

Economy Of Men And Money In New American Islands.

Missionary Boards to "Invade" Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines—Episcopalian Force Will Be Led By the Rev. P. Duarte—Planning a Great Concerted Agitation.

In consideration of the moral and religious responsibility involved in the political and military relations into which this country has been forced with Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, Dr. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, a short time ago sent a letter to the foreign missionary bands of the various churches with a view to obtaining a frank mutual understanding and an agreement as to the most effective distribution of the work among the several Boards if it should be found expedient and practicable to undertake mission work in those fields.

Letters had come to the Presbyterian Board from persons in five different States urging the importance of taking up this work and offering to help furnish men and money, one minister having raised and paid over \$1,000 for the support of the first missionary while the General Assembly itself gave strong approval in the report of the standing committee to the effect that "We cannot ignore the fact that God has given into the hands of the American Christians the Philippine Islands and thus opened a wide door to their population and by the guns of our battleships has summoned us to go up and possess the land."

Dr. Brown stated in his letter that the Presbyterian Board felt assured that this opinion was held by other denominations and that it would be unfortunate if several Boards should enter any one of these fields at the same time, thus unnecessarily duplicating expenses and perhaps introducing elements of rivalry.

TO PROMOTE COMITY.

"We have heard much in recent years of the principles of comity," he said, "and we are earnestly striving to promote that comity in lands that are already jointly occupied. We believe that the new situation thus providentially forced upon us affords an excellent opportunity, not only for beginning this work but for beginning it right from the view point of Christian fellowship and the economical use of men and money."

The invitation to this conference was sent to the American Board, the Baptist Missionary Union, the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, the Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions of the P. E. Church and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America.

The officers of the Protestant Episcopal Board expressed their sympathy with the object of the meeting, but held that it would be premature and impolitic for them to take action at present since their auxiliary, the American Church Missionary Society, has been conducting work in Cuba, since the Philippines and Porto Rico were not yet in possession of the United States and it was impossible to tell what their political status would be; and because the Board of Managers under whose province the work would come would not meet until September and the General Convention not until October.

"It is manifest," objected the Episcopal Board, "that an arrangement by which this Church would be restricted in its work to portions of the islands would interfere with the jurisdiction of missionary bishops who might be elected by the General Convention and would impede their efforts."

The American Church Missionary Society already has planned an invasion of Cuba under the Rev. Pedro Duarte, who is now in charge of the church at West Tampa, Florida, which is composed largely of Cubans, many of them eagerly waiting for an opportunity to return to the island. The Episcopalians had three chapels in Havana and its suburbs before the war but only one of these remains. Mr. Pena, a lay reader, conducts its services. The church missionary society has been unable to communicate with him by letter for several months, but money has been sent to him by cable to relieve distress among the Protestants.

In addition to the work in Havana the society supported a chapel and

school in Mantanzas. This was the former field of labor of the Rev. Mr. Duarte, he having obtained permission from the Cortes to hold Protestant meetings in Cuba. It was through his efforts also that a cemetery was provided where Protestants could be decently buried. When the war broke out the chapel at Mantanzas had to

men and women were elaborately tattooed. The people worshipped the spirits of their ancestors and were extremely superstitious.

The American Board has been assisted in its island work by missionaries from Hawaii. A feature of the work is the use of missionary ships. Since the beginning of its work in

the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Board of Missions of the M. E. Church, South, the General Conference of Free Baptists, the Foreign Missionary Society of the United Brethren in Christ, the American Church Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal church, and the New York and Indiana Year-



MISSION HOUSE IN MATANZAS.

be abandoned and was used for a vaudeville theater by the Spaniards. Mr. Duarte has hopes of regaining possession of it as soon as the Americans and Cubans can return to the island.

FRUITFUL FIELD IN HAWAII.
The Episcopal church has another fruitful missionary field opening up before it in Hawaii where a diocese was formed by the English church as early as 1861. This was at one time offered to an American bishop, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, but was refused, and the present incumbent, Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D., was consecrated in 1872. Now that the islands become American territory the Episcopal church will push the work there with vigor.

The American Board did not accept the invitations of the Presbyterians to the conference because they already have a field in the Micronesian islands, which include the Carolines, the Ladrone, the Marshall and the Gilbert Islands.

Before the missionaries appeared the men in these islands went nearly or quite naked and the women wore two mats belted at their waists. Both

in 1852 there have been four of these, all bearing the same name, the "Morning Star." These ships make yearly trips among the islands of Micronesia carrying missionaries and supplies.

It is the intention of the American Board to confine its labors for the present to this work, and to leave the Philippines to other boards that are not represented in this part of the world. The work in Cuba and Porto Rico will probably come within the province of the Home Missionary society.

THE DOOR IS OPEN.

With the exception of the Episcopal and American boards, the other Protestant missionary boards sent representatives to the conference called by the Presbyterians and resolutions were adopted declaring it to be the judgment of the conference "that the Christian people of America should immediately and prayerfully consider the duty of entering the door which God in his providence is opening."

The fact was noted that "Seven boards have already undertaken work in Cuba or are expecting to undertake it—namely, the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist convention,

ly Meeting of Friends.

"That three Boards contemplate work in Porto Rico, the M. E. Church, the M. E. Church South and the Southern Baptist Convention.

"And three Boards are disposed to consider seriously the opening of missionary work in the Philippine Islands, namely, the Presbyterian, the Methodist Episcopal and the Baptist.

"We feel that it would be unfortunate if several Boards were to enter any one of these fields at the same time, except of course in large centers of population.

"We therefore recommend: (1) That each of the Boards mentioned appoint a committee of two on the field or fields which it thinks of entering, each group of committees to confer with a view to frank and mutual understanding of the most effective and equitable distribution of the territory and work under the several Boards.

"(2) That the committee take early steps to secure all available information regarding these various islands as missionary fields, and that all information thus obtained be shared with the other committees concerned, with a view to subsequent action.

"(3) That the committee on the Philippine Islands be requested to inform the American Board that no Board has expressed an intention of undertaking work in the Ladrone Islands, and that the question was raised as to whether the equipment of the American Board in connection with the Caroline Islands does not fit it better for work in the Ladrone."

The American Board has signified its intention to care for the work in the Ladrone. The committees are gathering all possible information about the conditions in the different islands, but no definite plans will be made until their political future is determined upon.

Peach Sandwiches.

The strawberry sandwiches, so called, of the earlier season are now succeeded by a similar article with a peach filling. Bread made of baking-powder biscuit dough is rid of its crust and cut into oblongs. The peaches are sliced, then sprinkled with powdered sugar, and if to be specially good, a dessert-spoonful of whipped cream is placed on each. They are of course served separately on small plates and eaten with a fork, not piled and handed around for the finger service so associated with a sandwich in its generic sense.

HORSES IN HISTORY.

A Few of Those That Have Been Made Famous.

Readers of Macaulay will remember the famous black Auster, the horse of Herminius, and the dark gray charger of Mamilius, whose sudden appearance in the city of Tusculum without his master brought the news of the defeat of the allies at Lake Regillus. Connected with that battle, too, were the horses of the great "twin brethren," Castor and Pollux, coal black, with white legs and tails. But those are legendary. Not so, however, the well-known horse of Calligula, Incitatus. This animal had a stable of marble; his stall was of ivory, his clothing of purple, and his halters stiff with gems. He had a set of golden plates, and was presented with a palace, furniture and slaves complete, in order that guests invited in his name should be properly entertained. His diet was the most costly that could be imagined, the finest grapes that Asia could provide being reserved for him.

Verus, another Roman emperor about a century later, treated his horse almost as extravagantly. He fed him with raisins and almonds with his own hands, and when he died, erected a statue of gold to him, while all the dignitaries of the empire attended the funeral. As we come to later times, so we get more examples of favorite horses. William the "Conqueror" had one that he rode at the battle of Hastings, about which almost everything seems to be known except his name. He was of huge size and was a present from King Alfonso of Spain—"such a gift as a prince might give and a prince receive." This gallant horse, however, did not survive the battle, for Gyrrh, Harold's butcher, "clove him with a bill, and he died." Richard I's horse was called Maleck, and was jet black. He bore his master through the holy war and arrived in England before him; in fact, he survived the king several years. The second Richard, too, had a favorite horse, called Roan Barbary, which was supposed to be the finest horse in Europe at that time, and it was on Roan Barbary that the young king was mounted when the incident wherein Wat Tyler was stabbed by the mayor of Walworth took place. About a century later we get to the Wars of the Roses, and in the many battles of that civil disturbance two horses played important parts. These belonged to the great Earl of Warwick, the kingmaker. His first was Maleck, a beautiful gray, which he rode at the battle of Towton. It was this horse whose death turned the fortunes of the battle, for Warwick, seeing that his men were giving ground deliberately sprang from his favorite horse and killed him. Then his men knew that the kingmaker was prepared to conquer, but not to fly. They rallied and finally won the battle.—London Standard.

SHE WANTED FLOWERS.

But the Congressman Had to Draw the Line Somewhere.

A certain southern congressman was heard entertaining a company of his colleagues last week in the democratic cloak room of the house with an account of an unusual experience. "During the woman suffrage convention," said he, "several ladies from my district were present. Early in the convention one of them came to the capitol, called at my committee room and requested an interview, which was readily granted. She stated that the woman suffrage delegates were to have some sort of a public meeting, in which she was to participate, and requested that I should provide a floral tribute to be presented to her on that occasion. I was naturally somewhat taken aback at the suggestion. I supposed in the course of my twelve years in congress that I had exhausted about every variety of duties that a member of the house is called upon to perform. I have always been willing and ready to run errands for my constituents, for which at home my office boy would have sufficed. I have catered to the whims of office-seekers. When my constituents have come to me hungry, I have fed them, and when they have come shelterless I have given them lodging. I have taken my political supporters to the theaters by hundreds, but I was forced to inform my lady visitor that I must draw the line at bouquets."—Washington Post.

Agricultural Finance.

British Columbia has adopted the system of mutual credit associations among farmers, long in vogue in continental Europe. The state guarantees the bonds of these associations and exercises supervision through auditors and frequent reports. The aid granted by them is confined to the improvement of real estate and does not extend to its purchase. Funds are obtained by the issue of debenture bonds bearing 3 per cent interest, the principal and interest being guaranteed by the government. Interest on loans to members is not to exceed 6 per cent and loans may be repaid in installments. A very important feature is that not only assets, but industry, personal worth and reputation are to be regarded as security. Character and standing are thus made a basis of credit. The number of members in an association is unlimited, though no member may hold more than a certain number of shares. The plan is too paternalistic for the United States, but this will not prevent Populists from advocating it. It is better than the forgotten sub-treasury scheme.—Chicago Evening Post.

Summer Revolutions.

How doeth the merry bliking girl, Improve each shining minute, As her dainty feet the pedals whirl! For everything that's in it.

Scrofula

Taints the blood of millions, and sooner or later may break out in hip disease, running sores or some more complicated form. To cure scrofula or prevent it, thoroughly purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has a continually growing record of wonderful cures.

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Is America's Greatest Medicine. 51; six for \$5.

"No," said Haggins, "I always consider it unlucky to win on the first race." "What makes you look on it in that light?" "Well, I never bet much as a starter, and if I lose I quit; but if I win I keep on till I haven't a cent left."—Chicago Daily News.

"It is odd," said the Cornfield Professor, "but true, that the man who speaks without thing is the one most apt to say what he thinks."—Indianapolis Journal.

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To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, vigor and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The patriotism of some men is limited to red, white and blue poker chips.

A. B. & O. S. V. Promotion.

Cincinnati, Sept. 5, 1898.—C. C. Riley, at present Superintendent of Car Service of the Baltimore & Ohio South Western Railway, with headquarters at Cincinnati, will be promoted to the newly created position of Superintendent of Transportation on August 29th, and the position he formerly held will be abolished. Mr. Riley came to the Baltimore & Ohio South Western Railway from the C. C. & St. L. Railway about a year ago, and has earned his promotion by meritorious services.

If we moved our legs proportionately as fast as an ant, it is calculated we could travel nearly 800 miles an hour.

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Take Cascares Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. 3 C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Snow is altogether unknown in Cuba, though ice sometimes forms at night after a continuance of northerly winds. The temperature ranges from 72 to 82 degrees.

Don't think a dog is a dentist because he occasionally inserts teeth.

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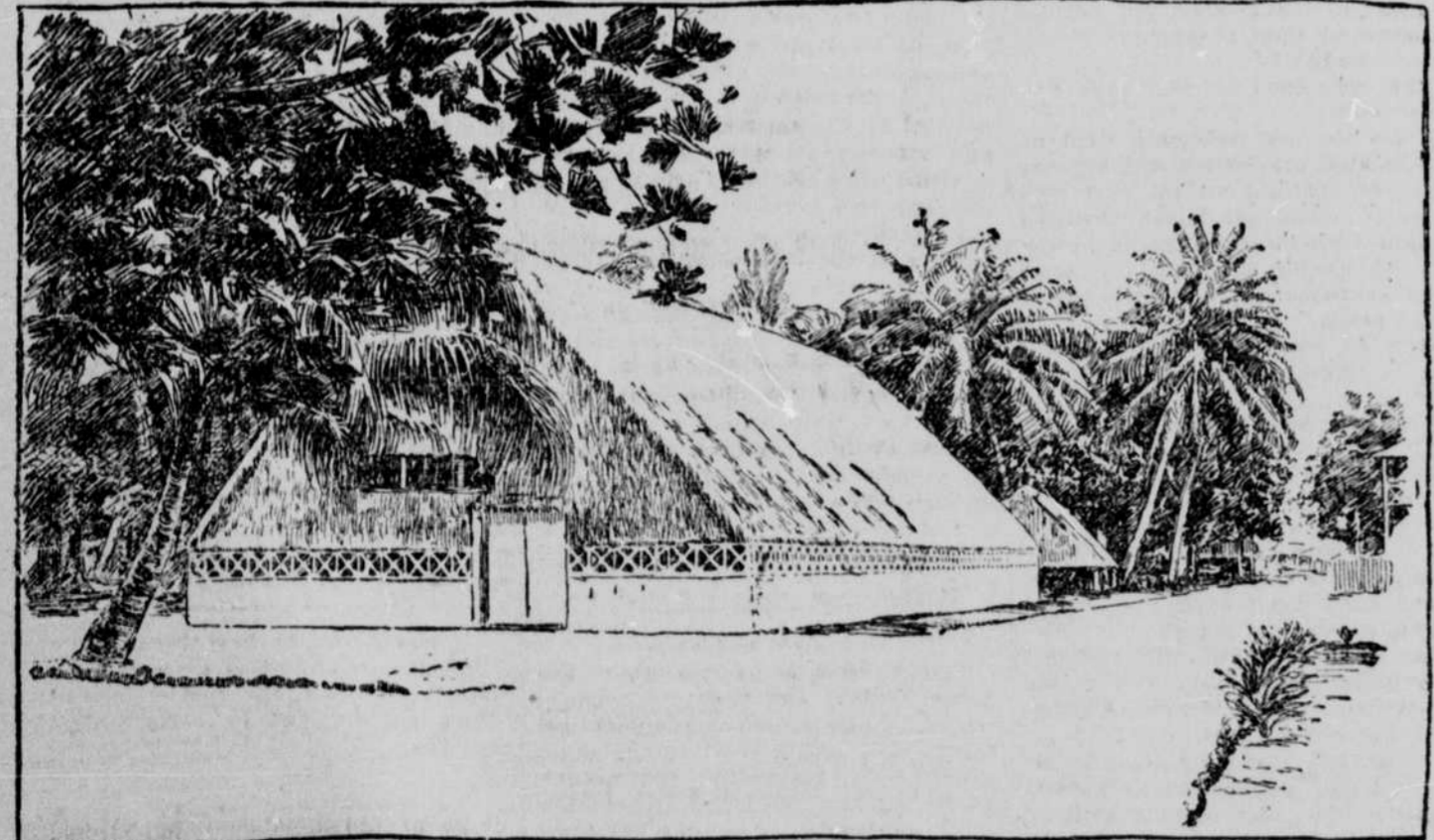
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