it cannot be possible to doubt the sincerity of the magnanimous proposal."

The Standard says, speaking editorially of the czar's proposal: "In England, at least, respect and sympathy will be felt for the proposal. It is a conception well worthy of the young sovereign. It is painfully obvious that there are enormous difficulties to be overcome which it is possible the czar in his ardor and humane enthusiasm has not maturely considered. It is a vision which has occurred to many minds, but had always to be dismissed as a mere dream. The nations are not likely to cast away the sword unless they have a better warrant than paper protocols and conventions. Moreover, the moment does not seem altogether propitious. New armed nations are arising in Asia and America, whom it might not be easy to convince of the safety and desirability of abandoning the enterprise on which they have embarked with so much energy."

Enumerating the many obstacles to the attainment of the object sought, the Standard suggests that the czar has the matter largely in his own hands, adding: "If Russia would abandon her aggressive policy in China and elsewhere the era of universal peace would be perceptibly nearer."

QUIXOTIC AND VISIONARY.

The Times says, editorially: "The note breathes a spirit of generous, perhaps, indeed, almost Quixotic humanity—a spirit familiar in the effusions of visionaries, but too seldom found in the utterances of great sovereigns and responsible statesmen.

"Never, perhaps, in modern history, have aspirations which good men in all ages have regarded as at once ideal and unattainable found so responsive an echo in the councils of one of the greatest and most powerful of the world's rulers. In principle, the proposals of the czar, put forth on a solemn occasion with a remark of disinterested sincerity, will command the sympathy and respect of all men of good will. So far as Great Britain is concerned, we long ago abandoned continental ambitions, and there is no power in the world which has less to gain or more to lose by any disturbance of existing territorial status quo.

"The time has long gone by when British commerce could be made to flourish in and by means of war. The greatest of our interests is peace, and so sensitive is our world-wide commerce that even rumors often do more injury than war itself might do to a power less dependent than is Great Britain on a free interchange with the whole world of manifold products of its native industries.

"Russia, who has also a great, but still undeveloped, industrial future before her, has become fully convinced, as we in England have been long, that her resources are better devoted to the beneficent arts of peace than the destructive, uneconomic energies of war. Englishmen, as essentially a peace-loving people, can only hail the czar's pronouncement with the utmost cordiality as glad tidings of great joy, which, whatever may be the practical issue, does cast credit upon that sovereign's generous and lofty spirit and humanity. The difficulties are great, but nothing can henceforth deprive the czar of having brought peace and disarmament in the sphere of practical politics.

"It looks at present as though all the great powers might be willing to enter the conference. While the United States might be expected to lend a favorable ear to appeals tending in any degree to lessen the weight of the imperial responsibility she is about to undertake, her industrial policy is closely akin to our own, and her abiding interest in the maintenance of peace is hardly less vital."

WILLIAM FORESTALLED.

The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent declares that the disarmament olive branch would have emanated from Emperor William in Jerusalem if the czar's advisers, including, perhaps, M. Manotaux, had not forstalled the emperor's project.

Editorially, the Chronicle says: "The czar's encyclical is assuredly one of the most striking documents of the century. It could only have been more dramatic if the Kaiser had issued it from the birthplace of the Prince of Peace.

"Looking to the present attitude of Russia in the east, the proposal almost takes one's breath away. A cynical view is painfully obvious. Russia has just secured a series of vast territorial and diplomatic advantages which it will take years to assimilate. She is face to face with famine, a revolt of the Poles is threatened and she is threatened by other powers, and there are signs of a dissolution of the Russia-French alliance. Happily, the humanitarian view is equally clear and convincing. The czar, hitherto overborne by veteran obstinate advisers, has now asserted his natural desires. He is one of only two men who could make the proposal without fear of being misunderstood. Great Britain and the United States will certainly welcome the proposal. If another great power does, also, much will be gained in the desired direction."

The Daily Mail says: "If the czar had not been, the emperor would surely have been the dramatist. It is too much to hope for the realization, but some good ought to come of it in the way of a better understanding of the powers."

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.

The Daily Telegraph says: "The idea is so beautiful that we are reluctant to throw cold water upon it, but what is to be the basis of discussion? A conference which should recognize that free and open markets are for the advantage of the civilized world would indeed pave the way to universal peace, but short of this we fear the gathering will prove abortive."

The Daily News says: "The czar by this message has acquired a more righteous and enduring fame than belongs to the proudest conqueror of his illustrious house. There is no quarter from which such a manifesto would produce a more profound impression. Hitherto the great obstacle was that nobody would begin. The czar cannot be suspected of making a virtue of necessity. We shall hardly be wrong in attributing the momentous policy to the czar himself. It is the pen of Nicholas, but the doctrine of Cobden."

The Morning Post, discussing the difficulties in the way of the proposal, arrives at the conclusion that it would suit Russian needs and Russian designs wonderfully well, but would not suit England at all.

SURPRISE AT PARIS.

Paris, Aug. 29.—The Paris papers publish the czar's note, but too late for comment. In diplomatic and press circles, the greatest surprise is evinced. It is no secret that the sensitive czar's feelings are towards peace. He hates militarism and even objects to moving about with a military escort. He would prefer to govern Poland with sympathy and is shocked by bloodshed. Here the great question is asked: "What attitude does the Kaiser Wilhelm take?"

Visits to various newspaper offices show the tone of the journals will take tomorrow. The Aurore is delighted with the proposal. Le Journal thinks it is a good omen for the future if the autocratic czar makes the proposal. The Gaulois thinks it impossible that he could have made such a grave proposal without having first consulted France, especially as it comes at the moment of the exchange of telegrams between the czar and President Faure.

The Figaro believes that the conference will assemble because the czar would not have risked a refusal. It believes, however, that the aspiration is chimerical.

The Gaulois thinks the proposal a natural one from Russia, because the immense armament imposed upon her is the principal obstacle to her development. The Gaulois says: "France would not gain what Russia and the other powers would by disarmament. Universal peace is often proposed but never realized."

Le Journal thinks the conference, instead of realizing the czar's hopes, will rather accentuate national antagonism. If it does not lead to demands totally inimical to the world's peace.

Le Radical wishes all success to the movement, but says: "The readjustment of a certain patriotic question in which France cannot and never will cease to interest herself, is, however, an essential preliminary to general peace."

The Siecle and the Rappel comment in a similar strain.

The Petit Journal expresses the hope that the powers will respond and that the conference will solve the problem in accordance with the principles of right and equity. In short all the papers welcome the proposal with the reservation that the question of Alsace-Lorraine shall also be regulated.

SNEERS AT BERLIN.

Berlin, Aug. 28.—The czar's note was posted in the hotels and cafes this afternoon and is generally discussed rather cynically. A high official of the war office observed that it would be a "Good topic for a dull season." If the conference met there was no doubt that France would demand the return of Alsace-Lorraine.

All politicians are inclined to sneer at such a proposal emanating from Russia. The general belief is, however, that all the powers are willing to attend the conference, in the belief that it will prove resultless, looking to the impossibility of agreement.

Rome, Aug. 28.—The belief here is that the czar first obtained Austrian and German assent to the conference. The papers admit the extraordinary importance of the document and pay tribute to the humanitarian motives.

The Tribuna thinks Germany and Italy will consent but France will disapprove of her ally's action.

CZAR'S UKASE.

Eulogizes the Deeds of His Illustrious Grandfather.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 28.—Today, upon the occasion of the unveiling at Moscow of a monument to Czar Alexander II, grandfather of the present czar, Emperor Nicholas issued an ukase, referring to the event and eulogizing the deeds of the deceased, notably the liberation of the peasants from bondage, which earned him the name of "The Deliverer" in the mouth of a grateful people. The ukase concludes:

"Wishing to seal more firmly the memory of this historical deed, we have resolved to make hereditary the wearing and possession of the medals he conferred upon his co-operators as a sign of his gracious acknowledgment of their labors."

The czar also sent to M. Constain Pobedonostoff, procurator general of the holy synod, the decoration of the Order of St. Andrew, together with an imperial rescript reminding him that he, of all the close co-operators with the deceased monarch, alone remains in possession of the chiefship of the administrative department then intrusted to him. His majesty then proceeds to express his gratitude and eulogizes M. Pobedonostoff's patriotism and valued services to the country, the church and himself.

Moscow, Aug. 28.—Emperor Nicholas unveiled the monument this afternoon, in the presence of the czarina, the queen of the Hellenes, the cabinet ministers, the German and Austrian ambassadors, deputations from all the land and naval forces of Russia, and the Austrian Uhlan regiment. The clergy recited a prayer in memory of the deceased, the entire audience kneeling. At the moment of the unveiling the troops presented arms and a salute of 120 guns was fired. The emperor then placed himself at the head of the troops and marched past the monument amid the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude.

A MASTERLY RETREAT.

Predicted That Russia Will Yield to England.

London, Aug. 29.—The Daily Mail's Pekin correspondent says: M. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires in China, who has been appointed Russian minister to Corea, will be succeeded by M. de Giers, who is at present accredited to Brazil. M. Pavloff's removal is generally attributed to Great Britain's sudden change of policy, the object of which was to impress Russia with the advisability of recognizing our paramountcy in the Yang Tse Kiang valley.

The Russian government has been quite in accord with Great Britain's desire to limit the matters of sphere of influence, but when on last Thursday it was asked permanently to respect the integrity of this sphere, it declined to give any guarantee. A prompt demonstration on the part of the British fleet in the gulf of Pechili was a ready answer to this equivocation.

Now that Lord Salisbury has given a plain indication of his plan of action it is not improbable that Russia will execute a masterly retreat from her present position.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai says it is reported there that the Russians at New Chwang are trying to compel native owners of land there to sell their holdings at absurdly low prices and that in consequence of this the Chinese are on the verge of an anti-Russian outbreak. The local mandarins are, so to speak, between the cross-fires of the Russians and natives and are helpless.

M'KINLEY WALKED TO CHURCH

SPENT A QUIET SABBATH AT SOMERSET, PA.

Villagers Turned Out to See the President—His Niece Sang a Solo—Will Leave Today.

Somerset, Pa., Aug. 28.—President McKinley came to Somerset to pass a restful day, and he has certainly accomplished that purpose. It was the most delightful of the season here.

The president arose early and passed an hour walking about town with his brother, Abner. Here and there he met an old acquaintance, and stopped for a short talk.

The president's determination to attend the morning services at the Methodist church became known early, and by the usual time for opening services every seat except those reserved for the president and his party were occupied.

The altar was tastefully adorned with white chrysanthemums and varicolored lilies.

Mrs. Abner McKinley and her daughter, Mabel, drove to the church in their carriage, and Abner McKinley and his distinguished brother walked. The president's wife did not attend.

Many citizens took positions along the street to witness the president's passage to church. This caused the executive to lift his hat formally along the way, and he bowed gracefully to the right and left as he passed along.

The service at the church opened with Mrs. Abner McKinley at the organ. At the close of the voluntary the congregation rose and sang "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." This was followed by a hymn, "Come Thou Almighty King."

After a prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Youngson, Miss Mabel McKinley sang a solo, her mother playing the accompaniment.

After another hymn by the congregation, the pastor, Rev. Cameron, preached, taking his text from the 21st verse, 17 chapter of the gospel according to Luke: "The kingdom of God is within you."

The sermon occupied about 35 minutes, and there was nothing in it to indicate that it had been prepared for the occasion.

After the benediction the president left with his brother, and walked directly to the latter's home. A drive in the country followed, the president and Mrs. McKinley being accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley.

The president is greatly pleased with his visit here, and regrets that it can not be extended, but arrangements having been made for his visit to the military camp at Montauk on Saturday, necessitates his leaving here at noon tomorrow.

Sir Roderick's Luck.

Detroit Journal: "Foiled!" she shrieked. "The boy shall be mine."

"Caramba!" hissed Sir Roderick. "What shall I do?"

Clearly he was balked in his design to possess himself of the heir of Pelton Manor.

Upon the morrow the circus would have arrived; there was no time to lose.

As for borrowing a neighbor's child to take to the show, the neighbor's children would all be in use.

Quite Theatrical.

Indianapolis Journal: "You might have known you could not win with a play called 'The Katydid,'" said the rural uncle.

"Why?" asked the nephew, the manager, who was staying on the farm for the summer.

"Katydid's a sure sign of frost," and the old man chuckled to think how well he was up in theatrical terms.

SPANIARDS IN CUBA

Sentiment at Havana, as Reflected By the Press.

OBLIGATION OF SPAIN

TO PROTECT INTERESTS OF SPANISH RESIDENTS.

Asserted That They Own Eighty Per Cent of the Wealth of the Island—Friction Between Americans and Insurgents—Reported That They Fire Upon Each Other Daily.

Havana, Aug. 28.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Some recent editorials in the Havana papers throw interesting sidelights on the situation.

La Union Constitucional said yesterday: "It is impossible now to conceal the fact that within the last three months difficulties have been steadily arising between the Ameritans and the insurgents here and in the Philippines. News received of late from different sources indicate that these differences exist and will almost inevitably terminate in a rupture. For instance, the Spanish officers who recently arrived from Manzanillo, assert that the rebels and Americans there used to fire at each other daily from their respective camps.

"Spain's hatred toward her common enemies was for a long time of equal grade. The different methods, however, employed by the Americans has naturally had the result of making Spain's hostility less towards them than towards the Cuban rebels. The Americans ought, indeed, to be ashamed of their allies, for they came to Cuba ostensibly to aid the oppressed and to secure them justice."

La Lucha, discussing the duty of the Madrid government, stated its view in this wise: "Spain's sovereignty has not been represented in Cuba by her land and sea forces only. It has been represented also by other factors and interests, which are really the ones from which she has derived her strength, and to which her attention has been primarily due. The first obligation resting upon her, in treating for peace, is to protect the great wealth of those Spaniards and pro-Spanish natives in Cuba, who have been the real element of resistance against everything contrary to the integrity of Spanish territory.

"The honor of the army must, of course, be saved; but there are also the concerns of those, now representing at least 80 per cent of Cuba's wealth, who, through all the changing events, have continued loyal to Spain and still continue loyal. Spain's government must bear in mind that none of the Spanish colonies has had a Spanish population as large as Cuba's or so many natives who have been faithful to Spain. In the Spanish colonies of former days—those that are now republics and that were necessarily abandoned by her because of the efforts of the foreigner to conquer the peninsula itself—there was nothing Spanish, either in numbers or in wealth, to compare with what is Spanish in numbers and wealth in Cuba today. Therefore, it follows that the government, in feeling about for a solution of the present problem, ought to try to abide by a course that would save, as far as possible, the great interests created in Cuba by the Spanish family."

El Diario de la Marina, reproducing the editorial in El Imparcial of Madrid, entitled "The World for the Americans," which that paper published about the time war was declared, says: "The Monroe doctrine has been immensely extended among the Americans, and they have applied it to both the Americas. They feel strong enough, perhaps, to change themselves from gold miners into conquerors. It is so handsome for these barbarians of civilization to cry out, 'The World for the Americans.' Today it is against Spain that they apply the principle. Tomorrow it will be any other European nation. There will always be a chance to test their pretensions. The American invasion, so terrifying and astounding, can only be checked by European patriotism. But, alas, this patriotism is coming to an end; for it has seen Spain unjustly trampled down in the name of humanity."

La Union Constitucional, bitterly protesting against reports that peace is to be concluded only after great territorial sacrifices by Spain, says:

"In the battlefield or in the lesson of a peace treaty, in war and in peace alike, let us always be the same—genuine Spaniards. If, for the interest of our race and for right's sake it becomes necessary, let us sacrifice everything to defend Spain's honor until the last Spaniard has given his life at the foot of the flag that waves over El Morro. Thus we shall show that we are willing to do our duty. Thus shall we render a great service to Europe. If the old world is to be made subordinate to the new; if the citizens of the new world are to impose their ambitions upon the convenience of the civilized nations of the old, and if the old world has forgotten its most important interests and Spain is to be abandoned in this titanic struggle, carried on by her strength alone, and the sacrifice of her sons; if this is to be our state, then let the period close in a happy day on which Spain shall lend her services to humanity."

A CORRESPONDENT'S DIARY.

The following items have been transmitted by a Spanish correspondent in diary form:

According to official figures it is shown that prior to the beginning of hostilities between Spain and the United States, an aggregate of about 75,000 tons of provisions was imported monthly at all the ports in Cuba, but that since the commencement of the war, the loss in volume of these imports has amounted to 220,000 tons.

The Menendez line of coasting steamers has lost five vessels since the Americans invaded the island, as follows: The Argonauta, captured by American warships at Cienfuegos; the Reina de Los Angeles, seized at Santiago de Cuba after the capitulation of that place, and the Jose Garcia, Gloria and Purissima Concepcion, burned during the bombardment of the port of Manzanillo.

On the night of July 27 the insurgent leader, Juan Hernandez, was killed in a fight with a Spanish guerilla force, which had ambushed the party. The Spaniards had one soldier wounded.

On the 27th the insurgents had an encounter with Spanish troops near Placetas, in the province of Santa Clara, which resulted in the killing of one insurgent and the wounding of 19 others. A Spanish captain was badly wounded.

On July 28 a committee representing the guards and jail employees of this city presented a request to the civil governor that they be paid at least a portion of their long overdue salaries.

Reports received here on July 28 from the province of Puerto Principe show that the ruin in that part of the island is very bad. Provisions were scarce and the little to be had were held at exorbitant prices. The civil employees had received no salary for eight months, and most of them had resigned their places.

Special efforts were being made to maintain the efficiency of the civil hospital and the civil governor had given orders that everything possible be done in this direction.

According to the data furnished by the civil government the deaths at Santa Clara City during the month of May numbered 2,265, and during the month of June 2,565.

From July 26 to Aug. 1 many persons arrived at Havana and Caibarien from Puerto Principe, Neuvitas and adjacent places, which had been abandoned by the Spanish forces.

CAPTURE OF JIBARO.

The village of Jibaro, near Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara, was recently taken by the insurgents, who, it is said, captured 18 Cuban guerillas, whom they macheted in a most savage manner, merely because they were natives of the island.

Later advices from Jibaro say on July 1 the place was attacked by insurgents, under Brigadier Jose Murrel Gomez, who employed cannon in the assault upon the forts, which were defended by Spanish forces. The attack was successful and the insurgents captured the place. Of the Spanish, 40 were killed, 70 wounded and 90 taken prisoners.

The governor of Matanzas, on Aug. 3, issued a bando establishing the contribution "to be levied on every person who brings viands and other products to the Matanzas market for sale." The "contribution" is to be given in the form of a certain portion of each of the various products brought by the venders, as follows: For every 25 pounds of bananas, one-half pound to the municipality; for every 20 pounds of pumpkins, two pounds; every ten pounds of bread, one pound, and for every 25 pounds of each of the other products, two pounds.

The dealers will be allowed to send their goods to other parts of the province only when the local consumption is to be levied.

HORSE MEAT CONCEALED.

On the night of Aug. 3 a detective in the city of Matanzas visited a kitchen where food was prepared for sale and discovered a trunk containing 373 pounds of horse meat. The owner of the kitchen, Ramon Ortega, and his son were arrested and have been sent to prison.

Reports from Caibarien say that on July 22 an American ship captured at Caio Frances the Norwegian steamer Franklyn and the launches Dos Amigos and Remedio. The last named, being empty, was abandoned by the Americans, but the Franklyn and Dos Amigos were held by their captors.

SICK AND WOUNDED CAPTURED.

La Union Constitucional, referring to the capture by American vessels of the Spanish steamer Humberto Rodriguez, asks in its issue of Aug. 7: "How would Spain have been judged if an American ship, hoisting a flag of truce, had approached the ports of Havana and the city's batteries had fired at it? The same judgment," the paper says, "ought to be pronounced regarding the capture of the Humberto Rodriguez, which was effected by the American fleet on the high seas while the steamer was towing two schooners with sick and wounded, under the Red Cross society's flag."

The Union Constitucional further says: "The American fleet ought to have rendered tribute to the steamer and her convoy and escorted them to Havana's water, thus carrying out the rules agreed upon in this matter at the Geneva convention by the delegates who framed the convention.

"A naval tribunal may, as it is logically expected, declare the capture of the steamer void, but will they return the lives of those who died during the long and dangerous voyage by which they were carried by the Americans? The value of the captured steamer is very small, yet her seizure will not be allowed to pass without a protest against the action of the American ships."

On Aug. 8, La Lucha, referring to the position of the Puerto Principe civil employees in regard to their salaries, says the amounts those employees have received on account of their salaries during the past ten months has hardly been sufficient to maintain them, not to speak of supporting their families.

The Matanzas papers announced on the 9th inst. that for the purpose of celebrating the arrival at that port of the Spanish steamer Montserrat, which had just reached there, it had been decided to present Captain Deschamps, the commander of the vessel, with a gold medal and a diploma bearing an allegorical inscription signed by every military officer in Matanzas and by the volunteers in the city, as well as by all the most prominent men of the town.

RECENT ENGAGEMENTS.

An engagement is reported to have taken place on Aug. 12 at Brujo, Pinar del Rio province, between a detachment of Spanish troops from Alquizar and a band of insurgents under the leader Collazo. The insurgents lost four killed. An engagement is also said to have taken place on the same day near Dona Juana between troops from Santiago de las Vegas and insurgents. Eight of the insurgents are reported to have been captured.

A steady increase is noticeable in the quantity of food distributed by the free kitchens in this city. On July 24, about 5,000 rations were supplied to the poor; on the 25th, about 8,000; on the 26th, about 9,000; on the 27th, about 11,000; on the 29th, about 15,000; on Aug. 3, 14,000 and on Aug. 25, 26,000.

On the last mentioned date it was noticeable by the committee in charge of the kitchens that a great many boys and girls were sent by their parents to receive the provisions distributed. A large number of the children, upon being questioned by members of the committee as to whether or not they attended school, replied in the negative. The committee then sent to the civil governor a written request that he give the matter his attention and furnished him with a list of 110 children who had acknowledged their non-attendance at school.

A number of the residents of the village of Reglas have made complaints that while sufficient wheat flour was distributed recently among the Havana bakers to supply the suffering Havanese with bread for two days, Reglas bakers were unable to obtain the smallest quantity of the flour and the people were consequently without bread.

Jews For Porto Rico.

Kansas City, Aug. 28.—Barnett Pruzan's plan to form a Jewish colony for Porto Rico has been taken up by several families in other cities. Mr. Pruzan is daily in receipt of letters of inquiry regarding the scheme from every portion of the United States and many have signified a determination to go in. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis has been written by the projector for information as to the character of the climate and soil of the island. Should the land be thrown open to settlement, Mr. Pruzan estimates that at least 500 families will at once embark for Porto Rico.

Unfaithful.

Judge: Lawyer—What can I do for you, madam?

Client—I want a divorce from my husband.

Lawyer—Upon what grounds do you desire to bring suit?

Client—He hasn't been faithful to his marriage vows.

Lawyer—In what particular has he violated them?

Client—He promised to die for me, and he hasn't done it.

Spanish Lisping.

Kansas City Star: "What a boon to the lisping girl are the Spanish names."

"Why?"

"Think how easy it is for her to say 'Thervera,' 'Vithcaya,' 'Cadith,' and 'Penthe.'"

the Other One.

Boston Traveler: Baggs—It is said that Dame Fortune knocks once at every man's door.

Jaggs—Well, it was her daughter, Miss Fortune, who called on me.

The inmates of the Joliet (Ills.) penitentiary have the war news, in condensed form, printed in the prison every morning at 2 o'clock.

MERRITT WILL LEAVE

American Governor of Manila Goes to Paris.

ATTEND PEACE SESSIONS

AGUINALDO PROPOSES TO ASSEMBLE A CONGRESS.

Has Established Headquarters In the Province of Bulacan, Twenty Miles From Manila — Reported Agreement Between Americans and Insurgents.

London, Aug. 29.—The Manila correspondent of the Times says: The situation, although undoubtedly unsatisfactory, remains unchanged, pending a final settlement. Aguinaldo proposes to remove his headquarters immediately to the town of Manolos, province of Bulacan, situated on the railway line 20 miles north of Manila. There he will shortly assemble a congress chosen from the leading Filipinos who favor the insurgent cause. He further intends to send a representative to Paris to argue his claims for the establishment of an insurgent republic.

Manolos is an excellent strategic point, covering a rice and tobacco district, besides the route to Biacnabato, where the Spaniards were formerly obliged to make a treaty by which they purchased a cession of hostilities.

The movement was probably necessary, partly because Aguinaldo was fast losing influence in the province of Cavite, where the insurgents evidently expected to be permitted to occupy Manila conjointly with the Americans. Considerable dissatisfaction is apparent among the insurgent troops, and a frank expression of opinion is frequently heard that Aguinaldo is again selling the cause.

Manila, Aug. 28.—Steamers are entering the river as usual. The Americans are temporarily maintaining the former Spanish tariff. Business is brisk.

The United States warships Raleigh and Olympia have gone to Hongkong to go into dock. Admiral Dewey has transferred his flag to the Baltimore.

MERRITT GOES TO PARIS.

General Merritt will sail on the steamship China Tuesday on his way to Paris to attend the sessions of the peace conference. No agreement has yet been reached with Aguinaldo on any subject, though circumstantial rumors are current that everything has been settled to the mutual satisfaction of those concerned.

Washington, Aug. 28.—No confirmation could be obtained tonight from officials of the war department of the report that General Merritt would sail next Tuesday from Manila to attend the sessions of the peace conference at Paris. There are reasons for the belief, however, that the report is correct, although the war department may not be advised yet as to the exact date of General Merritt's departure from Manila.

General Merritt's instructions when he went to the Philippines were to thoroughly familiarize himself with the situation on the islands. These instructions probably were given him in anticipation of the peace conference.

"KING OF THE PLACE."

Levity and Irreverence of Young Americans.

The levity and irreverence characteristic of young America, or at least of that class of young America whose manners make them most conspicuous, is to be deplored, says the Youth's Companion. It is not, however, entirely a modern fault, though it has unfortunately increased during recent years. But there have been featherbrains and saucy tongues among the young folks of every age.

A recent English publication, "The Girlhood of Maria Josepha Holroyd," gives an amusing glimpse of the way in which a young girl, charming, fresh, well-bred, of noble family—she was the daughter of Lord Sheffield—and acquainted with the life of town house, country house and court in her day, could let her gay and girlish tongue run away with her, when writing to an intimate friend a hundred years ago. Gibbon, the historian, was a close friend of her father's and Miss Holroyd naturally had many opportunities of listening to the famous man's conversation. She met him at Lausanne, and wrote thus to her correspondent:

"When Gibbon, the King of the Place, as he is called here, opens his mouth (which you know he generally does some time before he has arranged his sentence) all wait in awful and respectful silence for what shall follow, and look up to it as to an oracle."

An oracle which, it may be inferred, the lively Miss Holroyd at least failed to venerate very deeply, since she elsewhere gayly chats of the great man in even lighter vein, speaking of him simply as "Gib!"

He had, as is well known, relinquished the lady of his heart at the desire of his father. In his own carefully polished phrase he had "sighed like a lover and obeyed like a son," but it appears that his disappointment did leave him too love-lorn to be aware of the charms of other ladies. He had admitted in Miss Holroyd's hearing that the piercing black eyes of a lovely Frenchwoman, Mme. de Montolieu, had so affected him that he narrowly escaped committing matrimony, upon which the English girl tartly comments:

"It never occurs to him that she might have refused him, and I dare swear he would sooner believe a miracle than that a sensible woman should show such a want of taste."

That may be fair, though it sounds like a little touch of malice, but, after all, what remark of a saucy girl about a great historian could so powerfully affect our imagination as the mere fact that in her mind our Gibbon—the Gibbon of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"—did not exist? He had declined and fallen to plain "Gib."

HOBSON'S ADDRESS.

Account of the Greatest Infantry Charge In History.

Collier's Weekly: Lieutenant Hobson, in his recent address at the Metropolitan opera house, mentioned, among other things, a spectacle which, from a proscenium window in prison, he had beheld, and which it had been authoritatively stated could not be performed. The prelude lasted 20 days. During that period he watched the Spaniards fortifying Santiago. He saw them fetching guns from their ships, and place them there. And then, just as though our troops had waited until everything was ready for their reception, he saw the unsupported infantry advance, he heard the singing of the bullets, the hanging of the guns, and through it all, through the flanking artillery, through the tearing shrapnel, through the streams of fire, through the red and white of the tarnished dawn, he saw the advance continue, the flight of the foe, the rush of the infantry, the dash up the hill, the capture of the fortifications, the feat which experts had decided could never be performed. Nor could it before. Nor can it be duplicated now. To find anything resembling it one has to go back to the remoteness of the Fighting Fifties and the Balaklava charge.

MASON
FRUIT JARS
AND JELLY TUMBLERS
At Ridiculously Low Prices, at
H. DINWOODEY
FURNITURE CO.

WAR IS NOT ENDED

Sagasta Says Negotiations May Not Be Successful.

SPAIN IS STILL AT WAR

RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES MAY BE NECESSARY.

Reasons Why the Cortes Will Not Be Permitted to Discuss the War or Peace Negotiations—Government Will Refuse Surrender of Documents On Events of the War.

Madrid, Aug. 28.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, is quoted as having, in the course of an interview, made statements declaring that it was the government's intention to repress the discussion of war topics in the cortes. He said that as soon as the cortes met the government would submit a bill authorizing peace negotiations, and next a measure relating to the suppression of the constitutional guarantees. Although Senor Sagasta did not state the nature of this measure, it is supposed it will provide for the continuation of suspension.

"The government," said the premier, "will not discuss in any form the questions of peace and war. Indeed, the deputies would be entirely lacking in the material necessary for a decision. The debate could not proceed on concrete positive facts, founded on indisputable documents, since the necessary information has not arrived. I believe no discussion of the surrender of Santiago and Manila will occur, nor of the destruction of the Spanish fleet, unless trustworthy data and exact proofs are at hand. Moreover, no discussion is permissable of matters at present under consideration of the supreme councils of war and marine. Mistakes or blunders may have been committed, but thus far we have not sufficient material to judge.

"Another reason why questions of peace and war should not be discussed is that diplomatic negotiations are now being carried on, and a debate on these subjects might be provocative of complications. It must not be said that peace is signed and discussion not allowable. Peace is not signed. Spain is still at war with the United States. The two nations have merely concluded a suspension of hostilities in order to negotiate peace. These negotiations may not be brought to a successful issue, but it might happen that hostilities will be recommenced.

"That is why I think the cortes will only be able to discuss strictly necessary questions; that is, to make itself acquainted with the situation of interests now at stake, which are so important for the nation, but not to engage in debate which would assume such proportions as to infringe upon the discretion which the gravity of the circumstances requires of the cortes.

"Should they ask to have the documents concerning the surrender of Santiago and Manila, and the destruction of the fleet now in the government's possession, the government would not accede to the request. These papers are in the hands of supreme councils, which alone, before the proclamation of peace, can conduct inquiry and establish responsibilities. The inquiries may result in acquittals or severe sentences, even to capital penalty."

Senor Romero Robledo, the Weyleritte leader, declares that he will strongly oppose Senor Sagasta's plan of suppressing debates in the cortes. If the government refuses to divulge official documents on the war, Senor Robledo says he will utilize reliable press reports. Other opposition leaders are of the same mind.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

There is an Arabic proverb that "the date tree wants water at its feet and fire at its head." Experiments made in irrigating parts of southern California and Arizona show that good dates can be raised in this country.

The Union Missionary Training institute of Brooklyn has sent out during the last 11 years 64 young women missionaries, and the fields covered have been Africa, India, China, Burmah, Japan, Bulgaria, Mexico and the West Indies.

A German professor, Dr. Tiemann of Berlin, has succeeded, after years of experiment, in producing a chemical substance which he calls janon, which is a perfect substitute for extract of violet flowers. Its cost, however, is $100 a pound.

In a line running across the top of its first page the Atchison Globe prints this timely observation as a gentle reminder to an impatient public: "Some people are not satisfied with the war news unless a Spanish fleet is destroyed every day."

A West Bath (Me.) farmer never has his horses shod. He says that the practice is against nature, and brings his horses up from colthood to travel on their hoofs. They never seem to have any difficulty in getting over the roads, even in slippery weather.

The largest tin factory in the world is situated on Sulo Brani, an island in the bay of Singapore. It turns out monthly 1,200 tons of tin, more than the product of Cornwall and more than half that of Australia. The ore comes from Selangor and Perak, in Malacca.

"Perhaps the most trying sun we have here on the tableland is the midwinter sun, so intense that the native expression is that it bites, and yet men perform great journeys on foot or horseback under the sun of winter without injury," says a Mexican writer. "This may be the classic land of decay and procrastination, but the people have stronger nerves, and life, though led on simpler lines, is happier in many ways."

The sewage system of Berlin annually transports from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 tons of sewage for distribution over an area of 20,000 acres lying from seven to 15 miles beyond the city limits. Although the cost of the drainage is about $25,000,000 a year, the enormously increased fertility of the land makes it a paying operation. Besides that, it is the most sanitary and scientific mode of disposing of the city's sewage.

Simon Sargent, who died at West Gouldsboro, Me., at the age of 93 years, was a sea captain in his earlier years. He lost his sight and had to quit the business of the ocean. He lived near the sea, and it was his custom to have himself taken to the beach when the weather was fair, and there he would sit until his friends returned him to his cottage. Once his sight was regained and he saw the ocean for a moment, and then the light went out forever.

MULBERRY STREET MUSIC.

Described By a Commercial Advertiser Reporter.

"Ping te, ting te, tinkle, tinkle——"

Guiseppe shifted the crank of the pianetto from his right hand to his left. He leaned far back as he ground, his chest expanded and the big muscles of his breast were clearly visible through his thin gauze shirt. He ran his hand through his thick black hair, while the perspiration trickled down his pale face. There was a faraway look in his eyes. He seemed not to see the crowd around him.

"Ping te, ting te, tinkle, tinkle——"

It was a strange little box, this pianetto, made in bella Napoli, for the sounds that issued from it were like those of a band of mandolins and guitars.

Giovanni was passing round the hat. A woman with an infant hanging over her shoulder dropped a cent into his outstretched derby.

"Tante grazie," he said, smiling. "Tanto grazie," as a man who was smoking a rough black stogie dropped two coppers in the hat. Having made his round, he poured the coppers from his hat into the lower part of the pianetto. Then he proceeded to roll a cigarette, and stood smoking and staring at the crowd with the greatest nonchalance.

"Oa! Giovanni!" said Guiseppe, suddenly, "some one calls." And he nodded in the direction of a restaurante several doors down the street.

The old restaurant keeper was standing on the steps leading to the entrance. His two daughters were leaning out the window.

Giovanni mounted the steps carelessly, the cigarette in one corner of his mouth. The old man led the way inside and the two girls disappeared from the window. Presently Giovanni came running down the steps, laughing gayly and swinging his derby. On the sidewalk he stopped and looked over his shoulder. The youngest girl was in the window.

"Come," he said, hastening up to Guiseppe.

Quickly they rolled the pianetto down to the restaurant. The crowd followed, and gathered about, blocking the way.

"Maledetto, vatene via!" cried the old woman behind the vegetable stand in front of the restaurant, as some one in the crowd knocked a cabbage off on the sidewalk.

Giavanni took his stand before the pianetto, puffing calmly at his cigarette. "Ping te, ting te," went the little tinkling box. At the sound, the two parrots in the cages hanging in the doorway began to climb around uneasily, squeaking and chattering.

"Maledetto!" cried the old woman, angrily, as another cabbage rolled to the ground.

"Git out or the way!" yelled a truck driver, as his team grazed several persons on the edge of the crowd.

Giovanni was singing. Before the pianetto he stood, his hat tipped far back on his head, his cigarette between his fingers. It was a Neapolitan song, with a swinging, catchy rhythm. Giovanni's eyes wandered from one person in the crowd to another. He gesticulated at each word, an inexpressibly droll look on his face the while.

"Va bene! Va benissimo!" cried the crowd, as the song ended. They were all shaking with laughter. Giovanni turned around gravely and spat in the gutter, puffed his cigarette and glanced at the window. The little daughter of the innkeeper was looking at him with her dark eyes. Giovanni smiled. Gazing steadily at her, he began another song.

"Filomela, filomela, a—h!"

The dark eyes disappeared from the window.

A few moments later he was standing on the steps.

"Va benissimo! Grazie!" said the old man, dropping a dime in Giovanni's hat.

"Tante grazie," said Giovanni, smiling, without looking at the old man or the coin.

Further back, in the doorway, the dark eyes were gazing solemly at him.

CYCLING COURTESY.

A Correspondent Tells of Some Spanish Customs.

Poultney Bigelow, the well known correspondent, has been making a tour of Spain on his bicycle, or "bike," as he persists in miscalling it, and one of his strongest impressions is the courtesy with which wheelmen and pedestrians treat each other. In an article in Harper's Weekly he refers to this point as follows:

"In Madrid, where I biked in the park with ladies every morning, it struck me most agreeably that pedestrians and cyclists used all the paths in common, each courteously regarding the other's comfort. One saw no scorching or rude attempt to crowd foot passengers out of the way. Bells were never sounded needlessly and violently, after the Anglo-Saxon fashion, for the purpose of alarming timid old ladies. The Spaniard is decidedly on a higher plane of civilization, in so far as street etiquette is concerned, than the American or the Englishman. How often have I ploughed along in the mud of our roads while at the side ran a smooth and clean sidewalk wholly unoccupied. Had I ridden on that walk, my tires would have improved it, while in the event of meeting foot passengers I would, of course, have dismounted rather than cause them inconvenience. How the Spaniard must despise us for our barbarous manners!"

"One day in Madrid," adds Mr. Bigelow, who also prefers Spanish to American policemen, "while piking on the sidewalk of the fashionable promenade, not in the park, and, therefore, contrary to municipal law, a well dressed Spaniard stopped us and, raising his hat, courteously reminded us that it was against the law to ride upon