AFRICA'S VAST FREE STATE

CHERRY DARRES WITH WITH ALL DAY, WATER

Instructive History of the Progress of the Kongo Country.

CREATION OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS

How and Why It Was Established and Declared Independent-Marvelour Development of the Binck Belt.

Lieutenant Charles Lemaire of Brussels, ex-commissioner of the Equator district of Independent the origin and marvelous development of the Kongo country. In twenty years, he writes, the creation of a vast free state has completely changed the greatest river basin in the world, till then profoundly buried in darkness and barbarism, and made it a land of order and civilization. This astounding transformation is due to the will of a single man. Before mounting the Bel- that he had become its ruler. The declara-Work of 1830," pointed out in the most elevated language the necessity for Belgians to have a colony beyond the seas. Become king, this same prince, Leopold II, now sovereign of the Independent Kongo state, turned his attention forthwith toward carrying out this dream of many years.

In 1876 the king brought together in his palace the Brussels Geographical congress, had composed of well known men of learning, 200 geographers and explorers of all nations. This was the origin of the International African society, whose aim was to create an uninterrupted chain of stations from the eastern coast to the great lakes discovered by Livingstone. This meant the penetrating into equatorial Africa from the east, as all attempts from the west had failed.

The best known of these expeditions from the west was that placed by the English admiralty under the orders of Captain James K. Tuckey. In 1816 Tuckey went up the Kongo to a distance of some 170 miles, but lost eighten men in four months, which seemed to check further attempts in that

On August 9, 1877, a man arrived at the mouth of the Kongo and said: "It is now 999 days since I left Zanzibar. I have seen all the lands known to the Arabs of the east and, during 281 days I have traversed countries which no white man ever saw before. I have sailed along over 1,500 miles of a wonderful river and, by making a detour of some 150 miles, I have been able to pass around forty cataracts."

Stanley's Work.

The man who told this wonderful tale was Stanley, who had thus completed the disof Livingstone, and who, in order to solve the problem of the Kongo, which could not be approached from the west, had taken it at the other end and had decended from Nyangwe to Banana, telling of his thirty-two fights which he had had with cannitals along the unknown river, of the seven equatorial cataracts (today Stanley falls), of the thirty-two falls, of terrible p-ivations, deaths, massacres, etc.

For the third time Africa had now been crossed from the Orient to the Occident. After L vingstone and Cameron, Stanley had traversed those regions marked on the maps as terra incognita. Doubtless an enthusiastic welcome awaited the brave adventurer. Not at all. Europe pretended to see in Stanley signs of an imposter and mistrusted him. But he inspired confidence in the king of the Belgians and from this confilence was to spring the future state of

In 1873, at the suggestion and under the auspices of Leopold II the Committee for the Study of the Upper Kongo was formed. Its purpose was to do on the west coast what the International African society was endeavoring to accomplish on the east coast. This new organization also determined to foster commercial development, which is the amount of traffic which would probably ocbest way to get into contact with the cur on the line. This commission, which was

An expedition, whose aim was the study of this whole question in detail and on the spot, was immediately organized and placed under the orders of Stanley, who, in 1879, again appeared at the mouth of the Kongo, and set to work to perform the duties assigned him. These duties were to examine into the navigability of the river and its affluents, to enter into peaceful commercial and political relations with the natives to secure territorial concessions, to establish posts, conclude treaties, to learn what were the exploitable riches of the region, to decide what lines of artificial communication could be opened, and particularly to find out if it would be possible to link, by means of a railroad, the Atlantic coast with the river system of central Africa. This program reveals the long cherished dream of Leopold II-the desire to create an outlet for the industrial activity of his people, to spread the benefits of civilization by means of commerce and labor, and to found, without the effusion of blood which characterized earlier conquests in Africa, a grand, rich colony that, later, could be handed over to

Full of enthusiasm. Belefum officers beg ged to join the expedition, and, accompanied by them. Stanley sailed up the noble river and its branches, making treaties and dropping along its banks his agents, whom he inflamed with his own enterprising ardor. And in the footsteps of these bold pioneers followed missionaries, scientists, merchants, and, curiously enough, even tourists, som of whom were so filled with enthusiasm for the enterprise that they asked to be allowed to share its dangers and hardships alongside of the Belgians. Such, for instance, was Lieutenant Mohun, U. S. A., consular agent, charged by his government with a mission to the Kongo, who made this whole campaign.

Establishing Government.

In the end the decisive results obtained by this Stanley expedition led the Committee for the Study of the Upper Kongo to transform itself into an International Kongo association, so that the newly explored territories could be brought under a strong and independent administration, emanating from a duly established authority, recognized as such by the principal nations of the world.

Toward the end of 1883 the International Kongo association had in its possession more than 10,000 treaties signed by the native chiefs, who voluntarily ceded their sovereign rights over the lands which they occupied. While continuing its active work in Africa, the association entered in to diplomatic relations with the great powers, in of the Kongo Independent State, speaks for order to obtain from them the recognition | itself: of its sovereignty in the Kongo basin and the enjoyment of the immunities and prerogatives of a state. The United States was first, on April 10, 1884, to recognize the new state, and, seven months later, the German empire followed this good ex-

On November 15, 1884, opened the conference of Berlin, assembled to regulate, in tentions and misunderstandings." for its government, declared its neuthat the slave trade should be prohibited, and finally decided that, "in order to protect the native condition from the evils of war. | Order is preserved by a remarkable co-

tis, or within the limits, of the territories time laborers. This body, which in 1989 designated by the conference should be submitted to the mediation of one or several rolled 12,000, of whom 8,000 are militiamen of the state of public information in Madrid, I dare say this story didn't raise a smile of incredu-

During the sittings of the conference most European nations, imitating the ex-ample set by the United States and Ger- A telegraphic line is being built from Stanmany, recognized the sovereignty of the International Kongo association, and the asso-ciation itself having, on February 28, 1885. adhered to the resolutions promulgated by pressed best wishes for the prosperity of the regions. new state. The Ruler Chosen.

But a ruler for the state was necessary. The Berlin conference had unanimously proposed Leopoid II. Thereupon the Bel-gian Parliament authorized the king to acthe Kongo state, details in the New York cept the new sovereignty by declaring that "the union between Belgium and the new state will be an exclusively personal one." The government was then immediately organized, and in July, 1885, the constitution of the Kongo State was proclaimed at Banana and at all the stations of the interior districts. In August of the same year Leopold notified all the powers of the crea-

tion of the Independent Kongo State and gian throne, the then Duke de Brabant, in tion of neutrality immediately followed, and a volume entitled, "The Complement of the the state was thus definitively founded. By this time Stanley had, by the aid of three little steamers, got up the river as high as Stauley falls, and had explored several of its affluents, while still others were explored by his successors, so that there could be no longer any doubt as to what there was in that great white blank found on even the latest maps at that time. It been learned that at some miles from Matadi, which the great ocean steamers could reach, spread out an incomparable river system, some 20,000 miles of whose banks, accessible to steamers, had been visited. The

world now knows that this immense basin was a hundred times larger than Belgium, that it was once a vast fresh water lake, which buried for a time the fecundity of the submerged soil; that this great plain was virgin, waiting for a comer; that it was covered with the richest of tropical vegetation, and was cut up by a network of navi-gable waters, the like of which could be found, probably, nowhere else on the globe -for there is no point on it more than sixty miles from a river bank; that the region was peopled with millions of negroes those incomparable laborers of the tropics

But Stanley declared to all who would listen that the full possibilities of the region could be realized only through the instrumentality of a railway which should connect Matadi with Leopoldville. He further stated that no other road was necessary unless one wished to reach the most distant confines of Central Africa and to pass from the basin of the Kongo into that of the Tchad, the Nile and the Zambezi. Thereupon came to the aid of the king daring men who promised to build the road from the ocean to Stanley Pool. Nothing daunted them-neither numerous deaths, the continual disappointments at the start nor the unmerited attacks of low politicians. So from 1889, the year when the work began in Matadi, until the present moment the gigantic labor has gone on, so slowly at first that even the most sanguine lost heart, then faster and faster, till finally the whistle of the first locomotive from Matadi reached Stanley Pool and was answered by the whistle of the steamers on the Upper Kongo. This memorable event happened at the moment I was writing these lines, and can easily imagine the emotion it must have occasioned in the hearts of the white men assembled on that occasion from every part of the Pool.

Railroad Development.

Under the pressure of political parties, the Belgian government, which had accorded to the Kongo railway undertaking a certain amount of pecuniary support, was forced to send out in 1895 a technical commission charged with drawing up a report on the condition of the work already finished or under way, on the possibility of completing the whole enterprise and on the extremely cautious in its statements, reported that the work on the road was well done, that the rolling stock was well made and properly mounted, that the trains rat regularly, that the whole labor could be finished by the end of 1900, and that the road could do an annual business amounting | Africa. The number is continually increasto 30,000 tons' weight. But the fact is that the road will be ready from one end to the other and inaugurated this month, thus requiring half the time for completion stated by the commission, while the engineers now declare that it can easily handle 60,000 ton

of merchandise annually. While the railway was being finished European establishments of one kind and another began to spring up on all sides. Trees supplanted brushwood. From year to year new steamboats, carried up overland piece by piece on the backs of men, were put together on the Upper Kongo. Commer cial agencies were set up on every hand while Catholic and Protestant missionaries divided the country among them up as high as Tanganyika.

A few figures will give a more striking and exact idea of the present situation or the Kongo. There are now forty-five steamers constantly plying on the waters of the Upper Kongo and its affluents, transporting merchandise, food and troops, thus carry ing life and progress everywhere. It is true that the largest of them are of only fortyfive tons burden, for, as has already been said, they had to be brought up from the coast on the backs of men. But now, thanks to the railway, a steamer of 250 tons has reached the Pool, where it will be at work in two months more. Another of the sam capacity is now being built at Antwerp and will join its sister in due time.

What do these steamers carry? All those products collected since the fourteenth century till now only along the coasts of Af--ivory, gums, resin, wax, incense, ostrich feathers, pepper, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, rubber, skins, oils, indigo, fruits, animals of various kinds, etc. To give an idea of what may be exported from

Products of the Country.

the Kongo, I may state that the coffee and cocoa fields planted only in 1891 now contain 1,500,000 coffee plants and 200,000 cocoa plants. Not 100 pounds of rubber was exported in 1885, whereas not less than 3,000,-000 pounds were extracted from the forests of the Upper Kongo in 1896, valued at \$1,-500,600. In 1897 these figures were doubled, and coming years will see them still furthe increased. It is not astonishing, therefore that Antwerp tends to become for rubberas it is already for ivory-the most important market in the world. The following table showing, in round numbers, the trade

Imports, Exports, Totals, \$2,029,760 \$1,503,090 \$3,522,760 \$2,371,000 \$2,266,000 4,577,600 \$2,268,000 2,427,000 4,735,900 \$3,208,000 3,012,000 6,222,000 The figures for 1897 are not yet given out, but it is known that the total sur-

passes \$7,000,000. A few more figures: In 1891 the Kongo budget was, in round numbers, \$911,000. In spirit of mutual amity, "the conditions 1898 it is \$3,450,000, with a growing tendency which should assure the development of to balance. The number of Europeans on commerce on the Kongo and prevent con- the Kongo is 1,600, of whom 150 are Cath-This olic missionaries and 250 Protestant mismemorable conference traced the limits of sionaries. These missionaries occupy some the conventional basin of the Kongo, indi- hundred missions scattered over the whole cated what the economic legislation should territory, and nobody denies the good they are doing. Among the more important retrality, that it should be under the pro-ligious establishments should be particularly tection of nations, that free navigation and mentioned the Colonial school, where the liberty of conscience should be assured, state receives abandoned children and gives them professional and agricultural instruc-

all serious differences concerning the lim- lonial force whose soldiers are at the same | seventy-two hours a week.

and 4,000 volunteers. There are properly constituted courts in all the chief centers ley Pool to Stanley Fulls. Lines for new railways are being examined, so that in the near future roads will run to the Nile in one direction and to Tanganyika and Ny the conference Prince Bismarck closed the assa in the other. Well fitted-out scientific assembly with a speech in which he ex- expeditions are studying all the unexplored

> A Bright Crown Jewel. Such, rapidly told, is the present condition of the Kongo state, whose participation at the Brussels exhibition last year produced a sensation in Europe. The preparations for the Paris exhibition of 1900 are already under way on the Kongo, and on that occasion Europe will, I feel sure, again proclaim that the constitution and develop of the Kongo State is and will remain one of the brightest jewels of the Belgian crown. An uninterrupted series of successes of a scientific, economic, moral and military nature—the bringing within the boundaries of civilization the whole heart of Africa; the suppression throughout this immense territory of those cruel bands that used to send

What the Done Think of Us and Why They Expect to Win.

Successful Warmilenns Incremed

Prestige in Empre-Observations of the Distinguished Ex-Minister to Madrid.

"One fact that needs to be appreciated in order to understand the situation in the present war between the United States and Spain," said General" "Dan" Sickles the other day, "is the difference in the extent and accuracy of the information which each country possesses in regard to the other." Probably there is no man in the country better qualified to discuss the Spanish-Amer-

ican complication than the doughty old gen-eral. He is of the last of the "fighting" volunteer generals of the civil war, and to European markets ivory stolen through perhaps the most prominent of those who the blood of men, and to eastern barems remain. Though he is past 70 now and has violated orphans; the establishment of order, justice, labor, the faith revealed to was left upon the field of Gettysburg), he millions of human beings; such are some of takes a keen interest in the present war the results attained by the Kongo State. and is actively engaged with Lieutenant
The black population of the Kongo basin General Schofield in the formation of the s estimated to be 30,000,000 souls. The Bel- National Volunteer reserve. General Sickles gians have undertaken the task to act as knows the realities of war, for he was in



GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES.

their educators, for the climate will not the thick of the fray at Chancellorsville and tanga, where the temperature is lower, can become the regions habitable by our race. At present Europeans must return home after a sojourn of two or three years in ing of those who go back for the fourth and fifth time. In a word, this distant colony has put fresh life into the Belgian nation which was in danger of growing torpid after sixty years of peace. It needed this new venture to bring out once more its virile qualities.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

American manufacturers of machinery have recently received some unusual orders from Germany.

All but one of the thirty blast furnaces in the Pittsburg district are in operation, the best showing in years. Newfoundland is now the sixth copper producing country in the world, and its supply is said to be practically inexhaust-

Japan established its first watch factory in 1878. There are now forty-five factories, employing 11,000 operatives, and watches exported last year brought \$1,500,000. The General Electric company will not

the government's order for torpedo wire taxes their capacity for that time. The Belgian government has offered a prize of \$10,000 to the person who can invent a satisfactory chemical to replace phosphorus in the making of lucifer

The Annestown cotton mills, Stone Moun tain, Ga., is erecting an addition and is also making plans to build a knitting mill. It is also intended to put in looms for weaving light cotton specialties, such as towels.

The Norfolk & Western railroad has issued an order that all employes using any kind of intoxicating liquor as a beverage shall be discharged immediately, and that none shall be employed who use the same. Afthough wages of American shoe operatives are far higher than those paid German operatives, the labor cost of a pair of ess than that of a similar pair made in

Two leading London shoe stores imported 10,161 pairs of shoes from New England during November, 1897. An Amsterdam merchant says American shoes are half a century ahead of those of Europe in elestyle and workmanship.

The Baldwin Locomotive works have 4,900 hands on the pay roll, and the Cramps will soon have 5,000 men at work. Not long ago at Baldwin's not one-third of the present number of hands were employed and at Cramps' only about 500 men were kept, busy. Probably 50,000 people are directly supported by these two great plants, and in-directly the money thus set going heips many additional thousands.

A steamship, finished complete from keel to smokestack in six weeks, is 'Frisco's latest achievement. Never in the history of shipbuilding in California has there been such activity in the business. Every ship yard about the bay is working overtime, and in some instances day and night, so great is the demand for vesssels to send to the Arctic.

Spinning frames are not used in the Savannah cotton mills. The spinners there receive \$9 a week, the speeder tenders average a dollar a day and the card strippers are paid 97 cents a day. Connected with the mill is a dye house, and the negroes employed in the dye house receive only 70 cents a day. The mill is run eleven hours a day, sixty-six hours a week. In North Carolina the rate of wages is lower than any other state in the south. Speeder tend-ers receive only from 40 to 50 cents a day, card strippers 50 cents and weavers average 44.50 a week, and for spinning on frames the pay is 80 cents per 100 spindles a day. Some of the mills in North Carolina run

he was formerly the United States minister at Madrid and his wife was a Spanish

"Americans are as a rule well read and

"They don't know all about Spain, but they know in a more or less general way of its risited Spain and have seen the country for our people have formed regarding Spain are not altogether accurate. We are apt to regard the upper classes of Spain as ignorant, lazy and worthless and to believe that the rest of the nation is made up of bull fighters | the greatest." and muleteers who are good for little else As a matter of fact the resources of Spain are apt to prove surprisingly great considering the desperate condition in which it is now placed, and the average Spaniard, though he may be averse to ordinary labor, looks upon fighting as an honorable and ake any orders for wire for one month, as worthy employment and generally has enjoyed some training for it. Mind, I am not casting doubt on the result of the present war; it can have but one ending. What I may gay is that we must not expect Spain o crumble to pieces at the first touch of a ostile nation. The fully informed people of this country do not expect that, but they realize that Spain is immeasurably weaker than the United States. In general the ideas in regard to our opponent which prevail in this country are pretty accurate.

Spaniards Know Little of Us. "When one turns to Spain, however, the situation is very different. The people of Spain, taken en masse, are not well educated or widely traveled, and they are particularly ignorant as to what this particular part of the world is like. Even those whom one would expect to find well posted in this particular cherish singular delusions. That these incorrect ideas persist is due, I believe, to the fact that they are constantly put forward by the seditors of newspapers and the civil leaders who know them to be false. One cannot avoid the conclusion that there is systematic and willful misrepresentation of the United States on the part of the Spanish leaders. Why this is so is hard to say, but it accounts for the general misinformation that obtains throughout Spain on this particular subject. Well educated Spaniards believe that there is a small cultured class in the United States, but that as a nation we are made up chiefly of shopkeepers and ditch diggers.

"They have been told over and over again that we have no courage, that we are afraid to fight, that our navy is useless, or nearly so, and that our leaders are all blowhard politicians. Naturally they have come to believe this, and so confidently expect to whip us. As for the lower classes they actually believe that the principal industry of America is the raising of hogs, and at the word Americanos they conjure up visions of swineherders and their droves.

"One or two instances will give a better idea of these popular misconceptions. A comic paper has just been started in Madrid. It is called "The Porker," and is devoted to the ridicule of Americans. The title does not seem at all crude or exaggerated to the average Spaniard, I'll warrant. The other day the Spanish press printed a report that the savages of Ohio and Illinois had risen and that all the regular troops would have to be called from the seaboard to quell the

officials and newspapers to increase rather than to dispel this ignorance. Therefore DELUSIONS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES a rude awakening before this war is over, an awakening that may be fraught with danger to these same officials.

> The Spanish Fighting Spirit. "At the same time I believe that those who expect Spain to yield the present contest without a struggle are badly mistaken. The Spaniard is really a desperate fighter when he is pushed to it. What Spain has done toward quelling the insurrection in Cuba is not to be taken as a fair test of what it can do in an extremity. There may have been sufficient reasons why the Spanish generals did not wish to bring the Cuban war to a speedy end, and, anyway, in that contest the Spanish nation has not been straining every nerve as they will against the United States. The Spaniard's boast about shedding the last drop of blood in defense of his country's honor may be partly buncombe, but it is not altogether without

"Some of the wars between the South American countries, whose people are of Spanish blood, give instances of this desperate species of bravery. In the war between Chili and Peru, after the Chilian ressel had been sunk and while its crew was struggling in the water, they still fought with their knives against the Peruvians who came to rescue them and died rather than accept aid at the hands of their enemies." "Do you think that the present plan of aising an army by calling out the national militia will provide a more efficient force than the north had at its command at the

beginning of the civil war?" "The conditions are widely different, but they are alike in this: At the beginning of the civil war it was necessary to make an army and now it is necessary to make an army. There was militia to be called on then as now. Perhaps it is a little more numerous and a trifle more efficient and better equipped now.

A Wartime Maxim.

"The truth of the matter is that we have plenty of material for the ranks, but it inevitably takes some time to get it into shape for efficient work. Perhaps the best lesson to be drawn from the civil war is the necessity of taking plenty of time for preparation; it will shorten the contest in this despoiler of homes, this common dance through your veins with the vigor lesson to be drawn from the civil war is the the end. A good maxim for war time and enemy of health, which strikes rich and of health. one that our leaders seem to be obeying 'Prepare for the worst and hope for the best.' It looks now as though the brunt of the present war would fall upon the navy. While I am not a naval authority, it seems to me that our navy should easily outclass Spain's in point of efficiency and settle that part of the affair at the first opportunity. "If the war is vigorously carried to successful termination, I think that it should strengthen the moral influence of the United States among the European nations by correcting some of the false notions that prevail throughout the continent in regard to us, and by showing to the old world the American people as they really are: 'Strong in righteousness, just and brave.'"

GOSSIP AROUT NOTED PEOPLE.

President Crespo of Venezuela, who was assassinated recently, was very sensitive about his dark skin. He was more Indian than negro, but despised the black blood in his veins. An American with a camera who once took his picture became persona non grata because the president's face appeared

In the death the other day of Prince Kung, president of the Chinese foreign office, China has lost its foremost diplomat and the man who virtually ruled the empire from 1860 to 1884. He was a typical specimen of the Manchu gentleman and a statesman of great ability, with a wide grasp of foreign ques-

Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the British permit the white man to labor uninterrupt-edly on the Kongo. He can only direct He is familiar with the political aspects of man, has a deep-rooted objection to reading the present contest, too, for he has been a newspapers. Lord Rosebery, on the other congressman and a member of our Euro- hand, preferred, when he was British pean diplomatic corps. Likewise it may be premier, to read the criticisms of his friends believed that he understands the temper, and opponents first-hand, for, in addition to disposition and resources of the Spanish, for all the morning papers, his lordship insisted upon being regularly supplied with every edition of every evening newspaper.

When Rudyard Kipling recently visited well informed," went on General Sickies. Cape Town he was visited by a delegation from the South African league, a body which professes progressive political principles, and extent and its resources. They know, too, was asked to give an idea for a coat of arms something of the character and habits of the for the league. He at once sketched a rough people. A good many of them have actually design, the main feature being a shield in four colors-red, white, blue and orange, themselves; nearly all the others have read the divisions being by the great rivers of about it. To be sure I think the ideas which | South Africa, the Zambesi, the Limpopo, the Vaal and the Orange. Dominating the whole was the lion couchant, wearing a crown in token of the suzerainty. Beneath there was a scroll bearing the motto, "Not less than

Despite his exile from office, Prince Bisnarck's admirers show no falling off, judging from the list of gifts that marked his birthday. The number of letters, telegrams and presents, indeed, seems to have been larger than ever. Among the latter figured flowers in profusion, cakes, cigars, cheeses, sausages, casks of wine, barrels of beer and dozens of assorted liquors. The accustomed basket of plovers' eggs from the faithful ones of Jever was not wanting, while Bismarcksburg, in Togoland, sent a tribute of crows' eggs and coffee. Some Indian prince thought a cage of doves an appropriate offering. The oddest present perhaps was that of a bicycle from several admirers.

The French musician, Mailhol, who has just died at Toulouse, was fond of practical jokes. Some years ago he composed a march which he considered the proper thing to be played at duels, and he sought in vain an opportunity of having it performed. Finally ne stirred up a quarrel between two singers, and succeeded in getting a duel arranged Hardly had the two adversaries crossed swords when to their intense astonishment they heard a concealed orchestra strike up Mailhol's march. Realizing that they were the victime of the facetious composer, but being Gascons themselves, and consequently fond of a joke, the two duelists laughed, and, naturally, the whole affair finished in a good-tempered way. The Kennebec (Me.) Journal says that

when autograph hunters ask Speaker Reed for his signature he writes it rather hastily, and it is simply T. B. Reed. If the pen does not mark plainly the speaker does not always take pains to dip it anew, provided there is a scrawl and all the letters are visible. Not so when the oblong forms of parchment are handed to him from the committee on enrolled bills, of which Representative Hager of Iowa is chairman. Mi Hinds, the clerk to the speaker's desk, hands up the pile of parchment and the speaker carefully looks over each. Taking them down one by one he writes his name slowly and carefully. It does not appear as T. B. Reed, but as "Thomas B. Reed." The ink is dipped from a bottle that sits within a silver tray, which has come down from th time when Henry Clay was speaker of the house of representatives. Then the signature is carefully blotted, the precious parch ment is carried to the senate, and eventually finds its way to the State department, wher it is stored away among the archives.

this story didn't raise a smile of incredulity in all the capital unless it was in the case of some American-born resident. It seems to be the settled policy of the Spanish CAN BE CURED.

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of the human family suffer from one poor alike and is no respecter of persons.

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wealth has been a necessary part of the cure-wealth to take you to the green fields and the sunshine of climes that know naught but summer and none but the blue skies of June; wealth to enable you to partake of the elaborate systems of high-priced treatments; wealth to buy this fleeting hope that leads you on and on to the inevitable end-death.

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The entire system

is fully explained in a new pamphlet brimful of testimonials, which will be sent with three free bottles of this re-markable system of treatment to any who desire to avail themselves of the and all readers of The Bee who will benefits of this marvelous discovery (the send their name and address to Dr. T. Slocum System), which is offered in a phikunthropic spirit to all who suffer, have but to "ask and you shall receive.", them for the relief of those who suffer.



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EDITOR'S NOTE-All renders of The Omaha Bee anxious regarding the health of themselves, children, relatives or friends, can have Three Free Bottles of the Slocum System, as represented in the above illustration, with complete directions, pamphlets, testimonials, etc., by sending full address to Dr. T. A. Slocum, The Slocum Building, New York City, Th's is a plam. honest, straightforward offer, and is made to introduce the Merits of New System of Medicine, and should be accepted at once. When writing the Doctor, please mention The Omaha Bee.

THE AMERICAN NAVY

The United States has few prouder pages in her history than those given to the exploits of her navy. Are you familiar with them?

How many of these names do you know well—well enough to recall all that is associated with them—Serapis, Levant, Cyane, Peacock, Shannon, Phoebe, Penguin, Boxer? Are they unfamiliar? Every one of them is an important name in American history and most of them are names of honor, although they are not names of American ships.

Of course you can find out about them from any one of the naval histories, but then you would get nothing but naval history. Any good United States history will tell you of them—but then you will get nothing but United States history.

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