NUMBER 59.

# THE PEASANTRY OF MEXICO.

A Look at the Life and Characteristics of the Picturesque Peon.

DID THE AZTECS ORIGINATE IN JAPAN?

Panduro, the Great Mexican Sculptor -Debt Slavery and How it Exists -The Future of the Mexican Indian.

[Coryrighted by Frank G. Carpenter.] Maxico City, Aug. 10.-Special Corres pondence of Tue Ben: The bulk of the Indian population of North America is in Mexico. The United States numbers only about a quarter of a million Indians. Mexico has about 4,000,000 whose blood has the bluest of aboriginal tipts and her metizos, or people who have come from the inter-mixture of the whites and the Indians, are 5,000,000 more. There are about 11,000,000 people in Mexico, and 2,000,000 of these are pure white. These and the metizos govern the country. For them the great mountains vomit forth their silver and gold, and this rich soil yields its wonderful harvests. Under them governments rise and fall, revolutions come and go, and to them the Mexico of today practically belongs. The Indian who originally owned the land is only the silent partner whose name is not on the business sign and who receives none of the proceeds. The Indians of Mexico are unknown to the world. The term Mexican as it is generally used describes only the ruling class, and the books that have been written about the country have left out the most interesting part of the population

The Mexican Indian. The Indians of Mexico are not at all like our savages. It is a question whether they come of the same race and they look more like the offspring of the Egyptians or the Japanese than of the Mongolians, who are in face and form so much like the Indians of the United States. Mexico is more like the orient than the occident. Its common people banks of the Nile, and they are of the same type as those used by their forefathers in the days of the Montezumas. Their dress is not unlike that of the people of India and Egypt, and their customs and habits are in many respects the same. They cultivate the soil in the same way using the same forked stick with one handle for a plough and driving their oxen with long goads while they merely scratch the ground with the stick. Their women carry water from the wells in red jars upon their heads as they do in all the Mohammedan countries, and the draping of the rebosa around the mouth so that you can see but little else than the eyes, may have come from the eastern custom of veiling the faces of the women. I see here every day features that make me think of the Japanese, and the skill shown by the Mexican Indians in pottery and art work, indicates that they are of mixed Japanese origin. Some of the pottery of Guadalajara is beautifully decorated and artistically shaped, and the most famous of Mexican sculptors have apanose features. This man's name is Panduro and belives at Guadalajara, which by the way, is a city of 100,000 people, situated in the western part of the country, and is the conter of art and culture in Nexico. It is the Athens of the republic, and the finest art works of all kinds of Mexican make are turned out there. Panduro is a wonder. He can take a piece of black clay, and in one sitting of several hours he will model for you a bust of yourself which is a perfect likeness, and which will not be more than three or been in his studio. It is a but of sunburned bricks and he squatts cross-legged on the floor just like a Japanese, and his only tools are his nands and a little knife much like a case knife or a putty knife. He has a lump of clay on a board in front of him, and he works away as he talks, turning out his wonderful photographs in clay. He made a remarkable statuette of Einma Juch, the actress when she was here, and his types of Mexican life fairly speak and act. He will, I am told, go to the Chicago exposition, Am told, go to the Chicago exposition, and if he does I product for him that his fame will be international. I speak of him here, however, as a type of a class of Mexican Indians. He has the features of a Japanese

and the photograph which I took of him would not be out of place in any collection of pictures from Japan. Mexican-Japanese Art. The similarity of the Mexican and Japaart is found in other articles as well The Indians of the semi-savage tribes of the western parts of the country make lacquered and bowls which are both beautiful tistic. They paint these with roses and other flowers and their lacquer will stand water, and, though not like the won-derful work of the Jananese, it may have come from the same origin. The Japanese are fend of flowers and these Indians have a similar taste for them. The Japanese basket work is noted and here you find the finest of baskets of all kinds made colors and most ingeniou nd most ingeniously In their love for dren the two people are alike, and I see babies carried about here on the backs of their mothers and sisters just as you will see them in Japan. I see them also carried as you will see them in India, and I note that the numbers of toys for children are as many in Mexico as they are in Japan. These Mexican Indians do wonders in frescoeing, Ali the houses of the better classes are freecoed instead of being papered, and a Mexican plasterer, at 50 cents a day, will turn out effects that would do credit to Italy. They have all of the care and honesty in their work of the true Japanese artist and will labor for weeks on a wax figure to produce a certain effect, and they make the wonderful pictures out of feathers that sur-prised the Spaniards under Cortes, and you can buy these same pic-tures or have them made to order here in Mexico City today. They work like the Japanese, each in his own little twelling, and when they have enough made to start out for a selling trip, many of the artists take their packs on their backs and peddle out their wares over the country. I met a basket seller out in the fields near Mexico City day. He had about fifty baskets on his ick, and these, the result of a month's work, was bringing into the city to sell. His leather pantaloous were profusely patched, but his white sack-like shirt was as clean as falling snow and the cotton drawers that fell down around his bare, brown feet were clean, and in this cleanliness I see another likeness of the Aztecs to the Japanese These people take frequent baths and they are always washing their clothes. The poorest Peon wears clean white cottons and I frequently see both sexes bathing together here as they do modestly and with no thought of shame in Japan. So far I see nothing about these Indians to connect them with our sav-ages of the western reservations. They are different people and they could never have had the same origin.

As a class these Mexican Indiana are per-

haps the poorest people on this continent Three hundred years ago they were the rich est and Montezuma gave Cortes plates of gold and silver as big as their horses. Since then they have been the slaves of their con-querors. They have been oppressed and eaten and worked for generations and it is ily within a few years that they have had the chance to be anything else. As they are today hundreds of thousands of them are hopelessly in debt and are as much debt slaves as are the debtors of Slam. Millions of them live from hand to mouth, and only the fewest have what the American negro of the south would consider a compemey. Peon debt slavery was abol-shed in Mexico in 1873, but in practice it still prevails. These Indians many of them are achievable and all of them great lovers of home and the locality in which they live. The hots which they occupy on the farms of their master creditors have been the homes of their families for generations, and though

debts they do so and incur others, so that they keep themselves and their families in bondage for years to come. They have no hesitancy about going again in debt when once free, and Americans who are trying to once free, and Americans was are trying to farm here on our methods tell me it is almost impossible to keep their men without they are their debtors. They never get any-thing ahead, and when they want to get mar-ried they usually borrow enough to pay the priests and the fees and get the wedding outif, and this makes them debtors for years. Their employers pay them so much in food and wages each day, reserving a small amount out of each month's wages to go towards the debt, and as their wages range in different localities from about 18 to 50 cents a day, it will be seen that there is little hope for their supporting their families and paying their debts. In some parts of Mexico. boys get 6 cents a day, and in others the average farm wages is 19 cents per aiem. On the Mexican plateau the wages range from 18 to 23 cents, and along the lines of railroad where track layers and construction companies have paid more they have become considerably higher. On the farms these Mexican Indians work right along for these wages. They lay off only for Sundays and feast days, and they appear to be industrious, quiet, subservient and good laborers. Even f they are in debt they can change their nasters by saving that they wish to leave and by getting a new master to assume their debt and take them. In such a case a new contract is entered into and the Indian stays with his new master till he gets dissatisfied and gets another master to pay his debts and to take him in. This debt slavery exists in other branches of industry as well as farming. Factories have their Peons and mine have their debt slaves. The company store exists here as it does in the mining and manufacturing regions of the United States, and the Peons get deeper and deeper in debt as

How the Peons Live. The Mexican however, spends but little upon himself or his bouse. The houses of the poor are buts or hovels, differing according to the locality. On the Mexican plateau, where there is little wood, the Indians live in low, square one-story huts of sun dried brick, often constructed without windows. These hovels are like great mud boxes. They have flat roofs, no chimneys or fire places and the door of each nut is of roughly made boards and so low that the men and women of the family have to stoop in entering it Most of these huts have but one room. The family sleep on the floor on mats and there are neither tables or chairs. The cooking is done over a fire built out of doors or in a corhe United States. Mexico is more like the prient than the occident. Its common people of burnt clay and not of iron or copper. It live in buts like those you see today on the costs but a few dollars to build such a hovel and the average Indian can build his own house. Near the towns these buts are in a collection of a dozen or so, making suburo or villages of mud, and on the hacleadas they are often inside the wall surrounding the adope buildings where their masters live or they are built ciese to the wall on the outside. Along the railroad you often see them made of discarded railroad ties, the ties being set on end and forming the walls of the but, while a thatch of cactus or other leaves makes the roof. If you will or other leaves makes the roof. If you will remember the average length of the railroad tie you will know the height of the Mexican railroad but. In the rainy regions of Mexico, where the water comes down in showers every afternoon for several months of the year, the buts are built with rioge roofs, and in the valley of Mexico and amid the picture. esque mountains along the line of the Mex-ican National railroad you see roofs made of board and tile. The board roofs are tied on and held down by means of stones placed upon them, and the tiles are fastened with mortar. In few of these Indian huts are mortar. In few of these Indian huts are nails used, and ropes and withes take their places. The cheapest huts of all are those of the hot country or low lands along the coast. These are made of cane or poles, which are driven into the ground and tiod to cross poles with strings. The poles are of the same length and to their tops rafters are tied and on these a thatched roof is fastened in the same way. Sometimes the nole wails are plastered with mud, but generally the poles stand about an inch apart and you can see all that is going on in the hut through its walls. I saw whole villages f such huts in the state of Vera Cruz, the Indians who swarmed in and out of them were often half naked. Here there was plenty of wood and the cooking was done in

the open air. On the plateau much of it was

done with charroal, and the fire was kept alive while the food was on it by means

of a fan made of rushes, which the women moved vigorously to and fro during the operation. Both on the plateau and in the

hot country I saw many huts which had several rooms, and the homes of the better classes of the poor had now and then a table and a chair. In the cities I find the majority of the poor living in tenement houses, and here in Mexico City there are streets where

the people fairly swarm and where whole families and several families are crowded at

night in one damp, all-smelling room with nothing but this foulest of sewerage-laden ground to sleep upon. On the outskirts of

the city you may see the homes of squatter

made of all kinds of refuse materials from tin cans to store boxes and sun-dried bricks,

and some of the huts are so low that the people have to get down on all fours to ge

into them. Such places are occupied by th

poorest of the poor of this great city. Their inhabitants live by begging, odd jobs and

often by stealing, and they constitute what might be called the residences of the five points element of the capital. How They Dress and What they Eat The Mexican Indians are not the bianket savages of our western territories. They do not cut the seats out of their pantaloons be fore they wear them as our Indians do. They are in fact as cleanly and particular about their clothes as any people in similar circumstances the world over. The poorest oons and the Indian girl wears a white chemise and a shirt. She has it is true, not the corset, the hip pads or the bustle of our advanced civilization and the covering of her long black hair is only a shawl as costly as her meager purse can buy, still she look neat and tidy in her simple raiment and when young she has a straightness and roundness of form and feature, which many of our belies might envy. The feet of both sexes are bare and are half clad in sandals made

of two pieces of sole leather about the size o the bottom of your foot and one bound on the top and the other on the sole of the foot when worn. These sandais cost about 25 cents a pair, and you could dress an Indian woman so that she would look respectable here for \$2.50. It would cost considerably more to fi out the man, and the clothes of the Mexical Peon are one of the big items of the family His blanket or serape, which he wraps pi turesquely about his shoulders and which he wears when not working both day and night, costs all the way from \$! as high as he can afford to go. I have seen some that were worth \$50, but these were hand made and very fine. His hat, broad-brimmed and of straw or felt, may cost less than \$1 or it may cost \$50 and his pantaloons or coat a like amount. if, however, he is the ordi nary Indian he will confine himself to a chear serape and his cottona and he will march around under his big straw hat with all the airs of the brigand of the stage. Neither honor his wife will wear underelothing, and they will sleep at night in the same outfi that they were during the day. The cost of their food will not be proportionately greater than the cost of their clothing. Three-fourths of Mexico lives nimost entirely on black beans and cakes made of Indian corn and the frijoles and torrillus sauced with red pen pers make up the diet of the Mexican In-dians. The tertillas form the chief occupa-tion of the Mexican house-wife. Every woman is her own miller and cook. A rough, flat stone a foot wide and eighteen inches long

is her mill, and she soaks the grains of corn in line water till they are soft and then rubs them on this stone with another round stone. Ike the whetstone you use in sharpening a seythe urtil she gets them into a paste. She pats this out like a griddle cake and cooks it before her like a griddle cake and cooks it before her area. It is by no means had eating and open fire. It is by no means bad eating, and with a sauce of red pepper it flows down the great Mexican throat by the millions per diem. As to the frijoles, or black beans, they are sweeter and better than the baked beans of Boston, and the better classes of Indian have many dishes which are both cheap and

is her mill, and she soaks the grains of co

Indian Villages. Many of the Indians of Mexico live in vil-

they are not bound by law to work out their larges of their own. They hold their lands in 1 common, cultivate them together and divide the proceeds. These villages have their own customs, and while under the general government they have certain regulations which govern their own people. All over Mexico the Peons, Aztees or Indians however they may be called—nave traditions, queer cus-toms and superstitions, many of which have come down from the days of the Montezumas, and it is a wonder the ethnologist does not make them a study. There are, it is said a hundred different dialects in use among them today, and though the most of them Spanish, nearly all speak their own language as well. They are a people of more than ordinary culture, great lovers of music, easily governed and very polite. They exhibit great love towards each other, and in their families and the question as to their future is one of the questions of the Mexico of today. They have produced many good men. Presiden Jaurez, one of the greatest men of Mexico's past, was a pare Indian, President Dias has Indian blood in his veins, the Mexican congress contains a number of pure Indians, and the great Mexico of the future is bound to be greatly influenced by its Aztec blood. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

### CONNUBIALITIES.

When a woman applies for a divorce nowalays, the firso question people ask is, "Whom loes she want to marry now!"

No railroad stock ever depreciated in value so rapidly as a set of ardent love letters durng the first year after marriage.

There are some women foolish enough to ellove that their lovers will keep all the romises they make while they are engaged. Marriage has its redeeming qualities, aid Perper as he paid off the mortgage or as house with some of his new wife's money

"Heilo! where is your engagement ring Is your engagement with Harold off!" "On no, indeed! He took me out to get some lee-cream last night, and we had to leave the ring as security for the cream. Haroid didn't have a cent. A notable marriage at the Windsor hotel

A notation marringe at the windsor notes, New York, last Monday evening was that of John Fowier Buck, the vounger son of Colonel E. A. Buck, the cilitor and proprietor of the Spirit of the Times, to Miss Bella Louise Cooke, one of Clevel and's prettiest and loveliest women.

Kansas City Journal: A Lincoln, Neb., boy of nineteen has just married a woman of fifty-two, and the dispatches say univery that the courtship has extended over a period of five years. A woman of forty-seven courting a boy of fourteen! She must have composed by gentlers his pair with have comeed by combing his bair and spanking him off to bed.

A romantic wedding took place in Celar county, Nebraska, on July 29, stys a Yank-ton paper. The contracting parties were second cousins and residents of Dakota, the law of which does not sanction marriage be-tween parties so nearly related. Not to be outdone the wedding party went on a picnic five miles out of Yankton into Cedar county and had the ccremony performed.

In the supreme court at Bath, Me., last week was witnessed the spectacle of a fifteen-year-old wife pleading for a divorce from her husband, aged twenty-two. They had been married a few months only, but the husband had airearly assaulted his mother-in-law, who appeared in court with a gashed forehead and a black eye. Their marriage as apparently a failure.

The New York Herald tells this matrimo-The New York Herald fels this matrimo-nial story in headlines: Elsie Van Horae's Romance Ends in Elmira Prison-Thursday, Elopement - Friday, Marriage - Sannay, Separation-Thursday rollowing, Arrest-Friday Sentence - Saturday, Imprisonment -Husband Arnbeim a Thief—He Married the Girl Thinking She Was Rich, and She Eloped with Him Believing His Father was

To the Washington list of fall brides and To the Washington list of fall brides and greoms, in which Mr. Garland and Miss Flean, Mr. Balch and Miss Fleming, Miss Virginia Williamson and Mr. Huncock are already prominent, may be added those of Mr. Blair Dee and Miss Anna Brooke, whose wedding day is set for October. Another wedding with a diplomatic flavor and also set for the fail is that of Senor Den Antonio. or the fail is that of Senor Don Autoni Leon Grajeda, third secretary of the Mex can legation, and Miss Amy Darnes of icorgetown.

Miss Dahlgren of Washington will antica oate the autumn tide of weldings by having hers at the season when her mountain heme is taking on its most rementic phase, about September 15. As aircady announced, he marriage to Mr. Joseph Pierce will tak-place at "Dahien," Mrs. M. V. Dahigren' country place, and will be a quiet but stately ceremony, since Cardina: Gibbons is to officiate and Rt. Rev. Bishop Keane is to assist. Miss Drexel, the youngest and now the only single sister of Mrs. John Dahlgrer and Mrs. Eric Dahlgren, will be the wrides-maid, and some others of the young people who have figured in the marriages of the two ladies just named will attend these two upon this momentous occasion.

Owen Clarke of Cleveland, a merchan sixty-five years old, summoned Attorney M. Beacon, Tuesday morning, the 4th inst., and dictated what he wanted in his will Later in the day he visited Graw Brothers undertakers, and had prepared a bill of ex-penses for a respectable funeral, which he en orsed as correct. The next morning he am Mrs. Murphy, a widow, drove to the church of the Immaculate Conception on Lymai street, where a marriage ceremony was begun by Rev. Father Sydney. Before the last words which would pronounce them man and wife could be spoken, Clarke fell forward in an apopletic spasm, from which he never re covered. He expired in a few moments in the arms of his bride. It was learned later that Clarke had made a solemn gromise to his first wife on her death bed that he would never marry again under any circumstances. In his will, Clarke left his entire estate, \$40,000, to Mrs. Murphy.

# EDUCATIONAL.

Eton, or the collection of schools which institutes what is popularly known as Eton,

has 1,000 scholars. A public school law recently passed in New Mexico has caused a great demand for school teachers. The applicants so far have not been above one-third the number re-

With the idea of preserving the Gaelic language the duke of Athol's daughter is pre paring for the instruction of the Gaels of Perthshire in reading, writing and speaking

Dr. Frederick M. Fling of Blddeford, Mehas been elected professor of European his tory in the university of Nebruska, in place of Prof. Howard, who has gone to the Leland Stanford, Jr., university.

General John Eaton, at one time United States commissioner of education, and latterly president of Marietta college, Onio, h resigned the latter post in order to devote h time to educational lecturing and writing.

The London national training school for cookery reports that 5,601 pupils entered for training in 1800, seventy-seven tenchers ob-tained diplomas, and since the opening of the school the total number of pupils has slightly A recent applicant for a teacher's certifi-cate in Lake county, California, wrote in an-

swer to a question that the vegetable king-dem of Australia was divided into two grand divisions known as the animal and mineral;" and in answer to the question as to how our laws were "enacted," answered that they were "enacted by the grand jdry." were "enacted by the grand jdry,"

The Argonaut: A Yale student recently handed in a paper to his professor, and was surprised the next day to have it returned with a note scrawled on the margin. He studied it diligently, but was unable to decipher the note, and so he brought his paper back to the professor, "I can't quite make out what this is, if you blease," said the student, "That, sirf" said the professor; "why, that says I cannot read your handwriting. You write illegibly, sir."

writing. You write illegibly, sir." At a recent meeting of the board of trus-tees of Yankton, S. D., college, E. A. Bechtel of John Horkus university, Baltimore, Mt., was elected to the professorable of Latin, to succeed Prof. J. T. Shaw. Mr. Bechtel is a graduate and nast-graduate of Johns Honains and has made a special study of Letin and kindred languages including Sauskrit, and is a specialist to philology and ancient history,

now holds a fellowship in the famous

# CONFEDERATION FETE.

Celebration of the Six Hundreth Anniversary of Ewitz rland's Fr edom.

PEOPLE OF PROGRESSION.

Modern Modes of Alpine Climbing-The Mignificent View from the Rigi-The St. Bernar is and Their Misson of Life Saving.

LUCIRNE, Switzerland, July 29, - | Special Cerrespondence of The Ben. |- Commencing on the last day of July, there will open in Schwyz, a confederation fete, which isto inciude an historic play, given in honor of the 600th anniversary of the taxing of the oath of allegiance.

Scawyz is one of the three confederate canony mentioned in William Tell, the other two being Cri and Unterwalden -famous for he outh of Ruetti.

A Confederation Fete. Briefly outlined, the first sketch represents liberty" showing to the three Helvetian famdes, Jaeger (bunt-men), Fischer (fishermen), and Hirten (shephords), about 200 B. C., the shores of the lake of the four cautous as their future home.

Scone 2d-Return of the conoucrors from Morgartea on November 15, 1315 There is joyous greeting by the people at Brunnen. Then follows a description of the battle, and a renewal of the outh of allegi-

Scene 3d-Murtea in 1476, showing amp life, with flight of the Burgundians, and victory of the confederates.

Scene 4th-The day at Stans, December, 1481. Quarrels occur between town folk and the peasantry, tri-colors vs flue.

Scene 5th-Pestalozzi at Stans, Septem ser, 1798; adoption of the orphans after the terrible day. Last scene-Great fete of the confederates

at Schwyz, August 1, 1891. Assembly of all the various groupes in above scenes, and of the Swiss people of modern times around Mother Helvetia

Between each of the scenes there will be tableaux vivants, representing pictures of Swiss history.

That part of Switzerland being about the lake of the four cantons—commonly known to English speaking tourists as the Lake of Lucerne, will be en fete, and the shores of the lake will be illuminated with chinese funteras, while the summit of the Rigi and Palatas mountains will each have bon fires and Bengul lights. Character sties of the Swiss.

The Swiss are a slow plodding, industrious scople working hard at their layer, and making the most of any diversion which they ed disposed to grant themselves. It is certain that they earn the right of a

etc, and will enjoy the present one after her own quiet manner. Here, in the playground of Europe, rich in soil, salubrious air, and some of nature's grandest works, the Swiss toil from day-break till sanset, be it in his pastures on the mountain slopes or upon the rude bench in the isolated chalet in the valley, where he sits carving his bit of wood, sometimes no nger than a cherry stone, which comes out his hands a marvel of filigree work, and such beauty as to mock us with the paence displayed therees.

Benefits of Invention. Switzerland, rike other countries, is rapidly showing the practical results of modern inventions. Over and up mountains, through passes and valleys, where a few years ago ravel was done entirely by dilligence or carriage, now boast of their narrow and broad auge radways, until soon no snow Aln wil complete without its funiculare cog wheel

That pictures one figure of Swiss climbing the Alpine guile, will eventually have to live upon the memory of his many ascents—his ecation, like that of the Danish prince, The funiculare railways swell in number

each year, and even that bride of all the Alps the snow-covered Jungfrau, will soon be as ended, not as of yore by means of pickaxe opes and alpenstock, but by the favorite narw gauge railway.

With what many may consider this modern esecration, much of the ronance of Alpine igibing must disappear.

A Very Progressive People The Swiss, like the rest of the world, are ogressing, and with their well-known love gain see in such changes many thousands francs pouring into the new company's exsquer each scason. For, the number of those who are adventurous enough to brave the physical fatigue and the trials at tending the ascent, is very small in propor-tion to those who would willingly reach the ummit in a more comfortable and less have rdous manner, no matter what the cost.
The Rigi was the first of the mountains

claim the attention of civil engineers. What was, at that moment, more or less of an ex-periment, has proved sufficiently successful suggest many others to follow, until today not only in Switzerland, but in Italy and Ger many, every well-known mountain where ar ninterrupted view may be obtained has its furniculare trains running to the summit.

The View Fr. m Rigi s wide and enchanting; one seems to be look ing down upon an illuminated map,
As far as the eye can see are vilinges,
green fields, blue-green lakes, with a backround of snow Alps; peaceful villages, with d-roofed houses and churches with tall, ender spires; mountain slopes dotted with

urnt brown chalets, and winding roads a hite as to suggest a slender thread. The sanset is superb The following morning t the sound of the Alpine horn we luastento be point of outlook with the cold snow air rushing our faces, and witness that grand

f Swiss sights, an unclouded sunrise. The sun, looking like a great ball of fire owly rises from behind a mountain and casis its grow upon the snow peaks of the Bernese Oberland; one after another the different snows catch the crimson coloring,

until in a moment, the entire range is vivid with the Alpine glube. Picturesque Costames of the Women. The costumes of the peasant women are extremely pretty, and vary in style accord-

ng to the canton to which they belong. The prottiest of these are worn in St. Gall and the Appenzell, consisting of a black ac-cordian platted skirt, rather short; white linen waist with full sleaves reaching to the cibow, black veivet bodico inced before and back with sliver chains and fastenings; sil-ver chains also falling from below the cibow ending in handsome filagree ornaments. Around the neck of the corsage is a V-shaped collar of paic rose or blue surah, closely plaited, which is worn so as to leave the neck exposed, a wide dog collar of garnet beads with flugree silver clasps, and handsome

Caught the Spirit of Progress. The shopherds no longer wear their origi-l costume; they, too, seem to have caught the spirit of progress and now dress like their brothers in the village. One reason I have heard assigned for this is that the pictursque costume is expensive and so long as liem & Co., try to undersell Guggenheim & he peasant will dress after the modern

style Splendid St. Bernards. One sees some splennid sperimens of that one breed of dogs, the St. Bernard, in mountain places, for Switzerland is the home of this particular race, although the original broed came from Spain. These noble creatures, with their almost human intelligence and keen instinct, deserve more than mere mention, for their work in rescuing lost trav-elers and anow wrecked guides entitle them to more than passing notice. Powerful to look upon, gentle eyed and intelligent, capa-ble of understanding the work expected of

monks and masters with a complete knowledge of how they will proceed to act, and with blankets strapped about their body and a flask of brandy about the neck, they are off to their work of rescue.

Often weary and foot sore; climbing dangerous snow peaks and leaping over crevas-ses, they push onward and upward, for hour after hour and rarely return to their clois-tered homes without fulfilling their mission. Could men do more than this!

Something About Swi s Cities. The Swiss are large manufacturers, and the sirk, cotton and woolen goods made in Zurich compare favorable with those of oth-

Geneva, independent of its immense trade in watches and music boxes, has its educa-tional side, and the university and schools, are well known for their excellence. Baje is the wealthliest city in Switzerland. Its chief wealth lies in its manufacturing in-terests. It is also the important railroad center, a network of roads running into the city, conducting to all directions. Lucerne and Interlaken are but summer

places where the tourist comes with knap-sness and alpenstock, prepared for long tramps and mountain excursions.

Nation W. Collins.

## HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Satin effects appear very prominently in the new ripbous.

A pretty girl and a gold dollar pass cur-rency everywhere. A new dressy glove has a point on the wrist, plain or embroidered. Both round and oblong clusters of flowers

are noticed in the new brocades. It is hard for a girl to believe that a man sn't sincere when he is raying her a compli-

Yes, Dress Reform. You are probably correct. The 'Commo The "Common Sense Corset" has no Mrs. Frank Stuart Parker says corsets have filled more graves than whisky. They both make their victims very tight.

When groves are laid away in a box they should be wrapped in parafine tissue paper. Never lay gloves together clean or soiled. All undergarments are more nearly fitted to the figure than they have ever been. Even nightgowns are belted, though loosely, or are

sloped in about the walst. A pretty dress for the house is in white awn, the corsage tuckered so as to form a front. The sleeves, the collar and the laps of the corsage are in guipure. The riding habit is of gray stockinet, with valstcoat of white coutil checked with blue.

Since it is for country wear a white sailor hat is added with checked ribbons. A graceful walking dress is in chestnut foulard. The corsage forms a scarf over a front of old lace. A narrow border of lace runs down the sides; the bottoms of the sleeves are all adorned with lace.

Pearls bid fair to take the place of dia monds in popularity. At many very swell affairs it was noticed that the ladies were beautiful pearls in place of the brilliant diamonds which had previously been used as favorite

The chemise most used suggests a combi nation of the cerset cover and short under petticoat. The Marguerite chemise, with low, round neck and without sleeves, is shaped in the back by three box pluits that extend almost to the waist.

A fad of the season is the use of yellow pearl, white and lavender chamois glaves, plain or stitched with blace. They cannot be worn as close fitting as kid gloves, as they are not elastic. They soil, easily, but the yellow and white especially was well.

A pretty bounct consists of a shape of gold cloth embroidered with pearls of various colors and surrounded by a fringe of tulle, which rises behind after the manner of Normandy bonnets. There is a rose sating bow in front and the strings are of black velvet.

White serge is the material of the boating dress, checked with torquoise blue. There is a band of plain blue about the skirt and blue braid outlines the coat revers. A blue corded ribbon fastens the white cambric blouse, and the sailor hat has a blue and

Wreaths of bramble flowers and ripening ackberries are laid about rustle straw hats and fied with knots of green velvet ribbon Hats of chiffon trimmed with bunches of car nations back and front are as picturesque as ny now on display. Black hats are going

Corset covers for slender figures are "baby vaists" of nainsook shirred to a belt of liner set on as a facing, the ends extending over the hips. The low, round neck is edged with narrow lace or embroidery, and the fullness held by face beading, through which bab ibbon is drawn.

A neglige costume for the country is in th orm of a loose blouse, with a deep collar cu form of a loose blouse, with a deep collar cut in squares and embroidered in soft tones of silk. Around the hips are short bacques, also embroidered. A heavy cora is fastened around the waist under the blouse, and falls down the front of the skirt.

Eccentricities of shape herald the autumn riot of color. A seaside dress of white ben-gatine was fluished this week. The front was trimmed with a flounce put on in points and edged with white velvet, but the dark creek than equally impressive from the back view.

Turned down collars are a relief for which be grateful after the high, torturing stocks in which necks have been imprisoned so long. They are made of pleated or gathered lace, in white or cream. Small capots made entirely of flowers are worn by women who object to he big hats or gauze toques covered with

Black hosiery is quite as safe a choice as in any former season, notwithstanding the re-peated warnings of its retirement. It is worn even with colored shoes, and often is ier than matching hose would be. lose with a light embroidery, in some colo brought out more strongly in other portion of the costume, are effective.

In the way of shoes russet leather exfords are worn as much as ever; out the colors ar rather darker than last year. In fact a well dressed man is almost always eminently 'quiet' in his colors, although the bright rec ecatics worn this year with gray and brown uits are such pretty innovations in the way f color that they have become very popular Miss Willard says that the Chautauqua reas reformers of whom she is a movie spirit, have not reaceed the point of opposing or recommending the divided skirt. Their present assault is made against birth-beeled shoes, dirt-gathering skirts and "the death-line bodice." The question of trousers for vomen, she says, is a matter for future dis

Soft yellow sheepskin is recommended for ravolers shoes. Slippers are perfumed by afting some chosen scent powder between the lining and outer leather. show no disposition to give up the piccadilly toe for the clumsy square toe to which the English women are returning. A high gloss is a Persian notion just now for dressed kidand leathers.

White shoes will be more worn this senso than formerly, and are being brought out in many varieties. The white natent leather tie is handsome. White undressed kid slippers have gold heels and soles, and white satin revers are on green kid ties. With white cloth and wool cowns are worn shoes of black patent leather having white cloth tops. Sev eral kinds and colors of leather often are combined in one simper, the va p being of one sort, the quarter of another, the justep of a third, while heels and soles may match one

f the turce.
The favorite materials just now for evening wear are the fine silky evenous, silk mus-lins, China crepes, organdles, nets and tulles with either velvet spois, floral embroideries or a powdering of tiny gold, silver or crystal braidings and Marie Antomette brocades of all designs of spiendor in tint and patterns. The greatest liberty is allowed in evening dress and results in striking contrasts of simple organitie, with tollets destingly jewelled and elaborately ornamented.

Precious stones eater largely into the construction of evening gowns for matrons, and the possessors of many sets of jewels have a gown to match each set. A lady whose ornaments are justly celebrated in the fashion-able world wore recently a white gown bro-caded with gold, draped with folds of yellow muslin clasped on the shoulders and at the walst with topaz clasps. Diomond epaulets, girdles and tuckles, opal clasps, and real them, they take their instructions from the pearl fringes add to the glory of many a so quent speaker.

cial queea's tollette du bal, the point being not to wear the jewels not as canaments, but as component and essential parts of the

If your completion is a delicate one and you freekle and burn easily, be sure and provide rourself with a red veil. This gives the best protection to the face. Wear it in the sun and on the water. The nut-brown maid is a popular fad during the summer, but is a popular fad during the summer, but rosses and cream are preferred at the cotilion in the winte. Unfortunately, the sensative skin, after being exposed to sun and wind, does not always resume its fair, nealthy appearance. Therefore be advised and use the ounce of prevention. Buttermilk removes a slight coat of tan and keeps the skin soft and fresh.

## RELIGIOUS.

Uncle Sam has 700 lady preachers. The Methodist general conference of Montana voted -25 to 8 - to admit women as lay felegates.

Father Mollinger, whose miraculous cures at Troy Hill shrine have made him famous, has accomulated a fortune of \$3,000,000.

The annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church is in session in Sacramento, presided over by Bishop Grant, a well known colored theologian. The Free Methodist church of Allentown, Pa, allows no one who belongs to a secret society, uses tobacco or wears jewelry to be-

ome a member of the congregation. Rev. Mr. Rowan of Strudsburg, Penn, has declined a \$1,400 call, although he gets only \$1,000. The call didn't come from an-other church, but from a baseball club.

Out of the British Isles the Salvation army have now 1,705 corps and 1,040 societies, alto gether 2,754 separate salvation societies These are led forward by 5,800 officers.

Rev. Joseph Bausman, pastor of a Presby-terian church in Rochester, this state, has tendered his resignation, he being in accord with the views held by Professor Briggs. According to the returns published in the British house of commons the annual income of the Church of England is about \$32,500,000, of which \$37,345,855 are from ancient endowments and \$1,421,430 from private bounty since 1703.

Here is the prayer of the minister of the Cumbrays, two miserable islands in the mouth of the Clyde: "O Lord, bless and be gracious to the greater and the lesser Cum-brays, and in Thy mercy do not forget the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ire-

The Congregationalists are doing well. According to their year book the denomination numbers over 500,001 members, with more than 600,000 children in the Sunday schools. The amount of money raised and expended last year for benevolence and home expenses aggregated almost \$9,000,000. The total property valuation of the Catho-

He church in the United States in 1850 was 89,265,558, in 1860 it was \$26,774,119, in 1870 it was \$60,285,565. That is to say the aggregate wealth of the Catholic church increased about 18 per cent from 1850 to 1800 and about 128 per cent from 1860 to 1870. It is said that the tract written by Rev. Dr. Newman Hull, the English Congrega-tionalist, entitled "Come to Jesus," has had

a greater sale than any other religious work, the bible excepted. Several million copies have been printed, and it has been translated uto more than thirty languages. The author now seventy-five years of age. The risks of a pligrimage to Mecca may ved make the most earnest Musselman hesirate to undertake that pious duty. Of the 55,0.0 pilgrims who have sailed from various

oriental ports for this sacred spot during the last six years some 22,000 have never returned. A few, it is thought, may possibly ind their way back by other routes. Mr. Spurgeon, the great English preacher, is as fond of being a gentleman farmer as Beecher was. He has a fine country estate at Beulah Hill, Norwood, where he has gathered an unsurpassed collection of plants and shrubs from all over the world. The grounds are handsomely laid out and all the appoint-

nents of the place are on a magnificent scale. The Baptist Missionary union sends out this year the largest number of missionaries sent in a single year. Forty-four of the sixty are newly appointed. The largest band eighteen—go to Burman, that field where Baptist effort has been so greatly blessed from the beginning. Ten go to Teloogoos of India, eight to Assam and the remainder are

scattered in China, Japan and Africa. The Rev. T. W. Bristol of Beaver Falls, Pa , draws the line. When one of his lambs, Solomon H. Myers, wrote of him that he was solomon H. Myers, wrote of this that he was "sharp as a tack," he prayed that the sinner's hard heart might be softened, When he added "canning as a fox," he turned the other cheek. When upon this ane the averment that the shepherd of the ock was as "sly as a rat," the said shepherd shed a forgiving tear. But "deceifful as hell" was one too many. He rose and brought uit for \$2,000 damages.

The second Ecumenical Methodist conference will assemble in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, Washington, D. C., October 7 and remain in session two weeks. The first conference was held in London, England, in 1881. The October conference, which will represent the 45,000,000 Methodists throughout the world, will be attended by 500 delegates. Three hundred will represent America, called the western section, and the others the balance of the clobe, designated as the eastern section.

Next to Phillips Brooks, whose gigantic ze is well known, the bishop of the Episco pal church, who possesses the greatest girth and stature, is Bishop Walker of North Dakota. He is three inches above six feet in height, stout in proportion and has a strik-ingly handsome face. His hair and beard are black. The bishop is an entertaining talker and a man who shines as brightly in society as in the pulpit. A few days ago he won some notoriety by introducing a "missionary car' into the service of the church. and with it he carried the gospel by rai through the northwestern states.

Mr. Gladstone recently said : - "The older Air, Gaastone recently said: - The older I grow the more confirmed I am in my faith and religion. Talk about the question of the day! There is but one question, and that is the rospel. That can and will protect everything. Agnosticism? I am profoundly thankful that none of my children or kindred have been blasted with it. I am glad to say that about all the men at the top in Great Britain are Christians. I have been in public life tifty-eight years, and forty-seven in the cabinet of the British government, and dur-ing those forty-seven years I have been asso-ciated with sixty of the master minds of the ountry, and all but five of the sixty were

Herr Alvary, the tenor singer, bears an assumed name. He is really the son of Andreas Athenbach, the well known marin; and land-scape painter of Duesseldorf.

When the monument to the tuneful Burns

was appropriately unveiled at Ayr the other

day, 50,000 people came to do honor to the exciseman who was so poor in all but brains and feeting. Stephen A. Douglas, prosecuting attorney for the city of Chicago, and son of the famous democrat of that name, never visits Springfield, Ill., without going to the temb of his father's old political opponent and

friend, Abraham Lincoln. Archbishop Ireland, who is likely to become a cardinal, is a native of Ireland and fifty-three years of age. He has resided in St. Paul for many years and during the war was chaplain of the Fifth Minnesota infantry. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1861 and raised to the archepiscopal

Charles Francis Adams has turned from the charms of running a railroad to those of electricity. He is expected soon to assume the presidency of the Westinghouse system. General E. Burd Grubb, the minister to Spain, will sail for New York August 29 to be present at the reunion of the Phil Kearney origade, of which he is president, and also b

lignity in 1888.

look after his chances for the governorship of New Jersey boxt year, General Palmer, the new commander in-chief af the Grand Army of the Republic, has tirned his attention of late years to freeco terior painting of the state capitol at Albany is his work, warm friends. He is affable and has many the is an excellent presiding officer, but a slow and not particularly eld

They Are Quietly Discussed by Scoretary Foster and Senator Sherman.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The Former's Four and a Half Per

Cent Sch me Not Favored by the Latter-Something Must Be Done.

MASSPIELD, O., Aug. 15. - While politics were warm yesterday and Major McKintey and a woman by the name of Diggs from Kansas, who represents the farmers' alliance were debating economic questions in a grove some twelve miles distant from this place, speeches upon grave subjects were being made by two distinguished mon in this town, The audience consisted of only two and they were also the speakers. The conference was an important one, if it may be so designated, but in reality it was a friendly communion between two important men who were facing each other upon national financial affairs and the present condition of the money market,

Ever since Mr. Foster became secretary of the treasury there has been more or less difficulty about adding to the circulation, and when he proposed the scheme of centinuing the 414 per cent bonds at 2 per cent interest, it was expected that the offer would be taken with avidity. After making due arrangements for its acceptance, Secretary Foster came to his home at Fosteria for a short visit and then went to Middle Bass Island, in Lake Eric, for a rost. Mr. Foster was resting comfortably and enjoying himself with important men that he knew, who every year go to Middle Bass for comfort and repose, when he was summoned by the announcement that while the banks generally were willing to accept his proposition the people who hold the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cents were not, and, after six weeks of trial, only a little over \$15,600,000 out of \$51,000,000 were continued under the secretary's scheme. He was not particularly content with this showing, and started at once for Washington, but came here first to see Senator Sherman.

Last evening, while Major McKinley was addressing the husbandmen at Blackman's Grove, where they were holding a pienie, Mr. Foster reached Mansfield for consulta-tion. He has wired Senator Sherman of his coming and the statesman was at the depot to receive him. They drove at once to Sherman's residence and then began one of the main's residence and then began one of the most important talks upon financial matters that has taken place in the country for a long time. It continued for five hours ouring which the entire financial question was re-viewed and the question of continuing the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent bonds was naturally the central figure of the discussion.

gure of the discussion.

Politics, or the present situation in Ohio, did not cut a prominent figure in the confer-cince. Secretary Foster put some very inter-esting hypothetical and practical questions to Senator Sherman, which very soon demon-strated the fact that the ex-secretary did not agree with the present one about continuing the 41% per cents. Secretary Foster took no pairs to conceal the fact that his idea in enpairs to conceal the fact that his idea in endeavoring to continue the \$51,000,000 of 4½
per cents at 2 per cent was to use the money
in other directions for the relief of trade. He
thought that the stringency of the market
could be relieved if this project could be carried into effect; but if only \$18,000,000 or
\$20,000,000 out of the \$51,000,000 could be
turned to account, there was some other
plan necessary to be considered instead of
the one be had proposed.

the one he had proposed.

Senator Sherman did not share the secretary's views upon the subject. He thought that secretary Foster should pay the 4% per cents, and he undertook to show how easy it was for him to do so without making troubl in the financial world. The question of where the money was to come from was freely discussed. The ex-secretary's proposition was that the money already in the treasury that could be spared from the sinking fund, and that might accrue in the mean-time, would be sufficient to pay off the bonds when due. It was evident from the discussion that Senator Sherman never had been in sympathy with the scheme of continuing the 416 per cent bonds instead of paying them off when they matured. He explained to the new secretary—if the chat may be called an explanation—that the month of July, the worst in the year, had been passed in safety, and that now gold would return to us as our efforts began, and that the move-ments of the splendid crops and the payment of new revenues would make things eassaying that the bonds could be paid or retired without difficulty or danger. As about \$18,-000,000 had already been continued, it left only \$33,000,000 to be provided for, and the ex-secretary considered that it was easy to make provision for them.

The question of what effect the retirement of the securities that have been held by the national banks as a deposit for circulation would have on the banking system was naturally one of the features of the discussion. Senator Sherman did not think it would have any except to eventually somewhat change its character. His opinion is that while it will not change the system after these bonds, which are held as a guarantee for circulation are retired, the government would issue the notes directly from the treasury department upon the deposit of bullion in the treasury to cover the amount issued. Mr. Sherman took the ground that it would not affect the banks and that they would very soon adjust them-selves to the new conditions when the gov-ernment would furnish the currency to them

How far Secretary Foster accepted or will accept Senator Shorman's views upon this subject remains to be seen. Being a banker himself and having dealt in practical finan-cial affairs all his life, his ideas in proposing to continue the 414 per cent bonds at 3 per cent was to avoid any friction or new experiments at the time when people are begging

Secretary Foster took the 11:39 train for Washington to decide his course after his arrival at the treasury department, and what may be the outcome of this important and rather unusual meeting will doubtless be dis-covered within the next twenty-four hours. Secretary Foster exhibited no nervousness as to the grave emergency he must very soon meet, and certainly Senator Sherman's manner today and advice of last night exhibited nothing but perfect confidence that every-thing would go along smoothly and Secretary Foster would find no difficulty whatever in meeting every obligation.

Met Stone, who founded the Chicago News, Mai Stone, who founded the Chicago News, was a reporter on the Inter Ocean when Lige Halford, the president's private secretary, was managing editor. Stone was an aggres-sive fellow, with ideas of his own, but Halford took a dislike to him and discharged him for incompetency. Some years after that, when Stone was in the zenith of his success with the News, Halford went to him for a job. Stone refused to give him work, re-marking that he believed Halford had bad judgment because he had discharge (Stone) from the Inter Ocean. The rather humiliating to Haiford, but Stone's News was worth four of the Ocean Stone's argument was forcible and

Ex Senator Spooner has shorn the long and wavy locks that used to fall thickly over his Byronic collar and give his the name in Washington of the "Laureate of the Senate." He is now as well groomed as any man in congress. Mr. Spooner is leading a quiet life in Wisconsin, but he occasionally runs down to Chicago to make a political prognostica

Cardinal Lavigerie was once a heau sabreur; Cardinal Howard formerly held a commission in the Life guards, and the cardinal arch-bishop of Perth was in youth the smartest of Austrian hussars.

The statue of Pope Lee which was presented to the Catholic university of Washington by Joseph F. De Loubat of New York has arrived and has been placed for the time being in the prayer room of the university.