Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of th County.

# GIRLS AND WOMEN OF PORTO RICO.

PRANK G. CARPENTER, IN ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

Vol. XX.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, July 5.—I saw a quarter of an acre of pretty girls last night. They were rich girls, well-dressed girls, and, by and large, as nice girls as I have seen this year. The most of them were whirling about in the mases of the waitz, and I actually envied the Porto Rican dundles and our uniformed military officers who held them in their arms.

It was at a grand ball given by the swell club of San Juan. The theater was hired for the eccasion, and the Sin Juan theater is bigger than any in Washington. It is a building of brick and stace, which belouged to the Spanish Government, and which is now the property of Uncle Sam. It has a stage as large as a city lot. The orchestra circle was floored over last night, so that with the stage there was night, so that with the stage there was more than a quarter of a acre of clear dancing space

dancing space.

The floor was carpeted and coccanut pain leaves were trained upon the walls. The three galleries which run around the theater were draped with red white and blue stripes, spangled with stars, and American flags were everywhere. The boxes were filled with rich Porto Ricans, and the girls upon the floor were the daughters of the swell people of the laland. No one was admitted without an invitation, and the thousand odd maldens present represented the very top crust of Porto Rican society.

The men were of the same class, and the whole gave me a new idea of the

the whole gave me a new idea of the best of the subjects whom Uncle Sam

AMONG THE BELLES OF SAN JUAN. I wish the correspondents who have hees writing letters home to the effect that there is colored blood in all Porto Bloans could have attended this ball. his ans could have attended this ball. I have never seen better types of pure I latins or Spanish. The complextions were all darker than ours, but I could see no traits of the negro, and I doubt if there was a woman in the room who had such blood in her veins. It was a had such blood in her veins. It was a Cancasian crowd, and a remarkably good-looking one Hundreds of the women were as well dressed, and on the whole far more decently dressed than the women you see at the White house reception. There were many short sleeves, showing plump, dimpled, white arms and beautiful necks. The cowns were not out low and anch as white arms and beautiful necks. The gowns were not cut low and anch as were decollets were filled in with embroidery. The colors, with the exception of perhaps half a dozen gowns of black lace were salmon plok, sky bine and white. All were of dancing length and nearly all were well-fitting.

Take a jump in your imagination from the United States to Porto Rico, and sit with me in one of the theater some and watch the crowd as I saw it last night. I venture you have never neems a prettier sight. What a lot of beauties are whirling about on the sloor below us! They are straight and aleader and every one is a brunette. Mot one of this is dumpy or overfat. Each is just a good armful, and they are all petite and exceedingly graceful. What beautiful, hair they have, and what a lot of it! It is as black as the patient leather aboes of the men, except where it has been dusted with wodder and turned thereby for the evening to gold. How well the hair is put up! It is dressed in a knot just back of the crown, and is puffed out a la pompadour, so that it makes the dear little heads of the maidens look larger.

Now cast your eye at the faces. Are they not award. last night. I venture you have never seen a prettier sight. What a lot of

Now cast your eye at the faces. Are they not sweet? They are full of fun, but refined. They look like nice girls, good girls, modest and pure, as I doubt not they are. See how they laugh and chat with their partners, and how they keep up with the dance throughout the evening. It is only while dancing that they have the chance of being alone with their beaux, for according to Spanish custom they must take their piaces by their married sisters, mothers

or aunts, who act as duennes.

Now the dance is over and we can observe them at rest. What pretty eyes they have! They are large, black and liquid with long lashes and rather heavy brows, which are accentuated by their pale brunette faces.

## EXPERTS WITH THE PAN.

Notice how they use their fans. Every girl has one, and she keeps it al-ways in mution. She fans herself three times and then with a twist of the wrist throws the folds of the fan together. Another twist and it is togster. Another twist and it is open in the opposite way and she is fa.ning herself most coquettishly. These girls could teach us a great deal in fan.language. They carry beautiful fans. Some are made of sundalwood, fans. Some are usade of sandalwood, some of ivory, and many are covered with fine lace and gauze beautifully embroidered and painted. The fans here all come from Spain, and they are exceedingly cheap. You can buy for 35 a fad which in New York would cost \$25, and there are many \$25 fans here each but the exceeding. being used by this crowd in the ball.

Over there on she opposite side of the room is one which seems to have been made for the occasion, and which, I venmade for the occasion, and which, I ven-ture never saw Spain. It is a dainty little thing, and is wielded by one of the pretiest of the Purto Rican belies. It is of silk in the colors of the Ameri-can fing, so made that the red, white and bine flashes out at every twist of her ivery wrist. You can see that the better class of Porto Ricans are very patriotic. They are glad they are Americans, and will be good citizens.

LET OUR SUMMER GIRLS REWARE.

As I looked at these pretty Porto
Rican girls I thought of the sensation
they would create among our young
men when they yielt the fushionable
watering places of the United States.
They will be formidable rivals of the
semmer girls. Heretofere many of
them have taken their outlings in
Europe, but now they are talking of

LET OUR SUMMER GIRLS REWARD.

coming to the United States. They are taking lessons in English, and already several of them have found husbands among our army officers. I understand that they like Yankes beaux better than Porto Ricans, and that they will prefer American husbands

freedom and better times.

Speaking of customs, our young men will have a great advantage over the Spanish basux. According to the eti-Spanish beaux. According to the eti-quette of Spain which prevails in Porto tilca, a young man caunot engage in conversation with his aweetheart upon the street. He dare not call upon her expecting to find her alone, and in case there is another man paying attention to her, he is not supposed to interefere. The Americans will not regard the rules of Spanish etiquette, and at pres-ent the chances seem to be all in their favor.

### SOCIAL LIFE IN SAN IUAN.

I was surprised to see so many women at this ball. I did not think there were so many pretty girls on the island. It is only at such times that we see the better classes of Porto Rican women. They seldom go upon the streets. They do not hang out of the windows or over the balconies, as the South American girls do, and in short, south American girls do, and in short, they are very exclusive. It is only a few that go out to walk on the plaza when the militarg bands play, and you might be for months in Porto Blos and not know that it had a "four hundred."

not know that it had a "four hundred."

I believe the better class of Porto Ricais are very friendly toward the Americans. This feeling has been materially bettered by the conduct of some of our army officials, and especially by General Fred Grant and his wife. Mrs. Grant is accustomed to entertaining, and during her stay here abe gave receptions and diamers every week. To her receptions the Porto Ricans were glad to come, and here they mot the wives of the officers of our army and navy, and the officers themselves. Other Americans who were in San Other Americans who were in San Juan were invited, and in this way pleasant relations have been estab-

THE WRITE HOUSE OF BAN JUAN.

It might pay Usels Sam to allow our teach toe l'orto Ricans American ways and to bring them in accord with us. General Henry did not entertain much

during his stay, but this was probably because his wife was not very well.

The Government palace is well adapted to receptions. It is, you know, the home of the Captain General, which came into our hands through the was. It is an improvement building of war. It is an immense building of two stories, having, I judge, at least two score rooms. A number of these are now devoted to offices, but there is left much room as in the White House, and General Davis has several magnificant pariors.

cent parlors.

Entering the palace, you go in be-Estering the palace, you go in between two of our soldiers and walk upwide staircase, by a stack of rifles, past
a mirror draped with two American
flags, to the second floor. This is the
living part of the palace. Turning to
the left you first enter the receptionroom, which is an large as the ordinary
parlor, and thence pass into the drawing-room, which is about 50 feet long,
25 feet wide and 30 feet high. It is
floored with white and black marble.
Its walls are frescoed in like and gilt,
and the room is almost covered with
large mirrors. mirrora

The drawing-room, like the rest of the palace, is furnished just us it was when the Spanish left it. Unde Sam bought the furniture, including the plane, the billiard table and the carplane, the billiard table and the car-riage and horses, which our Governor General drives. The palace in fact, tooks more like a Spanish dwelling hease than an American one. The chairs are of Austrian bentwood, and they are arranged about murble tables in Spanish style. Upon some of the walls are pictures of Spanish scenery painted in oils, and as you go out of the drawing-room into the music-room you pass bronze statues of Spanish knights in armor on pedestals of black

I particularly examined the piano. It was made in Barcelona, and it is said that it originally cost \$1,000.

Beyond the musi-room, is the billiard-room, where the Spanish officials cracked the ivory balls which our officials erack now. This room has windows looking out upon the palace gardens. the hav and Morry Castle. gardens, the bay and Morro Castle. From it you can see the Casa Blanca, another Government building, which stands upon the foundations of a house in which Ponce de Leon lived sevetal hundred years ago. The palace itself was begun in the Sixteenth Century, although it was not finished until 1848.

HOW THE PORTO BICANS LIVE. It seems strange to Americans to have the parlors and reception rooms on the second floor. This is the cus-tom in most of the towns of Purto Ri-co. The rich people of San Juan all live in the second stories of their houses, the lower floors being given up to the poor. Out in the country the houses of the richest farmers have houses of the richest farmers have store-houses, granaries or stables be-neath them, and you have to go up long stope to get to the front door.

The average country bouse has no glass in its windows, but only shutters, which open and close. It is built with a large living room in the center and bedrooms opening into this on each side. There is often a wing containing a kitchen with a water closet adjoining it. Bathrooms are almost unknown and the sanitary conditions of

even the best houses are bad.
The furniture is commonly of bent-

attempts are made at ornamentation in the way of coxy nooks or of wall

ecoration.
The bedrooms are fitted out with beds cavered either with canvas or with wire springs, upon which thin comforts are spread for mattresses. The mattresses are usually not long enough to allow your whole body to lie on them without touching the wires. In my hotel here in San Juan the springs either scratch the fiesh of my heals, or, if I protest my heals are my heals, or, if I protent my heels, my shoulders have to suffer by the sharp wires between the mattress and the

THE LADIES AID SOCIETY OF SAM JUAN.

The Porto Rican ladies are now cooperating with the wives of the army and navy officers to improve the condition of the poor women of l'orto Bico. A ladies' alvisociety has been organized. This society is non-sectariae, and it is supported by voluntary contributions. One of its chief officers is Mrs. Colonel J. R. Hoff, its vice president, the president being the wife of the Governor General. It has offices just outside of Fort Man Christobel, and holds meetings twice a week, at which hundreds of the poor women of Porto Bico come for ald. It has now about 500 work women on its list. They are paid for making clother, which are given away to such of the poor who are unable to work. They receive from 18 to 30 cents for making dresses, and are very glad to get work at these wages.

Many of the work women are the widows of officers who lost their lives during the war. Some of them can embroider beautifully, and the Ladies' Aid Society takes orders for embroidery and drawn work, paying these women what they receive, with the exception of 10 per cent. for the treasury of the society. This drawn work is beautiful and exceedingly cheap, and any of our women who are benevolently inclined might get beautifully embroidered pillow cases or napkins and table cloths, headkerchiefs and other things by sending money to the Ladies' Aid Society of San Juso.

The women have already established a free medical dispensery. They also give many of the poor people tickets to the Y. M. C. A. soup kitchess, where a poor man can get a dollar dinner for 5 cents.

Speaking of the poorer women, there is little chance here for a girl to make The Porto Rican ladies are now co-

Speaking of the poorer women, there is little chance here for a girl to make her own living. Outside of achool her own living. Outside of school teaching or acting as governasses there are no openings whatever. Women are not employed in the stores. Porto Rico has not up to this date a female typewriter, and the work in the post offices and telegraph offices are done by men. I see women in the dressmaking shops. The most of them use hand sewing machines, and I am told that they sew beautifully with the needle. The wages are snot, however, that the American dressmaker sould not live The wages are anch, however, that the American dresamaker could not live upon them. Sewing women who come into the house and sew all day from 7 in the morning until 6 at night are paid 15 cents a day, including their breakfast and dinner. You can get a fine dress made for \$2.40, and a lady's linen night dress, including the material, tucked at the yoke and trimmed with lace and insertion, with buttons as desired, costs only 45 cents. This represents more than one day's work. Linen is very cheap here, and the American women who visit Porto Rico fit themselves out with licen underclothes, getting them for about one-third the prices they pay at home.

All kinds of servants are very cheap, especially women-servants. Maids get from \$3 to \$3.60 a month, and for this saim they will do anything. They are willing to myst and near retails.

from \$3.50 \$3.50 a month, and for this sum they will do anything. They are willing to work and never strike. Some of them are white and some colored. Not a few come from the neighboring tittle English, and all, as a rule are clean and nest looking. Ordinary servant girls get from 6 to 7 penos month or from \$4 00 to \$4.20. an hire a first class cook for from to \$7 a month, and such a cook will do

WASHING AND WASHER-WOMEN. The cook, however, will not wash and iron. This, as a rule, is done by professional washerwomen, who carry the clothes to the streams and wash them in cold water. There is no such thing as a clothes-line on the Island, and nothing like an American washboard or washtub. The clothes are dried on the grass or hing on cactus bushes or wire fences. They are sprinkled while drying, and usually come back beautifully white. The come back beautifully white. The Porto Rican washtubils a box made of pine, about a yard long, half a yard wide and about aix inches deep. It has sloping sides, and the woman puts the clothes in it, dips it in the water and robs them between her hands with soap. Sometimes she tilts the tub against a stone, so that halt of it is in the water, and then kneeling beside it on the edge of the straum, she rubs and scrubs to wash out the dirt.

Trouble Recwing in Wilhen.

aboro Chroniel We get it reliably that there, will be a good many presentments at next term of court against roud supervisors and road overseers, for ultowing the roads to continue in such a bad condition. There has been very little work done on the roads, and now is the time of the year that work on them should be done. If throwing turf will not wake our people up on this road ques-tion, then the virtue of stones must be tried.

York's Champion Whest Farmer

Hook Hill Herald. T. B. McClain is York's obampion wheat farmer. Last year he had 90 mores in cotton and corn. He sowed the land in wheat, finishing about the middle of January. On a small lot, about three fourths of an zore, he made at the rate of 40 bushels to the nore. On the 60 more he made (11) typebale. The furniture is commonly of bent-wood, the chairs being arranged stiffly about a table. There is often a wicker sofa and some recking chairs, but no

COUNTERFEITERS GO TO JAIL

PIVE OF THEM CAUGHT IN CHAR-LOTTE.

Four of the Five Bound Over in the Sum of \$2,000; the Piftli, in \$250-A Weman the Ring Leader of the Gang - Mor Success as a Commiscripter.

Weeman the Ring Leader of the Gang

-Mer Success as a commercities.

The Observer told yesterday of the arrest the night before of a gang of white counterfeiters—Mrs. C. R. Bradwell and daughter, Mrs. L. Eva Ozmeat, and J. E. Taily, J. H. Maynard and A. W. Edwards.

The men, as staied, were committed to jail Thursday night, peading a pre-liminary trial yesterday; the women were kept under guard at the Federal Court room. The trial was held yesterday in the court room, beginning at 3, and closing at 6 o'clock. United States Commissioner Maxwell was assisted by Commissioner Maxwell was assisted by Commissioner Hall.

B. F. Perry, agent of the Secret Service Department, was the first witness. He stated that he received information on the 4th of July that there was counterfeiting going on in Charlotte, and that he arrived here on the 20th, bringing with him Mr. J. M. Chambers, a United States deputy marshal from Ashayila.

On Thursday, the 27th, he procured a warrant for the arrest of the parties named above, and search warrants for the prensises of Mrs. Bradwell and Maynard. Thursday night be, in company with Deputy Hampton, Constable J. A. Porter, Policeman J. E. Garrison and Mesers. J. M. Chambers and Z. T. Heinelck, as witnesses, proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Bradwell and Z. T. Heinelck, as witnesses, proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Bradwell left the room of the bouse at 9 e'clock. A few minutes after Bennick came to the rear steps of the house and told him to enter, which he did, and was introduced as Joseph Collies. Mrs. Bradwell left the room in a few minutes. Mrs. Ozment and Tally informed Collies (Perry) that the money—\$32 in all—was made on the 36th and 37th at the house of Tally's father, 20 miles distant, and that the moulds had been broken and that the moulds had been broken and thrown into the creek near where the money was made. Upon being asked why they did not make other denominations than a dollar Mrs. Ozment and Tally replied that they intended to make nickels by the bushel. Mrs. Ozmet an Ozment and Tally replied that they intended to make nickels by the bushel Mrs. Ozment said the coin was sil right but the ring; that the party in 8 dis-bury had not sent material that size ordered. Collins then requested Mrs. ordered. Collins then requested Mrs. Cament to call her mother. Mrs. Bradwell. The latter came and went with Collins from the room to the kitches where they talked for three-quarters of an hour. She said she had nothing to do with the making of the money, but knew that it had been made and was in the house when these they have the

the house; also, knew of it having been made previous to this. At 11 o'clock the officers entered the house arrested all present and begun searching the premises and found \$22 in counterfeit coin, one ladle, and in counterfeit soin, one ladle, and yestorday morning a package of plaster Paris and cemeent. Witness (Perry) saw Edwards in the rear room as he same in. When all were arrested Edwards denied having anything to do with the counterfeiting. A pistol was found on his person. Witness knew that Edwards was boarding at Mrs. Eradwell's. Mrs. Z. T. Bennick was the party who gave witness the first information in regard to this money.

Z. T. Bennick said that five weeks ago Mrs. Ozmest saked him when he was going to the mountains; said she press would like to furnish him with a lot of money to take up there and trade off.

About eight or ten days ago she inthe constitution lity of the ago formed witness that if she could get a new dollar made in '99, she could have plenty of money in a few days. Witness get a new dollar and went to Mrs. Osment's in company with Mr. Chambers, She took the new dollar and set deby would have plenty of Chambers. She took the new dollar and said she would have pleaty of money by Thursday night (37th), and for Mr. Chambers to come back by that time. He passed Mrs. Bradwell's daily and on lest Wednesday saw Mrs. Ozment, Tally and Maynard get into a buggy and drive off. Before leaving Mrs Ozment remarked, in the presence of Tally and Maynard, that they were going off to make money and that if they had good leek would have plenty of it when they returned. The day before Mrs. Ozment showed witness the moulds and admitted that she made them herself. No one else was present,

POLICEMAN GARRISON. POLICEMAN GARRISON.

Policeman Garrison teetified that on moing to Mrs. Bradwell's house Thursday night with Deputy Marshal Hampton, they found Edwards on the ground under the edge of the house. Edwards drew his pistol on witness and asked what he was doing prowiling around there at that time of the night. Witness asked Edwards his mame, and he refused to give it. Witness informed Edwards that he had made a mistake and had come to the wrong house. Edwards then went up the steps. Witness went sround the corner and went under the house and remained there for under the house and remained there for a half hour. Edwards came down the steps once or twice and looked around. Porter and Hampton went into the bouse first and had parties under hr-rest when the witness wont in. Witness found ladie in vallee, and \$23 in counterfult coin.

DEPUTY OHAMBERS

Deputy Marshall Chambers, of Asha-ville, said that he went to the home of Mrs. Bradwell with Mr. Bennick. Mr. Henniek introduced him as being from the mountains, and said to Mrs. Or-ment that he (Chambers) would be a good man to handle the "stuff." Wit-ness asked Mrs. Ozment if she had any ness asked Mrs. Ozment if she had any on hand, and she replied no, as the moulds had been broken. I said I was in a harry, so we agreed to meet that evening at the iron bridge to complete our arrangements. We met, and she said that if she had a new dollar of 1899, she could have \$200 or \$300 made by the afternoon of the 27th, Maid she

would have to see her partner, make her moulds and let them dry. On the avening of the 27th, Mr. Bessick and l. I went to Mrs. Brailwell's. Mrs. Isradwell, her daughter and Tally were in the house. I saked Mrs. Ozment what she was faishing some "stuff" for me. I saked her what kind of luck they had and she said bad, as her moulds had, and she said bad, as her moulds had broken, and they had only been able to make \$32 and that some of it over. Tally came in and during the conversation he admitted having he hoped to make \$32 and that some of the was so bad that they would have to run it over. Tally came in and during the conversation he admitted having he hoped to make it, and said by my return they would have made more and better "stuff." I said if would return about 9 o'clock and for her to have her partners there. I accordingly wen to back heat night end found Tally. Edwards, Mrs. Ozment and Mrs. Blackwell. I saked Mrs. Ozment if every thing was all right. Mr. Perry (Uollins) was then brought in Mrs. Ozment said she had had experience in this line and that she had passed a dish pan I sail of coin ab ut three years ago on a man, and that she had years ago on a man, and that she would rather make toe dollar pieces. three years ago on a man, and that she would rather make tee dollar pleess than to eat. She said she had traveled over 22 States passing counterfelt

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

After Commissioner Maxwell heard the evidence he committed Mrs. Bradwell to fail in default of \$200, and the other four in default of \$2.000 for their appearance at the December term of United States Court.

Edwards is well known in railroad circles. He has been fireman 33 and 34, between Spencer and Columbia, S. C., for some months. Mr. Paul Hamrick of Gresham's sating house has one of the spurious dollars.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CENSUS.

Blanks for the Returns.

Superintendent Mebane is making preparations for a complete census of all the school children in North Careall the school children in Morth Carolina—paradas between the ages of six and twenty-one years. The same of each child, its age, sex, and the name of its parent or guardian are to be taken.

This is the first time this has twerbeen done. Heretofore the only number of school children in each district has been reported, together with the value of the public school property in each district.

Blanks for this consus were sent out yesterlay by the State Superintendent.

yesterday by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to the county suof Public Instruction, to the county su-perintendents for distribution among the committeemen, one of whom will take this census. It is to be verified under oath and be returned to the county superintendent on or hefore the dist Monday in October. Paiture to do this shall be cause for removal. Also an accurate list of the deaf, dumb and blind children in the district is to be made out. s to be made out.

## -24 Makes for Dellyerance."

Wilmington Star.

Witnington Star.

The Hillical Recorder is not a political paper, and seldom if ever touches upon a political question unless some moral issue is involved, then discuss it not from a political but from a moral standpoint. It is a church paper, and an able and zesious representative of the Baptist denomination, for which it speaks. It views the pending suffrage amendment as something more than a mere political question, as one vitally affecting the future welfare of the State and thus briefly but forcibly expresses its views on that subject:

"We are no constitutional lawyer, upon the ground that it is better and wiser to vote for it or to oppose it. Besides we have heard emicent authorities say that it will be no easy matter Loget the amendment into the court. Likely enough its constitutionality may never be called in question if the people of North Carolina ratify it. But whether or not, it makes for deliverance and makes toward progress, and that is the main question." that is the main question."

This is the sensible view to take of This is the sensitive view to take of this question. To oppose the amendment or to fail to vute for it for the reason that the courts might possibly pronounce it unconstitutional would be a little short of idiocy, for it may never go into court at all, and the courts relight not deside surely at 15th 4th The might not decide against if it did. The courts decided in favor of the Mississip-pi law, which is much like our proposed law, and although there has been plenty of time to test it, the Louisana law, after which our proposed law has been framed, has not been tested in the courts, although, as in this State, there has been some talk of that. The talk of that in this State is simply bun-combe, put affect with the hope of in-ducucing votes against the amendment, and to make the negroes believe the and to make the negroes believe the white Republican muchine runners are standing by them. It is a mere trick that they have no idea of seriously ear-rying out, and if they did it wouldn't mount to anything.

#### Mother Tells How the Saved Hor Little Boughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dynastery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Collo, Choicra and Diarrithes Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a hotice at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mather to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would they saved me a great deal of anxiety and I am the mother of eight children and those it is that it would have and my little daughter much suffering.

Yours truly, Mess. Gam. E. Bunnick,
Liberty, R. I. Fix sale by J. E. Carry

on force, republics upon counent.

"The Desiaration of Independence asserts that governments derive their just powers from the comment of the governed, and this is the dectring to which we have adhered for more these a century. It is the dectring which has distinguished as from European countries, and has made our nation the hope of humanity. The statue in the New York herbor typifies the nation's mission.

hope of humanity. The statue in the New York herbor typides the nation's mission.

"If the dostrine set forth in the Deciaration of Independence is sound, how can we rightfully acquire sownighty over the Pilipinos by a war of conquest? If the dostrine set forth in the Destaration of Independence is sound, how can we rightfully puscesses sowereignty from a lipsuish sowerign, whose title was disputed in Cuba, and whose rebellious subjects we acced in the Philippines?

"In the resolution of intervention, Congress declared that the Cubaus were and of right ought to be free. Why? Hessues sovernments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and Spain had refused to respect the wishes of the Cubaus. If the Cubaus were, and of right ought to be free, why not the Pilipines?

"In the beginning of the Spanish war, Congress decied that our nation had any thought of extending fur territory by war. If we then had as phought of securing by conquest new ferritory in the Westers Hemisphers, why should we now talk of securing in the Eastern Hemisphere new races for subjugation?

"An individual stay live a double life when only one life is known. When

"An individual may live a double life when only one life is known. When both lives are known, he can lead only one life, and that the worst. A rapublic cannot enter upon a colonial policy. It cannot advocate government by force and at home and government by force abroad. The Declaration of Independence will lose its value when we proclaim the doctrine, familiar in Europe, but detectable here, that governments are round in shape, about thirteen inches in diameter and fired out of a cannon.

"For more than a century this nation has been traveling along the pathway which leads from the low domain of might to the lofty realm of right, and its history has been without a parallel in the annals of recorded time. What will be our fate if we turn backward and begin the demont toward force and conquest?

"It is not sufficient to my that the foreible aspexation of the Philippine Islands is a benevolent undertaking, entered upon for the good of the Pilippines. Lincoln pointed out that this has always been the argument of kings.

To use his words, 'they always bestrode the neeks of the people, not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden.'

"It is surprising that any believer in to is surprising that any believer in self-government should favor forcible ansexation, but still more surprising that any one who believes in the Chris-tian religion should favor the substitu-tion of force for reason in the exten-sion of our nation's influences.

"If we adopt the guspowder gospel in the Philippines, how long will it be before that principle will be transplan-ted in American soil? So long as our arguments are addressed to the reason and the heart our progress is sure, but can we, without danger to Christianity, resert to the ancient plan of injecting religion into the body through builst holes?

can we without danger to Christianity, resort to the necleat plan of injecting religion isto the hody through builts holes?

"The question is frequently asked, what can we do? Rearly two months elapsed but seen the nigning of the treaty and the beginning of heatilities in the Phillippines. During that time the President and Congress might have given to the Filipines the same assurances of independence that was given to the Unbans. Such assurance would have prevented bloodshed. If the footrine of self-government is sound, the Filipines are entitled to govern themselves, and the President same new promise them independence as aging as a stable government can be established. "If the President is not willife, be take the responsibility of infunding the doctrine set forth in the Duckinditished together, and let them take the responsibility. A assent season would be less expensive than the war, not to speak of the principles involved.

"Our nation is protecting the republics of South America from outward interference, while they work out their destiny. We can actual the same doctrine to the Philippines, and, having rescued the inhabitants from a foreign poke, we can guard them from not their destiny. We can actual the same doctrine to the Philippines, and, having rescued the inhabitants from a foreign poke, we can guard them from not rejected, tustend of our ensuries. We can send school teachers to Manilla instead of soldiers and the world will knew that there is a reality in the the the theory of the government promulgated at Independence Hall, and defended by the blood of the Resolustioness at these of the Passelustioness at these."

the government primalgated at Inde-pendence Hall, and defended by the blood of the Revoluntionary Sathers."

The soothing and healing proper-ties of Chamberlalu's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and per-comment cures, have made it a great fa-vorite with the people everywhere. For sale by J. E. Curry & Co.

Davids, July St.—Look Salested

when the grow things wave and the object of immendating the afternoon leed immendating the afternoon leed immendations and the delightful between appreciated by all.

Through the kindness of the court were thrown open after dinnesses happy couples were eagus "holding bourt." The arcords it is the square until late in the moon, and when the famous and all pronounced the day is been a most enjoyable one. It is occasions as this that serve to c the bond already so strong between

the bond already no strong bittunes four denominations. -We not saily addition to the superinte onts and officers of the superinte onts and officers of the schools their notiring efforts in making and all have a jolly time.

are round in shaps, about thirteen licebes in diameter and fired out of a cannon.

"For more than a century this nation has been traveling along the pathway which leads from the low domain of might to the lofty ranks of right, and its history has been without a parallel in the annals of recorded time. What will be our fate if we turn back-ward and hears the deeper traveling in the despet to ward and hears the deeper traveling in the despet toward and hears the deeper traveling in the despet traveling in t

things that the convintion was readily growing among men of large fortunes that it was not so desirable to have more than your seighbors, and that the real joy in effort, after all, comes not in what you get, but in what you accomplish, and the respect associately set by your fellows. I read this to my friend, and the end this to my friend, and he end. "If he den't went his money why don't be give it away?" I was dumb as usual after this very sensible remark, but my book-hasses and, dryly, "He don't give it away because if he did, Hanne would get it." Now that is the real research why a man who don't believe in accumulating a private fortunes. In obliged to remain a millionaire in case he pain remain a millionaire is case he gate the unlittee. If he want to give it away while the system under which he is able to secure it remains in operation. It will only eventually go to some other ladividual who is shoulder them his

A Treat-Midden Administra

It turns out that Mr. Root, t

oretary of war, has been a brust and reporation attorney during the most

sel for Lyunds and portations.

The notetary of the treasury is bloomed a national basiter and works for the interest of the banks.

The vice-possible has been a trust attorney and stoctholes.

Constor Elkins and Senador Houns, the principal services of the president are the procedure of trusts and large stockholders therein.

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ated in every department of this nistration, but where do the p one is? Who represents the pu

During the styll our, as well as our late was with Spanis, disrepasses of the most devotable with the army had to contend to the army had to conte the army and the content of the party indicates it is because the content of the party in the pa