NEWSPAPER MAN'S VIEWS.

A RESIDENT OF MANILA VISITS THIS COUNTRY.

Relates His Opinions on the Status of Affairs in the Philippines.

Douglas Young, proprietor and United States representative of "Freedom," a daily newspaper published in Manila, Philippine Islands, passed through this city last night, on his way to the East and dropped in at the "Record-Union" office while waiting for the overland train.

He was accompanied by young Arthur Glickman, the mascot of the Second Oregon, who was in four or five battles and had the honor of being the only one invited on board of his ship by Admiral Dewey on May 1st. He is a bright, modest appearing boy of 13 or 14. Mr. Young was also accompanied by a young Filipino, 17 or 18 years old, who has come with him to this country and who, when he goes back, will be able to tell his countrymen something of the extent and power of the United States.

Mr. Young addressed a large meeting in San Francisco, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and expects to stay in the United States for a year, during which time he will deliver addresses in the principal cities, and disseminate information concerning the Philippines among the people which will give them a more intelligent appreciation of that country and the situation confronting us in our new possessions.

He says we have no idea of the resources of the islands, as they are the richest in the world, in his opinion. They are almost undeveloped, however, the policy of the Spanish not being favorable for their development. The great staple raised for food is rice, and the other main crops are tobacco, hemp, sugar and copra. The great fertility of the soil and the fact that these crops are raised without irrigation gives the Philippines a great advantage and he estimates that our commerce with them could be easily built up to $100,000,000 a year. He thinks it will add largely to the development of the commerce of the United States, if judiciously fostered.

As to the climate, there are three months in the rainy season and when it rains it does rain and no mistake. May, June and July are the hot months and in the middle of the day all business is suspended and the inhabitants take a siesta. If a person dresses in accordance with the climate and takes proper care of himself in other respects, he says, the climate is not an unpleasant one to live in, and although it is hot in the middle of the day, the mornings and evenings are pleasant and the nights cool enough to call for blankets.

He likens Manila, although a city of 350,000 inhabitants, to what San Francisco must have been in 1849, and says there are many wealthy people in it, but it is in a primitive state comparatively, Spanish rule not tending to progress. The wealthy class are almost all favorable to American rule, as are also the Spaniards and not many wealthy or influential men side with Aguinaldo, as they readily see that their interest and security lies with our Government of the islands. There is only a small portion of the population fighting us, which is composed of the Tagalos and the only thing that gives troops to Aguinaldo is his power of compelling the people to serve as soldiers.

He says that with the rainy season over his army will soon be disposed of, as if it is driven back to the mountains, the hill tribes will soon slaughter his soldiers and disperse them. As for the other islands, he says there is very little rebellion on them, the insurgents being little more than brigands.

He thinks it would be a wise policy in Congress to pass laws establishing a code of civil laws in the islands and giving the natives partial self government, and also to pass tariff laws for them, doing away with the old Spanish laws. These things would aid much in the development of the islands.

As for the mineral wealth, there will be, he thinks, much of it developed in the islands, the Spanish rule have prevented its development hitherto. Parties went out near Manila and washed out gold enough to show that the prospects are good and can be opened up with a little capital.

The people as a rule are intelligent, and the wealthier classes are more or less well educated in the Filipino language. He thought they would develop into good citizens when they realized what we wished to do for them. The few that are opposed to us are so opposed because they had hoped, when Spanish rule was overthrown, to set up a government of their own and become dictators and rule the people.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Proceedings of Second Days' Session at Twin Lakes.

A correspondent at Twin Lakes sends the following regarding the Baptist Convention in session there:

Thursday morning, 9:30, convention opened with a session of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society. Mrs. Bamford of Oakland gave a helpful address on work in Japan as carried on by the women.

Then came a business talk by Mrs. Hobart of Oakland. Mrs. Curtis of Dutch Flat also addressed the convention on woman's work in Mississippi.

At 10:30 the American Baptist Missionary Union held a session. Rev. D. J. Pierce, D. D., of Berkeley, read the report on Foreign Missions. Rev. J. Sunderland, D. D., led a choir. "Triumphs of the Gospel in Assam" was presented by Rev. E. G. Phillips, a returned missionary.

Last and best of all was the address of Rev. A. W. Rider of Los Angeles. His subject was "The Fall of Dagon." The interest deepened to the close.

At 2 p. m. there was a lively discussion on how to financially aid the "Pacific Baptist," published at Portland. Five hundred shares of stock were offered and the sale establishes this paper. At 3 o'clock addresses were heard setting forth the work of the American Baptist Publication Society, located at Philadelphia, Pa. This society furnishes the literature for the 4,142,000 Baptists of America. Two inspiring solos were sung by Evangelist Boyd of Berkeley. This is the only society that has sent out chapel cars and the work reported by Mr. and Mrs. Jaques of the chapel car Emmanuel, deeply interested the convention. Six of these chapel cars are at work in different parts of our land.

At 4 o'clock a most inspiring session was held in the interests of our Sunday-school work.

At 7:30 the evening was filled by two addresses. Rev. A. P. Brown, pastor at Fresno, spoke with great acceptance on "Systematic Beneficence," and Rev. S. G. Adams of Sacramento, on "Our Churches and Our Home Mission Society."

BRIEF NOTES.

David Falconer has thoroughly overhauled the grand stand at Agricultural Park and braced and strengthened it in anticipation of a large crowd at the State Fair. Some of the supports were found to be badly affected with dry rot.

The overhauling of the Superior Court rooms will be begun this week. Some alterations will be made in the windows and a general renovation will be made.

The City's Finances.

Following is the report of City Auditor Young, for the week ending Saturday, August 5th:

C. C. Robertson, water rates	$1,820 55
Taps	20 00
City licenses	770 00
Dog licenses	28 00
Harbor dues	53 00
Cemetery dues	88 50
C. G. Hancock, rent of sidewalk	1 00
Frank G. Snook, Police Court fines	25 00
Funded Debt Commissioners, bonds	1,400 00
W. A. Henry, Justice's fees	8 00
W. A. Anderson, Justice's fees	12 00
Total receipts	$4,226 05
Total disbursements	17,575 65
Amount in city treasury	90,224 65
Apportioned as follows:	
Sinking and interest fund	$1,498 63
General fund	22,926 15
Fire Department fund	13,700 60
Police fund	12,335 84
Cemetery fund	421 60
School fund	5,466 21
Library fund	3,018 96
Sewer fund	485 49
Sprinkling fund	2,672 96
Street fund	9,979 80
Levee fund	161 96
Street bond fund	26 41
Bond redemption fund	2,693 35
Immigration fund	230 98
Park fund	849 60
Special Water Works fund	5,478 81
Unapportioned	8,277 30
Total	$90,224 65

Articles of Incorporation.

Articles of incorporation were yesterday filed in the office of the Secretary of State as follows:

Corona Glass Company. Formed to manufacture and work glass by various methods, etc. Principal place of business, Oakland. Directors—William F. Buttner, Judson M. Davis and Albert G. Gilberg, Oakland, and August Pasquet and Frank Arott, San Francisco. Capital stock, $4,100; subscribed, $5.

San Jose Publishing Company. Formed to conduct the San Jose daily and weekly "Herald," etc. Directors—Charles M. Shortridge, John E. Richards, William F. Foss, J. R. Curnow and John T. Wallace, all of San Jose. Capital stock, $75,000; subscribed, $21,600.

Sunday Night Concert.

The Native Sons' Band will render the following selections at the Plaza to-night:

1. March, "Dewey's Victory" ..... Hall
2. Concert waltz, "Idia" ..... Schular
3. Selection from "The Fortune Teller" ..... Victor Hebert
4. Medley selection, "Pebbles" ... Botteau
5. Overture, "Pique Dame" ..... Suppe
6. Mexican serenade, "Lulu" ..... Cortez
7. Selection, "Pirates of Penzance" (by request), air by .... R. C. Hopkins
8. Cake walk, "Alabama Dream" ..... Barnard
9. Grand Medley of popular songs .... Chambers
10. Galop, "Guard De Corps" ..... Mills "America."

The Children's Society.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will hold its monthly meeting to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in Superintendent Erlewine's office. The directors request that the members will attend, as important business will be presented and their counsel is desired.

Installation and Dance.

There will be an installation and dance given by Conselho Aurora Luzitania No. 11, da. W. P. E. C., on Sunday, August 6th, at Grangers' Hall. The installation commences at 6 p. m., and is free. Admisison charge to the dance.

The Tax Was Carried.

A special school election was held yesterday at Highland Park to decide the proposition of levying a tax of $1,200 to move the schoolhouse to another site and enlarge it. The proposition was carried by a vote of 42 to 27, and the residents are jubilant.

Snook May be Appointed.

It is rumored that Mayor Land will appoint Frank Snook to the position on the police force made vacant by the death of Officer W. L. Talbot, subject of course, to confirmation by the City Board of Trustees. Snook is at present Police Court Clerk.

Agricultural Directors Appointed.

Governor Gage yesterday appointed the following Directors for Agricultural District 34, Modoc County: John E. Baker, J. H. Stewart, William Mullins, O. P. Kistler, J. E. Miles, C. E. Crowder, Ed Sessions, L. Adams.

The Body Recovered.

The body of little Clarence Helmer Hamilton, who was drowned on Friday afternoon, was recovered from the river yesterday a short distance from the place where he met his death.

A New Citizen.

Judges Hughes yesterday admitted to citizenship Andrew Lassen, a native of Denmark.

Broaden a Child's Mind.

Expand the child's mind by showing him from time to time scenes from all sides of life. Take him to-day to studios and let him see how pictures are made; next week to silk factories, to learn the poetry of labor, and afterward to a brick yard and an iron foundry, not forgetting the claims of great churches and monuments upon an elevating education. The alternation of city and country is a delightful stimulant. When travel is possible we should give the child glimpses of mountains and sights of the sea, and let him become acquainted with mountaineers and fishermen, even as he ought in town to know something of the ways and thoughts of the workmen, so that he may come to feel sympathy with all sorts of people and understand the merit of labor. Actual experience of this kind is worth infinitely more than the theorizing in school books. It is not particularly interesting to a child to read that he should be grateful to all the people who supply him with his daily comforts; to the farmer, the baker, [illegible] manufacturer, the builder. But [illegible] he sees how grain grows and [illegible] converted into flour; how furniture is wrought from blocks of wood, and threads woven into cloth, the whole history of the objects about him is revealed. The different parts of life become connected and he gets a sense of the thread of harmony that runs through it [illegible] And he has a moment of satisfaction, coming through a feeling of kinship with the world, which is more useful than gratitude upon general principles.—Florence Hull Winterburn, in the Woman's Home Companion.

METHODS OF IRRIGATION.

SYSTEMS IN EGYPT, INDIA AND THE FAR EAST.

Thousands of Acres Virtually Watered by Hand in Different Countries.

While irrigation has become a great success in many sections of the West, the question is so broad and comprehensive and there is so much to learn about it in its different aspects under various conditions that when men embark in large irrigation enterprises without a full knowledge of the subject they frequently do not attain entire success.

Primitive man did not at first commence to irrigate great valleys and plains. He began with a small patch of ground and a little stream of water, or a well from which the water was laboriously drawn. Then he learned later to broaden his operations and to work in communities until he was finally able to handle great projects. There are thousands of cases of individual irrigation in this country and some of them are extremely satisfactory, where men, by employing the forces of nature through the medium of windmills, irrigate small farms. Taken separately these are insignificant as compared with the great irrigation systems, yet they are complete and effective in themselves, and a comparison of them with the primitive methods which have been employed for centuries and are still in use by people in other lands, may not be uninteresting.

The early history of irrigation in Egypt and India is replete with lessons, showing as it does the gradual development of the art from the most primitive, simple and laborious methods. Without artificial watering, both of these countries would to-day be largely desert. Cultivation in the tropics or semi-tropics can rarely be conducted over any large extent of country except by artificial watering of at least some portion of the crops. The rainfall in some sections may be utterly insufficient in any season to mature the crops. In parts of the Punjab in India the rainfall averages from 2 to 4 inches only, while in the entire basin of the Nile, the rainfall is practically nothing. Even in parts of the Himalayas, where the rainfall averages 50 and even 100 inches annually, it is so unevenly distributed that crops in the dry season must be matured by artificial irrigation.

CRUDE AND PICTURESQUE METHODS.

Various methods have been employed in centuries past to utilize water for crop growing, and some of the crudest are still in use. The Persian water wheel is now found in various forms in Egypt and India, consisting of a series of earthen pots strung on an endless rope and revolving on a wheel with a horizontal axis. The lower end of the rope descends into the well or tank, filling the pots as the wheel revolves and as they rise and reach the top of the wheel they tip over and empty themselves into a trough, then descending to the water to be filled again. These wheels are generally actuated by bullocks or sometimes by horses and camels, and in Egypt both a camel and a donkey are often harnessed together in the truck. In some places where there are many small canals with comparatively rapid slopes and high velocities, these wheels or sakias, as they are called in Egypt, are driven, usually as undershot wheels, by the streams themselves. In the Punjab it is not an uncommon thing to see oxen lifting water by Persian wheels from depths of 50 to 60 feet for irrigation of spring or summer crops. Another apparatus which is extensively used in India for the larger lifts is called the mote. Two bullocks raise a leathern bag by means of a rope and pulley. When the bag reaches the top of the lift the water is released into a trough.

AS SEEN IN NEW ENGLAND.

For lifts of 4 to 10 feet the shadouf is extensively employed on the banks of the Nile. This simply consists of the old-fashioned pole and bucket which can still be seen in many a New England farmyard. The pole is pivoted on an upright crotch and weighted at the butt end with a stone, and the rope and bucket are attached to the small end. When the rope is pulled down and the bucket filled, the pole nearly balances itself, so that a slight effort will raise the bucket. Another crude but ingenious contrivance for making short lifts of from 2 to 3 feet is the doon, which is used along river banks. This consists of a trough, usually half of a small tree, which works on a fixed pivot, one end being depressed into the river and then raised above the horizontal so that the water flows out of the other end into a ditch or receptacle. The means for raising the water are the same as in the New England well, by the use of a weighted pole. To manage this, a platform is built out into the river, upon which the operator stands, alternately submerging and raising the trough.

These and other primitive irrigation methods are still largely employed in India and Egypt, for the reason that while the work is laborious and would be expensive if computed at day labor for man or beast, in many cases the cultivator employs only himself and his bullocks when there is no other work on hand. It was reported by an officer of the British army that in 1860 there were 70,000 masonry wells and 280,000 temporary earthen ones in the tract of land lying between the Jumna and the Ganges Rivers, from which 1,470,000 acres of crops were irrigated by lift, and although this tract is now commanded by the Ganges Irrigation Canal, many of these wells are yet used to irrigate lands which have not been connected with the canal.

During the investigation of the extent to which the arid lands of America can be reclaimed by irrigation, attention has been continually drawn to the most practical methods of bringing underground water to the surface. While the amount which could be thus drawn in the aggregate is not large as compared with the water used in the great irrigating systems and while the interests of the windmill irrigator and the reservoir or canal irrigator do not at first appear to be at all identical, there are in reality, many points in common, and the water to be obtained by this means is practically inexhaustible by the ordinary methods of pumping. As stated in the beginning of this article, any work on irrigation methods, by whatever means, tends to educate farmers in this particular branch of agriculture and the small farmer who irrigates by means of wind power becomes familiar with the use of water in growing crops and is thus well qualified to engage in more extensive irrigation should he desire. Where great irrigation systems are opened, and growers, unfamiliar with the action of water on crops, suddenly change from dry farming to irrigation, total or partial failures often result, alike discouraging to the individual and demoralizing to the community, so that it may be years before the section becomes profitable and successful, as would not have been the case from the beginning had the operators been familiar with the subject, and the use of water in growing crops and trees. For this reason windmill irrigation is considered an important adjunct to the main subject. The evolution of the windmill from the huge clumsy machine of the twelfth century to the present light, rapid-running forms has been remarkable and the American windmill of to-day acts as a valuable accessory to the great storage systems of irrigation which are being year by year projected and completed in the Western country.

Amazing Low Prices

CONSEQUENT ON STOCK REDUCTION!

THE CHICAGO SHOE AND CLOTHING CO.'S GREAT SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

is attracting hundreds of people who realize the pressing necessity of economy. We have learned to rely on the clearance sales of this store as being productive of extraordinary and unmatchable bargains and the thorough reliability of this great concern is a guarantee they accept without the slightest question.

Unparalleled Offers in EVERY Department Now Going On

$2.95 for choice of 250 Men's Good Suits. Neat Plaid and Fancy Cheviots, former price, $5.00.

$4.74 for choice of 375 Men's Fine Suits. All-wool Cheviots and Neat Cassimeres, made and trimmed up-to-date, former price, $10.00.

$6.84 for choice of 240 Men's Elegant and Stylish Suits. Seems bold to state that no other house can furnish as good under $12.50, but it's the truth, and you will agree with us.

$8.88 for choice of 500 Fine Dress Suits. Made of Fine Fancy Worsteds, Cassimeres and Meltons. All new patterns. Former price, $15.00.

$11.88 for Men's Elegant and Stylish Suits. Productions we would like to show to those who have been in the habit of paying $18.50. No; ours are not "as good"; they are better, for the make is superior and the goods certainly fine. See them.

MEN'S PANTS AT UNUSUAL PRICES.

Bull Breeches, warranted not to rip, in neat gray stripes and gray jeans, were $1, now closing at 44c

Men's $1.50 Pants in cheviots and worsted, made to give good wear and dressy appearance, must now go at 89c

Men's $2.50 All-Wool Cheviot Pants, the latest and nobbiest of striped cheviots, all sizes, must now go at $1.15

Men's $3.50 Strictly All-Wool Pants, cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds, must now go at $1.95

Men's $4.50 and $5.00 Trousers, good values at above prices, must now waltz out at the gift price of $2.45

MEN'S FURNISHINGS AT CLEARANCE SALE PRICES.

Men's $1.25 Heavy Working Shoes, bellows tongue and dust-proof, must now go at 89c

Men's Satin Calf Lace and Congress Shoes, broken sizes and numerous styles, regular $1.00 and $1.35 value, must now go at the uniform price of .. 95c

Men's fine quality Satin Calf, Lace and Congress, up-to-date styles, and as solid as they make 'em, now go at $1.15

Men's $2.00 Calf Shoes, in tan or black, lace or congress, double soles, latest styles, and, without exception, the best shoe ever offered at the price $1.45

Men's $3.50, $3.00 and $2.50 Black and Tan Congress and Lace Shoes, must now go at $1.95

HATS

Children's Sailor Straws, now go at 10c

Boys' 35c Fancy Straw Hats, straight rims, must now go at 15c

Men's $1.25 Black and Brown Fedora Hats, must now go at 49c

Men's $2.00 Hats, maple, pearl, black, brown and all colors, must now go at .. 98c

Better grades cut at correspondingly low prices.

Shoes and Hats at Unrivaled Low Prices

Gents' 15c Balbriggan Sox, in black or tan colorings, all sizes, must now go at 5c

Gents' 15c Woven-end Suspenders. Have received orders to quit our shelves at the gift price of 5c

Men's Balbriggan Underwear, blues, grays and tans, excellent values at 35c, must now go at 19c

Men's extra fine Balbriggan Drawers. 75c quality, in fancy stripes, blues and pinks, must now go at 25c

Gents' 50c Overshirts. This lot comprises black sateens, light percales, ginghams in stripes and plaids, must now go at 23c

Men's 75c silk-front Golf Shirts, in blues, pinks and stripes, must now go at 49c

Gent's $1.00 White Vests, all sizes, well made, must now go at 35c

Boys' 35c Sweaters, navy blue, garnets and blacks, must now go at 19c

Gents' 50c Oil Tan Working Gloves, must now go at 23c

Gents' 25c Neckwear, bows, tecks and four-in-hands, new colorings and late styles, must now go at 12½c

Chicago Shoe and Clothing Co.

HATTERS, SHOERS AND FURNISHERS,

414-416 K STREET.

Children and Dirt.

The mother who would have her children healthy must not be afraid to have them occasionally dirty. While cleanliness is akin to godliness, there is a clean dirt that comes from contact with the sweet earth that is wholesome. Have the little ones bathed frequently, insist that they come to meals with immaculate hands and faces, but, between meals, have them so dressed that they are free to run and romp as they will.

An over-careful mother of an only child complained to a physician that her baby was pale and delicate. He asked to see the child, and the nurse brought in the 2-year-old from the veranda, where he had been seated on a rug, looking at a picture-book. His dainty nainsook frock was spotless, as were also the pink kid boots and silk socks.

"What that child needs is wholesome dirt," was the physician's verdict. "Put a gingham frock and plain shoes on him, and turn him loose on the lawn or in the fresh earth. If he is not rosy and happy in a month, let me know."

At the expiration of the prescribed time the baby was transformed. The eyes that had been heavy were bright, the skin had acquired a healthful glow, the arms and legs were plump, and the languid, tired little patient had become a rollicking boy. The freedom, fresh air, and clean dirt had, in a month's time, wrought a greater change in the child's system than all the skill of the medical fraternity could have effected.

Mothers who take their little school boys and girls away for vacation should let them romp at will out of doors, fish in the brook, ride on the hay, and wear strong shoes and clothing of which they need not be too careful. A child is much happier if untrammeled by too many "don'ts." And the mother is happier too if she need not say "don't" every hour in the day.—Harper's Bazar.

Four Courtship Sundays.

The four Sundays of November are observed as fete days in Holland. They are known by the curious names—Review, Decision, Purchase and Possession—and all refer to matrimonial affairs. November in Holland being the month par excellence devoted to courtship and marriage, probably because the lords of creation, from quite remote antiquity, have recognized the pleasantness of having wives to cook and cater for them during the long winter.

On Review Sunday everbody goes to church, and after service there is a church parade in every village, when the youths and maidens gaze upon each other, but forbear to speak.

On Decision Sunday each bachelor who is seeking a wife approaches the maiden of his choice with a ceremonious bow, and from her manner of responding judges whether his advances are acceptable. Purchase Sunday, the consent of the parents is sought, if the suit has prospered during the week. Not till Possession Sunday, however, do the twain appear before the world as actual or prospective brides and grooms.

Twenty-eight varieties of the lemon grow in Italy; in France 11.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Humboldt Standard: The official figures of the Geological Survey show 71,500,000 acres of unreservable public land in the so-called arid States for which a water supply is available for which, not having been cropped, and being rich in plant food and constituents, is capable under irrigation of producing enormous yields. Why are these fine lands not irrigated? Because the project is so vast that private capital—which, when it undertakes a venture, wants big returns—is not satisfied to build great reservoirs and then sell the lands made irrigable at a low rate within the reach of the actual average settler; and so it refuses to embark on the undertaking. This fact, that private capital cannot generally make reservoir building pay, having already been thoroughly established, then let the Government step in and build storage reservoirs, expending money therefor as for any other internal improvement. And yet, unlike other internal expenditures, the cost of the work would come back through the ready sale of the vast area of its public lands thus made desirable for farming, but which are now useless and unsalable. This is what the Westerner wants the Government to do, and this is what he needs to impress vigorously upon his Senator and his member of Congress.

JAMAICAN ANNEXATION.

San Diego Union: The present talk in Jamaica, about annexation to the United States, is by no mans new. The island's affairs have been on the down grade for years, and periodically, when they reach an acute stage, annexation is suggested as the remedy for the trouble. A year ago, under the influence of continued industrial depression, the Jamaicans seriously proposed holding a plebiscite by which they would request permission of the British Parliament to arrange for annexation.

The events of the past year have only served to strengthen the Jamaicans in their desire. The island has had hard times, there have been labor riots, and the British Government has failed to take any steps to relieve the industrial situation. Now comes the announcement that the report of Sir David Barbour, formerly the Financial Minister of India, who has been making a thorough investigation of the island's affairs, recommends that the home Government advance a large sum of money to the Jamaicans, but only on the condition that they renounce the measure of autonomy which they already possess and accept imperial control. This would be a backward step for the islanders, and consequently the annexation agitation is once more growing strong.

CAPTAIN EVANS' CONCERN.

Stockton Independent: Captain Robeley D. Evans, who commanded the battleship Iowa in the naval engagement off Santiago when Cervera's fleet was destroyed, in a recent interview by the Boston correspondent of the New York "Times," is reported to have said:

That battle was fought from start to finish on Sampson's plans. Had the Admiral failed who would have been blamed? He succeeded, and all praise belongs to him and should be his. They say that he did not throw bouquets at us. That was not what we were there for. We were not looking for bouquets but for Spaniards, and we got them. That was all we wanted.

I simply put the Iowa in where steam would take her. I did not fire a gun myself, but it is for the man behind the gun—the jackie that handled it—that I care. We officers were all of us in the navy for life, and we knew that the American people would do us justice. We were not looking for honors ourselves, but these men from Manila will come home now covered with medals, and our men who were at Santiago got not a medal. There is nothing done for them.

Of course what Captain Evans says of the credit belonging to Sampson is the truth that history will record despite the efforts of yellow journalism. It is the view of the battle that is entertained by nine-tenths of the officers of the navy.

INGERSOLL.

Tulare Register: Press and priest, churchman and layman, have been working overtime in their haste to get on record their individual opinions of the late Robert G. Ingersoll. His work and his life and his habits and his sentiments have been overhauled, and out of all it is doubtful if the reading, listening public has gained aught of value. Ingersoll was neither a degenerate nor a demi-god, although his critics seem to assume that he was the one or the other. Personally he was above reproach. His writings and his lectures embodied the one declaration, "I don't know," and showing why he believed that nobody else knows. He never claimed that liberty of conscience means license of passions, although this mistaken interpretation has been placed upon his words. But it is not the object herein to expatiate upon what he believed or did not believe. It appeared to concern him the least what people thought of him alive and what is said of him now will not disturb his ashes. A brief review of human life is here added, with the expression of opinion that the man capable of these utterances could not have been altogether bad.

OF UNIFORMS.

Alameda Encinal: Democracy is such a leveling process that we should not be surprised to see the individualism of commonplace people resorting to all sorts of devices to attract attention to themselves. One of the easiest ways to escape being ignored and swallowed up in the crowd is to adopt a uniform. That was the governing impulse of the delightful, but platitudinous girls, who called themselves Rainy Daisies. They could not add an inch to their stature, but they could take four inches off their skirts. Hundreds of other estimable but unheard of women cling to big hats and eelskin dresses with no other purpose than to escape being utterly ignored. But there is another and a better side to the uniform question. It serves to identify the wearer with an obligation, a duty or a mission, and, in inviting attention, challenges scrutiny. That is its meaning in a railroad conductor or a National Guardsman. It is not strange that dress should stiffen up one's moral character a little when it invites inspection and advertises one's intentions. Man in his social capacity, having found out how much dress has to do with character, is very likely sooner or later to get every distinct class into uniform. It is now proposed in one of our largest cities to put regalia on the newsboys, with the notion that it carries some kind of an obligation and that the newsboy will behave himself better if his clothes are peculiar to him. If this is true, why should not the valuable moral lesson be carried out in other directions?

LEPROSY.

Red Bluff People's Cause: Modern up to date physicians believe that one of the mistakes of Moses was his diagnosis of the disease of leprosy. They say that other skin diseases were classed by the Hebrew lawgiver under the head of leprosy, and that this ailment is really neither contagious nor incurable. Medical science in our time is able to cope with the dread Biblical scourge. The first elements of the cure are absolute cleanliness, plenty of bathing and healthful and hygienic surroundings. Then the patient must have something to occupy his mind agreeably. He must be given at once to understand that he can be cured and that the future has hope for him, as for any other person. Leprosy is a disease of vice and filth and unhygienic surroundings. Remove these all and fill the patient's mind with moral purity and his body with physical purity, and the cure is begun.

DISCREDIT THEM.

Napa Register: Inventive and unprincipled correspondents are at present worrying Admiral Dewey more than the most deadly Spanish mine ever planted in Manila Bay. About the only way we have of protecting him from such parasites is to discredit all sensational rumors connected with him until they are finally confirmed and verified.

ONLY A REMINDER.

Santa Barbara Press: While the Democrats are raising a hue and cry against trusts, they appear to forget that they have never done anything to regulate or restrict the operations of the big combinations in restraint of trade and competition. On the other hand, the Republicans have enacted the only anti-trust laws ever placed in the statute books of the United States, and their record has been one of continuous opposition to the big combination. The Republican platform in 1888 declared against trusts and recommended the enactment of State and Federal legislation in restraint of them. The Congress elected that year gave force to that declaration by putting into the McKinley law, which was enacted in 1890, a strong anti-trust clause. The Democrats in Congress voted against that clause then and four years later they voted to repeal it. The Sherman anti-trust law was enacted by a Republican Congress, and even though the Democrats have had control of the Government during four years since its enactment, and of Congress during two years, they made no attempt to enforce it or to amend it.

Of course, the only reason why Democrats oppose trusts now is because Republican prosperity has encouraged speculation and created the opportunity for industrial combination. They are no more opposed to trusts now than they were when they voted against the anti-trust clause of the McKinley law or when they voted to repeal that clause four years after its enactment. They cannot make an issue of the trusts in the next campaign, for the Republicans will stand exactly where they stand with respect to that question.

HE DIDN'T SIGN IT.

Stockton Independent: An alleged officer of one of the volunteer regiments in the Philippines has written a letter to the Associated Press in which he constitutes himself an expert critic on military affairs, on civilization, on ethnology, on meteorology and the effects of climate on the health and human endurance. It is unfortunate that this officer's name was lost somewhere. He may be a Colonel or he may be a Corporal. He may have seen service entitling him to recognition and his words to great weight. But it is peculiar that an officer of such expert knowledge should be allowed by the Associated Press to suffer obscurity. The bold statements made, if they came from an officer who has had opportunities for observation and is known to be reliable and discerning, will have great influence. But the discretion which withholds the name and rank of the writer destroys the force and effectiveness of the statements, especially as every reader can observe that the writer has about the same style as some of the yellow correspondents in the Philippines. The outside evidence is all to the effect that this is one of the soured Corporals.

The Filipinos wrap their cartridges to make them fit various rifle barrels. This crude adaptation of means to ends must amuse the old Indian fighters in General Otis' army, to whom the principle is by no means a new one. The trick has long been used by our own Indians, who wrap Winchester cartridges with rawhide, and shoot them from their old 50-caliber Martinis and Sharp's carbines.

Goddard E. D. Diamond, a vegetarian, 103 years old, intends to start from his San Francisco home on a walking tour to New York. He does not use meat, alcohol, tobacco or coffee.