HE APPEAL KEEPS IN FRONT BECAUSE:

4-It is the organ of ALL Afro-Americans. 5—It is not controlled by any ring or clique.

6—It asks no support but the people's *************************

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WHEN MEN MEET DEATH

THE EASIEST THING IN LIFE IS THE PASSING TO THE REYOND

DYING RARELY FEEL DREAD

Man Who Has Seen Hundreds Die Tells His Impressions of an Individual's Passing Away.

Philadelphia Press.

If there is such a thing as being an au thority on death, Thomas H. Andrews, surgeon to the bureaus of police and fire should rank high as an expert. In the course of thirty-seven years active prac tice, he has conducted over 4,000 post mortem examinations and has seen at least half that number of human beings

He talked freely on the subject of death yesterday, and in a most entertaining manner, if such a paradox is possible. He went back to the days when he was the first medical cadet from Pennsylvania with the sanitary commission; when he helped to sew up the gaping wounds of war at Fair Oaks, Cold Harbor and in the Seven Days Fight; when he was assigned to the steamer Wilson Small, on the Pamunky river, a floating char-nel house with 300 cases of typhoid fever on board.

Later on he was stationed here in Philadelphia at a military hospital un-der charge of the famous surgeon, Paul Beck Goddard. For sixteen years he was demonstrator of anatomy at Jefferson hospital; was coroner's physician for years and is now entering on his fourteenth year as surgeon to the bu-reaus of police and fire. He has looked into the eyes of dying men and women and children of every kind and conditions, and this is the summing up of it all: "Death is as much of a mystery to me now as it was when I first saw a

human being die. "Nature is never so kind to man as when she is severing the ties that bind him to this earthly life. She removes all fear, ameliorates every harsh surrounding, softens every sound and smooths the narrow pathway to the grave with kindly hands. The easiest thing in life is to die."

"In your experience, Dr. Andrews," I asked, "have you ever found a case in which fear of death rose to the point where men fought and screamed at its approach?

"Never. In severe sickness death comes in the guise of a welcome visitor. On the battlefield or as the result of accident or sudden shock, when it comes to a man swiftly, who but a moment before was in perfect health and who half an hour later will be lifeless, a fortitude which I cannot describe and have never been able to analyze sustains the vic-

men and women of the highgrades of intelligence exhibit any differ-ent emotions as death approaches from those gifted with less mental power? Does the professional man or the scien tist betray any different feelings or emotions from those exhibited by the day laborer, the peasant, or the most ignorant

No and yes, was the reply. "The scientist, the man or woman of keen intelligence and trained faculties, unless their lives have been conspicuous for an exhibition of faith in religion and its teachings, are slower to accept ministrations of clergymen and others. The man of low intelligence yields at the first approach and calls for religious consolation.

"The reason for this is, I think, that the vast majority of professional men, outside of the clergy, and particularly doctors and scientists generally are not inclined to believe or accept what cannot demonstrate as a scientific fact. And yet, as a rule these men and womwillingly accept religious ministration when death is only a matters of hours. "I recall an instance during the war. One of the most distinguished men in the Confederacy was brought to me for treatment. I saw at once that his death was a matter of hours only. He was one of the most brilliant and charming men I ever met. I told him roat he could not live and asked him if he desired to talk with a clergyman. He replied in a rather careless way that he did not feel disposed to change his views. That death, as he believed, ended all and there was no use of dragging religion in at the last hour. "That was in the morning. He then felt strong and clear-minded. When I saw him in the afternoon, he was weaker, and referring to our earlier conversation told me that he had been raised in the Methodist faith, and that its teach ings had left an impression on his mind.

He asked me to send for a Methodist ciergyman, which I did. When I saw him just before he died he told me what comfort the talk with the minister had given him and that he now would face death with a braver heart than he could have

"I merely cite this instance," said Dr. Andrews, "to show that there is nothing which influences a man so much in later life, and even in the death-hour, as the environment and teaching of his boyhood days, 'Jimmy' Logue, the noticing the later in the control of the later in the notice of the later in t days. 'Jimmy' Logue, the notorious burg-flar and criminal, told me here in my office that a night never went over his head that he did not kneel down and say

"Has there ever been any demonstra-tion, physical or otherwise, on the part of all the hundreds whom you have seen on the threshold of death which you could interpret as a positive indication of a future life?"
"Not one."

"Have you ever encountered instances in which dying persons have told you of visions which they have seen, of voices they have heard?"

"Yes, I recall particularly one instance. It was that of a man who had apparently died, but revived for a little time before he finally passed away. He told me about the lights and sounds and chaos of magnificent things he had seen, 'beyond the river,' as he put it. Of course, he really believed that he saw them, but it was the hallucination of his disordered brain. Fersons of fervid imagination and strong religious convictions may be dominated by some illusion of this kind just prior to death. It cannot be accepted as convincing evidence of a future life."

Andrews, it may be remarked, is Dr. Andrews, it may be remarked, is a churchman with strong religious views. He explained in connection with the above statement, that he was speaking purely from a scientific standoo; ut. Men and women in extremis, awaking from a semi-comatose condition, eannot be regarded as furnishing reliable testimony of the evidence of their senses.

"I have found," continued Dr. Andrews, "that persons of clean life, of honorable, upright religious character,

"I nave found," continued Dr. Andrews, "that persons of clean life, of honorable, upright religious character, not only do not display an indifference to the approach of death, as those of grosser life do, but welcome it as a relicit from care and toil. There is something about the approach of death that reconciles men to it. The senses are dulled, the perceptive faculties are blunted, and the end comes quietly, painlessly, like a gentle sleep.

"In this condition, I mean, on the approach of death those who retain their faculties to any degree become more of less philosophers. They know that death is inevitable; that it is only a question or hours, and they accept the verdict without any demonstration and in a philosophical way. In all my experience

dving man or woman complained against the inevitable, attempted to fight its approach, or even feared it," said Dr. Andrews.

"It is only in good health that we fear death. When we become ill when we

death. When we become ill, when we have sustained some injury of a very ser-

ious nature, the fear of death seems to disappear.

'The one great unsolved problem, before which science thus far has stood disarmed, is the secret and the mystery of the origin of life. Side by side with it I may say is the mystery of death. I have never seen, and I have never heard of any authentic evidence from the dead bed of any one, which could be accepted as scientific proof of the existence of a life beyond.

"That is a matter of faith. It has been lous nature, the fear of death seems to

"That is a matter of faith. It has been a matter of faith through all the ages, and I believe that it will be a matter of faith to the end of time. I have, as I said before, discovered this, that the men and women of the purest lives and the strongest faith exhibit that fact conspicuously in their last hours, and in a manner that undoubtedly tends to rob death of-even the semblance of terror."

IN DETROIT IN JUNE.

Dates for Convention of National Association of Manufacturers.

President Theodore C. Search, of the National Association of Manufacturers, announces that the executive committee has selected the dates of June 4, 5 and 6 for the holding of the sixth annual convention of the association, which will meet in Detroit. These dates, which are somewhat later than the usual time of holding the annual convention, were chosen in order to secure the advantages of a more favorable season in Detroit would be found in January, during which month the conventions have usually been held heretofore. These dates were chosen after consul-

tation with the citizens of Detroit, who have manifested a great deal of interes in the coming convention, and who pro pose to make it one of the most notable gatherings that has ever been seen in that city. Mr. George H. Barbour, of Detroit, the Michigan vice president of the association, is in general charge of the arrangements in Detroit.

The opening of the Pan-American exposition, at Buffalo, a few weeks prior to the dates fixed for the convention will enable manufacturers to arrange for a trip which will take in both points of interest. It is expected that arrange-ments will also be made for excursions to points of interest on the lakes after the adjournment of the convention, so that the programme of the convention week this year will offer more than usual attractions for those who desire to combine business and pleasure in their attendance at the convention.

The detailed arrangements, which have been held in suspense pending the decision of the executive committee as to the date, will now proceed actively.

The number of inquiries received from those who desire to attend the convention and wish to know when it is to be held, indicates an unusual interest in this year's gathering.

NEW HOLLAND SUBMARINES.

The First to Be Launched at Elizabethport Next Month

New York Tribune.
Fourteen Holland submarine torpedo boats are now being constructed or are under construction, eight in this country and six in England. Six of these are to be turned out by Lewis Nixon, at Elizabethport; five of them for the government, and one for the Holland Submarine Torpedo Boat company. This will be finished first, and made the subject of experiment for guidance in ject of experiment for guidance in equipping the others. The company's toat will probably be launched before the close of May. As yet no name has been selected for it, but it will probably be called either the Fulton or the Rushnell

be called either the Fulton or the Bushnell.

The boats now being built at Elizabethport will be uniform in size, their dimensions being as follows: Length, 63 feet 4 inches; width amidships, 11 feet 9 inches; height to top of superstructure deck, 12 feet 1 inch. Submerged they will displace 120 tops of salt water, but while running light (nominally on the surface), their displacement is to be 101 tops cach. These boats are to be propelled by 160 horsepower gasoline angines, except when fully submerged, when they will rely on storage batteries and electric motors. Under these conditions they are expected to have a radius of action of sixty miles. The promised speed is nine knots on the surface, and seven when submerged.

With the single exception the Amer. ised speed is nine knots on the surface, and seven when submerged.

With the single exception the American boats will be able to carry five short Whitehead torpedoes. These, together with the launching tube, will constitute their only armament. One boat, however, is to replace the Plunger, whose construction at Baltimore has been abandoned for various reasons. She will carry only three torpedoes, although these will be considerably longer than those on her sister submarines.

Cuvier and the Ghost.

Cuvier and the Ghost.

Too exclusive a study of scientific facts is sometimes thought to injure the imeginative faculties. It is certainly true that the great naturalist, Charles Darwin, observing himself with the same impartial honesty with which he would have observed a fly or an earthworm, noted and deplored in later life a decline in his own powers of appreciating the poetic, fanciful and mysterious which he had been able keenly to enjoy in youth. But an anecdote related of his great predecessor in the field of natural history, Cuvier, suggests that such a loss may have its compensations. At/least, if a scientist ceases to take pleasure in fairles, nymphs and muses, he can no longer be terrified by ghosts and monsters.

Cuvier was the first naturalist to make a study of the prehistoric beasts, birds and reptiles which once inhabited, the globe, and to attempt restorations of their complete selves from stray be nes and fossil footprints.

Most impleasant and terrific animals many of them turned out to be; and the idea occurred, to a jocular student of the university that it would be good fun to appear at Cuvier's bedside at raidnight in he character of the outrased and venseful ghost of one of them, displeased at the effort; of a puny man to reconstruct its remains.

So said, so done. The clever youth arrayed himself in a frightful costume,

efforts of a puny man to reconstruct to remains.

So said, so done. The clever youth arrayed himself in a frightful costume, with scales and tails and glaring eyes and horns and hoofs, and secretly effecting an entrance into the naturalist's house stole softly to his chamber. He was sleeping peacefully. The intruder wakened him by setting two hideous forehoofs upon the counterpane; then, as he stirred, blinked and started up, it remarked in hoarse and ghostly tones:

"Cuvier! Cuvier! I've come to cat you!"

you!"
But not even when half asleep could Cuvier be mistaken in the distinguishing characteristics of a carnivorous animal. He looked at the monstrous thing again. "Humph!" he muttered, with sleepy contempt. "Horns-hoofs-graminivorous. You can't!"
The extinct monster retired, more extinct than ever, and the scientist returned triumphantly to his slumbers.—Youth's Companion.

LOVE FEAST OF THE GYI

First Western Annual Gathering of the Romany Rye, to Be Held in St. Paul in August-Hundreds of Sons and Daughters to Be Given in Marriage.

Drawn by Cupid's invisible ribbons, whose hues are brightened by the splendid if untrained fancy of the nomad, 6,000 gypsies from all parts of the North American continent are on their way to St. Paul to participate in the first annual reunion, and in very truth "love feast," of the Romany Rye ever held in the

West. Ere the suns of August beat down with parching heat the grasses of the Midway district hundreds of young hearts now beating severally but mayhap expectantly in far tents of the Romany Rye, will be welded in St. Paul. Isaac Wells, king of the gypsies, has sent forth the slogan for the gathering of the tribes, and already the van guard has put in its ap- in the light of a son's happiness.

rity as the reunion season begins to draw finest wagons in the tribe. to a close with obdurate parents standing

his suit in the family circle, where every the gypsies, and his beautiful wife, Matact and word is closely watched and list- | tie, now a matron of three summers, and med for by the fair one's father and the mother of a soft-eyed, brown-haired





JOHN CHINAMAN: "THE GENEROUS SOUL SHALL BE MADE FAT."

pearance. The reunion of 1901 will be signalized by the attendance of several hundred Canadian Scotch and Irish gyp-cles. No arbitrary dates have been set by the king, who is now at Davenport, lowa, but his sons now at the Midway expect within the month there will be gathered there at least 5,000 of their people, a number which will at no time grow appreciably less until the goodbyes for the year are said in the early autumn The annual reunion of the gypsy is in very truth

A Feast of Love. It is then that the marriageable youths and maids of the tribe meet, love and, with much the same mishaps falling to lovers of other races, are permitted to marry by reluctant parents. From all quarters of America come fond Romany papas and mammas with sons whom they are anxious to see comfortably married, if not settled, and equally fond papas and mammas of charming gypsy maids, not half so anxious to lose their daughters, who, until Cupid's insidious charms leads them to the tent of some stalwart young swain, are valued contributors to the family exchequer. Frankly, the Romany folk say the young men are worth little, and parents are only too well pleased to contribute to their start in life, which is the last assistance they receive unless sickness or other dire misfortune overtakes them.

groves will whisper with the tales of love told with greater or less passion as opportunity affords; for the gypsy is a watchful parent, and is assisted in chapperoning his daughter by his whole family. Few indeed are the secret love pass ages of the gypsy lovers. Fond of the theater and kindred amusements, the gypsy maidens, many of them strikingly beautiful, are permitted to indulge in those pleasures to an extent not realized by the outside world, but under the strictest espionage. And when comes the and giving in marriage, the same strait; laced rules are relaxed in no particular.

Rye are full-blood kin to lovers of other races, and even the keen eyes of the maids' parents cannot successfully head off soft whispers, the passionate glances of great brown black eyes, shooting fires dangerous to the peace of young gypsy minds from beneath masks of heavy silken black lashes, or the hurrled pressure of the hand exchanged on the wooded



Miss Nettie Wells, A Gypsy Princess.

pares to spring or other source of water supply. Then, too,
Elopements Are Not Unknown,
In instances where the parents of the coy
maid have proved impregnable to the
pleadings of the lover and the flattering

But the lags and lasses of Romany | traversed for water. Mattle's steps dracged in the seclusion of the shade, an elopement was hurriedly planned, and the next morning the camp woke up to find the handsomest young man and woman of the tribe gone. The incensed mother, liberally endowed with world's goods, fumed and offered rewards for the capture of the eloping pair, but when she saw them again months later, there was nothing left for her to do but

Bless a Marriage Ceremony hurriedly solemnized by the first clergy-man James could find after leaving the camp of his fathers.

Leonard Wells estimates that among the 6.000 gypsies who will visit St. Paul, fully 230 marriages will be arranged. Barring the traditional unwillingness to lose daughters, few tribal restrictions are drawn upon the selection of life mates in gypsyland. Intermarriage between the tribes is discouraged. The tribal tie 18 very strong, and while intertribal marriage is not infrequent, it is attended with more or less discomfort for the new comer. He is welcomed, 'tis true, and the members of his adopted tribe contribute quite liberally to his start in life, as do his blood brothers, but he is never taken into their full confidence, nor in the course of a lifetime does the scarcely perceptible but none the less real barrier between him and the relatives of his life partner entirely disap-

The Egyptian tribes are the dominant factors in Romany life and its scant politics. Next in importance among the tribes in America, which include about 25,000 souls, are in order, the German Scotch and Irish tribes. Of the Egyptian tribes, the men have one occupationhorsetrading; the women read horoscopes and palms. The German

Gypsies Are Famous Doctors and the Scotch and Irish tribes are best kown for the skillful lace making of their women. With interests as widely different as their more conventional brothers and giving in marriage, the same strait, endowments of his tather.

laced rules are relaxed in no particular.

Such a love story is that of James courtship is the same in all the tribes.

The young Romany gallant must press Wells, second son of the king of all The matches once made, all the members claiming the same mother countries, courtship is the same in all the tribes.

life. Horses, a wagon, tent and the furniture and untensils of the normal ousehold are given with unstinted hand. Then the young couple may find its com anion family (ordinarily two families ravel together) and shift for itself. The marriage rites of the old tribes were discarded with the advent of the Romany Rye to America and the laws of

the land governing marriages are adhered to with punctilious nicety. The coming reunion in St. Paul is the first ever held in the West. The home of the American gypsies or rather those of the United States, the Canadian gypies

having no well defined organization, is at Dayton, Ohio, where they have very large landed interests. Formerly their reunions were held near Dayton and for several years have been held in New York, the last near Newburgh. The Romany folk Have Avoided the West, their traditions being replete with tales of disastrous storms, prairie fires and ago," said a late officer of that famous other dire misfortunes awaiting the ven- volunteer regiment, who has only returesome traveler on the Western plains.

The leaders and especially the king, Isaac Wells, a clear headed man who has led his people for ten years, have worked untiringly to overcome this prejudice and it is believed the reunion of 1901 will be the most important in point of numbers present ever held in America.

ON A JAPANESE RAILROAD.

Curiosities of Travel in the Tight Curlositics of Travel in the Tight
Little Island of the Orient.

It is in the second and third-class carriages that the foreigner who wishes to study the life of the Japanese people will feel well rewarded for his observations. On entering a carriage the first thing one notices are white lines drawn across the glass windows, and upon inquiry the information is elicited that the simple folk who travel in cars for the first time are unused to glass, which perhaps they have never seen before, and that they are apt to put their heads through if there is nothing to never seen before, and that they are apt to put their heads through if there is nothing to indicate that a substance bars the way.

During the cold weather all Japanese travelers carry rugs, for the cars are merely heated by long cylinders filled with hot water and laid on the floor. Sometimes these are taken out at each station and newly filled ones put in their places, but more often they are allowed to stand till they get thoroughy cold, and since the passengers are always pulling open the windows, Japanese cars in mpiwinter are a menace to the health of every individual who has become used 'to an even temperature within doors.

who has become used to an even temperature within doors.

The smallest incident of travel is enough to break the ice, and if a person has a wrong ticket or has lost anything it is a matter of interest and solicitude for everybody else. Many of the passengers read as we do, but they are apt to behave with the same unrestrained freedom as in their own homes. If they are starting on a long journey they at once proceed to make themselves as comfortable as possible. A rug is spread out on the seat, for they are very particular never to sit on anything that is not perfectly clean. Then they shake off their "geta," or wooden closs, and curl their feet up underneath. The next thing is a smoke, in which both men and women indulge, sometimes cigarette after cigarette, but more often the tiny pipe.

At every station there are venders of the little mandarin oranges, of which every passenger buys a dozen or more, and eats tem in a short time, throwing the skins about the floor. Boys pass by with tea in tray earthen pats, a cup placed over the top, and this may

senger buys a dozen or more, and eats them in a short time, throwing the skins about the floor. Boys pass by with lea in tiny earthen pots, a cup placed over the top, and this may be nurchased for 3 sen (1½ cents), and the teapot is left in the car. Besides leaning out of the car windows to buy these the little wooden boxes filled with lunch are in great demand. In the upper part is closely packed rice, in the lower all sorts of little pickles and bits of cake. Attached are two wooden chopsticks. Since the Japanese perch themselves on the seats, and when they do put their feet on the sloor they are encased in wooden clogs, they throw all sorts of refuse about, and from appearance of a car after the passengers have the seath of the proper classes, who by the way, were always the standard through the poorer classes. throw all sorts of retuse about, and nom appearance of a car after the passengers have been in it a while one would imagine that the people are very untidy in their way of living. It is safe to say that the cars are about the most untidy places in Japan.—St. Louis Globe-

Absent From the Menn.

A stranger in New York asked for backbone in a restaurant the other day, and was informed that the article was not known in any first-class restaurant in the town. Maybe that is so. in the town. Maybe that is so.

Backbone is a winter delicacy in the South. Any Southerner will tell you that backbone is hog meat. It is not all meat, of course, and it comes from that part of the hog indicated by the name.

The meat is tender, provided the hog has not been permitted to outlive all the other hogs on the plantation. Running through the links which composes the bone is a filling of marrow. To the cultivated taste of a Southerner this marrow is the most delicate substance of the row is the most delicate substance of the porker.

It is the sauce of the hog. It gives the meat of the backbone a flavor which makes backbone a delicacy in the South. In ante-bellum days in that part of the country, when every planter put up his own hog meat for the winter, the backbone was always taken out in its entirety when the hog was killed and salted down. When taken out and properly cooked—there is only one way to cook backbone, and that is by boiling—it was a highly esteemed dish on the Southern gentleman's table.

Like all meats served in the South. it

gentleman's table.

Like all meats served in the South, it was brought on hot. Of course, there was pone cornbread, hot from the oven. An invitation to such dinner caused the mouth of the invited guest to water more than the memory of the best applejack that every gurgled past the negate.

pelack that core; palate.

Perhaps it is as well that no New York caterer should every try to introduce backbone. It can be prepared only in the land where it originated.—New York

Ballot Box's Adventure.

Coconino (Ariz.) Sun.

The ballot box for Bellement predict was left in charge of a proper perso: at the last election, who stored it in a proper place, or supposed he did. Now he ballot boxes used in Coconino county a emade of steel and are handsome to see and the steel and are handsome to see a Mexican woman saw the box, and not knowing its use concluded that it would be just the thing to store her fine y in She appropriated it and had it shitpe to Flagstaff. She intended going to New Mexico on a visit. The ballot box, or trunk, as it had become known under is new owhership, was taken to the see it, where L. L. Burns, thinking it a little too early to be sending out election paraphernalia, made inquiry about it. He notified the county officials, who simmarily took possession of it, much to the marily took possession of it, much to the was proud of her hands me and convenient trunk.

He Returned It.

Wit has often saved an offender from punish ment in military as well as in civil life. Not long since a non-commissioned officer entering a barrack gate in Dublin was mistaken by the "fresh one" on sentry, who immediately "came to the shoulder." The non-com., unaware that his colonel was just behind, returned the salute his colonel was just behind, returned the salute—a thing not permissible in the circumstances. Arrived at his quarters, he shortly received an order to attend before the colonel. On presenting himself he was asked how he came to return the salute, knowing full well he was not entitled to it. Not in the least embarrassed, he promptly answered:
"Sir, I always return everything I am not entitled to." His ready wit pleased the colonel, who laugh-ingly dismissed him.—Spare Moments.

Jones-Dear me! You say you often lav

down the law to your wife; how do you go about it?

Bones-Why, all you need is firmness, I usually go into my study, lock the door, and do it through the keyhole.-Tit-Bits.

Sweet Woman's Sympatay. Sweet Woman's Sympator.

He (complacently)—I'm just beginning to find my place in the world. She (innocently)—Dear me! New humiliating—Fun.

Brooks—I wish you'd pay me that all you owe me, old fellow.

Borrowit—I couldn't think of it.

Brooks.

Gut I'm liere to remind you of it.—Smart Set.

parties contribute liberally to their start

CAPITAL LOOKS DIFFERENT THAN IT DID THREE YEARS

CITY HAS BEEN CLEANED

Recently Returned Officer of Thir-

teenth Minnesota Talks of Uncle Sam's New Possessions in the Orient.

"The Manila of today is a vastly different city from that which presented itself to the disgusted eyes of the Thirteenth Minnesota nearly three years cently returned from the capital of the island of Luzon.

"Imagine," continue he, "a beautiful city of 350,000 inhabitants, lavishly favored by nature as to location and scen-ery. Imagine this city quaintly laid out with narrow streets, on each side of which are built graceful structures of a peculiarly Spanish type, and at frequent intervals magnificent parks, in which are to be found the choicest of tropical flowering plants. Then imagine, if you can, every sidewalk in the city, all of them of stone, too, almost absolutely plocked with accumulations of filth and putrescent animal matter, to a depth of from two inches to two feet, only a narrow clear space along which

the pedestrian is compelled to gingery pick his way. "This is the condition in which we found Manila, and we were so thoroughly disgusted with the omnipresent filth that we were glad to take the field, even in the rainy season, and face all the peris of fever and a wily, treacherous foe. We Minnesotans spent an exciting eight months chasing the Filipinos, and then were ordered back to the city once

more.
"We went back, with our minds still dwelling upon the horr ble state in which we left the city, and on reaching it, a lovely spick and span metropolis un-

our friends, but with the poorer classes as well. The thing which most commend itself to the natives in Manila was the way in which our soldiers spent their monthly stipends of \$15 gold. The Spanish soldiers were something of spenders themselves, but they drew only S: per month, and alongside of this our soldiers with a disposable income of \$30 Mexican, every thirty days appeared to

be bloated capitalists. "Another thing which strikes the American who has been in the country two or three years, is the rapidly growing facilities for education. Three years ago the English language was taught in nly rew of the private academies. Now there will soon be 1.000 American teach. ers disseminating knowledge, not only in Manila, but all over the island.

"You have heard a lot about the wild dissipation to which American officers nila," continued the officer, "but I am in a position to say that this is all exaggeration of the yellowest type. Of course in a gathering of thousands of men from every walk in life there are many who forget themselves, but these men would have been just as bad any-where else. As to the prevalence of saloons I know that there were far more before the Americans got there, than are there now. A large proportion of the low dives have been shut down and most of the saloons are now run on respectable lines."

MET AGUINALDO.

The St. Paul officer once had the pleasure of seeing the man who was a few weeks ago led a captive into Manila by the daring Funston. "I saw Aguinaldo," he said, "at Malalos, in September, 1898. It was the occasion of the celebration of his election to the leadership of the inet and almost the entire strength of the native army was there. Aguinaldo delivered an oration to the populace and the wildest enthusiasm was displayed on

"Yes, I saw Funston, too," he replied to a question. "It was at Manila and at that time even, before he had made his mark, he enjoyed a reputation for reckless bravery and daring. He was one of the most popular officers in the army, and was very companionable and so-ciable with the men. As to Gen. Mac-Arthur, very little need be said. He has a complete grasp of the situation and no one is a better judge of the native character and peculiarities. He has an immense capacity for work and is a brilliant officer as well as a great work-

Although the back bone of the resistance has been broken, the island, especially the northern portion of it, is over-run with robber hands, which do not scruple to pretend that they are representatives of American authority when they swoop down upon a defenseless village. It will take some time to exterminate these marauding bands, and by that time even the most hostile of by that time even the most nosting in the natives wil have come to see that the domination of the Americans is the country.

That Aspiring Cook.

Mrs. Ondego (making a cell)-I am sorry to hear you are having trouble Mrs. Upjohn-Yes: I shall have to let Serena go; I didn't mind her practicing

Tribune.

on the plane now and then, but the

wants to join our gelf club!-Chicago

The Difficulty Overcome.