classes high or low, unfailing decorum

prudence, caution, quiet, cheerfulness, ready

hospitality, and a correct, though not in-

ventive taste. His family is a pleasing

straint, liberty not license. Orderly children,

respected parents, women subject but not

oppressed, men ruling but not despotic,

reverence with kindness, obedience in affec-

tion-these form a lovable picture, not by

any means rare in the villages of the eastern

isles. The villagers' houses, some large,

some small, wood or bamboo, two-storied or

one, mere huts or spacious dwellings, ac-

row among the trees; but all have a com-

fortable, a cozy look, suggestive of suffi-

ciency; many of them white, painted with

scroll work to enliven them more. Eight

Philippines, and yet scarcity is of rare oc-

currence, famine unknown . . . Of all

tropical lands, all tropical races that it has

sight, much subordination and little

Personal Account of the Spanish Pretender and His Family.

HOME

Enjoying Life and Watching the Tide of Events from the Banks of the Grand Canal-Anecdotes of Prince Don Jaime.

Don Carlos, the pretender to the throne prominent personage in the affairs of that Loredan palace, on the Grand canal, Venice, ladies-in-waiting upon the duchess live action. Don Carlos was naturally very Mr. Karuth said of the prospects of gold within the palace, while the gentlemen in much cut up over this escapade of Donna production; Don Carlos' suite club together and live in a mess just as officers in the army do. The well known penuriousness of Don Carlos is such that any one attached to his suite must live on as little as possible.

Loredan palace stands on the corner of the Grand canal and San Pio, a smaller one, running at right angles with it. There is one room, called the Armory, which is filled with flags and trophies of the Carlist wars. The royal arms appear over the door and on the heavily-draped, black gondola belonging to the family. The posts (pali) which are planted in front of each palace for the con venience of the gondollers, the number and size of which indicate the wealth and position of the family, are, in the case of Loredan palace, numerous and painted with the Spanish colors, red and yellow.

Before the death of his first wife, with whom he had not lived for many years, Don Carlos led a life well calculated to give the gossips plenty of material for their scandals He seemed to enjoy making his escapader public and even the Venetians, who are by no means prudish, were shocked.

Don Carlos' first wife and the mother o his children was Princess Marguerite daughter of a murdered king. She was called queen "by birth and by her goodness of heart." She was a fair woman with soft blue eyes and most gracious manners.

We read of her dressed in black, going to the hospital from bed to bed among the wounded, saying: "They are all mine-for they are all Spaniards-whether for us or against us." She had a double sorrow, grief for her lost throne and misery for her own wrecked life.

An Exemplary Life.

Since his marriage to the Princess Bertha de Rohan, a rather pretty and stylish young woman, descended from the aucient sovereigns of Brittany, he has apparently led a most exemplary domestic life. He is often seen bathing on the Ledo, and going up and sitting under the shade of the duchess' para-

Notwithstanding this apparent democratic acquaintances courtly homage when they The duchess' royal hand is exnot be more ceremonious if she were reignticing that she may be able to receive in throne-if she ever does.

It is said that the duchess is jealous of her position and will have no one forget it. rected. Some of the Venetians whose pleasure it is to call upon her object to being reminded settled in Venice he and Lady Laird left him. According to a chronicler the climax cards for Don Carlos and the duchess at of the affair was reached at the church

tor's book, and did not leave cards as they

When Don Carlos and the duchess were in

Khedevial carriage and the two gaily

dressed syces running before it, which Ab-

bas II loaned them during their stay. A few

Khedevial calls were exchanged, but Don

Carlos didn't spend any money entertaining

anybody while he was there. Don Carlos

and his wife make a good-looking couple.

He is a tall, middle-aged man, with piere-

ing black eyes and hair and beard

sprinkled with gray. His manner is affable

and engaging. The duchess is a fine dresser,

always looking well groomed, but her man-

ner is cold and repellant. All Spaniards

who visit Venice pay their respects to the

pretender and find a cordial welcome. Num-

bers of English people, old acquaintances,

visit him also, for he lived for many years

in Brighton, where his father, Don Juan of

Bourbon, died. He speaks English and takes

great pains to make himself agreeable to

Royal Visitors.

visit Venice Don Carlos and his family must

leave the city or at least not be in evidence.

Since he must be received with royal honors

or not at all he cannot be seen while they

are there, for King Humbert is friendly to

the young king of Spain and etiquette does

not allow him to recognize the prtender

When it is not convenient for him to leave

the city Don Carlos shuts himself up and

Whenever the king and queen of Italy

would upon ordinary people,

DON CARLOS AND HIS CAUSE he cannot understand why the imperial family and Viennesse court should have shown so much ill feeling and aggressive dislike for him. He intended to serve it the Austrian army, but their dislike made life there intolerable for him. He appears to be quite happy and content, although his father allows him but \$4,000 a year.

Not so very long ago Don Jalme donned the disguise of a gray wig and Spanish cloak and traveled all through Spain. In several places he aroused the suspicions of the police. On one occasion in Madrid he came face to face with the young king and his mother, a situation which it required great presence of mind and coolness to face with-

out detection. When Don Jaime heard of his sister's elopement with Count Folchi, a penniless of Spain, may at any moment become a artist, a cripple and a married man, he obtained leave of absence from his regiment country. He lives, as he has for years, in and went to the Spanish frontier, hoping to catch the couple on their way to France and transmitted to the State department where he and his wife, the duchess of and to kill the count, but he missed them Madrid, keep up a semi-royal state. The two and they still live to repent their hasty

Valuable Deposits of Gold, Copper and eye or mind. But this cannot be said of the Philippine Malays, who in bodily forma-Lignite Said to Exist. FACTS DETAILED BY AN EXPLORER Characteristics of the Natives and Nature of the Climate-Hemp, Tobacco, Sugar and Coffee the Chief Products. Advance sheets of the consular reports ontain extracts from a pamphlet on the

Philippines written in 1894 by Frank Karuth,

member of the Royal Geographical society,

through Ambassador Hay. In a note to

Colonel Hay accompanying the pamphlet

WEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES



PORTRAIT OF DON CARLOS.

down the canal in a penny boat in a most Elvira's. He addressed a communication to democratic manner. In their gondola he his followers announcing that his daughter then the exploratory work under my direcand the duchess seem almost loverlike, both was "dead" to him and asking them to tion has been carried on as vigorously as pray for "her miserable soul." He would circumstances permitted. At all events, ex-

The Heir Apparent. etiquette demands. When Sir Henry Laird of "the king," as they are pleased to call

have nothing to do with her, notwithstand- tensive auriferous ore deposits have been ing Donna Elvira wrote to him from Barce- opened up in the eastern part of Luxon quite simplicity they exact from their friends and lona imploring his pardon and making excuses for her conduct by saying that, since his second marriage, she had found life tended to be kissed, and her manner could intolerable with her stepmother, the duchess. Neither this letter nor the fact ing queen of Spain. Perhaps she is prac- that the wife of Count Fillippo Folchi had good form when she does come to the now free to marry his daughter, had any mining operations requiring heavy plants to effect upon Don Carlos; he had buried his Not long since the adherents of Philip, of their remissness when, for some reason, duke of Orleans, celebrated his 35th birththey have not gone as often as her court day by a mass of thanksgiving for the birth

the fringe only of the auriferous formation has been touched. There is no brook that finds its way into the Pacific ocean whose sand and gravel do not at least pan the color of gold. Heavy nuggets are sometimes brought down from the Sierras, where; I believe, there are promising fields for hydraulic mining. Alluvial gold is also got in the island of Mindanao, especially in the districts of Surigao and Misimis, on its northern coast. Extensive deposits of copper ore occur in Luzon, which will probably prove remunerative when means of transport have been devised.

ous, is found in veins in Luzon and Cebu, sometimes accompanied by zinc blends. "I do not know of the occurrence of true coal in the islands. The beds which have been worked in the islands of Cebu and Masbate consist of lignite of very good quality."

Island to Burn.

"The number of islands which form the Philippine archipelago will astonish many readers. It is said to approach 2,000. There are two among them larger than Irelandnamely, Luzon, with 42,000, and Mindanao, with 38,000 square miles, and there are other islands with 5,500, 5,000, 4,500, 4,000, 3,500 and 3,000 square miles. . . The character of the fauna and flora of the Philippine islands is, to a certain extent, of the Melanesian or Australian type, and differs widely from that of the Malayan archipelago, from which it is separated by a narrow, but very deep strip of sea. The Philippines rejoice in that distinctly Australian bird, the cockatoo, as an indigenous member of their avifauna and in the entire absence of the tiger or any other representative of the large Felidae. There are reasons for the hypothesis that the Philippine islands are peaks, mountain ridges and table lands of a submerged continent which in a very early geological period extended to

"Almost everywhere in the islands are the results of volcanic forces in evidence, although the number of active volcanoes is small. The volcanoes, active and extinct, are grouped in two lines, running approximately east and west. Earthquakes are not infrequent and the buildings are designed to resist them. The more violent seismic disturbances appear to be confined to certain centers, among which the neighborhood of Manila, the capital of the islands with increasing fortune he has grown The orography of the group is very comsituate in Luzon, seems to be prominent plicated. In a general sense, the direction of the chains of mountains is north and south, with occasional deflections to east and west. The highest mountain in the group is Apo, in Mindanao, with over 9,000

> "The seasons are divided into hot and cool, or wet and dry and vary according to the aspect of the country. Regions exposed to the southwest mensoon have their wet season, while on the other side of the mountains people enjoy the dry season. The rainfall is not excessive for the tropics, nor is it continuous, for occasional breaks lessen the discomforts of the wet season. The climate is very healthy for the tropics and dis-

akin to the Malays, though pure Malays are only settled on the south coast of Mindanao and the neighboring islands, where at times an Austrian archduchess, lives in a they give a little trouble to the authoritics. In the interior of Luzon and some of the uniform of a man and in all respects lives other islands the remnants or a race of natives of undoubtedly Papuan origin are ound, still as untamed as the Spaniards found them over 300 years ago. They, like their Australian kinsmen, fly from civilization and succumb when forced into contact

Marvelous Fertility.

than the Philippine archipelago, the home of the half civilized Malay. "On the whole the Philippine natives find and take life easy. Their requirements are tive's household with a dwelling of its own mate, on a soil lavishly grateful for the slightest tending, by waters teeming with tale-telling cable. Nevertheless, the field fish, they know naught of hunger and have much time left for amusements-such as dancing and public rejoicings on the smallest occasion, music, for which they have a natural talent, so that there is scarcely a commune without a fairly trained brass band-and gambling. Cockfighting is the national sport, and no mean source of revenue to the authorities. Almost every native owns a fighting fowl, which is as dear to him as her lapdog to a European lady. He carries it about with him and bets his bottom dollar on its performance in the arena. Thus the native is an intermittent rather than a steady worker and his delight in feasts and holy days and his content which passes him off as rich in his own mind with \$10 in his purse, make him as a laborer, docile as he is, and willing to

Precions Metals.

his employers.

please, a source of frequent annoyance to

"There is no doubt that mining for the precious metal was practiced in the islands long before the advent of the Spaniards In fact, it may be that the alluvial deposits, accessible to the Chinese and Malay traders, who had intercourse with the islands long before they were known to Europeans, have been to a great extent worked over and over again.

"The most serious impediment to mining in the Philippines is the utter absence of practical roads. The natives with their

when moving heavy machinery from the In the first place a road had to be made and, though it is barely three and a half miles long, half a dozen bridges had to be built roughly, yet strong enough to bear the weight of many tons. And when the road was ready, native carriers asked absurd sums for the conveyance of a couple of boilers, weighing four and one-half and three and one-half tons respectively. In the end a simple sledge, devised by British ingenuity, did the job for a small fraction of the sum asked by the natives.

reached with convenience.

"The question is often asked: 'How is i that so little is known of Philippine gold? The answer is simple. There is no official control of the output, or tax on it. The miners live in isolated districts and villages, with rare communication between them. And the universal man of business is the omnipresent Chinaman, now storekeeper with a fixed abode, now perambulating peddler, who penetrates the most distant settlements, buys the gold with his wares, and sends it out of the country over to Hong Kong or Amoy, or elsewhere. It is not his business to swagger over the volume of his trade; in fact, he keeps it dark. Those who know are aware that the gold export is considerable and very much exceeds the official computation, whatever that may be

Spanish government is now taking drastic repressive measures.

Philippines. The coal which up to present times has been found in the Philippine islands is not true coal, but lignite, probably of the tertiary period and of a variety which can scarcely be distinguished by the eye from true coal. There is no reason why the fertility and beauty of the islands and true coal should not eventually be found, of their inhabitants. He says: "The chief- for it is found and worked in Japan, whose est, the almost exceptional spell of the geological formation has much in common Philippines is situate, not in lake or volcano, with that of the Philippines. There has

forest or plain, but in the races that form islands for coal, and wherever it has been found it has betrayed its presence by outthe bulk of the island population. I said 'almost exceptional,' because rarely is an crops. Thus, in the island of Masbate, a tion and mental characteristics alike may fairly claim a place among almost the higher himself as long as his native laborers could pines in 1852 consisted of 95,016 tons names inscribed on the world's national scale. A concentrated, pever-absent selfavailable quantity d coal at about 600,000 respect, an habitual self-restraint in word tons in that particular concession. He is, and deed, very rarely broken except when extreme provocation induces the transitory larger quantities are available in adjoining but fatal frenzy known as 'amok,' and an inbred courtesy, equally diffused through all concessions.

Panks of Pearl.

"No systematic search for banks of pearl shells has been made within the limits of archipelago, and pearls of very fine quality brought to Manila, where they meet with eager purchasers.

"Few outside the comparatively narrow circle who are directly interested in the commerce and resources of the Philippine cording to the fortunes of the inmates, are islands know anything of them. The Philipdotted here and there in an unsymmetrical pine merchants are a rather close community, which only in the last decade or so has expanded its diameter a little. There are a number of very old established firms lished a central sugar factory, and laid down blow.' stripes of green or blue, rarely red, and among them, several of them being British, miles of pipes for the conveyance of the occusionally a flower pattern or fanciful . . . Among them also are firms-perhaps as far as wealth and local influences million natives, more or less, inhabit the | go, the most important firms-whose chiefs are partly, at least, of native blood.

"In the old days money was made more easily than nowadays. It used somehow to tatious to supply the juice. And thus the been my lot to visit none will have left a flow into the merchant's coffers without any money was lost, and the pipes that were a man. That was when a fellow tried to kiss pleasanter or more heart-satisfying memory particular effort in directing the flow on his to conduct the cane juice now convey limpid me, and I knocked him down and broke his part. But those times are no longer. Cables, weekly mails and the influx of younger men with modern ideas have disturbed the few. The sum of £5 will provide a na- And the fall in the value of the dollar has added its own particular bitterness to the and ample furniture. Under a genial cli- trouble caused by the inroad of competitors and by the equalization of chances by the

been no systematic search made in these is still a good one, and with the era of progress which seems to have set in in the Philippines there will be room for many more. "In 1891 the Philippines' exports to Spain local steamship owner drew his supplies amounted to \$22,479,000. In 1891 the Philipfrom a bed of coal which is so tilted as to pines' imports from Spain amounted to \$17,have the appearance of a vein. He supplied 126,000. The total exports from the Philipget the coal with crowbars. Mr. Hilton, who hemp, 553,148,400 pounds of sugar, 2,971,220 examined this bed cursorily, estimated the pounds of coffee, 8,604,260 pounds of sampanwood, 779,800 pounds of indigo, 56,091,197 pounds of tobacco leaf, 137,059,000 clgars. however, of the opinion that very much The total exports in 1892 were of the value of \$33,479,000 Total value of imports in 1892 were of the value of \$27,000,000.

"Manila hemp is the fiber of a species of banana (musa textilis) which thrives only in certain localities, where it is cultivated and a muscular phenomenon, to him as a the archipelage, but from indications it by the natives. The fiber is still produced woman who wished to learn boxing. McCoy would be well worth while to bestow a little in the old native way, by scraping the leaves was delighted. attention to that branch of industry. Beauti- with a peculiar knife which requires expert ful pearls are found in the neighboring Sulu handling. Numberless contrivances to supersede this simple process have been tried but of unknown origin are sometimes and patented, but without success. The native way is still the best, and it produces he remarked with a smile of superior knowla fine fiber, of which thread is spun and edge. 'Now,' he said, as he adjusted her cloth woven that excels the best Tussore arms, 'let go with your left.' silk.

> "The manufacture of sugar is not carried cane juice to the boilers and generally went the engines, with the most recent improvements, vacuum pans, and what not. The only thing that was wanting was the planwater to the inhabitants of Manila. "In closing these notes the writer merely

wishes to add that well-directed energy and fruit in the Philippines,

Lynched a Colored Man. CINCINNATI, June 16.—A Times Star spe-cial from Glasgow, Ky., says that Caleb

a. m. and hanged to a tree. A note pinned till noon. Gaines had assaulted a 4-year-old girl on Tuesday and was then saved from death by the mercy of the victim's mother. Fifty men on horseback were the lynchers. M'COY'S ENGAGEMENT.

He Remembered it After an Experience with a Strong Woman. Here is a story told by Parson Davies on Kid McCoy, the puglist, as given in the Wil-

mington Sun: "Kid McCoy attracted the attention of a crowd of sportsmen at the Gilsey house," says Parson, "and it was decided to introduce Lavenia Charmion, a trapeze performer

"The meeting took place and the Kid told Charmion to take a position, in which, of course, she was very awkward. 'That is, picturesque, but not pugilistically correct,

"It was a chop blow and made the air whiz, as the first attempt narrowly missed on in a large way, but on small plantations, the Kid's face. He looked apprehensive, and with antiquated machinery. There are a few remarked: 'You have steam enough, but large factories, but they are isolated. Some your execution is faulty. Now, hit out years ago an enterprising Australian estab- straight and let your body go with the

"The fist brought up suddenly at about the third button of McCoy's waistcoast. 'That to vast expense. The factory was there, and is better,' gasped the Kid. 'That will do for the first lesson. Come again tomorrow and we'll try the big gloves."

"'Oh, how nice,' said Charmion. 'Do you know I never had but one chance to box with jaw with my boot heel. I-'

"'Excuse me,' interrupted McCoy, 'come to think of it, I have an engagement for tosomnolent complacency of the old times, judiciously applied capital will bear good morrow. And-yes, I leave town Sunday, but-but I'll see you again." "

> Maps of Cuba at The Bee office-Omaha-CINCINNATI. June 16.—A Times Star special from Glasgow, Ky., says that Caleb Gaines, colored, was taken from jail at 1 dept.

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In the West,

makes a "retreat," as it were, until the Italian royal family has departed. Don Jaime of Bourbon, the only son and heir of Don Carlos, was educated at the Vienna Military academy and is at present serving as a captain in the Russian army,

Spain, perhaps. He has an independent and adventurous spirit like his father, and is quite as gallant. He has lately been at Nice, on leave of absence, convalescing from a serious attack of pneumonia The prince is a great favorite among his comrades; the more so as he is very circumspect, and whenever there is talk of an uprising in Spain, "sits tight," and says The czar has given him to un derstand that he will forfeit his good will

and good opinion if he should, while a Rus-

practicing against the day of revolution in

sian officer, take part in a rebellion against a country with which be, the czar, is on friendly terms.

DON CARLOS' PALACE, VENICE. Loredan palace. What was their surprise | when "Princess" Marguerite, and the to have their eards returned to them with duchess of Madrid, wife of Don Carlos, the "Infanta Don Jaime" Don Carlos in royal a message, to the effect that people calling upon royalty wrote their names in the visi- uniform, the "Infanta" Donna Bianco, followed by the court, "en grande tenue," marshaled by the Duchess de Strade, lady of honor to the "queen," came in. In their Egypt a few years ago they went about train followed the Prince de Lysle and a "seeing the sights" like other tourists, with half dozen Spanish dukes and marquises. nothing to mark their state except the The women present were especially interested in the fashionable departure of the Spanish court, which, for the first time, introduced the mantilla, all the women entering with folds of rich lace hanging from their heads over their gorgeous costumes. The men were decorated with boutonnieres made of lilies of the valley, surrounded by green, while the altar itself was a mass of fleur de lis, the Bourbon floral emblem of royalty. The church was filled with a de-

> royalists or not it would be impossible to say, as curiosity always draws a French crowd together, whether for the empire, the epublic, the kingdom or what not. Don Carlos is immensely wealthy, and avaricious. It is said that his household

mure and respectful throng, whether of

expenses are conducted on an economic scale that would do credit to a miser. With all his faults, he is as good a man and in many respects a better one, than the majority of royal personages. He is a brave and courageous soldier, daring to rashness. He is a fine horseman, and can, when he pleases, effectively assume that air of divinity which is supposed to be about a

A story which shows Don Carlos and the

duchess in a very pleasing light is current in Venice. In stepping out of their gondola one day at the landing near the plazza. Don Carlos' foot slipped against old Francesca-I think that is the name of the man who stands patiently to hold the gondolas while the occupants are getting out-and knocked him over. Don Carlos picked up the poor old creature and set him on his feet with five francs in his hand, while both he and the princess were profuse in their apologies.

The mother of Don Carlos, Maria-Beatrice,

Carmelite convent at Gratz. She wears the

as one who has given the remainder of her

life to the church.

PARIS. June 16.—The court of cessation today rejected the appeal of M. Emil Zola, brought by the latter's counsel against the competency of the assizes court at Versailles to try the libel suit brought by the members of the Esterhazy court-martial against the author and the proprietor of the Aurore, the paper which published the al-leged libel.

"These notes were written in 1894. Since near the sea, assuring a large output for many years to come. The continuation of the auriferous formation has been proved over a wide district.

"The complete absence of practicable roads throughout that district, and, indeed, obtained a divorce, so that the count was throughout the islands, must at first confine points near harbors or navigable rivers. But daughter and would not have her resur- such points, I venture to say, are numerous enough to give rise to prosperous industry. I know of no other part of the world, the Alaska Treadwell mines excepted, where pay ore is found within a few hundred yards of the anchorage of sea going vessels. So far

"Galena, both auriferous and argentifer-

Here are extracts from the pamphlet:

Australia.

while Halcon, in Mindoro, reaches nearly 8,900 feet, and Majon, in Luzon, exceeds 8,200 feet.

eases-e, g., yellow fever-are unknown. "The bulk of the natives are of a race

Mr. Palgrave speaks in glowing terms of

primitive ways of working do not feel the want of roads. They trudge contentedly single file, laden with their simple implements, through the trackless primeval forests, cutting their way patiently through endless tangles of lianas and swaying tabyrinths of luxuriant greenery, which would make a botanist's heart swell. In many parts vehicles of any kind are unknown; in others their only representative is the creaking country car drawn by a pair of stolid "The engineers of the Philipines Mineral syndicate were driven to many odd shifts port to the syndicate's chief establishment

"Thus far the fringe only of its particular listrict has been investigated by the Philippines Mineral syndicate, Also another district, hundreds of miles away, has been examined, with the result of finding an extensive alluvial gold field at the foot of the mountains. There also the natives have worked in their usual fashion, riddling in places the ground like a sieve with their pits. It is well known that the natives in the mountains, which to a great extent are unexplored, all traffic in gold, and from the general evidence it seems probable that the auriferous formation, from which the alluvial deposits were stocked by the process of erosion, continues throughout the backbone of the island. But for practical purposes mining enterprise must keep near the coast for years to come, until, in the progress of events, more distant mines can be

Isolated Mining Districts.

"Gold is found in many other islands of he group. Senor Abella found traces of alluvial workings in Cebu. Mindoro, which is but little known, is said to be rich in gold. Panoan, a small island north of Mindanao, has at least one well-defined vein of auriferous quartz, while Mindanao itself is the center of a considerable trade in alluvial gold. From specimens brought from that island. the occurrence of rich quartz veins cannot be a matter of mere conjecture. Mindanao, though the first discovered island of the group, is the least known and least settled of all. Many points, especially on the south coast, are still held by Malay sultans and rajahs, who, while acknowledging the suz-erainty of Spain, have not the power nor the inclination to keep their lieges from the traditional piracies. It is from some o these Malay strongholds that the prahus of the Orang Laut (man of the sea) sally forth on plundering cruises. * * This iniquitous trade has been stopped on the coast of Sumatra and Borneo, and it will soon be stopped in Mindanao, where the

"Copper is found in many parts of the

D? UGS.