# PORTO RICO AS IT IS.

have seen nothing prettier on the whole island than the road from Rio Piedras to San Juan. It is lined with a wide variety of handsome tropical trees, fronting picturesque cottages. Flower gardens are pientiful, and occasionally one of them is laid out with some skill land tasts. These evidences of culture are indeed rare and no American can visit the island without a feeling of disappointment at the lack of outward as well as inward home at

San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Aguadilia and Arecibo ar call scaports and are really the only places of much conare really the only places of much con-sequence on the island. Arecibo is mome fifty miles west from San Juan. The journay may be made by rail, al-though it is about as had a railroad as I ever saw. The train conductors, however, were always considerate enough to delay the cars four or five minutes at the various stations is or minutes at the various stations, in or-der to give me such time as I needed der to give me such time as I needed to explore them, or to buy a drink of cocoanut milk from the peripatetic vender. Arecibo has some extremely picturesque environs. Five or six miles east of the town is a vertical rock that rises some 350 feet. About half way to its summit is an entrance which leads into a grouto that has a member of into a grotto that has a number of into a grotto that has a number of caverns, arches, stalactites and other curiosities. It may be added that this with the hot sulphur springs about five miles from Coamo on the military road in the southern part of the lai-and, are really worth a visit from ev-evry American tourist. The hotel ac-commodations at the surplus are the commodations at the springs are the best that can be found on the island. Aguadilla, at the extreme northwest-ern portion of the island, is extremely picturesque, and Mayaguez has to my mind better opportunities for invest-ment than either San Juan or Ponce. CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

But what chance does Porto Rico But what chance does Porto Rico offer to settlers or investors? The an-swering of this question is beset with difficulties because facts there are elu-sive as will-o'wisps and as slippery as eels. This may account for the fine imagination and deft diction shown in so much that has been written about so much that has been written about the island. To depend upon the native for information is to become bewil-dered by elaborate contradiction. The truthseeker will be told, for instance, that the rainy senson begins and ends at periods varying according to the number of natives he consults. Superficial candor will assure him that so-cial life is a stream of unpolluted in-nocence and that its bestallity can be paralleled only by the worst days of imperial Rome; that life and property are fairly secure, and that villainy and outlawry stalk broadcast over the land. It is reported that before the Span-lards evacuated San Juan they releasseveral hundred of the worst types of criminals-murderers and brigands -from the inland prison, sending them out broadcast over the country to re-sume their vocations of murder and ra pine. Whilst this report is confirmed by our own soldiers, I have traveled all over the island alone, night and day without molestation, or witnessing an crime, flagrant or otherwise.

Thus when I turn to the prospecti for labor and for capital, to the change for the incoming investor and the work-er. I soon learn to be guided only by facts acquired by observation, thous, not until it had cost me something in time and Spanish passs. For linustra-tion, it has been reported with a good deal of shoerity that there are good placer gold mines up in the mountains back of Itio Grande; that the woman make six or seven dollars a week parning it out from the beds of the creeks Soldiers at Caguas told me they had seen the dust in possession of their comrades at Fajardo, but when I ar-rived at that town the gold had some-how flown back to Caguas. But yet the ciaim was still that there was ple

CY OF 40

the sugar from the stalk is about the sugar from the gross product twenty dollars on the gross product o fover three hundred dollars per acre to may be added that in Louisians it may be added that in Louisland sugar cane must be replanted every three years. The cost of machinery for extraction—the engines, the boll ers, the vats and the crushers—h heavy, but the grower of small mean can take his cane to the mill very much as the farmer in the states used to take his corn, the miller returning the finished product after deducting

toil. Good sugar cane land is easil worth one hundred dollars an acre an is usually held at a far higher value. Tobacco land is worth quite as much as cane land, and no better tobacco can be grown on earth than on the isi-and. For the man of small means fruit raising offers far greater attraction than anything else he can engag Fine oranges grow abundantly in. Fine oranges grow abundantly without cultivation, and the experi-enced grower who introduces the Cal-ifornia navel fruit on the Island will make a fortune. Land suitable for fruit can be had at a comparatively low figure, and with low freight rates and also of starsors making the disand a line of steamers making the dis tance from San Juan to New York in three days, there can be no competi-tion from other sources of supply.

### NATIVE STORES.

The general merchant will do well to keep away from the island at pres-ent. Almost every other house on the military road from Ponce to San Juan is a general store, and while the prinis a general store, and while the plan cipal article of traffic is rum, they all carry a supply of such goods as are of common use and the consumptive capacity of the average native is at present wofully limited. It is noticeable that the average native buys his sugar, coffee, rice, and indeed, most of his groceries, by the single penny's

worth. The country needs a railway system to assist in its development and fu-ture prosperity, but it will require a jim Hill or a Vanderbilt, with the pa-tience of Job, to wait for its success-ful operation. A good deal has been said about a railroad around the isi-and. The present status of Porto Ri-can railways is this: In 1878 a report was presented to the minister of the colories embedding a study made by worth colonies embodying a study made by the engineer and head of public works with the view of constructing a rall-oad which should start from the capi-al, and passing through all the chief towns near or on the coast, return to the point of departure, thus encircling the island. The provincial authorities finally let out the contract and gave exclusive franchise to a Frenc the. ompany for ninety-nine years he guaranteed interest of eight and eight per the guaranteed interest of eight per cent on the cost of construction. The company promised to complete the line in six years, but it did not carry out its contract, nor has the island treasurer paid its promised eight per cent interest. At present there are one hundred and twenty-seven miles of completed railroad under this con-tract and considerably more martly 17100 tract and considerably more partly constructed. The roadbed is fairly good, but the rolling stock is of ex-tremely inferior quality, and the ralls in many places are well consumed or made badly defective by the damp climate. Coal for fuel is imported from the United States. The speed of trains is twelve or fourteen miles per hour. There are first, second and third class cars, and the fare is five, three and two cents respectively. Spanish money, per kilometer. A fleet of light draff fast steamers around the island would prove far more remunerative at present than the railroad, but the time is com-ing when the latter, with spurs to the

ing when the latter, with spurs to the American operators, will pay hand MILITARY ROAD AND THE PEOPLE.

The construction of a railroad across the inland from Ponce to San Juan would be an engineering feat quite as

### Labor and udusiry.

Mexico is said to have twentyew cotton mills so far this year. One hundred and fifty-five bakeson

a New York City have adopted th en-hour workday. Switchmen on the C., B & Q ral road at Quincy have been granted a

per cent increase in wages. It is estimated that Missouri farmer received over \$5,000,000 for their main

isst year. The number shipped from St. Louis was 117,603. A New Jersey genius has invented a machine which will strip tobacc-ieaves of the thick stems and turn b out ready for its various uses. Coal miners are scarce in North Da-

cota and all efforts to secure miners have thus far been unavailing. Wages are from \$3 to \$4 per day, with board a H per week. Eighty thousand acres of land in

Nova Scatia have been recently pur-chased by Michigan and Chicago cap-italists with a view to the manufacture

of wood pulp on an extended scale. The United Mine Workers order n now has 120,000 active members. The na-tional treasury has a surplus of al-most \$50,000. The expenses, \$50,000 an-nually, are paid by assessing cach member 3 per cent of his gross earn-

R. H. Edmunds of Baltimore places the amount of wages which will be paid to factory hands in the south this year at the large sum of \$350,000,000. The estimated value of manufactured products in the south is placed at \$1,-00,000,000.

The Singer sewing machine works at Elizabeth, N. J., employing 4,500 hands, on account of the large orders on hand, was unable this year--the first time in its history--to shut down election day to permit its army of employes to vote. Josiah Hall, mine inspector of the state of Michiner resources nearly 3000 state of Michigan, reports nearly 3,000 more miners are now employed in the copper mines at Houghton, Mich., than there were a year ago, and states this number would be much greater if the

Mumber would be much greater if the men could be secured. All the big iron, steel, glass and wood-working factories in Muncle, Ind., where thousands of men are employed, are working twenty-four hours per day where it is possible, and the fac-tories and mills are being equipped

At Provo, Utah, the woolen mills em-ployes are now receiving only one-third cash and the rest in woolen mills scrip, for which they can get only about 80 cents on the dollar on the about 90 cents on the dollar on the local market, though it passes for the same as cash at the mills, when the produce of the factory is purchased. The main purpose of the American Equal Wage union, recently incorporated under the laws of Missouri, as declared in an address just issued to the public, is to eradicate the practice of paying less wages to women than is paid to men for the same work. It also aims to protect children from unnecessary work.

Statistics just completed by the In-Statistics just completed by the In-come Tax commission of Great Britain show that out of a total population of 12,500,000 more than 10,000,000 earn less than \$860 a year. The income tax is collected at the rate of 16 cents on each \$5 above \$860, and the total tax, which last year amounted to nearly \$100,000,-000, was contributed by not more than 2,000,000 people. 2,000,000 people.

## Some Late Inventions.

Oil con he discharged from a new can without tilting, a spring-controlled piston being set in proximity to the top of the handle whereby a slight pres-sure of the thumb forces a small quan-

## THE SCHOOLS OF MANILA.

give the children a start in the new official language and a few Spaniards were found who could and would help

them. Then some of the American women here took hold and the English

department was pretty well equipped An astonishing increase in the num

ber of pupils was the immediate re-sult. Men and women applied as wel as the children. The Filipinos are enge

to learn English and they display as astonishing aptitude for it. They came

in such numbers that it was necessar to establish an age limit, and now onl children between 6 and 14 are admit

for them all in the thirty-two school rooms which have been established since Father McKinnon took hold of

he system. In general the curriculum of the Ma

nlia schools is not extended or ad vanced. The simplest rudiments ar

vanced. The simplest rudiments are taught for the most part, but on this whole the work under Father McKlo-non has been very successful, and it is almost entirely due to his untiring energy and interest in the work that this is so. The schools have closed now for the long summer vacation, and there will be no effort to select a new

there will be no effort to select a new superintendent until it is certain that Father McKinnon is not coming back.

Naturally he desires to go home with his regiment and be mustered out with

the boys with whom he started from San Francisco last summer. But he has become so much interested in his

work out here and in the people with whom that work has thrown him in contact that he is more than willing to

Mrs. Ada Brown Talbot of New York,

may be .- New York Sun.

tod to the schools. There are mothan 5,000 pupils, and there is hard

Almost at the beginning of the Amer-lean occupation of Manila, Padre Mo-Kinnon was put in charge of the public schools. The system under the Span-were found who could and would help ands was not very extensive nor was the work very thorough, and there was a lot of hard work for the padre in getting things to running again in anygetting things to running again in any-thing like proper shape. Before he had fairly got started at it, the leper hos-pital was put in his charge also, and Then he there was a lot more work. Then he was made superintendent of the ceme-teries, all of those in Manila being un-der his direction, and that did make his hands full. All this work the pader Then he has looked after steadily since he took hold of it last fall, and, besides, he has found time somehow to go with his boys under fire in their fighting about Manila.

It was in the schools that Father McKinnon was most interested. At the start it was slow work. There were comparatively few pupils and only two school houses. Both of these were con-ducted by the Jesuits, one in the walled city and the other in Malate. The school in the walled city was the only regular municipal school in Manila; that in Malate was a normal school for the training of teachers, conducted much on the lines of similar institu-tions in the states. There had been start it was slow work. There were tions in the states. There had been several district schools of little better than primary standing, and these Father McKinnon reorganized and set at work as goon as possible. He was able to employ most of the old teachers, and where these could not be found he found others. This was not a matter great difficulty, though it required time

The Filipino as a rule is extremely ambitious for his children. Especially is this so in the matter of education. There was no great lack of pupils when it became known that the new schools were free and that care would be taken of all the children who came. It scon became necessary to provide more room and Father McKinnon began to spread out, Buildings were rented in various parts of the city and new schools were opened as fast as was required. Teach ers were not difficult to get, although the pay was very small, in very few cases amounting to \$20 (Mexican) per month.

MIS. And Brown Tailot of New 1018, editor of the Clubwoman, says that the most extraordinary club she ever ran across is conducted by a demure and dignified little woman of 7, the daughter of a club president. The edi-tre called one day and was received The system was in a flourishing con dition last fall when Father McKin-non met his first indication of the force daughter of a club president. The edi-tor called one day and was received by her little friend with open arms. "At last I've got a chair," she said. "I am very glad, my dear," said the editor. "I hope it is comfortable and pretty." "Oh it is not for me; it's for my club." "I didn't know you had a club." "Of course I have-just like mamma. My dolly is president and I got the chair. of the insurrectionary movement. I came in the shape of a prohibition by Aguinaldo of one of his pet plans. He had arranged for a formal raising of the Stars and Stripes over the normal the Stars and Stripes over the normal school building in Malate. All the na-tive teachers and some of the pupils were to take part in the ceremonies, and an elaborate program was pre-pared. Aguinaldo simply forbale any Filipino to have anything to do with the raising of the American flag, and all chered him. Nevertheless the flag. dolly is president, and I got the chain for her. You see," she continued in a whisper, "there's only dollies in it, and the dolly that makes the most noise all obeyed him. Nevertheless the flag was raised on the day and at the time appointed. After that the feeling beis president, just like mamma's club. That's m ydolly. She talks when you push her back. I broked the spring nats in youry. I broked the spring and now she talks till she is runned down. So she's president. Don't you think that's nice?" And Mrs. Talbot said she did. appointed. After that the feeling be-tween the Americans and the Filipinos kept growing steadily more and more strained, and its effect was shown in a diminishing attendance at the school There were some pupils, however, who were faithful, and even in the most try-ing times of the first fighting the

Susan B. Anthony says all men are bad. How can Susan know? Some of her sex say "you can never know a man until you live with him, the mean chools were not shut down altogether. Some time ago Father McKinnon decided to begin giving instruction in man u England. There were a few of his reg-



By the Marquis of Lansdowne: We strength in the fighting line. Its presan improved stirrup for saddles has a device to prevent the toe slipping in

### Talk About Women.

A woman, Mrs. Mary P. Slosson, is the regular chaptain of the Wyoming

the regular chaptain of the wyoming state penitentiary. Miss Ruth Underhill, this year's golf champion, is a granddaughter of the inte Charles A. Dana. Mrs. Jefferson Davis is a good Greek

scholar and her favorite reading 13 among the classics of that language, a volume of which she has always at

Miss Garriock, superintendent of the English army nursing service, and her seven sisters, who were also trained nurses, were the first regular nurses to arrive at the seat of war in South

The Boston women who shook hands with Admiral Dewey during his recent visit to that city have made a fad of delicately framing the glove they wore

upon that occasion. The Daughters of the Confederacy is raising money in aid of Mrs. "Stone-wall" Jackson, who is very poor, in ill health and almost blind at her home in

wall" Jackson, who is very poor, in ill health and almost blind at her home in Charlotte, N. C. She is said to be suf-fering from an incurable disease. They said at the Denver State Fed-eration that it was the little women who did the talking. They made the ticktack and the big women made the wheels go around. It was also said at the meeting that when there was a squabble about some point of order it was caused by the little women talking to make themselves manifest. Though barely out of her teens and an heiress to \$10,000,000, Miss Josephine Drexel may take the veil and give her fortune to the church. Her aunt, now Mother Catherine, has almost persuad-ed her to this decision, several years as a nun having led the aunt to seek her niece as a convert. Mass Drexel is a beautiful girl, tall and Tair, with a marked resemblance to Mrs. Grover Cleveland. She has two sisters, each of whom married a son of Admiral whom married a son of Admiral Dahlgren.

contact that he is more than willing to come back and go on with the work. The Archbishop of Manila is very anx-ious to have him return, and will have him appointed his own coadjutor if the padre does come back. Father McKin-non certainly has done very excellent work here, and a lot of it, and it will be extremely difficult to find a man to take his place. Also, but that is of no consequence, it will be extreme-ly difficult for the man, whoever he may be -New York Sun. A woman who is making a good in-A woman who is making a good in-come in growing daffodils, Mrs. Roy Wandesforde Kersey of California, does not recommend the business as one any woman who has not learned to work can take up. She devoted eight years to the study of the subject, and makes a specialty of only the one flower. She has her flowers on the market early in the season, and when the flowers be-come common she devotes herself to the business. of her business.

Frills of Fashion.

Camel's hair cloth, very soft and fleecy, is one of the dress materials very much liked for morning wear. A coat back with basque effect and a bolero front forms one of the new bodices on an imported gown. One of the fads of youthful women this winter will be that of wearing a very long round hoa of einnamon bear fur, with a huge directoire muff to match. fur, v match.

match. Silver for boas with two feet and the pointed head of the animal at one end, and two feet and the bushy tail at the other, are decidedly the fashion, for young women especially. Birds of all kinds are well represent-ed in millinery, but the pigeon and seaguil are quite the most stylish of all, and especially with chinchilla, which forms a pretty winter hat. Some of the most attractive of the new long cloaks are those made of

new long cloaks are those made of dove-gray woman's cloth, fur-lined and

dove-gray woman's cloth, fur-lined and trimmed outside with standing collar and hood-revers of chinchilla fur. The latest novelty in fur jackets is a jaunty little affair of broad tail finish-ed around the edges with stitched, bands of velvet, velvet revers and a high flaring collar of chinchilla.

The new toques are considerably wider and are therefore becoming to

white cloth capes for opera or theater

white polar bear pelts are in fashion as a decoration for evening wraps of

white, pnik or Parma violet cloth,scar-

white, pink or Farma violet clothscar-let kersey or sailn matelasse in a mix-ture of pale, soft pastel tints on a cream or tea-rose pink ground. These soft, white fur trimmings are far more

becoming to the majority of women than the opaque pearl white of the

It is quite the thing this season to have the underskirt of a costume made of lighter instead of darker fabric than

the long overdress or redingote. Some-times this skirt is of ladies' cloth, cam-

el's hair, or vicuna; again it is or vicuna; vet, bayadere corduroy, heavy-ribbed material in slik or wool, or plain French broadcloth, bordered with nar-row bands of mink, Persian lamb or

Domestic Pleasantries.

New Orleans Times: The Wife-I won-

der why little Ethel is so disobedient, John? The Husband-I don't know, my

dear, unless your marrying me against your parents' wishes has something to

I's hair, or vicuna; again it is of

Swan's-down, thibet and collors of

wear.

erine.

Astrakhan fur.

said the native; "plenty of gold " said the American soldier. A twenty mile journey, however, a care-fol sifting of the story, and a much more exhaustive sifting of the sand in the beds of the creeks, demonstrated the beds of the creeks, demonstration to my mind that there is only here and there a gold color in the locality Possibly we may yet hear of rich Porto Rican gold mine companies, how ever, cash capital one unit and ciphers ad lib.

### COFFEE CULTURE.

But let us take less speculative fut let us take less speculative e-terprises-coffee raising, for example Undeveloped coffee land can be pur-chased for twenty dollars per acre provided a native does the buying Americans will be charged twice that sum. Four years of hard work are required before any return whatever can be secured. Unless already wood trees must be planted to shade the coffee shrub, and the curcoa tree which brings a profit in itself, is beat for this purpose, although the more quickly maturing banana will answer. is claimed that coffee can be grow without shade, but I am unable to find and thus produced under the hot Porto Rican sun. After the fourth year ie berries may be picked, and the production increases until the tenth year when it is at its zenith. Eight hundred pounds of coffee is a good yield for an acre of ground, twents cents, Spanish money, is an average price per pound, and sixteen dollars t a fair estimate of the cost

cultivation and harvest. bloom is white, of a pleasant perfume and the berry is attached closely to and encircling the branch. The berry

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE BRITISH.

difficult as that of crossing the Alp or the Rockles. Twenty miles back from the coast on either side are suc-cessions or networks of sierras and ills of varying height, some of them ising almost perpendicularly. The mil tary road switches back and or miles at angles so sharp that the pedestrian can often save time and ef fort as well as distance, by climbing on his hands and knees from one turn

to the other, a distance of not more than fifty feet. After careful observation and study

I am unable to see anything to ad-mire, mental, moral or physical, in the average Porto Rican native. It must not be forgotten that he is either a product of darkest Africa or of Spain or a mixture of both, and it has been my experience that the better citizen is the one of Spanish blood. Although the island is of marvelous

fertility, prodigally watered and warmed by such an ardent sun that and vegetation is of wonderful luxuriance, yet the average native is too lazy to cultivate it. Hence poverty is on ev-ery hand. All this may be changed by educating the rising generation. An American school system with teaching entirely in English—the Spanish lan-guage is of no use except it be to read Quixote-will accomplish won As for the adult-ignorant, low Don Quixote-will ders conning-his blood often tainted with foul disease-there is no hope for him. -A. A. H.

"This is the era of the plain girl it business," said a leading milliner, "and the girl whose beauty is so insistent that none may deny it has to stand

and the berry is attached closely to and encircling the branch. The berry white. Like most tropical productions it ripens at such varying periods that several pickings are required. The best coffee shrubs are about six feet high, and the branches spread widely. Sugar-cane plantations can be start-ed in far less time, but while coffee is largely grown on the hillsides and clear to their tops, bottom lands are the best for cane, and these are not so easy to secure in Porto Rico. Cane requires but little cultivation, and it grows ten years in this country with-out replanting. The cost of extracting

the yoke, consisting of a bar above and in front of the strap-bar, which keeps the stirrup bent back. By the average of a bar above and the stirrup bent back.

made stiff or flexible as desired, a me-tallic tube being slipped over the brush and contained in a recess in the han-dle, with stops to limit its contained by it. with stops to limit its outward movement.

For use in burning stumps a western man has designed a furnace, which can be built up in conical sections around the stump, with draft openings in each section, which cause a fire started at the roots to consume the stump instead of going out

By the use of a newly-designed caster chairs and tables are made to stand steady on the floor, the socket which carries the caster-spindle being formed of a screw-threaded sleeve, which is turned up or down to adjust the wheel to the floor.

An Ohio man has patented a device o prevent electrolysis in pipes and conduits, formed of a non-conducting collar to fit between the ends at the joints, with one end of the collar manged to prevent the ends of the pipe from coming in contact. In a new heating attachment

for lamp chimneys a cone-shaped th top is inverted in the chimney, with the lower end open and a flat wall over the top, to be heated by the flame, which can be used for cooking, or the top can be raised to heat the room To enable letter carriers to car bags of mail matter without heavy bags of mail matter without straining themselves a truck has been designed, having a single rubber tired wheel suspended at the lower end of a light frame, the latter being fitted with a basket for the mail bag. heavy

In an improved meat-tenderer particles of meat are prevented from stick ing to the teeth by the use of a spring guard, a single piece of spring wire be ing bent around each tooth to be forced back as the meat is struck, springing forward again to scrape the teeth. Workmen are protected from falling when working on a scaffold by a New

Yorker's patent apparatus, formed of a number of straps, to be buckled round the body, with a clamp on the harness, which grips a rope suspended over the scaffold to hold the man if he fails.

Medicinal powders can be rapidly put up in papers by a new apparatus, hav-ing a hopper for the powder, with a ing a hopper for the powder, with slotted bar beneath, which receives th proper amount of powder and is push-ed along to deposit it on a paper spread

It does not seem unlikely that Eng hand will soon bave another trouble for the second out for the purpose. To prevent the breakage of incan To prevent the breakage of incan-descent mantles a New York man has patented a frame of wire, with a ring at the top, which fits over the support, the mantle being stretched over the frame before being treated, so that the frame receives all shocks and jars. To rapidly moisten the buttonholes of shirts and collars a New Yorker has extended a hands davies shaned like

of shirts and collars a New Forker has patented a handy device, shaped like a pair of pliers, with the jaws fitted with a pair of absorbent pads which are closed over the buttonhole by pressing the grips together in the hand.

pressing the grips together in the hand. The temples of a newly patented pair of spectacles can be separated from the frame to allow the glassies to be inclosed in a smaller case, the ends of the frame having open-ended sockets with the ends of the temples wedge-shaped, to be drawn into the sockets for use.

whose special interest and business it was to make the mobilization a success

trate and move our force we have to land them at harbors, some of which are far from easy of access, and even when the distance has been covered we still find ourselves with a long and difficult land journey to face before the enemy's country can be reached. We have therefore to collect large reserves of supplis beforehand, and to provide of supplis beforehand and to provide on the spot the transport animals and vehicles appropriate to the country in which the campaign is to take For this purpose we have had to pro-cure no less than 15,000 mules, which we have had to bring from Spain, from Italy and from America. These diffi-culties ,however, have to be faced, and we are perfectly aware that unless we can face them successfully we cannot provide adequately for the safety of an empire scattered all over the four quarters of the globe.

Upon another incident I feel bound to say a word-1 mean the participation of the great colonies. There has been nothing like it in the history of this country. Of the genuineness of their

country. Of the genuineness of their desire to help us there can be no doubt. They would take no denial. It was the colonial governments that offered to send the contingents, but it was from the people that the impetus came. It was with regret that we found ourselves obliged to impose limits upon the numbers which they were willing to furnish, but to my mind the —the mainspring of the househ value of this colonial force is not to be assume professional or other employ-measured merely by their numerical ment if she wishes.

### Personal and Otherwise. The Old Timers.

Mrs. Maria Allen of Elyria, O., who is 38 years old, is the oldest member of the women's Relief corps.

Jesse Bracken of Mason City, Ia., celebrated his loist birthday recently while serving on a jury in that town. He is the oldest man in Iowa. grams. writer of "Hoch der Kalser" is not pushing the sale of his song in Lon-don. Not just now.

The war hero who lives up to the public ideal has a greater job on his hands than any encountered by him on the field of battle. Charlotte Embden, who died at Hamburg on October 14, aged 19 years, sur-vived her brother, the poet Heine, by thirty-three years, though she was born only two years after him.

According to the latest report of H. Clay Evans, commissioner of pen-sions, there is now only one survivor of the war of 1812-Hiram Cronk of northwestern New York. He is only 99 years of age.

Judge Wylle, for years one of the most prominent figures on the district bench, is still living in Washington, and though over 90 years old, is in vig-orous health. Last week he spent a day in gunning.

Experts figure that Boston drinks more whisky than any other city in the country, and are surprised because the drinkers maintain their perpendicu-lar. Those experts "don't know beans." Washington is hotly in favor of "be-nevolent assimilation" in the Philip-pines, but when it comes to a like pol-icy at its own door, why the dark skinned people are forcibly excluded from opera houses. day in gunning. Rev. Dr. Sharrett of Knoxville, Tenn., who is 91 years old, has eloped with five women and the sextette are supposed, from their declared inten-tions, to be en route for Salt Lake, where polygamy seems still possible. They were all inmates of the poorhouse and will walk to Utah.

btained this large measure tary support unless the cause for which we are fighting were a just cause-the women with slender faces, when the trimmings are not arranged too cause of those equal rights which we have so freely conceded to the people of our colonies, those rights which have straight and high. straight and high. Pink in every tint and tone will be used this winter for evening tollets of satin matelasse, repped silk, taffeta, plain satin duchesse. Liberty satin, un-der various beautiful transparent tex-tiles also of this lovely color; and for handsome garnitures on dress toques and honnets, facings for velvet round hats and linings for velvet or cream-bile oloth capes for opera or theater been so persistently denied to the peo-ple of the South African republic.

Leo Frankel, a Chicago peddler who sold books, argued for nearly an hour with Mrs. August Schaak of 207 Fletch-er street, to induce her to buy a photograph album. When she agreed to take one he dropped dead. At first Mrs. Schaak refused to buy anything, but finally he went out to his wagot which had been left standing in th the treet, and brought forth an album with a bright green cover, which he offered for 36. She exclaimed that she would buy it. "At that moment," said Mrs. Schaak in telling about the affair. looked up and saw the man looking me with an expression of bewilderment on his countenance. The next instant he staggered and sank into his limbs twitching convulsive-Mrs. Schaak set her little boy for chair. doctor. When he arrived at the house life had passed from the body of the The physician pronounced the

peddler. case one of heart failure, superinduced by a mental shock.

So far as heard from, the English

When the shouting and the tumult of

The furore over Dewey's deed

Washington has turned on another sub-

Cavite, one May morning.

have something to play with.

ject.

The modern apartment house, with the modern apartment house, with its convenient methods of housekeep-ing; the kindergarten, where young children are taught and entertained at the same time, much better than they would be at home-all show the tendency of the century to allow the mother

> do with it. Chicago Tribune: "Anyhow," bellow-ed the husband, "you can't say any-hody drove you to this marriage!" "No!" shrieked the wife. "You persuaded me to clope with you 'n an au-Oom Paul's war department is sadly out of work. He is utterly unable to compete with the enemy in Kaffir-

Somerville Journal: The average farmer's wife don't know how badly she is treated in the matter of dress unless she subscribes for a fashion magazine that shows her monthly all the latest styles.

Chicago Post: "What is there so re-markable about her?" "Why, she's the women who never kept house in her life and yet she doesn't think she could settle the servant girl problem."

the Washington gossip mongers died the latter were in a condition to appre-ciate the sorrows of the Spanlards at Pittsburg Chronicle: "Yes," repeated Mr. Beechwood, "my wife is certainly a very capable woman." "Of course, we know that," replied Mr. Greenfield, "but know that, "replied Mr. Greenheid, "out in what capacity is she especially pro-ficient?" "I was just thinking that last Christmas I made her a present of a fountain pen. She has been using that pen ever since and it is still in excel-lent order."

lent order." Chicago News: "Yes," said the sad-cycd passenger, "my wife was the belle of the town when I courted her and I had rivals by the score." "But you suc-ceeded in winning the prize just the same, eh?" observed the hardware drummer. "I don't know. I don't know," answered the other, s far-away look in his eyes, "but I married her, anyway."

ject. There's a real duke in town and society is all a-tremble. Children must Experts figure that Boston drinks