

LINES TO COME BACK

CHANGE IN TACTICS IS HINTED AT IN THE CHICAGO RATE HEARING.

GRILL FOR SHIPPERS LIKELY

Amount of Returns, Which Different Associations Enjoy on Their Invested Capital May Be Put Up to Commerce Commission.

Chicago.—Coincident with the closing of the testimony for the Santa Fe system before the special examiners for the interstate commerce commission and the statement from the road's statisticians that the increases in freight rates would net the Santa Fe only \$24,000 increase yearly in earnings, there came a suggestion from the railroads that the defense might change their tactics and seek to compel the shippers who oppose the advance in freight rates to declare how much they profit on the different commodities under consideration.

While no statement of such intention has been made yet, it will not be at all unlikely that the railroads before the hearing is over will ask many questions of shippers concerning their profits and the rate of return which they enjoy on their invested capital.

ARE THE VICTIMS OF GRAFT

Pension Bureau Imposter Defrauds Many Army Veterans in the East.

Washington, D. C.—Pensioners throughout the country have been victimized by a man representing himself to be an agent of the pension bureau who has been making an examination of the eyes of veterans and telling them they were going blind. The man, who gave his name as Phillip Golden, was arrested at Cape May court house Friday, given a hearing at Camden on Saturday and then was held to the grand jury.

Golden has been working in the vicinity of Springfield, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Philadelphia, and southwestern New Jersey. According to pension bureau officials he represented that by purchasing glasses from him the pensioners not only would avoid blindness, but also would obtain substantial increases in pension.

Oldest Keyman Dead.

Wilmington, Del.—Isaac W. Halm, probably the oldest telegraph operator in the country in point of continuous service, died here Wednesday, aged 81 years. He was an employee of the Western Union Telegraph company for 52 years. For a time during the Civil war he managed the transmission of telegrams between the war department at Washington and the headquarters of the army of the Potomac.

Stole to Get Bank Account.

Richmond, Ind.—The heaviest fine ever assessed by Mayor Zimmerman was that of \$100 and costs and one year in the county jail, given Arthur Newhouse for petty larceny. The man admitted having stolen \$13 from Lloyd Shoemaker, his roommate, to start a bank account.

Hay Fever Victims.

Bethlehem, N. H.—An increase in membership, and a growing interest in methods of combating the ravages of hay fever in various parts of the country, was reported at the annual session of the United States Hay Fever association.

Sioux City Live Stock Market.

Sioux City.—Wednesday's quotations on the Sioux City live stock market follow: Top hogs, \$6.50. Top hogs, \$9.20.

Broke the World's Record.

Paris.—In his monoplane flight of last Monday, Leon Morano, the French aviator, reached a height of 2,150 meters, or 7,054 feet, according to the official figures. This constitutes a world's record for height.

Accused Postoffice Robbers.

Wichita, Kan.—John Callahan, Edward Earl and Ray Templeton, arrested here on charges of robbing postoffices and selling stamps in Wichita, were taken to Topeka.

Boy Husband Seeks Divorce.

Rockford, Ill.—Declaring he consented to marriage only because he was unable to resist her importunities and tearings, Walter Johnson sued his wife, Grace Johnson, for divorce. Johnson is 17 years old and his bride is 19.

Wilder Pleads Guilty.

New York.—Erwin J. Wilder, the cashier of the Russo-Chinese bank, who got away with about \$25,000, withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. Sentence was deferred till September 9.

Centennial Celebration of Mexico

By G. PIQUETTE MITCHELL

IT IS indeed fitting that under the able administration of that Grand Old Man of Mexico, Gen. Porfirio Diaz, Mexico should celebrate her centennial of Independence and her early struggles for freedom and liberty. He, whose forceful military policy, whose familiarity with the pulse of his people, and whose consummate statesmanship have given his country a sound government and placed her on a financial and commercial footing with the old world, will preside as chief executive over the commemoration of the man and events which made it possible for Mexico to reach the present high state of civilization which she enjoys.

As the human sacrifices of the Aztec king, Montezuma, gave way to the bloodless offerings on the altar of the Fair God, who forestall the coming of the Spanish conquerors, so the spirit of independence finally subdued the successors of Cortez and his hardy band.

The law which excluded Spaniards born in Mexico from equal rights with those who were immigrants and the consequent repugnance and jealousy which arose between the two parties, together with the alienation of the clergy and the removal of their influence in the enforcement of government of commercial monopolies, and the severity exercised in dealing with cases of treason, all worked to the establishment of a feeling of discontent and the growth of revolutionary sentiments.

But it was left to one of the clergy, a priest of the city of Dolores, Father Miguel Hidalgo, to give these sentiments outward expression and to raise the flag of rebellion against the mother country. Father Hidalgo was the second son of Christiano Hidalgo y Costilla and Ana Maria de Gallaga, and was born on the Hacienda Corralejo in the state of Guanajuato on the eighth of May, 1753. His early years were spent on the farm of which his father was the manager. As he grew older he pursued his studies of philosophy and theology at the College of San Nicolas, and about 1778 he came to Mexico City to receive the sacred orders and the degree of bachelor of theology. He served as pastor of various parishes, and on the death of an older brother was transferred to the City of Dolores, where he worked for the enlightenment of his people in the arts and sciences and the encouragement of agricultural and industrial pursuits. He first introduced in that district the cultivation of the grape and the planting of mulberry trees for the breeding of the silkworm. He moreover, established a crockery factory and a brickyard and constructed a tannery and other commercial institutions. All this, together with his generosity, made him much beloved by his parishioners and especially the Indians, whose language he was familiar with. Being fond of music, he taught them to play and formed an orchestra among them, giving all his energy to the greater civilization and progress of his country.

In 1809 a conspiracy was formed in Valladolid a conspiracy which had for its object the assembling in Mexico City of a congress to govern New Spain in the name of Fernando VII. In the event that the mother country should fall to the arms of the French, which without serious intention might probably lead to the independence of the country. The uprising was planned to take place on December 21, but being discovered, all the conspirators were imprisoned. However, there being but little evidence against them, they were soon given their liberty.

The conspiracy being suppressed in Valladolid, sprang up in Queretaro with renewed strength. Here it received protection from the corregidor, or mayor, of that city, who furnished many recruits, pending the time when secret action would be no longer necessary. At this time Hidalgo became enlisted in the cause of the conspiracy; but it is not known by what motives he was influenced. He had had numerous discussions with his friend, Ignacio Allende, regarding independence, but with no more serious object on his part than a pure argument and without thought of taking any active part in the movement. Allende, however, was quick to interest himself in the cause, although warned by Hidalgo that the originators of such enterprises seldom enjoyed the fruits of them. But in the month of September, 1810, Hidalgo received a letter from Allende at Queretaro asking him to come to that city on a matter of much importance. He went, but was little impressed by the people he met, as they were without resources and of small importance, and he returned to his home somewhat disgusted with his visit. However, another letter from Allende pictured the state of affairs in such encouraging words that he decided to give his time and energy to the cause. He had made in the town 25 lances and placed himself in communication with the drum major and two sergeants of the battalion of Guanajuato in order that they might secure some troops for the revolution. His efforts, considering the short time which he had, were most successful; but, unfortunately, the conspiracy reached the ears of the authorities and many were imprisoned. Hidalgo sent immediately for Allende, who arrived in Dolores on the night of September 14, and the whole of the next day was spent in conference. About a decision being reached as to the best course to pursue.

Meanwhile the Joseph Ortiz, the wife of the corregidor of Queretaro, being an ardent believer in the revolutionary movement, sent a messenger to the town of San Miguel el Grande, so that Allende should be informed of the news. Not finding Allende, who had been summoned by Hidalgo, the message was delivered to another conspirator by the name of A. J. J. who left immediately for Dolores, arriving there at two o'clock in the morning of the sixteenth. He found everybody asleep in the house of the priest, but awaking Allende, both sought the room of Hidalgo, who immediately arose and exclaimed: "Gentlemen, we are lost; there is now no other recourse but to attack the Spaniards." To which Allende replied: "Sir, what are you going to do? For the love of God, what is to be done?" After this several hours were spent in vain discussion. Hidalgo now showed his greatness. He did not think of flight, although on account of his sacred profession he could easily have found safety. But he preferred to fight for his principles and his convictions. Knowing full well that his companions were in prison and the thread of the revolution had been snapped, without troops, without arms, he preferred to face almost certain death, remembering his warning to Allende, that seldom the originators of such undertakings enjoyed the fruits of their efforts.

Hidalgo then, with his brother, Allende, Aldama and eleven other men left his house fully armed and proceeded to the jail, and, threatening the mayor with his pistol, demanded the release of his fellow-conspirators. His demands having been complied with, he now had 80 men, whom he armed with the swords of the soldiers of the regiment of the queen, which were delivered to Sergeant Martinez.

It was Sunday and earlier than the usual hour for mass. Hidalgo, however, summoned the people of the town and the farmers from the surrounding country, from whom he secured by his eloquent words about 300 followers. A march was made to Rincon, which was taken without resistance, and many Spaniards were made prisoners. Then proceeding to San Miguel el Grande, he surprised the garrison and obtained arms and money. Meanwhile his ranks through the villages had augmented his ranks with people of all classes, principally Indians with machetes. He had found at one place an image of the Virgin of Guadalupe, which was attached to a lance and borne aloft as the future banner of the revolution, while the battle cry became "Long live the Virgin of Guadalupe, long live the Spaniards!" And nearly General Diaz gives this "grito" at eleven o'clock on the night of September 15, as he stands with his venerable head bared and rings the great bell of the National palace, to the enthusiastic applause of his people gathered in dense throngs in the public square, or plaza.

On September 21 the insurgents marched through Chamacuero and entered Celaya, sacking the houses of the Spaniards and securing such money and arms as they could lay their hands on. Here Hidalgo was proclaimed general by a congress of the people, and Allende was placed second in command.

Hidalgo then set out for Guanajuato with about 50,000 men, and when he reached the city he found that the Spaniards had taken refuge in a large and strong building which had been used as a granary. Here the royalists had brought the government treasury and their private wealth, fortifying themselves as best they could. After a bloody conflict the place was finally stormed and taken and most



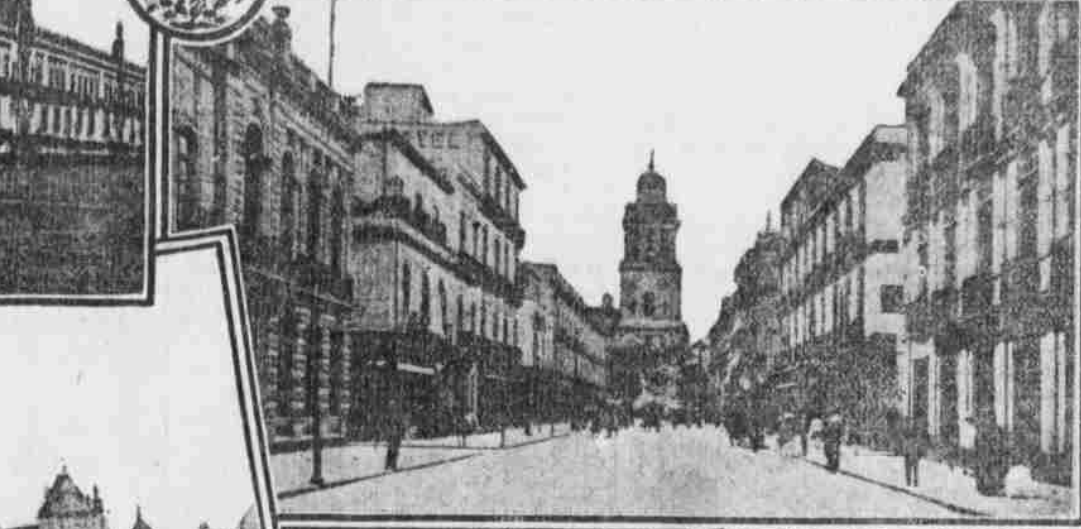
Porfirio Diaz



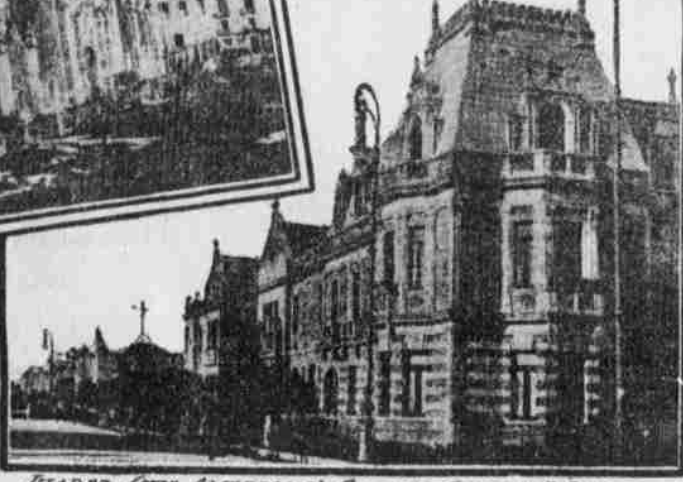
NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO CITY



CATHEDRAL OF THE CITY OF MEXICO



AVENIDA CINCO DE MAYO, MEXICO CITY



JUAREZ (THE AMERICAN) COLONY, CITY OF MEXICO



CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE, RESIDENCE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ

HOME TOWN HELPS

"WEEK END" IN ENGLAND

From Saturday Until Monday the Englishman Spends Most of the Time in His Garden.

"I think we have comparatively little to learn from England about vigorous sports and pastimes. The greatest lesson about outdoor living that she can teach us is the necessity of having a garden. For what we need most is relaxation, and there is no way in which we can refresh ourselves for the world's work like living in a garden as the English do. We seem to think that whether a man has a garden or not is a mere incident, or simply a matter of taste. But to an Englishman a garden is as necessary as a dining room. And from the standpoint of national health it is perhaps quite as necessary to a family as sanitary plumbing. I do not say this because I am a horticulturist, but because a Brooklyn Eagle writer, says we can't be a pink-cheeked nation until America is one great garden as England is, and until we adopt that splendid English idea—the 'week end'."

From Saturday noon until Monday morning one-half of England is entertaining the other half out of doors. Nothing of routine business is transacted on Saturday and Monday mornings. Indeed, weekend parties often last from Friday night until Tuesday morning, and they enjoy cheaper railroad rates than for the shorter period. I believe that our railroads can, and will, stimulate country living wonderfully by lowering weekend rates. The English railroads advertise blue-bell excursions, so that London children may go out and pick these spring flowers. The newspapers always remind people of "chestnut Sunday," when every one goes out to Bushy park to see a mile of horse chestnut trees in bloom. Already our railroads are beginning to advertise nature's free shows, such as the autumn colors on the Hudson river, etc. The time will come when nearly all important business will be done by appointment and every one who can afford it will allow himself two or three days a week in the country from April till October.

ROOF-TOP PERGOLAS ARE OLD

How These Popular Breathing Spots in the Big Cities First Came Into Use.

In Persia or Babylonia ages ago some rich or royal man—long since forgotten—built the first parapet, breast high, about the edge of the broad flat roof that covered his palace. The tradition is that he did it to please his wife, who was mountain born and pined for freer air than wandered through the barred windows of her house in the ancient lowland city. So the husband built this parapet along the roof's edge in order that she might spend the evenings there in safety. She grew to love the place so much that later he caused to be constructed what today would be called a pergola, a kind of arbor roofed with thick, green vines whose shade tempered the ardor of the sun during the day.

Most new things are but old ones rediscovered. In New York today there is hardly a great apartment house that has been built in the last two years that has not provided a place upon the roof for its tenants to sit in the summer. In the more expensive of these great dwellings these rooftop pergolas are a striking architectural feature, large, square towers at the corners where there is a commanding view of the city or glimpses of green trees in the parks or the shining waters of the rivers. In the older apartment houses, owing to the almost universal demand this summer, a shift to please the tenants is made by putting up a broad strip of canvas on the roof where it is practically even tents are pitched. Where there is nothing at all people flock to the roof during the evening just the same, bringing their chairs, and sit there in the darkness, fanned by the breezes aloft until bedtime.

Quickly Passed.

"And you think you are willing to endure the hardships of married life with me?" he asked, tenderly.

"Yes," she answered, without a tremor.

"But you know," he went on, "they'll pelt us with shoes and you may get rice in your eye. Our baggage will be pilfered, and most likely they'll ride us to the station in wheelbarrows, with a band ahead, and everybody'll have a bell or horn. They'll tip the Pullman porter to give us away and wire the police of our town ahead to arrest us as an eloping couple."

She shuddered, but it was only a passing weakness.

Men Who Injure a Town.

The men who do a town more harm than good may be classed as follows: Those who oppose improvement; those who run it down to strangers; those who never advertise their business; those who distrust public-spirited men; those who show no hospitality to any one; those who hate see others make money; those who oppose every movement that doesn't originate with themselves; those who put on long faces when a stranger speaks of locating in their town; those who oppose every public enterprise, which does not appear of personal benefit to themselves.

Bride's Conveyance.

There was to be a wedding in the church opposite the Jones house, and little Harriet Jones stood at the parlor window looking eagerly out. Yesterday there had been a funeral, and this she had watched with equal interest. As the sound of distant wheels smote her ear she strained her eyes to see what was coming, and caught a glimpse of a far-off carriage. "Oh, mamma, mamma," she cried, all excitement, "come quick. Here's the hearse with the bride in it!"

LESSONS TAUGHT BY YOUTH

Young Folk Instructing Their Elders Afford Delight to Those With Sense of Humor.

To middle age, when we have attained to being what the darlings call "settled people," no lessons are more delightful than those derived from youth. And after they might forego experiences how ready youth is to

its deficiencies in sense and reason, while age makes good the withered texture and faded colors by a philosophy tempered and a sense of humor. Yes, youth trends the earth proudly to one who masters environment, and instinctively we, who have lived and labored much, fall into the background in close of being torn by every work. We listen awestruck while they speak wisdom and tenderness to us. They look upon us with a certain respect, and wonder what the old can possibly have to offer one who

has reached the decrepit age of forty-five. Despite this seeming absorption in themselves, these young folk have hardly imagination enough to understand that they are as deeply interested in what they do and leave undone as once we were in our own activities. A young girl who was so cautious as to her mother's power of enduring existence with gray hair and faded charms was much taken back by this view of the matter; and when her mother assured her that she took more vital interest in her daughter's career than she had ever done in her own because of the ampler experience years had given, the child was quite overawed; but for her own part she hoped to die at thirty because by that time everything interesting would have happened.—Harper's Weekly.

Greatness.

Some men are born great, some men become great through their own efforts and some men happen to go to summer resorts where there are no other men.