The St. Tammany Farmer.

"The Blessings of Government, Like the Dew from Heaven, Should Descend Alike Upon the Rich and the Poor."

W. G. KENTZEL, Editor. | COVINGTON, ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1898. | VOL. XXIII.—NO. 40.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

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Brief History of the Conflict from the Time of the Landing of the Maine at Havana to the Signing of the Peace Protocol.

Jan. 24, 1898.—The battleship Maine ordered to Havana.

Feb. 9.—The De Lome letter published.

Feb. 10.—De Lome resigns and his resignation accepted at Madrid.

Feb. 15.—Destruction of the Maine in the harbor of Havana.

March 8.—Congress votes unanimously and without debate for a defense fund of $50,000,000.

March 28.—United States board of inquiry reports that the Maine was blown up by external mine.

April 11.—President McKinley sends his Cuban message to congress.

April 20.—The government sends its ultimatum to Spain, and the queen regent opens the cortes with a warlike speech. The Spanish minister at Washington asks for his passports.

April 21.—Minister Woodford asks for his passports at Madrid, and leaves for Paris.

April 22.—War opens with the Nashville's capture of the Buena Ventura and the New York's capture of the Pedro. Havana harbor declared in a state of blockade.

April 23.—President calls for 125,000 volunteers.

April 24.—Spain declares war.

April 25.—Congress declares that war began on April 21 by act of Spain. States called upon for their quota of troops.

April 26.—Chairman Dingley reports war revenue bill to the house. England publishes her neutrality, dated April 23, reciting that "a state of war unhappily exists," etc. Spain appeals to the powers.

April 27.—Matanzas earthworks shelled and silenced by the New York, Puritan and Cincinnati. Steamer Guido made a prize by monitor Terror. Dewey's Asiatic squadron sails from Mirs bay to Manila, and the Spanish fleet leaves Manila to meet him.

April 28.—Congress agrees to a naval appropriation bill of nearly $47,000,000.

April 29.—House passes bill for popular bond issue of $400,000,000. Naval bill passes the senate. Spanish fleet leaves Cape Verde islands.

May 1.—Spanish fleet demolished by Commodore Dewey in the Bay of Manila. Eleven Spanish warships completely destroyed.

May 4.—The fighting ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron sailed from Key West, after preparing for a long stay at sea.

May 10.—The Spanish cortes voted the war credits.

May 11.—Maj. Gen. Merritt was ordered to the Philippine islands as military governor.

May 12.—News was received of the arrival of the Spanish Cape Verde squadron at Martinique, West Indies. The gunboat Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow, and the auxiliary gunboat Hudson, while in Cardenas bay, were attacked by Spanish batteries and gunboats. Ensign Bagley and four of the Winslow's crew were killed and the town of Cardenas was shelled.

May 13.—Rear Admiral Sampson reported that he had bombarded the forts at San Juan, Puerto Rico, with the loss of two men killed and six wounded, the American squadron being uninjured. The flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, sailed under secret orders from Hampton roads. The St. Louis broke the telegraph cable between San Juan, Puerto Rico and St. Thomas.

May 14.—The Spanish fleet was reported at Curacao, off the Venezuelan coast, and Admiral Sampson was off Puerto Plata, Hayti.

May 16.—The Spanish fleet left Curacao, and Admiral Sampson's fleet was reported off Cape Haitien.

May 18.—The Oregon was announced as safe by Secretary Long.

May 19.—Spain's Cape Verde fleet was reported to have reached Santiago de Cuba.

May 22.—The cruiser Charleston sailed from San Francisco for Manila via Honolulu.

May 24.—Admiral Cervera's fleet was reported bottled up in Santiago harbor by the American fleets. The Oregon arrived at Jupiter, Fla.

May 25.—The president called for 75,000 more volunteers. The transports Australia, City of Peking, and City of Sidney, with 2,500 soldiers, left San Francisco for Manila.

May 29.—Commodore Schley reported sighting the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor.

May 30.—Gen. Shafter was ordered to embark 15,000 or more troops at Tampa. Santiago was thought to be their destination.

May 31.—Spanish reports were received of the bombardment of Santiago forts by Commodore Schley.

June 1.—Details were received of the bombardment of the Santiago forts by Commodore Schley on May 31, with the Massachusetts, Iowa and New Orleans.

June 2.—The house of representatives passed an urgent deficiency bill, carrying nearly $18,000,000 for war expenses.

June 4.—Admiral Sampson reported that Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, with a volunteer crew of seven men, had, on June 3, sunk the collier Merrimac in the Santiago harbor channel, shutting in Cervera's fleet. Hobson and his men were made prisoners. The senate passed the war revenue bill by a vote of 48 to 28.

June 6.—Further bombardment of Santiago reported. The house sent the war revenue bill to conference, nonconcurring in senate amendments.

June 7.—Admiral Sampson reported having silenced, on June 6, the Santiago fortifications without injury to the American ships. The monitor Monterey and collier Brutus left San Francisco for Manila.

June 9.—The house agreed to the conference report on the war revenue bill by a vote of 43 to 22.

June 11.—Six hundred marines from the Panther, who had landed at Caimanera, Guantanamo bay, Cuba, June 10, under protection from the Marblehead, were attacked by Spaniards, four Americans being killed and several wounded or missing. The Spaniards retreated.

June 13.—The president signed the war revenue bill. The Santiago expedition, of over 15,000 troops, left Key West, convoyed by warships.

June 14.—Continued fighting at Caimanera was reported, two Americans and 17 Spaniards being killed.

June 15.—The second expedition to Manila, on four transports, sailed from San Francisco. The Vesuvius fired her dynamite guns at Santiago forts, for the first time, with destructive results.

June 16.—News came of a third bombardment of Santiago by Admiral Sampson's squadron. The Caimanera fort was reduced by the Texas, Suwanee and Marblehead.

June 17.—Admiral Dewey reported from Manila under date of June 12 that the insurgents had practically surrounded Manila and had taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners. The Cadiz squadron sailed, and the vessels were seen passing Gibraltar, bound east.

June 18.—News was received of further shelling of Spaniards at Caimanera on June 17.

June 21.—News came of the arrival off Santiago de Cuba of Gen. Shafter's transports with 15,000 troops on June 20. Gen. Shafter and Rear Admiral Sampson landed at Acerraderos, Cuba, 15 miles from Santiago, and conferred with Gen. Garcia.

June 22.—Official reports by cable from a station on the Cuban shore, near Caimanera, told of the landing of part of Gen. Shafter's troops at Baiquiri, near Santiago de Cuba, with little resistance.

June 23.—Landing shifted to Siboney and continued during the night by aid of St. Louis' searchlights. Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet was reported off the island of Pantellaria, half way from Cadiz to Suez.

June 24.—Sixteen American soldiers were killed and about 40 wounded in driving back a Spanish force near Santiago. Six of the killed were Roosevelt's rough riders.

June 26.—Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet reached Port Said, Egypt, and awaited orders. Successful conclusion of the landing of the army by the navy in a surf at Baiquiri and Siboney without loss or injury of a single man.

June 27.—It was officially announced that Commodore Watson, with a strong fleet, would attack Spain's coasts.

June 28.—The president proclaimed a blockade of southern Cuba from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz, also of Puerto Rico. Gen. Shafter reported that he was within three miles of Santiago. Capt. Sigsbee, of the St. Paul, reported disabling the Terror at San Juan on June 22.

June 30.—Further advances toward Santiago of Gen. Shafter's army were reported.

July 1.—Gen. Shafter reported the beginning of a general assault on Santiago. Gen. Lawton's division carried El Caney, a suburb of the city, and the Roosevelt rough riders, with the First and Tenth infantry, tok San Juan, another suburb, after desperate fighting, with heavy losses.

July 2.—The Spaniards made unsuccessful efforts to retake San Juan. Admiral Sampson's fleet continued shelling Morro castle and other forts, doing great damage.

July 3.—Admiral Cervera's squadron made a dash for liberty from Santiago harbor, but being headed off by Sampson's ships ran ashore, and all were destroyed. The first Manila expedition was reported by Admiral Dewey to have joined him, after stopping at the Ladrone islands and capturing the Spanish officers there.

July 4.—Rear Admiral Sampson reported the destruction of Admiral Cervera's entire fleet, the Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon, Oquendo, Maria Teresa, Pluton and Furor, in an effort to leave Santiago harbor. Gen. Shafter reported that he had demanded the surrender of Santiago, which had been refused.

July 5.—Camara's fleet entered the Suez canal. His three torpedo-boat destroyers, however, started from Port Said back to Spain.

July 6.—The senate voted to annex Hawaii. The president issued a proclamation of thanksgiving for victories. Hobson and his men were exchanged. The Texas sank the cruiser Reina Mercedes in Santiago harbor. The cruiser Alfonso XII. was sunk in attempting to escape from Havana harbor. Camara and his fleet were ordered back to Spain from Suez.

July 7.—The president signed the Hawaiian annexation resolutions, and the Philadelphia was ordered to go to Honolulu to raise the flag of the United States over the islands. Admiral Dewey reported that the American troops of the first Manila expedition had landed at Cavite, and that [illegible] Aguinaldo had proclaimed himself president of the Philippine republic.

July [illegible].—The armistice between the [illegible] and Spanish forces at Santiago was extended until noon of July [illegible] in order to allow Gen. Linares to [illegible] with Madrid.

July [illegible].—[illegible] reported that the [illegible] had been extended [illegible] p. m., July 10.

July [illegible].—[illegible] refused to surrender. [illegible] of refugees left the [illegible] American protection. [illegible] reached Portsmouth, [illegible] Spanish prisoners, including Admiral Cervera and Capt. [illegible] Vizcaya.

[illegible] attack on Santiago [illegible] be begun. Gen. [illegible]

July 12.—Gen. Toral again refused to surrender Santiago.

July 13.—Gen. Miles reported that a truce had been arranged until noon, July 14, at Santiago. Admiral Dewey reported having sent the Raleigh and Concord to Grande island, Subig bay, on information that insurgents had been prevented on July 7 by a German warship from attacking Spaniards. The German vessel left and Spaniards surrendered.

July 14.—Gen. Toral surrendered Santiago City and about one-third of Santiago province to the American army under Gens. Miles and Shafter, on condition that his troops should be sent back to Spain.

July 16.—Gen. Shafter cabled that Gen. Toral, under authority from Madrid, had finally surrendered, the only condition being that the United States should send the soldiers back to Spain.

July 17.—The American flag was raised at noon over Santiago, after the Spanish army had marched out and laid down its arms.

July 18.—The president issued a proclamation which was sent to Gen. Shafter, ordering that the local regulations of conquered territory should be disturbed as little as possible.

July 20.—Gen. Miles reported that he was ready to leave Guantanamo bay with transports for Puerto Rico, but that a naval convoy was lacking.

July 21.—Gen. Miles, with transports and a convoy, left Guantanamo for Puerto Rico. Gen. Calixto Garcia, of the Cuban army, near Santiago, formally resigned and withdrew his forces because of non-recognition by Gen. Shafter.

July 22.—Gen. Miles reported the progress of the Puerto Rico expedition from Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti. Gen. Anderson at Manila reported that Aguinaldo had declared a dictatorship and that the Philippine natives expected independence.

July 23.—Two thousand Cubans at Santiago drew up a petition to President McKinley asking that Spanish officials at Santiago should be removed.

July 24.—Gen. Shafter reported that 3,000 Spanish troops at San Luis and Palma Soriano, in the surrendered district, had laid down their arms to Lieut. Miley.

July 25.—Gen. Miles, with the Puerto Rico expedition, began landing near Ponce, south coast.

July 26.—Spain, through the French ambassador at Washington, formally asked President McKinley to name terms upon which the United States would be willing to make peace.

July 27.—The American forces advanced to Yauco, Puerto Rico, meeting some Spanish opposition.

July 28.—Gen. Brooke, with soldiers on the St. Louis, St. Paul and Massachusetts, left Newport News for Puerto Rico to join Gen. Miles.

July 29.—Reports were received of the surrender of the port of Ponce, Puerto Rico, on July 27, to Capt. C. H. Davis, of the Dixie, and of the city of Ponce to Gen. Miles' soldiers on July 28.

July 30.—The president communicated to M. Cambon, French ambassador, conditions with which Spain must comply before the United States could begin peace negotiations.

July 31.—The battleship Texas reached New York from Guantanamo. Battle fought at Malate (near Manila), in the Philippines. American loss, 11 killed and 44 wounded. Spain's loss estimated at 500 killed and wounded. Spaniards were repulsed.

Aug. 1.—Gen. Merritt reported the attitude of the Philippine insurgents as somewhat threatening.

Aug. 2.—The terms on fulfillment of which the United States would discuss peace with Spain were made public. They included the immediate evacuation of every Spanish dependency in the western hemisphere; the relinquishment of all Spanish claims to sovereignty in Cuba; the cession of Puerto Rico and other islands, except Cuba, to the United States; the holding by the United States of Manila city and bay, pending settlement by commissioners of the future disposition and government of the Philippines, and the cession of an island (Guam) in the Ladrones. The United States asks no money indemnity.

Aug. 3.—It was stated unofficially that Spain would accept America's peace terms.

Aug. 4.—Secretary Alger ordered Gen. Shafter to send the Santiago army to Montauk Point, L. I., as fast as possible. Shafter had made public letters to him from Roosevelt and other officers, saying the army would be useless from disease if not soon removed. Monitor Monterey arrived at Manila bay.

Aug. 5.—Gen. Shafter's troops, according to orders from Secretary Alger, began embarking on transports for New York at Santiago.

Aug. 7.—Spain expected an immediate cessation of hostilities. Roosevelt's rough riders started from Santiago for Montauk Point. Nearly all the American troops in Puerto Rico advanced upon San Juan.

Aug. 8.—Ambassador Cambon received Spain's reply to President McKinley, and the work of translation was begun. Secretary Long, in a published letter, defended Rear Admiral Sampson. Gen. Miles was closing in on San Juan from four directions.

Aug. 9.—Spain's reply in full received by President McKinley. American demands accepted, but conditions were tacked on. Further negotiations looking toward peace were resumed. Coamo, in Puerto Rico, captured by Americans.

Aug. 10.—New protocol of peace terms submitted to Spain. Reported that Secretary Day will head the peace commission. Cuban troops besieging Holguin. Sampson and Schley were promoted to rear admirals.

Aug. 11.—Madrid cabinet reported to have approved the peace protocol. Mayaguez, in Puerto Rico, captured by Gen. Schwan's troops.

Aug. 12.—Peace protocol signed at Washington by Secretary Day and M. Cambon, French ambassador.

Aug. 13.—The Madrid government cabled to the governors general of Puerto Rico and the Philippines instructing them to carry out the terms of the peace protocol. Senor Tomas Estrada Palma cabled to President Maso that he had, in the name of the Cuban republic, accepted the armistice and requesting him to order hostilities to cease. The bombardment of Manzanillo, Cuba, was in progress when the Spaniards received news of the signing of the peace protocol. A flag of truce was raised and word was sent to the fleet. The battle ceased at once. Fifteen or more Spaniards were killed and considerable property was destroyed after the protocol was signed and while the orders to cease hostilities were being conveyed to the army and navy commanders.

Aug. 14.—Gens. Blanco and Macias officially acknowledged receipt of the orders from Madrid for suspension of hostilities and state that the instructions are being obeyed. Only 5,000 of Gen. Shafter's troops remain at Santiago.

Aug. 15.—Consul Wildman at Hong-Kong cabled the state department that Admiral Dewey had bombarded Manila August 13 and the city surrendered unconditionally. Gen. Blanco has resigned his office as governor of Cuba, wishing to avoid his humiliating duties in connection with the evacuation. American forces under Gen. Schwan defeated 1,500 Spaniards in Puerto Rico.

Aug. 16.—President McKinley has decided to reduce the army immediately and at least 40,000 men will be mustered out. The gunboat Mangrove bombarded Caibarien August 15, the commander not having heard of the signing of peace. After a Spanish gunboat had been damaged word was brought from the town under a flag of truce that the war was over.

Aug. 17.—Gen. Merritt as military governor took formal possession of Manila. Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey were instructed that the Philippine insurgents must recognize the authority of the United States, and that there could be no joint occupation of the city. The massacre of more than 100 natives of Puerto Rico by Spanish troops on August 15 confirmed. The only offense of the people was in raising an American flag at Cieles.

THE LESSON IS LEARNED.

THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

Text of the Paper Signed by Secretary Day and M. Cambon, French Ambassador.

"His excellency, M. Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the French republic at Washington, and Mr. William Day, secretary of state of the United States, having received respectively to that effect plenary powers from the Spanish government and the government of the United States, have established and signed the following articles which define the terms on which the two governments have agreed with regard to the questions enumerated below and of which the object is the establishment of peace between the two countries—namely:

"Article 1. Spain will renounce all claim to all sovereignty over and all her rights over the Island of Cuba.

"Article 2. Spain will cede to the United States the Island of Puerto Rico and the other islands which are at present under the sovereignty of Spain in the Antilles, as well as an island in Ladrona archipelago, to be chosen by the United States.

"Article 3. The United States will occupy and retain the city and bay of San Juan de Puerto Rico and the port of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control and form of government of the Philippines.

"Article 4. Spain will immediately evacuate Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles. To this effect each of the two governments will appoint commissioners within ten days after the signing of this protocol, and these commissioners shall meet at Havana within 30 days after the signing of this protocol with the object of coming to an agrement regarding the carrying out of the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Cuba and other adjacent Spanish islands; and each of the two governments shall likewise appoint within ten days after the signature of this protocol other commissioners, who shall meet at San Juan de Puerto Rico within 30 days after the signature of this protocol, to agree upon the details of the evacuation of Puerto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the Antilles.

"Article 5. Spain and the United States shall appoint to treat for peace five commissioners at the most for either country. The commissioners shall meet in Paris on October 1 at the latest to proceed to negotiations and to the conclusion of a treaty of peace. This treaty shall be ratified in conformity with the constitutional laws of each of the two countries.

"Article 6. Once this protocol is concluded and signed hostilities shall be suspended, and to that effect in the two countries orders shall be given by either government to the commanders of its land and sea forces as speedily as possible.

"Done in duplicate at Washington, read in French and in English by the undersigned, who affix at the foot of the document their signatures and seals, August 12, 1898.

"JULES CAMBON,
"WILLIAM R. DAY."

THE PEACE PROCLAMATION.

Copy of the Document Issued by the President of the United States on August 12.

Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, secretary of state of the United States, and his excellency Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of France, at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken, and

Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

By the President:
WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State.

MOURNING IN SPAIN.

The Madrid Newspapers Do Not Take a Very Cheerful View of the Situation.

All the Madrid newspapers discuss the peace conditions at length. El Pais prints the text of the protocol signed by the United States and Spain with mourning borders and says:

"Spain, without colonies, is reduced to the role of a third-rate power."

El Imparcial says: "Peace will not bring to Spain even the rest she so much needs after three years and a half of war."

El Nacion says bitterly: "If Spain had at least been vanquished only after a furious and heroic struggle she could resign herself. Peace with the United States will only be a momentary respite from our misfortune."

El Globo (ministerial) pines for peace between Spain and the United States, and says the communications on eastern questions which Day and Cambon have signed begin the first chapter in the new history of Europe.

El Tiempo (conservative) says: "Peace is an accomplished fact. The bitterness of defeat does not prevent us from seeing with satisfaction the end of the war."

El Liberal says the article in the protocol relating to the Philippines does not indicate that anything good for Spain will be fixed upon, and the question will not be settled favorably for her.

El Epoca says: "The peace is the saddest imposed since the treaty of Utrecht."

INDORSED BY M'KINLEY.

Popular Subscription for Battleship Started by Cincinnati Youths Meets President's Approval.

W. Rankingood and Harry Price, of Cincinnati, the two young men who originated the idea of starting a fund among school children for the purpose of raising money to build a battleship, called the American Boy, are in Washington, D. C., forwarding their plans. They have had an interview with President McKinley, who gave to them the following letter indorsing their idea:

"Mr. W. Rankingood, Cincinnati, O.—Dear Sir: The circular which you have presented to me, outlining your plan of raising a fund with which to build and present to the government a battleship, has greatly interested me.

"Love of country and devotion to the flag were never more conspicuous in America than they are to-day, and I am sure our boys and girls will deem it a privilege to be numbered among the contributors to this patriotic undertaking.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

Not to Be Thought Of.

Subbubs—What an enormous quantity of coal these warships consume.

His Wife—But just imagine how much they'd consume if it were winter.—N. Y. Truth.

SQUATTER SKETCHES

Abe Hope Takes Colonel Bunker's Advice About Chickens.

Copyright, 1898. By M. QUAD.

Running around the squatter's yard were several fowls of such queer look and conduct that I could not make out their identity and had to ask the old man for information. He took the corn-cob pipe out of his mouth and looked at them for awhile and then slowly said:

"Them's chickens, them is, or they used to be."

"But they are queer-looking chickens," I said.

"So they ar'. That was another of Kurnel Bunker's ideahs."

He settled down on the warm earth, with his back to the logs of the cabin, and after crowding more tobacco into his pipe he drawlingly began:

"I reckon Kurnel Bunker has got mo' ideahs into his head than any other man in the state of Arkansaw, but they don't allus come out on top. About two yars ago he cum ridin' along yere one day and stops to say:

"'Abe Hope, did yo' ever hear o' them pyramids of Egypt and Alexander the Great?'"

"'Can't say that I hev,' says I, kinder feelin' cold and allowin' that it was time fur my reg'lar chill to cum on.

"'Wall, sah, them pyramids is bein' talked about all over the face of the airth, and as for Alexander, thar' hasn't bin no critter to hold a candle to him since he turned up his toes. He was a whooper, a jumper and a fighter, and he never sot down to a game of poker that he didn't win the jack-pot. If he was livin' to-day and wanted to run fur governor of Arkansaw no human bein' would dare go agin him.'

"That's the way he talked to me," said Abe, as a melancholy look spread over his face, "and I took it all in and smoked away and wondered what he was at. Bimeby, when he got the old woman a-prancin' around and all stirred up he gits down off his hoss and cums clus to me and says:

"'Abe Hope, don't yo' want to be as big a man as Alexander was—don't yo' want folks talkin' about yo' same as they did about them pyramids?'

"'I reckon I do,' says I, beginnin' to feel warm all over.

"'Then I'll tell yo' how to do it. Yo've got land yere—heaps o' land. Thar's worms and bugs on yo'r land—heaps o' 'em. Thar' ain't no sich thing as a chicken farm within 40 miles of this place, and every man, woman and child is cryin' fur chicken-meat from Sunday mornin' to Saturday night. And as fur eggs—who ever sees a hen's egg? I ain't sayin' anything about feathers, but if I had a thousand pounds o' chicken feathers on hand I could sell every ounce of 'em in three days at a good price. I'm sleeping on straw kase I can't git feathers, and that's the way with thousands of others. Abe, yo've got a gold mine right yere under yo'r feet and don't know it!'

"I got up and took a look around," said the old man, "but I didn't see no gold mine. I was wonderin' about it when the kurnel goes on:

"'What you want to do is to turn this place into a chicken farm. Jest send up no'th fur chickens—chickens that will cum down yere and hustle for bizness. Every hen will hatch out at least two dozen chickens a year, and every rooster will double his weight every three months.'"

"The colonel was enthusiastic," I said, as the old man made a long pause.

"Yes, I reckon he was. He figgered that arter three months I'd hev chickens and eggs and feathers to sell 'till it would take three or fo' of us to wait on the customers. Them chickens was to pick up their own livin' around yere and not cost a cent, and the income was to be at least $5,000 a year. The kurnel figgered it all out in black and white, and he said if I wouldn't go into it he'd sell his hoss and take up chickens hisself. When he had taken a fifth drink from the jug he got on his critter and rode away, and me 'n' the old woman talked matters over. We kept talkin' fur two days, and then we made up our minds, and I sent away fur chickens."

"How many did you start with?"

"'Bout 300, sah. I got 'em way up no'th—the best I could find—and when they was turned loose down yere it was a sight to do yo' good. All the folks around heard of it and cum over to see, and Kurnel Bunker was yere twice a day to pat me on the back and take a nip of co'n juice, and say that I was knockin' the foundashuns out from under them pyramids. Eggs was powerful high that y'ar, and I begun to look fur a few arter the fust week. Got to give a hen time to see whar' she is at befo' she begins to lay, you know. I had 290 hens and ten roosters. Kurnel Bunker figgered that I orter git 50 eggs a day."

"But you got more?" I said.

"I got a heap less," he gloomily replied. "The fust week I got ten eggs. Arter that I never got one."

"But why?"

"Them chickens was too busy runnin' arter bugs and worms, sah. Begun runnin' as soon as they could see in the mawnin' and kept it up 'till dark. They got the idea that I'd brung 'em down yere to clean out the insects in the hull state of Arkansaw, and they was on the bustle every blessed minit. I believe that sum o' them chickens walked and run 50 miles a day. When a hen is bustlin' around like that she don' think o' layin' eggs, you know."

"But you had chickens to sell?"

"Not a chick. They was fat and plump on the start, but runnin' around so much left nothin' but bones and feathers on 'em arter a few days, and none of 'em would make a decent soup. Kurnel Bunker couldn't make it out; but said they'd be all right putty soon, but they never was. Me'n the ole woman had to go away fur a week to see her sick sister, and when we cum back there was a lot o' queer birds walking around yere. I couldn't make 'em out, and she couldn't, and when I sent fur Kurnel Bunker he looks at 'em fur a long time and then says:

"'Abe, you've got a big thing on hand. Them critters is all mockin'-birds, and worth two dollars apiece in Chicago or St. Louis. Ship 'em up thar' and sell every one.'"

"And you shipped them?"

"I did, sah. They wasn't doin' any singin', and they didn't look very pert, but I reckoned that Kurnel Bunker orter know. Yes, shipped 'em off, and bimeby I got word that they'd all bin sold fur five cents apiece fur swamp owls, and I was out of pocket a hundred dollars. They said swamp owls, but I reckon they might hev jest as well called 'em crows or black birds. Nobody did ever really find out what they was."

"But they were chickens?"

"Once upon a time—yes. Change of water and the climate, runnin' arter bugs and mebbe chills and fever had jest knocked 'em out 'till they was owls or mockin' birds, or anythin' you wanted. The Kurnel cum over to talk with me about it, but I jest hid the jug and took a walk through the cane-brake, and when he hollered at me I hollered back that he and his old pyramids and Alexander could go to squash."

"And so that's the way your chicken scheme came out?" I asked, after a long silence.

There was no answer. Old Abe had gone to sleep.

ELEPHANT STOPPED SHORT.

A Woman's Narrow Escape from One of These Beasts on the Rampage.

"Speaking of elephants," said a man who had been listening to a story concerning the intelligence of the huge earth-shaking beast, "I have, for personal reasons, a very high opinion of such animals, because when I was in India two years ago it was my misfortune to be in the power of one of these behemoths—and it very considerately let me go."

"How was that?" inquired a friend.

"Well," continued the speaker, "it was at Allahabad, in the northwest provinces, that one evening I happened to be out driving with a lady. On our way home it occurred to us to call upon Col. Farley, and when we reached the maidan, or wide plain, which, on the farther side, his bungalow overlooked, we decided to let our carriage be led around and to cross the maidan to the house on foot. There were sundry ditches and numerous rut holes in the plain which made driving in the dark dangerous, so we got out and began our walk.

"Now, in the center of the maidan there stood a barn in which the elephants belonging to the department of which Col. Farley was chief stored their forage, and on that evening one of these animals, having been either idle or misbehaving, was still at that late hour busy unloading itself, and a very bad temper, indeed, it seemed to be in.

"We had gone about a third of our way when I heard its shrill cry, protesting at working overtime, and its trumpeting significant of revolt. My companion also heard the furious beast, but she only laughed and said:

"'What a queer noise that elephant is making.'

"'Yes, very strange,' I replied, but I didn't laugh. For again I heard the noise of the angry beast, and, so it appeared to me, coming nearer and nearer. Still I walked on, listening with both my ears, when suddenly I caught that strange and dreadful rustling sound which an elephant, when it is moving fast, always makes. It is the feet brushing on the surface of the ground. Otherwise the advance of the colossal brute is noiseless.

"'Can you run?' I now asked my companion.

"'Yes, of course I can,' she said. 'Why?'

"'Look,' I continued. 'Do you see that white object glimmering over there? It is a culvert, a little bridge. When I tell you to go you must run there as fast as you can and creep in under the woodwork as far as you can possibly get.' While I was speaking I was staring into the gloom trying to catch sight of the approaching beast. But against the deep shadows of the barn and trees behind nothing could be seen. Suddenly I heard the clink of a chain—quite close — on my right hand.

"'Run,' I said, and the next instant there towered out of the gloom, seeming positively to overshadow me, the elephant. For a moment I saw the gleam of its sawn tusk stumps, heard the great brute breathe, and then—why, or wherefore, is a mystery I could never solve—it swung swiftly round and vanished as spectrally as it had appeared."

"And the lady?" asked a listener, solicitously.

"Why, she had only got about 50 feet away from where I was standing when she dropped to the earth in a dead faint. When she came to her senses I and Col. Farley helped her into my carriage, and, after congratulating each other on our escape, we continued on our way home. The next morning we heard that one of the colonel's elephants had killed its keeper the night before, just after dark."—N. Y. Sun.

Hunger Madness in Italy.

The sufferings of pellagra are those well known in times of famine. The effects sometimes do not entirely disappear. A woman of my acquaintance near Monza, who had had the pellagra some years before, was considered cured. She was the wife of a prosperous shop keeper when I knew her. The only remaining trace of her malady was that from time to time she stopped in conversation, a look of anguish came into her eyes, and she would say in her dialect: "Il pan l'e bon, e il vin l'e bouna il pan l'e bon!" (Bread is good, and wine is good, but bread is good!) The horror of that suffering from starvation had never left her. The worst is that no serious measures of relief are being taken. The government, while squandering millions for the prestige of the monarchy, gives nothing but a small sum, amounting, when divided among those suffering with the hunger madness, to 25 cents each per year. That could not be called a serious measure of relief. The general poverty is so great that it seems hopeless and useless for private citizens to attempt to relieve it by charities. Besides, everybody knows that it is not a question of charities, but a political question.—North American Review.

The Pope's Golden Rose.

The golden rose which the pope gives every year to a royal lady distinguished for loyalty both to the pope and to the church of Rome, is made of pure gold, and is valued at $10,000. There is a golden rose in the center, in which the pope pours balsam, this being surrounded with smaller rosebuds and leaves, all of the purest gold, and chiseled with exquisite workmanship.

APPLYING TO HEADQUARTERS.

How a Disagreeable Telegraph Tapper Was Taught a Most Salutary Lesson.

A commercial traveler wanted to know if the train was late, and ventured to ask the operator in the ticket office.

"Dawnaw," replied the gentleman of the keys, meaning, probably, "I don't know."

"But I am told it is an hour and a half late," persisted the grip-distender, smilingly. "You surely could tell me if that is true?"

"Dawnawnathawnbouttut," replied the knight of the sounding board, turning the back of his head to the questioner.

"But it is highly desirable that I should know," smiled the gatherer of orders still more pleasantly. "I can make three business calls in that hour and a half, and still have 15 minutes margin. Don't you think you had better find out for me? It will take you only a minute or two, you know."

"Finownoth," replied the lightning manipulator, probably meaning: "Find out nothing." And he began reading the advertisement columns of a daily paper, paying no more attention to the interlocutor.

"This is a commercial as well as a railroad telegraph office?" inquired our traveler, in the blandest tones yet used during the conversation.

"Yah," replied the operator, meaning "Yes."

"A telegraph blank, please?"

The unfinished document was half thrown at him. He leisurely wrote a message and handed it to the other with the money to pay for it.

The operator commenced reading it, hitting the words one by one with his pencil to count them. Before he was half through he ceased hitting, and looked startedly at the writer.

"Good sakes, man, I can't send this!" he exclaimed, giving this time each word its full sounds. "I'd lose my position."

"And you'll lose it if you don't, I fear," replied his amiable tormentor sympathizingly. "You've no right to hold it back a minute."

The operator nervously read it over again. It ran:

"Superintendent Railroad: Will you kindly tell me how many minutes late is train No. ——? It is very important that I should know, and your operator here refuses to inform me."

"Look here, now," exclaimed the operator, ignoring his newspaper and everything else except the traveler, "I really wish you wouldn't insist on sending this. I think I must be somewhat in the wrong, and I—I beg your pardon. I can find out for you in two minutes."

"Yes, I thought perhaps you could," replied the other, returning the money to his pocket and exploiting the sweetest smile of the day, in which he was joined by several bystanders, while the operator fairly exuded information. —Everywhere.

A CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

The Result Was That She Preferred to Stay at Home Where She Would Be Safe.

"On one occasion," remarked the veteran statesman and oldest representative in congress, Galusha A. Grow, congressman-at-large from Pennsylvania, "during the campaign previous to my coming to the house the last time, I was riding along a road through one of the remoter valleys lying at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains when I came to a farmhouse, which looked as if it might afford a luscious drink of cool water from a fine well in the yard. A tidy-looking woman, not especially handsome, nor of superior intelligence, responded to my appeal and while I drank the cooling draught she talked to me.

"'I presume there is no dearth of politics in your neighborhood at present,' I said at a venture.

"'Yes, my husband and the boys ain't talkin' much else these days.'

"'Does it interest you?'

"'No, I don't keer who gits elected so long as we can git along and keep out of debt with a little to lay by fer the children.'

"'That's good enough politics for anybody, madam,' I said, with a bow which made her blush in embarrassment.

"'It's the only kind I know good er bad,' she said, apologetically.

"'Do you ever have any of the candidates up this way?'

"'Not right here, but they come down to the store half a mile across the valley.'

"'Do you ever see any of them?'

"'Not this year, but I have other years.'

"'Why not this year? Are you losing your interest in the great statesmen of Pennsylvania?'

"'No, not that,' and she hesitated awkwardly, 'but they say there's a congressman-at-large this year, and I thought maybe it would be safer fer me to stay pretty close around home till after 'lection and they took him in.'"—Washington Star.

Prickly Heat.

The mother whose children suffer in hot weather from prickly heat will be glad to know that if she will put baking soda into the water in which her children are bathed she may do much towards preventing the arrival of the irritating malady. She should not wait until the rash appears before she adopts this simple means to stop its progress, but may all through the summer have soda added to the little ones' bath water. In one family where this precaution was taken none of the children was troubled with prickly heat during the entire season, although every preceding year the small boys and girls had been liberally peppered with the distressing eruption.—Harper's Bazar.

Boiled Blackberry Pudding.

Sift one cupful flour with one spoonful baking powder into a bowl, add two ounces fine chopped suet, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful sugar. Mix the yolks of two eggs with half gill of milk, add it to the flour and mix into a thick batter, add last the beaten whites, dust one cupful blackberries with flour and stir them into the batter, fill in a well-buttered form and boil one and a half hour, the same as batter pudding. In place of blackberries, huckleberries or peaches may be taken. [illegible] hard sauce.—[illegible]