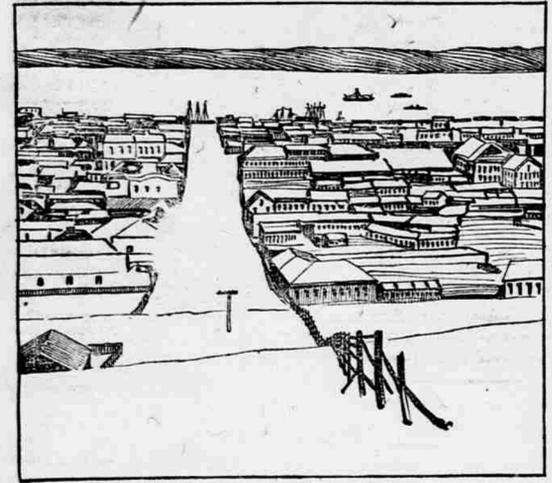


YANKEES OF THE SOUTH.

(Continued from page one.) business relations, and it is seldom that a Chilean discusses any of the important questions of the day except in a

meet on one common ground at least, that of politics. The Republic is running over with interest in state matters. Every Chilean is a born politician, and no matter what may start a conversation it is sure to drift into some political discussion. This is particularly the case with the women, who put all



VIEW OF PUNTA ARENAS, Southernmost Town in the World.

perfectly dispassionate and dignified manner, with a delicate consideration for those holding different views from himself. The women of Chile are clever, graceful and charming. They have been charged with being rather indifferent to the duties of the home, and of not being particularly good mothers. This is indignantly denied by those competent to judge of its truth, who affirm

the energy left from the necessary expenditure on household matters into the advocacy of a political career. It is their relaxation, the very salt of life to them. It is in the very air, and it would not be surprising if the children themselves imbibed its spirit.

The Present Minister.

The present representative of Chile in this country is Senor Don Anibal



"EMBLEM OF PEACE."

This statue is in an Andean Pass and commemorates the Conclusion of Peace and Disarmament Treaty between Argentina and Chile.

that Chilean women are good housekeepers, and that they do not neglect their children, they frequently spoil them. The Chilean woman, like her husband, is very charming in her home, possessing many accomplishments, which, superficial to they may be, certainly conduce to make her a most entertaining and fascinating hostess. As a rule, she speaks English and French as well as Spanish.

Santa Cruz, who very graciously accorded an interview to a member of the staff of The National Tribune. Senor Cruz resides in a handsome home on New Hampshire avenue, just above Dupont Circle, and is a rather tall, slender man of pure Spanish type, with a gentle light in his dark eyes. He has

On the street the Chilean woman dresses much less showily than her sisters of Argentina, but on gala occasions she is as resplendent as those birds of gorgeous plumage native to her own South America. If the men strike some people as being rather quiet and sober, the women generally produce a very different impression. They are full of vivacity and are unaffectedly amusing, and seem to genuinely enjoy meeting strangers, especially those who display an interest in their country, of which they are so proud.



THE BAY OF VALPARAISO.

The Chilean girl or young lady has a rather hard time of it viewed from an American point of view. Like the French girl, she is allowed no liberty till she is married, and is so hedged in with social conventions that one wonders the man ever has the courage or patience to attempt to get at her thru them. As these young ladies are practically cut off from all open, friendly intercourse with men they are obliged to content themselves with man's distant admiration, and are, consequently very expert in what we would call flirting, making use of eyes and smiles in a manner which would be quite shocking to a well-bred American girl.

had a most distinguished career, having served his country as Secretary of War for two terms as member of the Chilean Congress. Neither is this the first time he has taken part in the representation of his country in America, as 17 years ago he was sent to Washington as Secretary of Legation, and also at a later period as counsel for his country in the settlement of claims against Chile in the "Baltimore matter." He is a lawyer by profession. Senor Cruz has only been in this country in his present capacity a few months, having presented his credentials in Novem-

ber last, and he has his hands full, as he is also the Chilean Minister to Mexico. It is his intention to go to Mexico shortly, where he will remain as long as necessary and then return to his Legation here, the proximity of the two countries making it quite possible for him to thus discharge his double ob-



CURING RUBBER IN NORTHERN CHILE.

looked in it. No women of any country could exceed those of Chile in grace. In her walk, in the inimitable style she wears her hair, in her every action the Chilean woman is the personification of grace. She could not be ungraceful if she tried.

Both the men and women of Chile

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Our Serial No. as Wool Fat is readily absorbed it acts as the vehicle to carry the other medicines to the afflicted parts. Thus you get quick and sure results.

CORONA MFG. CO., ASHLAND, OHIO.

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Special duties. Senor Cruz expressed his pleasure and gratification at the cordial, friendly relations now existing between his country and the United States, and said there was nothing Chile desired so earnestly as to deepen that feeling. When asked if all trace of animosity toward us on account of the "Baltimore" affair had disappeared, he was most emphatic in affirming that there was not a vestige of it left. Chile has a population of about 4,000,000, but she can take care of many more than that number, and is most desirous of immigration, which up to the present time has been rather small, not nearly equaling that of her sister States, notably the United States, Germany, France, Italy and Japan, and practically no North Americans.

Character of the Population. The native population is Spanish and

cent has been waste, but by this new method will be less than two per cent waste, and it will also cost less to produce the nitrate, consequently a larger profit is expected.

The Republic is a new and another valuable asset. These are said to be the largest in the world. The Saltpetra covers an area of 50,000 acres to the depth of 25 feet. This body of salt is nearly pure, and contains more than 14,000,000,000 tons, or enough to supply the world's demands for many decades. There are several other deposits in the interior that cover two or three times the area of the above.

Admiral O'Higgins. When questioned with regard to the prominence of the Irish name O'Higgins in Chilean history, the Minister replied that it was greatly appreciated by his countrymen, who regarded him as the George Washington of Chile. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Chilean army during the war of independence, and his name is remembered by our officers and men. The President of Chile is elected for six years and is only allowed one term. The present incumbent is His Excellency, Senor Balmaceda, who has about three years more to serve.

Population. In 1900 the population of Chile was estimated at 3,100,000, or about 19.7 per square mile, so it will be seen the country is far from being thickly settled. About one-half of the population resides in the cities. Santiago, the Capital, has 324,528 people. Valparaiso, the principal port, has 143,769. The other cities are all under 50,000.

Immigration. The Government's encouragement of the Government, has not been extensive, with Spaniards, French, Germans and Italians coming in something like equal numbers.

Religion. Catholicism is the religion of the State, is maintained by the General Government, and the Constitution provides that no other shall be publicly exercised, but this clause is not compulsory. Marriage is taken from the control of the priests and made a civil contract. Education is gratuitous and free to all. About 70 per cent of the conscripts in the army can neither read nor write. Military service is obligatory on all, and every able-bodied Chilean is compelled to receive from his 18th to 45th year, the first year with the colors and the rest in the reserves. The permanent army is between 6,000 and 7,000 men. The navy establishment in Chile is in South America the smallest of Argentina, and at present has one battleship, two belted cruisers and two protected cruisers.

Finances. Chilean finances have been in a very unsatisfactory shape for years, although the country is rich in natural resources. The constant wars have enormously increased the National debt, and the acquisition of Peru brought about an extravagance in public expenditures. The country has an era of depreciated silver money and then paper, and finally Chile adopted the gold standard in 1895, when silver had depreciated to only one-half its face value. The Government is now trying to redeem its paper money and put the country on a sound financial basis.

History. When the Spaniards arrived in Peru they found the Inca Indians a vigorous, warlike people, inhabiting what is now Chile. The Incas of Peru had been fighting them, and the Spaniards immediately took up this burden, which they found a heavy one, indeed, and it was only after very hard fighting that they secured a hold upon the country. With the rest of the South American countries, the Chileans refused to accept Joseph, Napoleon's brother, as King of Spain, and began the war for independence, which they prosecuted with varying success from 1810 to 1817, when here and there the Spaniards were driven out. The independence secured, Chile's independence was not formally recognized until 1844. Like the other South American countries, Chile has remained divided by the Government, but it was so modified as to exclude virtually all but the large landholders from participation in the Government. Argentina expanded their territory with Chile, and the same trouble with that country over the boundary, and which several times brought the two countries to the verge of war. In 1810 a treaty was signed which gave Chile the bay of Tierra del Fuego and the shores of the Strait of Magellan, providing, however, for the neutrality of the latter.

The great nitrate deposits in the Atacama Desert, north of Chile, have been opened up by Chilean capital, but Chile's claims on the country were resisted by Bolivia. In 1878 a treaty was made between Chile and those two countries, in which victory was won by the better disciplined and better led, numerically inferior, Chilean army.

The war dragged on until 1883 when Chile and Peru, the United States Circuit Court, has decided that "charters" means a liquor manufactured by the monks, and not a locality or place of manufacture, and while the Government continues to own the real estate and other property of the monks, it could not take away from them this trade-mark. Judge Hough's decision was followed by a similar one in England, and the monks are now basking in the light of victory.

Trade-Mark Ruling. When the French Government confiscated the property of the churches and convents, it seized one particularly valuable piece of property in the Carthusian Monastery which had for centuries been making the famous liqueur chartreuse. The monks were expelled and took up their residence in Spain, where they resumed the manufacture of their liqueur. The French agent confiscated the manufacture in the monastery, using the same formula, the same bottles and the same labels as the monks had. He tried to have his product accepted in all foreign countries, and he advertised it as chartreuse in the United States. England, Germany, Switzerland and elsewhere. The monks appealed to the courts in this country against the importation of the imitation chartreuse, and Judge Hough, in the United States Circuit Court, has decided that "charters" means a liquor manufactured by the monks, and not a locality or place of manufacture, and while the Government continues to own the real estate and other property of the monks, it could not take away from them this trade-mark. Judge Hough's decision was followed by a similar one in England, and the monks are now basking in the light of victory.

RHEUMATISM. The Pennsylvania Dairy and Food Department has found that there is no adulteration in breakfast foods. This was to be expected, as there has been no allegations to that effect. The worst things about the breakfast foods are the breakfast foods themselves. They are mainly starch in some form or another and are eaten with milk, both of which are quite indigestible to stomachs not vigorous. The breakfast food is one of the fool ideas of half-thinkers. Because a Scotch plowman developed a vigorous physique on a breakfast of oatmeal and milk, we reasoned that this was a proper food for everyone on which to begin the day. But the Scotch plowman had only a minimum of food during the day upon which to do his work; he was only taking vigorous exercise, and could quickly dispose of a large bowl of oatmeal and milk precisely as our woodchoppers can get away rapidly with a breakfast of batter cakes and ham and eggs. The fact that oatmeal and milk were slow and hard of digestion had its recommendations to the plowman, as it was a breakfast that would stay by him until dinner time. It was precisely as the Irish peasant has his potatoes boiled "with the stone in them," that he may have his stomach stayed by the difficulty of digestion until the next meal. It is foolish in the last degree for folks who stay indoors and do but little physical labor to fill up their stomachs with starch and milk.

Still After Olee. Stringent as the present laws are against the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, they still fail to satisfy the dairy people, and at the request of the dairy farmers of the United States, Boise Penrose has introduced a still more rigorous measure intended to cover what the dairymen claim to be the defects of the present law. The new bill prohibits the use of butters for upon any dealer who sells oleomargarine for butter is imposed a fine of from \$100 to \$500 for each offense or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. It is not clear whether the oleomargarine "knowingly" or otherwise. Manufacturers are required to designate their places of business under a heavy fine, and packages of oleomargarine shall not be compromised or adjusted by any officer of the Internal Revenue Department, but shall be distributed in paper packages of one, three and five pounds, and they in turn in cases of 10, 20, 30 and 50 pounds, each to be properly marked and stamped.

It is reported to be an alarming development of anti-English sentiment in Japan. We trust that this will not be a precedent for the Japanese, the job of whipping both the United States and Great Britain at the same time.

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SLASHING THE ESTIMATES.

(Continued from page one.)

room of Naval Affairs, in the Committee on Agriculture, and everywhere, in fact, where an appropriation bill is being prepared or where a bill is under consideration that authorizes some one to expend a hand of the United States Treasury. Alarm gives power to the elbows of the wielders of the knives and the axes. The story of an enormous deficit has been dinned into their ears till they fear it will approach the proportions of a catastrophe for the dominant party.

Millions and millions have been blotted off the face of a bill, of the Navy bill, of the fortifications bill, of the Agricultural bill, and other measures are marked for trimming whenever the committee get around to prepare them.

First, great chunks of appropriations for money, as outlined in the Departmental estimates, are chopped off, and then the keener and smaller blades do the finer trimming. It blasts many a hope for a hand of the United States Treasury. There are old veterans scattered all over this broad land, who are almost wholly dependent on the pittance they receive from the Government.

Many of them will measure up favorably in character and genuine patriotism with any of their detractors. They have unfortunately, from some cause, failed to be in possession of a competency of such actual service, and said period should be deducted in computing the length of military service rendered pensionable under the act of June 27, 1890, and cognate legislation.

PENSIONERS AND MISSIONARIES. A Baptist Comrade's Views on Both.

Editor National Tribune: I would say that the Watchman's unjust criticism ought to act like a boomerang. It often happens that when secular papers undertake to discuss religious questions they make a sad mess of it, and vice versa. There are old veterans scattered all over this broad land, who are almost wholly dependent on the pittance they receive from the Government.

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PENSION POINTERS.

Inquiries Answered and Suggestions Made.

George, Fort Worth, Tex.—In computing time necessary for the retirement of an enlisted man in the United States Navy or Marine Corps or in the Army, service during the civil war from April 15, 1861, to Aug. 20, 1865, and during the Spanish-American War from April 21, 1898, to April 11, 1899, will be counted as double time.

P. J. G., Chicago, Ill.—In June, 1893, Commissioner Lochren issued an order requiring that all testimony in support of a pension should be written or prepared in the presence of the witnesses from his oral declarations made to the person, who was to reduce it to writing in the presence of the witnesses, etc. There were several other requirements similar to that quoted above. It was found, however, that it was impossible to comply with the unreasonable requirements of the order, and it was soon disregarded.

J. L.—Since the widow whom you mention was granted pension before June 7, 1890, her pension must have been under the general law, and under the general law a widow's pension commences from the date of soldier's death.

P. J. X.—In answer to your question we quote from the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, rendered Sept. 11, 1907:

"This soldier enlisted April 20, 1861, in response to a call of the President for three-months men. Before the organization of his regiment was completed the call of the President for volunteers to serve for three years was issued, and the regiment was changed from a three-months to a three-year organization. Nearly all the members of the regiment, who had enlisted under the first call to serve three months, re-enlisted under the second call for three years, but this soldier and others declined to do so, and on June 15, 1861, 57 days after enlistment, were furloughed, and never afterwards returned to duty; and on Sept. 2, 1861, were discharged and discharged the service, to date Aug. 21, 1861, expiration of term of enlistment.

"Held: That during the period soldier was furloughed, absent from his command, he was not rendering actual military service, such as is required by the act of June 27, 1890, absence on furlough being incompatible with the performance of such actual service, and said period should be deducted in computing the length of military service rendered pensionable under the act of June 27, 1890, and cognate legislation."

Another Mismarked Grave.

In response to Comrade Theodore F. Allen's request as to any other than the Cincinnati comrade, who decorates his own grave, Henry E. F. Brown, 28th Pa., Bethlehem, Pa., writes that while he was a Corporal of Co. A, 25th Pa., and on the march to Gettysburg, he climbed a cherry tree to get the fruit, and found that he had lost his company badge, on which was inscribed his name, company and residence at Hazleton, Pa. He was prevented by ill health from rejoining his company, and after arriving home his father received a letter from J. G. Durbeck, Colonel of the 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, stating that some rebel deserter had come into the lines, and one of them was found this badge, which they had taken from the body of his unfortunate comrade, who was killed in the assault near Dallas, Ga. The body of the supposed Henry E. F. Brown must have been reinterred in some National cemetery, and he has been decorated every Memorial Day since.

The 49th N. Y.

A. H. Kelly notices that again the 49th Pa. has been put in place of the 49th N. Y. in Hancock's brilliant attack at Williamsburg, and he wishes the correct statement made in justice to his splendid regiment.

RECENT LITERATURE.

In the People's Magazine for March, which contains 192 pages of good fiction and 32 pages of pictures, there is a masterly character study, "The Awakening of Dodsworth," by Arthur Denmore. In this story Mr. Denmore strikes a body blow at the usual methods of political bosses. Dodsworth, the rugged old farmer, who "is too honest to be bribed and too mighty sharp to be tricked," shows up in vivid relief against a background of legislative corruption and deceit. Sixteen short stories, a long, complete novel, a theatrical review, as well as several poems and humorous bits, go to make this high-grade fiction magazine more than worth the price of 15 cents.

In the March number of Smith's Magazine Rupert Hughes tells of the present condition of American music and the deep-rooted objection to it which was part of the old Puritan cult. In the same number there is a delightfully true essay by Anne O'Hagan on "Feminine Martyrdoms," and a talk by Chas. Battell Loomis, entitled "Pass It Along." These three items alone are worth the price of the magazine, which in addition contains a great deal of good fiction and a splendid collection of illustrations.

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