Chili and Argentine Seriously Involved Over Boundary Lines.

Thirty Thousand Chilians Under Arms and Driffing-What Each Country Claims-Patriotism of the People.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by Frank G. Carpenter.) SANTIAGO, Chill, Aug. 22, 1898 .- (Special Correspondence of The Bec.)-There is great danger of a war breaking out between the Argentine Republic and Chill within the next three months. The masses of the Chilians want it, and popular meetings are held all over the country demanding it. Not long ago the secretary of war resigned from the cabinet, telling the president that best horsemen of the world, and it is a com-he accepted the place because he supposed mon expression that the Chilian is born on that Chili was going to fight the Argentine, and that if there was to be no war he preferred to resign. The president and his administration would like to avoid a conflict if possible, but the feeling of the people is such that the least overt act on the part of in uniform were scattered about the ground the Argentines would inflame them beyond to represent the wounded on the field of and naval preparations. The national guard | military school, or West Point of Chili, I saw I saw them first in the northern provinces. convention held a few weeks ago resolutions boundless. asking the administration to declare war were adopted and sent to the president. At with war editorials.

Cause of the Trouble. our minister to Argentine, and his cousin, States minister to Chili. This treaty stated that the boundary from Peru as far south good credit, and it has always promptly paid as the fifty-second degree of latitude, which its foreign indebtedness. is about the eastern entrance to the Strait of Magellan, should be the cordillera of the Andes. The treaty stated that the two governments to some friendly power

for arbitration mon sense and brotherly love, but when the experts began to work on the boundary of his report to the government, the Chilian expert published his statement of the situa-

This was attacked at once by the Argentine press, and the relations of the two among them are tens of thousands countries again became strained. Then a Italians who have been warned by their little later on the Argentine expert rushed home government to keep out of the into print in a book on the subject, which Argentine army. There are tens of thouwas bitterly attacked by the Chilian press sands of Germans who still hold their aland which is the cause of the war talk of legiance to the kaiser, and tens of thoutoday. According to this book the Chilian sands of English who are out here to make line in the south is close to the Pacific, while money and who will not fight for any the people here believe it should be far thing else. Buenos Ayres alone has more inside of Patagonia. The land in question than 100,000 people of English blood, and is, I am told, not worth the price of the these have no patriotic regard for the powder that would be burned in the impend- country. Here in Chili there are comparaing conflict; and, in fact, the real cause of tively few foreigners and every Chilian is the ill feeling dates considerably further a patriot. There is no country in the back. By this treaty the Strait of Magellan | world which has so many flagstaffs on its and the greater part of Tierra del Fuego are houses as this, and the people are wild with given to Chill. The Argentines think they enthusiasm for everything Chilian. This is should have a large part of them and that especially so among the higher classes, the the Chilians have really no right to any- people who run the government, who own thing east of the Andes, although they have agreed to the contrary. They think Chili in everything. They are as intelligent and is scheming to grab a great part of their as well educated as we are. Few of them territory, as she did the rich nitrate fields have any Indian blood in them, but they of Peru, and feel that she is after a war of are to a man ready to fight for Chill. conquest. Chili feels that the Argentines took a large part of Patagonia from her, and knows that a port on the Pacific would be

Way Chili Must Fight Now.

"I have used your valuable CASCA-RETS and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and billousness and am now com-



CURE CONSTIPATION. NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all drug-

finest and the most recent makes. The sol- thing like their cost on the understanding diers are armed with Mauser rifles. In the that the United States would aid them in artillery barracks I was shown mountain case of foreign complications. This was guns which were made at the Krupp works also proposed as to the Chilian navy alone n 1896, and other arms of the same date. but it never got further than the president's The soldiers are well uniformed, and their council chamber. At this time the United drill is as good as that of any army of States made a proposition to Chill to buy Europe. They have Prussian army officers her fine armored cruiser O'Higgins, which as instructors, and the most rigid discipline has just been finished in England, but on PUTTING THEIR FIGHTING CLOTHES ON has been enforced. The most arduous symnastic exercises are practiced, so that the Chili did not dare to sell. At present Chili bodies of the men are like iron, and has an excellent fleet and one which is betoday there is not an army in the world that lieved here to be far superior to that of the is more ready and better fitted to take the Argentine. It consists of five armor clads field than that of Chin. The buildings of the five cruisers, eleven gunboats and nineteen army and navy at Santiago and Valparaiso torpedo boats. It has four destroyers, which cover acres, and they are among the fine have a speed of more than thirty knots-

buildings of the country. The President's Guard. The Chilians are excellent sallors, and they

were launched in 1896, and all of which

there may be a naval engagement near the

last two years careful surveys have been

made of the seas about the Horn by the

the advantage of her town of Punta Arenas

as a coaling and supply station. The idea

expressed by some influential people here.

however, is that it will be much better for

Platte and to center its forces on the taking

of Buenos Ayres. This they believe would

mean the end of the war, as Buenos Ayres

is as much the Argentine as Paris is France

What Neighbors May Do.

If this war occurs it will hardly be con-

fined to Chili and the Argentine. All of the

tens of thousands. The Chilians scraped

villages and demolished cities. They

lestroyed plantations and burned factories.

They sacked Lima and brought away every-

libraries, the art in the museums and even

carried to Santiago. At the end of the struggle Chili demanded the nitrate fields

as one of the prices of peace and she is now

getting a great part of her revenues from the

export duties which she collects from what

was once Peruvian territory. Bolivia would

join Peru and the Argentine for much the

ame reasons and also because the Bolivians

think as do also many of the Peruvians that

if Chili is victorious over the Argentine she

will at once push her conquests further

worth, swallowing up all of the countries on

and the Argentines are old time enemies,

They fear that in case of war the Bra-

cilians will demand back some of the ter-

Chilians, a man who is very close to th

army we would go in and take it, but there

is not, and we don't see where we can come

give you a hard fight and if you succeed

a year. With the foreign influences against

out of the nation should we succeed, and

should we lose they will carve us to pieces.

They will take the whole of lower Chili

urns, skin diseases, and especially piles

don't accept counterfeit or frauds. You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

war with Peru.

Hazel Salve.

Brazilians.

Just opposite the Moneda or the Chilian have in addition to their navy a commercial white house is the headquarters of the president's guard. This consists of 200 tons each. They have twenty-five steamers cavalry who are mounted on some of the and they have an English steamship line, finest horses of Chili. During my the Pacific Steam Navigation company, visit the commander held a review of the which they subsidize. If there is a war troops that I might see what the Chilians horseback. The president's cavalry moved as one man. The companies of troops went galloping over the hedges and ditches and hurdles, which are kept in the large court of the quarters for practice. Dummy soldiers control. The government appreciates this, battle, and these the men pierced with their and it has for months been making military lances as they went galloping by. At the has been called out, and at this writing the sons of the best families of the country 20,000 men are under arms and soldiers are undergoing the most rigid gymnastic and being rigidly drilled in every part of Chili. military training. Boys of from 15 to 18 whose fathers are worth millions were At Valparaiso I found the Alameda filled marching through the same exercises as the with young men going through the military recruits of the national guard. They hanevolutions of the German army many hours died their guns well and the discipline was a day, and the drills of the artillery, cavalry perfect. There is a naval school at Valand infantry are to be seen daily in the paraiso. There are military and naval clubs parks of Santiago. In the meantime every bere, and Chili has military and naval jourone is talking war. You hear it in the nals subsidized by the state. There is no clubs and on the streets. Congress sits in lack of martial spirit and the ambition in a secret sessions on the subject, and at a military way of both old and young is

Too Many Carriages. Speaking of the necessity for immediate the same time the people of the Argentine action on account of expense, Senor Jorge are also much excited over the situation and Asta-Buruaga, the son of the former Chilian the newspapers of both countries are filled minister to the United States and for a time Chilian secretary of the legation at Washington, accompanied me on my tour of mili-The trouble between the two countries is tary inspection here. During the day I reas to just where the boundary between marked several times on the splendid train-Chile and the Argentine Republic lies, ing and equipment of the men, when Senor This has been the subject of diplomatic Asta-Buruaga said: "Yes, they are very discussion for years, and it has again fine and they look very well, but Chili must and again threatened to cause war. In use them soon if at all. We are like a man 1876 the relations of the two countries were | who has twenty-five carriages and nothing so strained over this matter that an armed with which to keep them up. He may have conflict seemed imminent, and it was only the carriages brought around to his door avoided by the governments negotiating for every morning and the people will open their a joint commission of experts to mark out eyes and say, 'See what magnificent turnthe boundary line. The present excitement outs that man has, while all the time he is the result of the conflicting interpreta- may be starving in the kitchen. These tions of the treaties which were made soldiers are very fine, but Chili can't stand through these negotiations. The first attempt to settle the matter failed. Anoher all told only 3,000,000 people, not as many trial was made in 1878, but it was not as a number of our American states. Fiveuntil 1881 that a treaty was entered into sixths of these are peons, or laborers, who and this was largely the result of the pay practically no taxes, and the burden friendly offices of Thomas O. Osborn, then of the military establishment comes on but few. The country does not grow in popula-Thomas A. Osborn, who was then United tion to any extent, and its tillable territory is comparatively small. It has, however,

Patriotism in Chili. I have not yet seen the soldiers of the Argentine, but I doubt whether their army frontier line should run along the highest will compare with this for effective work. summits of the mountains that divide the The Chillans are natural soldiers. They waters and should pass between the sources | would rather fight than eat, and when the of the streams which lie on the other side call was made for the members of the Naof those flowing into the Atlantic and tional Guard between the ages of 17 and Chili, taking all on the Pacific side. In | 20 to come to the field for the present drill cases where the boundary line was not clear more than 50 per cent above the quota chosen by each country, and if they were they could not hold their employes and not able to come to a decision a third that thousands were ready to enter the agent chosen by both governments was to ranks who could not get in. It is said that It was also provided Chili could put 150,000 soldiers in the that Chili should have no port on the field within a week, and by the reorganiza-Atlantic and the Argentine none on the tion of the National Guard according to the Pacific. The line so fixed was to remain law of 1896 every Chilian from 20 to 40 for all time, and if other matters of dis- years of age must serve. By this system pute arose they were to be submitted by the the fighting force of Chili is now over 432,000, and the 20,000 and more young fellows now in training are under those ages. The Argentine militia and National Guard are more numerous than that of Chili, but it is believed here that the men are not the temper of the people changed and all such good soldiers, and that they are sorts of disputes arose. In 1895, in advance anxious to escape service, while the Chillans court it. At a recent call of troops in the Argentine about half of the numabout 1,000,000 more people than Chili, but

ber falled to appear. The Argentine has

almost all the property and are the leaders The War Will Be a Bloody One.

If the war occurs it will be one of the bloodiest of history. It will be fought with of great advantage to her neighbor. She the latest improvements in arms and with knows the Argentine is growing and wants all the savagery of the middle ages. In a war now before the Argentine gets so rich the war with Peru there was not much and powerful that she cannot hope to con- need of hospitals. The Chilians stabbed the wounded to death with their lances or cut their throats as they lay on the field. It is hardly probable that these troubles have told you how I saw the president's can ever be finally settled without a war. guard lancing wounded dummies in the re-Both countries realize this, and the Argen- view. I imagine that the Argentines would tines know that their best policy is to put not be much better in this respect, and it the conflict off as long as possible. The will be a war to the death. It is hard for Chilians must fight soon, if at all. They one who has not seen the Chilian peon to cannot stand the expenses of their present understand aim. He is as tough as a knot war establishment. I am told that the and he can endure all sorts of hardships army and navy are now costing about \$80,000 He can sleep on the ground for weeks at a gold a day. Enormous sums have been stretch, and can live for months on rations spent for arms and ammunition, and during of a handful or so of toasted flour for his a visit which I made this week to the vari- meals. He comes of the best Castilian blood ous military establishments here I found crossed with that of the bravest Indians of that the guns and equipment are of the this continent, and he will stick to his commander until he falls. He seems to care nothing for life and little for pain, and will do the most foolish things rather than be hought a coward. One day last week two peons were drinking together with a crowd their fellows , when one said to the other hat he thought him a coward. "You do? was the reply. "Well, I will show you that am not. Would a coward do this?" And hereupon he pulled a knife and plunged it into his bowels again and again. "I wil show you that I also am not a coward, rejoined the other, and he began to stat himself. The two men would have soon committed suicide had not a young priest rushed in and torn the knives from their hands and called in the police to take them o the hospital. The above story was told me by a man who saw the whole affair, and

> ave stopped the cutting. The Navies of the Two Countries It is believed that if war occurs it will largely naval. In order to prevent war was suggested by some of the statesmen here at the time that the United States was buying up vessels for our fight with Spain, that both Chili and the Argentine give up I their ships to the United States for some

he said that no one else but a priest could

VISITORS FLOCK TO WAR SHIPS

Crowds That Throng the Fighting Versels Whenever They Come to Port.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS ON THE DECKS

Pride of the Officers and Men in Exhibiting Their Charges-The Jackies' Laconic Explanation of Thrilling Events.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21,-It is estimated that fully 100,000 persons have visited the various ships of Admiral Sampson's victorius squadron since their arrival from Cuba. From 9 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon the decks of the New York, the Brooklyn and the rest of the fleet have echoed to the tread of an admiring hos can do on horseback. They are among the Strait of Magellan, but here the Chilians of American citizens—citizens who have just will have the advantage of a thorough awakened to the fact that they have a navy knowledge of the waters. Their navy has that can fight remarkable battles in a remarkably short space of time. sailed about there for years, and within the

The mere fact that these vessels have all been inspected and viewed many times Chilian naval officers. Chili will there have before has nothing to do with it. That wonderful chase off Santiago and the annihilation of a mighty Spanish fleet have vested each craft from the stately flagship to the second-class battleship Texas with the Chilian fleet to go at once to the River such a halo of interest and romance that the drawing properties of a circus pale into insignificance before it.

The crowds that descended upon the fleet directly anchors were dropped off Tompkinsville literally besieged the ships and when it became necessary to commence needful repairs the authorities at Washington were compelled to issue orders closing adjoining countries will probably be forced the gangways and even the gates at the to take part. Peru hates Chili with good Brooklyn navy yard. There were no comreason, for Chili has taken the best of her plaints because of this influx of visitors money producing territory and has made her from the officers and crew, however. Jack bankrupt. She has looted her public build- and his superiors are never happier than ings and has butchered her people by the when the decks are thronged with visitors from shore. They like the attention and the Peruvian territory as with a fine tooth they like to feel that their masters-the comb for things valuable. They wiped out American people-are interested in them. "Fighting Bob" Evans, the captain of the Iowa, said recently: "I would be glad to show to show my ship to every man and thing of value. The books in the public woman, boy and girl in the whole country, I am only sorry that I can't go on deck the animals in the zoological gardens were and greet every visitor personally. They are

indeed welcome to any ship I command." There are very few officers in the navy today who would not echo the sentiment And that is the reason why every visitor to a man-of-war when he leaves the navy yard gates, or the gangway, as the case may be, feels that he has been personally welcomed and has been treated with cordial hospitality. That is a way the naval officer and the naval Jackie have,

The Mecen of Visitors.

The Brooklyn navy yard is the Mecca the west coast and making Chili extend from of two-thirds of the strangers who annually Cape Horn to the Isthmus of Panama. The visit New York City, but within the last Argentines on the other hand fear that Bramonth hosts of honest citizens, who have il will unite with Chili. The Brazilians lived all their lives almost within sound of the naval workshop whistle without enand the Argentines despise and hate the tering the gate, have eggerly sought admission to see the ships of Sampson's fleet. Admission is by pass obtained from the captain of the yard. Armed with this the ritory which President Cleveland as arbivisitor betakes himself to the gate at the trator awarded them in a dispute during foot of Sands street, Brooklyn, where he his administration and that in case of a is compelled to submit to the scrutiny of a union with Chili and their own defeat that watchman and several marines. Once inside the Argentine would be carved up to suit the yard, a yard regularly laid out with the two. One thing that is holding Chili streets and buildings and parks, gas lamps, back from declaring war is the large amount police and an efficient fire department, it is of property in the Argentine belonging to easy enough to find the waterfront where foreigners. The best things of the Argen-

are moored the various ships of war undertines are either mortgaged to or have been going repairs. bought by Europeans, and Chili does not It is now the visitor finds that the pass see where she could get enough stuff in the an official-looking document duly signed and country to pay the expenses of the war. sealed-is potent only in the yard itself. Said one of the most influential of the The pass has no standing or influence of president, to me last night: "If the Argenlearned when the honest citizen is stopped tine had any available assets we would at the gangway of a ship by a marine gentlemen," he says with pride. "it fires make war at once. If there was anything sentry and informed in any kind of a a shell weighing 100 pounds, uses fifty there that would pay the expenses of our dialect that "It's no good here, sir. If you pounds of powder to do it, and say, what want to go aboard this ship you must get | do you t'ink, one of these here shells 'll permission from the officer of the deck." out whole. It is like entering into a law-During certain hours, however, this par- affoat. She's a lulu." suit for damages with a pauper. He may ticular yard of red tape is not in evidence and visitors are permitted to look and exyou can collect nothing. The Argentine has plore and stare to their heart's content. a debt of almost half a billion gold dollars us we would find it hard to get anything young ensign, looking very cool and neat unsuspectingly passed over it. in his white uniform, generally approaches and asks if the visitor or visitors would like to see the ship. On being answered ting had gone off while we was above it, for themselves and will allow. Peru and in the affirmative the young officer beckons th' Texas would be joining hands wid the Bolivia to have what we captured in our to some apprentice or bluejacket, of whom poor old Maine. We found enough guncotthere are generally a number in waiting, ton in it to blow th' slats out of any nooker and says easily: "Thompson, show these affoat. We struck it all right, but th' firin' anything else they may care to see." here is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch lazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's

which, in the case say of the Texas, is seend. The incline is sharp and the apert-

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with a quick swing.

knock the stuffin' out of any old dago ark

A red-painted submarine mine, closely resembling one of the buoys to be met in every harbor, stands near the gun and Once over the gangway, the welcome shows | Thompson states that it was picked up in itself. The officer of the deck, a dapper Guantanamo shortly after the Texas had

"It was what me barber calls a close shave," explains the bluejacket. "If that people the sights. Explain the turrets and pin wouldn't work. Just like all th' stuff them dagoes git up.'

"Thompson," as trim and neat in his He leads the way to a hatchway forward way as the officer, grins and gives his head of the six-inch pivot. The ladder extending a queer little duck to the ladies of the below fades into obscurity, and it is with party and steps toward the nearest gun, some timidity that visitors prepare to de

We've got to go a deck lower before we

can git into the turret.' Incandescent lights make the gloom of the interior more apparent, strange objects, shapeless in the semi-darkness, bar the way air which would be stifling if it were not for the ventilating blowers which can be heard whirring and humming in each passageway. The cellings are low and cork visitor's head. On both sides stretch parti-

Thompson leads the way with perfect confidence and presently a ray of light is seen in the advance. In broadens at last and a huge circular chamber many feet across and rising to double a man's height is reached. The bluejacket guide waves his hand and says with the air of a showman exhibiting his most valuable curiosity: "This, ladies an' gents, is the for-ard turret.

Impressive Shooting Tools.

A little gasp of awe comes from the femnine portion of the visitors. There is something grimly impressive in the great iron chamber with its curious objects of war. In the center rests the monster 12-inch breech loading rifle, built upon a pedestal of steel girders and wheels and levers. The massive breech frowns at the spectators and its brown coated sides extend seemingly an interminable number of feet through the oval aperture in the turret.

"Isn't she a daisy?" asks Thompson, jerking his thumb toward the gun. "You're now looking at the popper that we swatted th' dagoes with. You want to look closer an' understand that it was this here gun that fired a shot that knocked th' stuffin' out of the Mariar Teresa, Admiral Cervera's flagship. What? No, I wasn't in here at th' time. I don't belong to this division. But, say, I heard it bark and you'd think th' whole roof was comin' in. How do we load it, eh? See this ledge at th' foot of th' turret? That's a little railway an' cars run on it from th' magazine shaft around there. Th' fellers yank a shell from th' lifter, place it on th' carriage and run her around here to th' breech of th' gun. Then other fellers git th' hydraulic-that's water, d'ye see?--rammer to work, an' in she goes. They put th' charge in then, an' when all is ready, th' officer in charge-he stands up there in that firin' hood where you see th' little telescope-sights th' gun, gits th' range and there you are. It's great work.

Thompson wiped his forehead after this burst of descriptive eloquence and escorted his party to the forward berthdeck. The apartment contained a number of marines and bluejackets, who seemed entirely oblivious of the visitors' presence. were stretched out upon bits of canvas or sheets of newspapers, sleeping calmly as if the laughter and talking and the multitudinous noises of a man of war community were simply parts of a mother's lullaby. Others were reading or writing, their desks being a cramped knee or the unsteady lid of a ditty box. One man was shaving with the aid of a triangular piece of glass resting against a bulkhead and a tall, gaunt marine, coatless and with the collar o his flannel shirt thrown open, was working away at a bit of needle stuff.

Thompson stopped near the port forward corner of the deck. About the level of his head was a new square patch of steel in the ship's side. It had not yet received the last coat of paint and it loomed red and ugly in the semi-gloom

An Incident of the Fight "There was a big jagged hole there few days ago," said the bluejacket in a peculiarly sad tone of voice. "It's where the shell came throo that exploded on th other side of th' deck an' killed one of our apprentices. You read the story in th' pa pers, I guess. I-I saw it all, an'-Thompson brushed one hand over his shirt with a queer gesture of repugnance-"an" I helped pick him up. He was a good boy an' him and me chummed it as a rule.

a six-inch breechloader, mounted as a ure small, but Thompson pilots them in a sound like th' popping of a toy balloon: pivot on the edge of the quarterdeck. He safety, saying as he does so, "Just duck then it struck a stanchion where that new grasps the training lever in a business- your heads, there, ladies and gents. That one is now, an' exploded within a foot of like manner, shows how the piece is ele- coaming is harder than bone, bet'cher life. the apprentice. I thought th' whole side of vated or depressed, then opens the breech There was a dude rammed his nut agin it th' ship was blown up. There was a shock yesterday and he made a damp spot on th' like thunder an' lightning an' I felt a red choke a dead dog an' I thought my last end had come. Say! if you'd been there you'd be coughin' yet. Was I scared? Huh! I didn't have time to think of it.'

The bluejacket shrugged his shoulders and at every step; there is a closeness in the spat contemplatively through an open deadlight. The spot where the apprentice had been killed seemed distasteful to him and he got his party of visitors to the upper deck as speedily as possible. After showing painted beams reach within an inch of the them the steel conning tower with its strange electrical contrivances and its mite of a steering wheel and various other objects of more or less interest, he returned with the party to the quarterdeck. "I hope you like th' old hooker," he said,

standing with cap in hand and a friendly grin on his good-natured face. "We boys are all proud of her, bet'cher life. They said she was a hoodoo an' that th' old Texas would fall to pieces with nervous prostration when th' dagoes got a shot at her, but I guess she-He stopped and took a step backward

One of the party had thrust a hand toward him containing a small wad of green in the palm. Thompson looked hurt

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said slowly, but you must 'seuse me. We boys don't take nothin' like that. When we shows th ship we do it because we are proud of her. No, thankee, very much. Will I give you my name? Certainly, I'm William Thompson, seaman. Been in th' service three full cruises an' expect to stay th' rest of my time. Good-bye! Come again and wel-

With a bow and one of his queer little ducks the blue jacket turned and disappeared forward. The members of the party who had offered him money stepped up to the officer of the deck and said:

"I want to express my appreciation of your ship and your gallant crew, sir. The man who piloted us about is a rough jewel of the first water. His name is Thompson I believe. I'd like to leave this bill to be used in-"

"Excuse me, but I do not think it would be wise, sir," interrupted the young officer with a smile. "The boys are rather strict on that subject. Thompson wouldn't thank me if I took anything for him. Good-bye, You are heartily welcome. Come again."

As the party threaded its way down the crowded gangplank, one of the members glanced back and saw several bluejackets escorting other parties about the ship. One of the sailors was Thompson, grinning, happy and glad of his task



