ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

Its Vast Strategic Importance in the North Pacific.

WONDERFUL IN ITS FERTILITY.

Sugar Cane, Tea and Camphor Chief Products—The Chinese and Aboriginal Inhabitants.

Pall Mall Gazette.

One of the leading publicists of Japan, Manjero Inagaki, wrote as lately as 1890: "It (England's supremacy in the far East) could only be maintained by an occupation of the island of Formosa, the Malta of the North Pacific, which lies between the North China sea and the South China sea. Its area is estimated at 15,000 square miles. It has a healthy climate, tempered by the influence of the sea and its mountains. Coal is to be found in considerable quantities, although not of the best quality. Its natural products are plentiful, such as tea, sugar and rice.

"It possesses several good harbors, one of which, Tamsui, is surrounded by hills upward of 2,000 feet high, and has a depth of three and a half fathoms, with a bar of seven and a half feet. From this island, with a good navy, any power almost might be exerted over the North and South China seas, and over the Pacific highways from Hongkong to Australia, Panama, Nicaragua, San Francisco, Vancouver, Japan and Shanghai. All these are in fairly close proximity to Formosa, and the Shanghai route to Hongkong actually runs between Formosa and the mainland.

"It is a fine post for any offensive attack upon China, and also a stronghold for an attack upon the British power in the Pacific. If fortified and defended by a navy from any other power, Formosa would prove a great rival to Hongkong, which would lose at least half its importance, commercially and strategically, and which has already been somewhat weakened by the French occupation of Cochin-China in 1882. In case of Asiatic complications England would naturally expect reinforcements from Australia, and from the mother country by the Canadian Pacific railway, but after they arrive at Vancouver and are on transport they will be at the mercy of Japan or the occupier, whoever it may be, of Formosa. Even the Bismarckian policy in New Guinea would be broken down—that is, all commercial and strategical communication between Hongkong and Australia would be seriously incommoded by the occupancy of Formosa. If the occupier of the Liu-kiu islands (Japan) also occupied Formosa on a military basis she would have nearly absolute control of the North Pacific.

"England would be supreme if she held both Hongkong and Formosa; Germany, if the holder, would not only complete the Bismarckian policy in New Guinea (the policy of maritime rivalry to Great Britain in the North Pacific) but would start a new Germanic policy there." In conclusion Mr. Manjero prophesied that "England will, without doubt, occupy Formosa in order to uphold her power" in her future fight with Russia, but, he added, with a significance which even he never divined when he wrote, that "Japan lies between the two compatants." Japan undoubtedly intends to "lie between."

Formosa is a wonderful island in its productions. The most important, however, is sugar; canes are grown all over the plain, and in many parts crushed by the rude mills of the country. Another article is the rattan cane, used for putting round sugar bags and tea chests. Those of a light color are imported from the Straits of Malacca, with which a good trade is carried on. The chief tea producing district on the island is that of Banka. This is grown on the slopes of the hills in small patches. The cultivation is rapidly on the increase, and is a profitable undertaking, as £10 can be produced from an acre of suitable ground, and this with but very little risk to the cultivator. Another very remarkable production of Formosa is camphor. This is obtained from the trees growing near Tokoham. It is distilled and sent in a crude state in tubs to Hongkong. The tree most sought after is the gigantic Laurus camphora, and this search frequently brings the Chinese into hostile collision with the aborigines, within whose territory alone this tree is to be found. But the commerce of the island suffers from the absence of good harbors along the populous western coast, and of navigable rivers throughout the island. The people of Formosa may be divided into three classes: the Chinese, the subjugated aborigines now largely intermingled with the Chinese, and the uncivilized aborigines of the eastern region, who refuse to acknowledge Chinese authority, and carry on raids as opportunity occurs. These latter are commonly known as Chiuhoan—raw savages—and are split up into a large number of tribes, who are constantly on the war trail, and, when not engaged in raids upon the Chinese, fight among themselves. They are, indeed, a strange people. The dress of the men is limited sometimes to a strip of calico wrapped round the loins, but the use of sleeveless jackets has become general, and a sort of blouse, reaching down to the ankles, is worn during cold weather. The arms consist of a short sword, stuck in a girdle, a spear, and a bow or matchlock. The ammunition for the latter is carried in a bag suspended to a chain or a string of beads worn over the shoulder. A steel, flint and tinder complete the equipment. The women wear tight-fitting jackets and a skirt reaching to the knees, both of calico, and the latter ornamented with a bright border of red or yellow. The hair is bound up with red silk and then twisted round the head, so as to form a double coronet.

The custom of tattooing is universal among the tribes hostile to the Chinese. After a lad has accompanied a raid against the Chinese he is tattooed on the forehead, and when he adds the first head of a Chinese to the trophies of his native village he is tattooed on the chin. Girls are tattooed on the forehead, married women on the cheeks. Such are the inhabitants of the northeastern part of the island. Those of the south are Chines who have immigrated from the neighborhood of Amoy and speak the dialect of that district.

Formosa is an island, if successfully and judiciously governed, with a future which bids fair to be a bright one. Richly endowed by nature, it is greatly favored by its insular position. Two or three of the present industries offer splendid fields for foreign enterprise if reasonable facilities are but granted. The cultivation of tea might be extended. Indigo offers an opening for foreign enterprise. The growth of sugar canes might be increased, while on the southern hills coffee might be advantageously cultivated. Of the mineral wealth nothing is accurately known besides coal, sulphur and petroleum. Of the abundance of coal we are assured, as in the northern part of the island it is worked with European machinery. This is already a great advantage to steamships and to the whole of the Strait trade on that coast. The coal is a tertiary lignite, burns fast and gives out much heat. It is excellent for household purposes, but requires mixing with other kinds for use at sea. All vessels which come for coal lie in Kelung harbor, the coal being carried to the water's edge in baskets and then shipped in cargo boats, which convey it to the vessel. Some of the coal has to be carried over the hills. In one valley near Kelung, a short time since, as many as sixty mines were opened, and from the district as much as 45,000 tons were shipped in foreign vessels in one year; that quantity has since been considerably increased.

FORMOSA'S SAVAGE TRIBES.

The Fierce Head Hunters of the Island Ceded to Japan by China.

Paris Journal of Voyages.

Formosa, the island that China has ceded to Japan, deserves its name, since it is of marvelous beauty. The Portuguese called it Hermosa, and the English-speaking world has substituted for that name the Latin equivalent. Reclus, the French geographer, has described the physical features of the island with something like enthusiasm. The Chinese seized points on the coast in the fifteenth century, but never really conquered the island, and there was great danger of war between China and Japan twenty years ago, because the latter landed troops on the island to punish the outrages perpetrated by the savages of the interior. The story of many conquests is written in successive zones of inhabitants in the island, peoples that became the victims of one conquering tribe after another, and were driven toward the interior because the last conqueror never held possession of any part but the coast regions.

The most savage people of Formosa are the mountaineers called Igorrotes, or by the Chinese Song-Fan (savage men). They are head hunters, like their supposed relatives in Luzon, and their arms are spears, bows and arrows, and great knives. The people of the plains are called Pepohoan. They resemble the Igorrotes, but the latter are usually smaller, though some of the savage mountain tribes are noted for stature and agility. Their arms are very long, and their feet enormous. They step upon the ground only with the front half of the foot, and seem to seize it in running. There is much variety of physiognomy among them, and their great rolling eyes inspire terror. They love to adorn themselves with copper bracelets, collars and belts of coarse glassware disks. The men pierce the ears to insert cylinders of bamboo, and warriors bear their histories tattooed upon their breasts and faces by means of lines and figures.

The Igorrotes are famous for cruelty and ferocity, and they resort to ingenious stratagems for the discomfiture of their enemies. They have for the coast dwellers a traditional hatred, like that of the highlander for the lowlander, and their descents are like those of the Welsh and Scotch mountaineers of early days upon the more civilized people of the lowlands. The savages keep watch from their mountain tops for the approach of imprudent coast dwellers in search of wood or coal. When the lowlanders are seen at work the savages glide down behind them by paths unknown to the strangers and fall upon them with lance and knife. The heads of the victims are cut off and their bodies are left lying at the scene of the butchery. The heads are treated so that they may be kept as trophies, and when one of these people has taken a certain number of heads he obtains, by way of honor, the right to sell pipes. The pipes are bits of wood representing the human head. They are decorated with bits of copper.

The Igorrotes do not possess a written alphabet, but besides expressing some things by tattooing they keep the calendar by means of knotted strings. They thus keep tally of the seasons and the years.

But in spite of their ignorance of matters civilized, they have a deep cunning that aids their ferocity, and this they use in their frequent wars upon their more civilized brethren of the coast and upon the Chinese strangers. The island waters are especially rich in fish, and this has led to the formation of Chinese fishing villages upon the coast. These villages are apart from the settlements of the Pepo-hoan, though the latter and the Chinese are ordinarily at peace. The Igorrotes some years ago formed a plan of attack upon some of the people of the coast. It was decided at a council of the savages that they should divide themselves into two bands, one to attack the Pepo-hoans, who seemed to be too much in league with the invading Chinese, the other to destroy a Chinese fishing village. The descent was made in the middle of the night, the Pepohoans were slain or taken captive, all the crops were destroyed, and the savages retreated with their prisoners in order that none might be left at the scene of the massacre to tell the story. Meanwhile a Chinese fishing village, five leagues away, was attacked and burned. So sudden was the descent that the fishermen living in boats had not time to cut their moorings and escape. Only those absent fishing remained alive, and they did not dare to return to the burning village. Before leaving the Pepo-hoan village the savages had dropped in various places articles that could be identified as of Chinese origin. At the Chinese village they likewise left relics of the Pepo-hoans, such as a gun of ancient pattern, rice measures, a hat made of bamboo leaves, and other such articles. Then after a cannibalsitic feast the savages returned to the mountains. The object of this stratagem was to spread the belief among each group of enemies that the other and not the mountaineers had perpetrated the butchery. So well did the device work that for six months the Pepohoans and the Chinese colonists were in a state of hostility.

MASS FOR THE JAPANESE SLAIN.

A Peculiar Buddhist Service in the Great Temple of Ikegama.

Chicago Record.

The temple proper covers perhaps an acre of ground, a low, rambling building with a massive roof covered with heavy tiles that curl up at the corners, as you always see them in Japanese pictures. The roof covers accommodations for 300 monks, with reception room, libraries, reliquaries, treasure houses, apartments for the priests, kitchens, wardrobes, perhaps 500 rooms in all, which are arranged in the Japanese style and separated by sliding partitions. Some of them were of beautifully polished wood and others of small panels, in which paper is pasted instead of glass. The great chamber of worship is perhaps 200 feet square, with frequent pillars handsomely carved and painted red. The interior is a mass of lacquer, gilding, banners, streamers and bronzes, with immense lanterns of brass and copper filigree, bronze images and lotus leaves, gongs and drums placed upon pedestals or hanging from the roof, gilded streams, portraits of famous priests, and quaint pictures in the Japanese style representing scenes in the life of Buddha and Nicherin, who seems to have been a sort of St. Peter.

The altar was a pyramid of rather gaudy decorations, candlesticks and paper flowers, with myriads of candles, burning incense sticks and bundles of paper prayers before the images of the different gods. On the summit and in the center of the altar is a massive effigy of Buddha, wearing the invariable complacent smile. The peasants think it is a solid mass of gold, but it is only a block of wood gilded. At the right of the altar, behind gilded doors, is a similar image of the sainted Nicherin.

The priests came from their retiring rooms in a long procession, marching awkwardly and unevenly, some with long strides and some with short, and their faces furnished a most interesting study for a physiognomist. Some were gross and gluttonous; others wore a sanctified expression, as if they had acquired the supreme ambition of every Buddhist, which is the entire suppression of the passions and the enjoyment of a holy calm. Some were old and toothless; others were young, almost boyish. Several had strong, intellectual faces, others were almost idiotic in their expression, and it did not require a Lavater to decide that all sorts of characters had found their way into the Buddhist priesthood.

The procession was led by priests who wore robes of a distinctive color and fashion, handsomely embroidered. Then came two acolytes bearing trays that were covered with napkins, which they afterward placed on the altar. Following them was the high priest, who wore a long white beard and looked like a patriarch. He is the bishop of the largest Buddhist diocese in Japan, and is reputed to be a man of proper life, profound learning and great influence in public affairs. His robes were gorgeous brocades, scarlet and purple and gold. He carried an elaborate lacquer staff like a crosier and a horse-tail switch, which is used in the distribution of blessings. It is waved before the image of Buddha and then over the heads of the worshippers to distribute the beneficient influence of the god through the atmosphere. The other priests wore robes of different colors, which seemed to indicate their rank—white, yellow, green, purple, blue and scarlet. Some were embroidered and some were plain, and every priest carried in his hand a folding fan, which he used frequently through the service. We counted 200 of them, and there were many more.

The high priest knelt in front of a reading desk before the altar and muttered a prayer, switching his horse-tail wand to and fro at intervals, while the other celebrants took their places in long rows at either side of the altar, facing each other and squatting upon their heels in front of low lacquer tables covered with boxes. I noticed that the tables corresponded in color with the robes of the priests. There was a strong odor of incense as the high priest led a chanted service from a parchment roll spread out before him, and a muscular monk over in a corner beat a suspended drum about the size and shape of a whisky barrel with an instrument that looked like a baseball bat. Whenever he struck the drum the priests chanted the sacred formula of Nicherin: "Namu mio oho renge kyo," which literally means, 'Glory to the book that brought salvation, the blossom of religion."

The high priest then arose from his reading desk and, followed by the acolytes bearing something on lacquered trays that were concealed under embroidered covers, took his place at the other end of the aisle under an immense red umbrella. His attendants threw over his shoulders a scarlet robe, and then, as he touched a gong, all of the priests lifted the covers from their little lacquer tables and disclosed piles of books—the sacred gospels of Buddha. Then, under the leadership of the high priest, they commenced to intone the contents of these volumes in concert, while two or three priests struck gongs occasionally, first one and then another, without any apparent regularity or order, but I supose they understood their business.

As the gong would strike, the monotonous intonations would swell in volume, as if the sleepy ones were aroused to more zeal in the tedious service. Then the muscular monk with the baseball bat would go over and pound the big drum awhile with an energy that showed he was in earnest. They told us that the terrible racket which he made was intended to attract the attention of the gods, and he did his best to keep them awake. Occasionally an attendant brought the high priest tea, which he drank in a swallow, while the sing-song, sing-song of the service went on. It lasted for five hours continuously. We got enough of it in two.

This is said to have been one of the most solemn and momentous ceremonies that have ever occurred in Japan, and is believed to have brought into the Buddhist paradise the wandering souls of all the soldiers who fell in the war.

Another remarkable service was held in this same temple in 1889, when the same priests chanted a similar litany for the repose of the souls of the sailors of the American man-of-war Oneida, which was sunk with her officers and crew near the mouth of Yeddo bay in 1870. The bones of many of the lost were afterward recovered by wreckers and buried in the grounds that surround the temple at Ikegama. At the service five years ago the American admiral and his staff attended, with 100 sailors from the fleet, including one from the solitary boat's crew that escaped the disaster.

The Japanese Merchant Marine.

Hochi Shimbun.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha having purchased thirty or forty steamers since the commencement of the war, including such large vessels of above 5,000 tons gross as the Tosa Maru, it is evident the company must extend its navigation in order to utilize the vessels thus added to its fleet, when they are all disengaged by the government on the conclusion of the war. It is said the company intends first of all to extend navigation to Korea, China and Formosa, opening regular services to Fusan, Jinsen, Talienwan and Yingkou in the north, and to Shanghai, Hongkong and Formosa in the south. New lines to the Chinese ports to be opened by the new treaty will also be inaugurated. Then a line to Australia will be opened, and two or three large steamers, such as the Tosa Maru or Kagoshi Maru, will regularly run on it. The chartered steamers now applied to the service to Hongkong and Vladivostock will be replaced by the company's own steamers. After opening or extending the above mentioned services, the company may open services to America, if there still remain some ships available. But in running steamers to America, competition with foreign shipping companies must be expected; for this, however, the company is said to be fully prepared. As to the navigation up the Yangtsekiang, the company has not yet come to any decision. The river navigation requires shallow vessels, but whether there will be sufficient cargoes further up the river than Honkow to repay the building and working expenses is a question on which the company is not yet prepared to form an opinion.

The Chinese Ships Captured by Japan.

In reviewing the results of the war in the East, the United Service Gazette (British) says that one ironclad, two cruisers, nine gunboats and eight torpedo boats complete the list of Chinese ships captured by the Japanese. These comprise quite a powerful squadron. The chief capture, of course, is the Chenyuen—the ony real ironclad in the Japanese navy. The Itsukushima, Matsushima and Hashidate, the Gazette says, are not ironclads according to the European acceptance of the term, and the fact that all three of them, with the assistance of six other cruisers, hammered at the Chenyuen for five hours without hurting her, suggests what might have happened if the crew of the Chenyuen had been properly trained, and the guns well found with ammunition. This is the list of the captured ships: Chenyuen, battleship, 22 guns, 7,330 tons; Chiyuen, cruiser, 12 guns, 2,300 tons; Pingyuen, cruiser, 11 guns, 2,200 tons; Quangping, gun vessel, 11 guns, 1,100 tons; Tsaochiang, gun vessel, 5 guns, 950 tons; Meiyuen, gun vessel, 4 guns, 578 tons; Chantung, gun vessel, 5 guns, 440 tons; Chanpia, gun vessel, 5 guns, 440 tons; Channan, gun vessel, 5 guns, 440 tons; Chanpoh, gun vessel, 5 guns, 440 tons; Chanpien, gun vessel, 5 guns, 440 tons; Chanchung, gun vessel, 5 guns, 440 tons.

Odd Skeletons in Ohio Mounds.

Frankfort, O., July 21.—W. K. Moorehead, curator of the state university museum, made some important discoveries in the ancient mounds near here during the past week. One mound which he opened contained nine skeletons buried two feet below the surface in a layer of gravel. The bones are those of a short, heavy, muscular man. The skulls are thick and rather round, and the facial angle is low. Several skulls give evidence of artificial flattening of the base during infancy. No skeletons found in Ohio represent a more inferior tribe physically. In other gravel knolls about this place Mr. Moorehead discovered further evidence of burials of similar character. Arrowheads, axes, copper bracelets and various ornaments lay by nearly every skeleton. Dr. Thomas Wilson, of the Smithsonian institution, and Mr. Moorehead have visited all the caves of the Rocking and Paint valleys in search of traces of the occupation of the early men.

A Fly in the Beer.

Boston Budget.

If a fly drops into a beer glass, says a German paper, one who has made a study of national characteristics can easily tell the drinker's nationality by his action. A Spaniard pays for the beer, leaves it on the table and goes away without saying a word. A Frenchman will do the same, except that he swears while he goes. An Englishman spills the beer and orders another glass. A German carefully fishes out the fly and finishes drinking his beer as if nothing had happened. A Russian drinks the beer with the fly. A Chinaman fishes out the fly, swallows it and then throws away the beer.

Hall's Hair Renewer renders the hair lustrous and silken, gives it an even color, and enables women to put it up in a great variety of styles.

"Old Dominion" Cigarettes.
Ask your dealer for them.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE YOUNG BAPTISTS.

Interesting Proceedings of the Convention at Baltimore.

PRESIDENT CHAPMAN'S ADDRESS

Archbishop Ryan Addresses the Catholic Summer School—The Toronto Congress of Religions.

Baltimore, July 21.—Following is the annual address of President Chapman at the Baptist Young People's Union convention:

"These words have become a proverb 'If you wish to please the parent, notice the children,'' and I suppose it is true that no guest is so welcome in a home as the friends of the young people of that home. I commence more as your unworthy representative, and attempt in my own way, altogether inadequate to the importance of our beloved organization, to forecast the hope and ideals of the year to come. This is not a man-led organization; there is no hand strong enough to guide the mighty force represented here, but the hand of the Divine Master, of whom the spirit said: 'Of the increase of His government there shall be no end.' There is no wisdom great enough to guide your policy but the wisdom shining from the pages of this ideal book, and so it is meet that its precepts should furnish our motto for each new year, and its gleams of truth point us all in the highway of effectual effort for the year to come. I would give you for your guiding thought, as we face the duties of the coming year, the words of Christ recorded in the eighth chapter of John and the twelfth verse: 'I am the light of the world.'

"The history of man, let theorists speculate as they will, but intensifies in darkness until the light of Jesus shines upon it and we find a reason for man's being. All the hopes and aspirations that distinguish man from the lower animals, all the longing for future life, all the divine quality that makes progress possible, are problems unsolved until we read that key to all our being in the first chapter of Genesis: 'And God said, let us make man in our own image. Friends, let us deplore in the ears of all our young people, let us deplore the definition of greatness that makes the feeling of belligerent armies, the exploration of new countries, the discovery of scientific truths or the attainment of great learning a surer certificate of noble attainment than the accomplishment of the task that Jesus committed to His children.

"Let no man suppose that the disposition of the 'new woman' is the mightiest question that this generation will be called upon to answer. The greatest problem of the age is to be solved here in your presence. All Europe is surrounded with standing armies, armies that would be all too busy but for the leaven of the Gospel that permeates dear old Britannia and in a measure some of the other nations. The educators tell us that in books of learning is our safety. Education has ever been the faithful handmaid of the Gospel; an enlightened Christian heart is safe to any community."

The service this morning, the beginning of the last day of the convention, was particularly impressive. Delegates and visitors were present in great numbers in the mammoth tent, and leavetakings were begun. The heat was intense. The general prayer and praise service commenced at 8:30, and was led by Rev. W. B. Riley, of Chicago. The topic was "Faith-Inspired Living." At 10 o'clock there was an adjournment to church services, the pulpit of every evangelical church in Baltimore being occupied by a Baptist preacher. In the afternoon there was a second prayer meeting, Rev. B. E. Lovett, of Davenport, Iowa, being the leader. At the close of the beautiful exercises Mr. Leving was invited to preside and he presented Rev. F. H. Kelfoot, D. D., of Louisville, who delivered an address on "The Saloon and the Present Crisis in Good Government." This was followed by the convention sermon, which was preached by Rev. P. A. Senson, of Chicago, on "Waiting for God." An after-meeting was led by Rev. John Gordon, D. D., of Philadelphia. During the afternoon service in the great tent there was a junior rally in the Fuller Memorial Baptist church, conducted by B. W. Smith, of Minneapolis.

The evening service of prayer and praise was attended by a great congregation and was led by Rev. F. O. McKeever, of New London, Conn. Mr. Harrry W. Porter, who organized, drilled and conducted the prayer at every service of the convention, at 7:15 waved his baton, and "Marching to Zion" came forth in great volume, with organ and trumpet accompaniment. "Blessed Hour of Prayer" followed, the choir voicing the anthem and the multitude sending forth a grand chorus. John Garland Pollard, of Richmond, Va., was called to the chair, and in a few words introduced Rev. J. W. Conley, of St. Paul, Minn., who spoke the sentiments of appreciation of the convention to the Baptists and citizens of Baltimore. "Holy Is the Lord" followed. The committee on enrollment made a proclamation that the total registration of the Baptist Young People's Union at present was 6,559. "Jesus, Savior, Pilot Me" and "Jesus Is Mine" were sung by the choir and congregation.

Rev. Dr. E. L. Wilkins, of Chicago, was invited by Chairman Pollard to conduct the closing consecration services. Quiet now reigned, and states, provinces and missionary countries were called in alphabetical order, and short responses were made from and for each in speech and song. "Frozen Alaska," in a letter read by Rev. Mr. White, of Milwaukee, sent greeting to the Baptist Young People's Union. A letter was read from Rev. J. F. Clough, a missionary at Telegue, India. It spoke words of encouragement to the Baptist Young People's Union. From the "far away hills of Southern India" was received the greeting of the missionaries. China was heard from through a young lady delegate and Rev. Mr. Gould, formerly a missionary.

The pledge of the Baptist Young People's Union of America was read while the large congregation stood. Hands were joined all along the line and the choir sang "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," the vast congregation lifting up hands as the second verse was sung. Grace, mercy and peace were invoked upon all by President Chapman. "Grace, Mercy and Peace" was sung by the choir and the fifth international convention of the Baptist Young People's Union was ended at 11:30.

SERMON BY ARCHBISHOP RYAN.

On the Institution of the Church and Its Unity.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 21.—St. John's church was crowded to the doors today. The sermon was delivered by Right Rev. P. J. Ryan, archbishop of Philadelphia, and every member of the Catholic summer school was present. Archbishop Ryan said in part:

"While praising highly the truths of the natural order and realizing that knowledge is powerful and that the more luminous and enlarged the intellect becomes the more it resembles its divine original, the omniscient God, you forget not the still greater truths revealed by that God concerning His own nature and our relation to Him. He is the fountain of all truth. Natural and supernatural science reveals truth, but God is truth itself. It is my place to speak to you of the institution of the church, which was to preserve all the revelations, primitive and Jewish, and to proclaim the newer and greater ones made manifest by Jesus Himself, and to be the kingdom of God on earth prophesied by Daniel. There are important analogies between the Jewish and Christian churches which enable us to understand more perfectly the latter. The Jewish church was no mere human institution, no mere fortuitous collection of men who might happen to agree in their interpretation of certain truths of revelation. No; it was a living organism with a divinely constituted head, which was the representative of God on this earth, namely, the Jewish high priest, who spoke with authority. But the same power that established it declared that its missions and functions were to be but temporary. The very date of their termination was placed by Almighty God and declared by the prophet Daniel. This termination took place only when Christ had proved that he was the Messiah and the great High Priest of the new law. The Jewish church was succeeded by Christ Himself as the lawgiver, judge and ruler.

Archbishop Ryan then developed the nature and mission of the church as the kingdom of God on earth, as foretold in prophesies, described in parables and openly announced by our divine Lord. He dwelt especially upon the great mark which Christ Himself gave of the divinity of His mission when He prayed that His followers might be one. "This mark of unity is today," he said, "the most striking evidence of the divine character of Christ and of His church." He continued to develop his great subject of the institution of the church and its character as all knowledge, and closed his sermon thus:

"Now this great institution, founded by Christ and blessed with such marvelous unity and stability, is precisely what is needed in our age and country in order to give religious unity to many diverse denominations and permanent stability to the state itself. Let us then go forth from this summer school with increased knowledge, both sacred and profane, but above all things with a profound conviction that we have in this institution of the church what the age and nation require. And let us prove by our individual lives the practical influence of that institution in governing and sanctifying the individual and therefore with a power to influence the whole nation for good and thus preserve it."

Congress of Religions at Toronto.

Toronto, July 21.—The proceedings of the Pan-American congress today were confined to a meeting in Massey hall, where missionary work and effort was the subject of the speeches. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Father Ryan, rector of St. Paul's cathedral, Toronto. After prayers were offered by Rev. George Coulson Workman, of Toronto, Father Ryan remarked to the audience that while he had been asked to lead in prayer, and refused, still he had heard nothing in any of the prayers offered that any good Roman Catholic would take exception to. He thouhgt this meeting, in which all the Christian denominations were represented, was the most significant of the convention, as it showed that prejudice, intolerance and bitterness had disappeared forever from Toronto. An address on the problem of modern missions was then delivered by Rev. Chas. S. Shy, of Toronto. It was a protest against curtailment of foreign missions. The second address was on "Roman Catholic Missions," delivered by Very Rev. Dean Harris, of St. Catherine's. Dean Harris described the methods of work, and referred to the many missionary martyrs of the church. He computed the missionary population of the world at 250,000,000.

Prof. Clark, of Toronto university, seconded by Dean Harris, introduced a resolution to the effect that the convention accorded much thankfulness for the first meeting of the congress of religion and education, and hoped that the good work might be carried on. This enthusiastically received. Rev. J. T. Cracey, D. D., president of the International Missionary Union, Rochester, N. Y., closed the meeting with an address on "Protestant Missions."

BLAND ON SILVER.

Says Democracy Will Be Destroyed if It Ignores Free Coinage.

St. Louis, July 21.—Ex-Congressman Bland is in the city. Speaking of the silver question tonight he said: "There is no use trying to dodge this issue any longer. If the Democratic party does not declare for free silver coinage it will be wiped off the map. The newspapers in the larger cities talk about the silver sentiment dying out but they are now going to fool anybody. There may be a few Democrats in the cities who will follow the administration, but there are practically none in the country. This coming convention will show how the Democrats of Missouri stand. In order to win in the next campaign we have got to take a bold step for silver and we must be getting in line."

"Do you think the next Democratic national convention will declare for independent free silver?"

"I do not know whether it will or not, but if it does not the party will not stand a ghost of a show. The people are not going to follow a platform any more which is meaningless or intended to deceive. Federal office-holders and whisky gaugers may succeed in controlling conventions like they did in Kentucky, but the people will not follow them."

"Would not a declaration for free coinage lose us the vote of the large cities?"

"It would unquestionably lose votes in some cities, but we would gain in others."

"Your name has frequently been mentioned as a candidate for the presidency. What can I say about that?"

"It is all foolishness to talk about candidates. There is no Democratic party; there is nothing but chaos and disorder."

Assessment Work on Mining Claims.

Washington City, July 21.—Special.—Many miners in the Pacific Northwest are making inquiries relative to the assessment work on their claims for the year 1895. The impression seems to generally prevail that the last congress passed a law suspending the assessment work on mining claims for the year 1895. This is not the case. The law to which the miners evidently refer and which has in some cases misled them, was passed in July, 1894, during the long session of the Fifty-third congress, and was intended simply to tide unfortunate miners over the depression existing in that year. The special act in question provided for the suspension of the law requiring $100 worth of work to be performed or improvements made during each year. It specifically stated that the suspension was for the year 1894, and no mention was made whatever of the year 1895. Since it is required that such work shall be done by the 1st of October, and as congress will not be in session before that time, it stands all miners in good stead to see that their assessment is promptly done this year under the provisions of the old law, if they expect to hold their claims.

Strike of Dock Laborers at Colon.

Colon, Colombia, July 21.—The strike of dock laborers continues, but the strikers are increasing their demands. Laborers from Panama and the crews of the ships are discharging their cargoes. Order has been maintained throughout the dispute, and the transit of freight is unimpeded.

For Bilious Headache

"I tried a good many remedies for sick headache and biliousness, with which I was troubled for a long time, but it was not until I began taking

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now free from headaches, and a well man."—Chas. Hutchings, East Auburn, Me.

Medal And Diploma At World's Fair.

WAS CAMPOS SHOT?

The Cuban Patriots Still Insist That He Was.

SANTOCILDES IS SURELY DEAD.

The Spanish Account of the Battle of Bayamo Admits It—Embargo on Puerto Principe.

Tampa, Fla., July 21.—Passengers from Cuba and private letters announce that Gen. Campos is wounded and besieged in Bayamo. The Spanish papers state that beside Santocildes various other officers fell, and it is rumored that one is the son of Campos. Passengers claim that a railroad car arrived at Villavueva station in Havana closed so that no one knew its contents. Some say that the car contains Campos, and others maintain that it holds the body of his son. The Spanish press gives no details of the encounter, and this makes the Cubans believe that Santocildes' body was left in possession of the insurgents in Santa Clara. An encounter is reported in San Diego del Valle Vista Hermosa, near Santos Spiritus, between 107 Spaniards, commanded by Maj. Arminan, and numerous insurgent forces commanded by Dr. Zayas. After an hour and a half the insurgents surrounded the Spanish forces. The official report mentions the bravery of the Cuban forces, the first time this has ever been done. The details are not given so the losses are unknown.

Gen. Gomez insists on his orders prohibiting the entrance of provisions into Puerto Principe. One of his officers was hung for disobeying these orders. On this account large numbers are leaving the city. The Spanish government is inclined not to send any reinforcements to Cuba until October.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 21.—The tug boat George W. Childs cleared yesterday for New York and sailed this morning. Immediately upon her departure William Lynch, one of her seamen, made oath before Collector Brown as to her late doings in these waters, and stated that there were wages due him and that the captain had sailed to give him the slip and beat him out of his wages. He stated that the Childs took on board three Cubans at a place in the West Indies with arms and amunition, and proceeded to the coast of Cuba. After several unsuccessful attempts to land the party there, she landed them on one of the Florida keys near there. Then she came here and coaled and went to Jamaica. Upon hearing the statement, Collector Brown ordered a revenue cutter to detain the Childs. The cutter gave chase and fired a blank and a loaded cartridge, which caused the Childs to lay to, and the cutter returned to port with her.

Havana, July 21.—Further details are constantly coming to light concerning the action between the insurgents and the column of Marshal Martinez Campos, between Manzanillo and Bayamo, on July 11. The more that is known of the action, the more it is seen that the captain general and his forces were in a position of extreme peril, and that it was only by the personal leadership and military skill of Marshal Campos himself that the day was saved and made an especially great illustrious action for the Spanish army.

Marshal Campos left Manzanillo July 11 for Bayamo, accompanied by fifty cavalry. He arrived at Veguilas, about half way between the two towns, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and received an enthusiastic reception there. He united the column of Santocildes, with 1,100 troops of the regiment of Isabella the Catholic and three companies of engieers and guerrillas. In Carruana he received notice of the presence of the insurgents to the number of 5,000 in Valenseula, near Datil and Gueycito. The commanders were Antonia Maceo, Rabi and Masso.

At 9 o'clock the insurgents were seen on the farm of San Francisco. The troops advancing were commanded by Gen. Santocildes. He was at the front and received two shot wounds. Still he ordered the advance to continue, when he received a ball in the head.

Capt. Gen. Campos then took command. Habana Perulejoe, with 2,000 of the insurgent cavalry, charged upon the Spanish forces. Gen. Campos immediately formed a square, making a heroic defense against the fierce attack. He ordered mules and horses killed, and with them and the baggage of the troops he formed barricades to obstruct the insurgent cavalry charges. The latter were not able to resist the fighting of the Mauser rifles in the hands of the Spaniards, and commenced to waver. Gen. Campos' military experience admonished him to take advantage of this weakness, and he immediately charged with cavalry, while the infantry attacked with bayonets and routed the insurgents, who divided into bands and dispersed.

Gen. Campos made his way forward and arrived at 9 o'clock at night at Bayamo, where he was enthusiastically received. The troops lost, beside Gen. Santocildes, thirteen officers dead and wounded, and seventy soldiers dead and about 100 wounded. The insurgents lost 500 dead or wounded. Brig. Gen. Rabi, Col. Machado and Maj. Moncade were killed. No official news of the engagement has been received.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Miss Clara Dagmar, an actress, who brought an action for breach of promise against Jakobowski, the composer, has beenawarded a verdict for £700 at London.

Prof. D. H. Robinson, for twenty-six years dean of Latin language and literature at the Kansas university, Lawrence, Kan., died Sunday evening at his home in that city, of typhoid fever.

The postoffice and an adjoining grocery store at La Pressa, fifteen miles east of San Diego, Cal., were burned Friday night, and the body of Mrs. Louise Schaeffer, postmistress, was found in the ruins.

The laborers at the railroad construction camp at Port Barrios, Guatemala, endeavored to leave work in a body. The military were called out, and a fight ensued between 100 soldiers with rifles and 300 strikers partly armed with pistols. Eleven strikers and three soldiers were killed.

Eugene J. Gregory, ex-mayor of Sacramento, Cal., president of the California Board of Trade for years and a prominent member of the Native Sons, left for the East rather suddenly about three months ago. It is said that he may not return on account of the mixed condition of his affairs.

County Jailer Will P. Dennis was called to the jail door at Helena, Ark., Friday night at midnight and shot down without a word of warning. Harvey Weedman, a former assistant, and a negro are in jail awaiting an examination before the coroner's jury, which is investigating the murder.

James Lower and his son John were instantly killed Saturday in the rear of their wheelwright shop on Frankfort avenue, Philadelphia, by coming in contact with an electric light wire. When found the bodies were close together, the father lying across the wire. It is supposed the parent, seeing the wire, took hold of it to toss it aside and was shocked to death, and the son rushed to his assistance only to share a like fate.

The fishing tugs M. C. Carter and Ashbacher were seized Friday in Lake Erie by the Canadian patrol boat Petrel. The captains have lodged complaints with the collector of Erie, Pa., Mr. Baldwin, and have retained counsel to make a formal demand for redress. Both of the Erie captains have made oath that they were not over sixteen miles north of Erie harbor, which would place them several miles this side of the line.

A house at Mart, McLellan county, Tex., was blown up with dynamite early Saturday morning and five negroes killed. The outrage was the result of a dispute which began several months ago, when Abe. Phillips, a negro, and Phil Arnold, white, both farmers, were killed. Since then the feeling between the friends of both men have been very bitter, and the negroes have frequently been threatened with destruction. The killed are: Mrs. A. B. Phillips, Hannah Phillips, aged 12 years; A. B. Phillips, jr., 7; Willie Phillips, 14; Ed Phillips, 13. A stranger named Benjamin Johnson was fatally injured.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has returned to Chicago, bringing with her her famous smile, which Queen Marguerite of Italy says "is the finest smile" she ever saw. Mrs. Palmer was accorded the greatest hospitality in Italy. At the queen's ball she was so magnificently dressed that she created much favorable comment, and her pearls, it was said, outshone those worn by the queen.

If You Are Tired

All the time without special exertion, as tired in the morning as when you retire at night, you may depend upon it, your blood is impure and is lacking in vitality. That is why it does not supply strength to nerves and muscles. You need

Hood's Sarsaparilla

To purify and enrich your blood. A few bottles of this great medicine will give you strength and vitality because it will make pure blood. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

THE CASE OF HOLMES.

Chicago, Philadelphia and Toronto Want to Try Him.

TORONTO HAS TWO CORPSES.

Philadelphia Has None, and Chicago is Industriously Searching for Victims' Bodies.

Chicago, July 21.—It is the intention of the Chicago police to make every effort to have H. H. Holmes, the swindler, brought here to answer the charge of having murdered the Williams sisters. The local officials are convinced that the murder of the Williams girls was the first committed by Holmes, and they argue that in consequence he should be required to stand trial for it first. They also insist that they will be able to produce evidence that he did murder the sisters.

The police are by no means convinced by the analysis made by a doctor on Saturday showing that the substance found in the big stove in Holmes' house was fireclay and not human bones. They say that fireclay would not become brittle in any kind of heat, whereas a portion of the substance found in the stove crumbled in the hands of Detective Fitzpatrick. It developed today that the substance on which the first report of the finding of the bones of Minnie Williams was hinged was in the hands of Detective Geyer, of Philadelphia. It was said that he visited Chicago a week ago, and when he left carried with him positive evidence that a body had been burned in the big stove in Holmes' office. It was also learned today that Detective Geyer will come to Chicago after he completes his search for the remains of Howard Pitzel in Detroit, and will co-operate with the Chicago officers in whatever may be done hereafter.

In police circles it was said tonight that the only hope of convicting Holmes was in Chicago. It was said that the Philadelphia authorities could convict him of nothing more serious than insurance swindling, and that the Canadian authorities would not go to the expense of extraditing and trying him. In the event that Detective Geyer fails to locate the body of Howard Pitzel in Detroit, everything will depend on the work of the Chicago police.

No work was done in the basement of the Englewood house today, but twenty-five men will be put to work in the morning digging it up. The work that has been done thus far in this direction has been without system, and it is just as likely that evidence of a crime may have been more deeply buried as that one might have been disclosed. The tank in which the explosion took place Saturday has been filled with water, and it will require the services of a fire engine to pump it out before the investigation can proceed.

A. Minter, nephew of Mrs. Julia Connor, discredits the story that she and her daughter were murdered by Holmes. He thinks both are alive, and that Mrs. Connor does not make her whereabouts known on account of the trouble she had with her husband.

Still Attacking Mr. Eustis.

London, July 21.—The alleged interview with United States Ambassador Eustis published by the Paris Figaro is still attracting attention. The Saturday Review says of it that it showed braggadocio first, then confidence, and then total forgetfulness. "Whether it was the Bourbon or the Irish brand," the Review remarks, "evidently it was too strong for the ambassador."

Development of Nicaragua.

Managua, Nicaragua, July 21.—The national telegraph has been completed from Managua to Rama, on the Bluefields river. The South Docota Company has made a contract to run bi-monthly steamers under the Nicaraguan flag along the coast of East Nicaragua and terminals and carry the mails and thirty soldiers free.

Increase in Listed Bonds and Stocks.

New York, July 20.—The total amount of bonds listed on the stock exchange during the first six months of this year were $199,157,900, an increase of $2,877,400 over the corresponding time of 1894. The total stocks listed during the same period were $94,802,970, an increase of $34,606,930.

A severe electrical storm passed over Ellsworth, Kan., Saturday. Lightning struck the house of Eli McHenry, killing him, Edward Grimes and Frank Brown.

Right Arm Paralyzed!

Saved from St. Vitus Dance.

"Our daughter, Blanche, now fifteen years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. We feared St. Vitus dance, and tried the best physicians, with no benefit. She has taken three bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine and has gained 31 pounds. Her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attends school regularly, and has recovered complete use of her arm, her appetite is splendid."
MRS. R. R. BULLOCK, Brighton, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

For men who have reason to regret past abuses which have left them Nervous, Irritable, Weak from Nightly losses, with bad Memory, Sleeplessness, Varicocele, Atrophy, Pains, etc., nothing so speedily effects a cure and restores the manhood in young or old as the Wonderful Roman Remedy Hervitas (nerve life.) Sold at $1.00 a package, or six for $5.00 with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. CIRCULAR FREE. Address ROYAL CHEMICAL CO., Agents for U. S., Chicago, or you can buy it of the druggist named below.
Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., SEATTLE, TACOMA, and WALLA WALLA, WASH.