antonio Terry. She has left her virtually without an income.

It seems that she did not permanently improve her financial prospects by marrying Mr. Terry. His fortune, it now turns out, is in the hands of his mother, who has obstinate prejudices. Mine Terry bitterly opposed the will of her son Antonio when he wanted to divorce his first wife to marry Sybil Sanderson. It was not until he became a widower that he could bring about the wedding with Miss Sanderson, and the Terry ceremony was devoid of all pomp or social brilliance.

Mine Terry was never truly reconciled to her actress daughter-in-law. Nevertheless, she continued to pay over the splendid allowance made to her son before his marriage. This allowance, it is authentically reported, will not be continued to the widow. There is little money left out of the big stakes won by Mr. Terry on the race track. Mr. Terry kept an expensive racing stud, and the Terry did not by any means practice domestic economy.

Sybil Sanderson's triumphs as a singer have been so great that Parisians are in a measure pleased over her financial disappointment and are looking forward keenly to the day when she will again appear before the footlights.

THOUGHT IT A SEA SERPENT.

New York Fishermen Capture a Dead Snake and Tell a Thrilling Tale.

Bernard McCloskey vs Henry L. Garrison.

JAMES O'CONNOR and Edward Delaney caught a sea serpent in the East river, New York, the other day. They were fishing in a rowboat off Randall's Island. According to their story, the sea serpent, with his mouth open, was cruising along. He looked big enough to swallow the boat. When he saw there was to be a fight he seemed greatly irritated, and, uttering a number of short, blunt growls, made for the devoted boatmen.

As the sea serpent opened his entire face to take the outfit down O'Connor bashed his oar on the head of the hapless thing. The serpent seemed dazed, and, with loud yelp, attempted to escape. But the watermen were in the fight to stay, and while one rowed the other whanged the ill-starred creature, giving him a succession of rapid-fire whangs that completely demoralized him, and he lay helpless on the wave.

They took the sea serpent ashore and reported his arrival to the police, thinking that there was some sort of a reward offered for him. Policemen who saw the sea serpent said that it was a boa constrictor that had escaped from some steamer from South America. He was 25 feet long and had been dead, according to the police, for several days.

GIFT LIBRARY FOR KENOSHA.

Z. G. Simmons to Build and Equip a Structure at a Cost of \$100,000.

A library, to cost \$100,000 when completed and filled with books, is to be presented to the city of Kenosha, Wis., by Z. G. Simmons, president of the First national bank, who has already done much for the advancement of the place. The offer was made in a letter to the police, for several days.

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Bonaparte's Home Gone to Decay.

Longwood, Bonaparte's home in St. Helena, is now a barn; the room in which he died is a stable; on the site of his grave is a machine for grinding flour.

They Came from Brazil.

All of the carbons used in making the so-called diamond drills are found in the state of Bahia, Brazil. One weighing 975 karats was found in 1895. It was sold in Paris for 100,000 francs (\$19,300).

Municipal Ownership in England.

In Africa wives are often sold for two packets of hair pins, and they are sometimes dear at that.

Conditions—Competitors for the

French Civil Service.

FRANK MARQUEZ,

Sheriff Civil of the Parishes d'Orléans.

B. Benedict, avocat pour le plaignant.

ANNONCES JUDICIAIRES.

VENTES PAR LE SHERIFF.

ANNONCE JUDICIAIRE.

Vente de propriété de valeur améliorée dans le Deuxième District.

Etant la bâtie en briques à trois étages, convertie en ardoises, connue comme l'ancien No 76 et nouveau No 730 rue Domaine, entre les rues Royale et Bourbon.

Salvator Oberi vs Giacomo Di Giuseppe.

QUE CIVILE DE DISTRICT POUR LA PAROISSE D'ORLÉANS — N° 56,285 — En vert 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-dessous intitulée, je procéderai à la vente à l'heure publique, à la Bourse des Encanteurs, No 840 rue Commune entre les rues Carondelet et Baronne, dans le Premier District de cette ville, le JUDI 23 février 1899 à midi, de la propriété ci-après décrite, à savoir:

Trois certains lots de terre dans le Septième District de la Nouvelle-Orléans, connus comme l'ancien No 18, 19 et 20, et nouveau No 62, borné par les rues Short, Washington, Franklin et Clignancourt, à près de la rue de l'Ormeau.

Le lot No 18 mesure 40 de la rue Camp, avec une ligne de bordure de 10 de la rue de l'Ormeau.

Le lot No 19 mesure 40 de la rue Camp, avec une ligne de bordure de 10 de la rue de l'Ormeau.

Le lot No 20 mesure 40 de la rue Camp, avec une ligne de bordure de 10 de la rue de l'Ormeau.

Le lot No 18 mesure 40 de la rue Camp, avec une ligne de bordure de 10 de la rue de l'Ormeau.

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