

A LETTER FROM HAVANA

The Cuban Teachers Have Returned from Their Trip.

REPORT HAVING HAD A DELIGHTFUL TIME

Tacon Theater How—Mr. Frank E. Brownlee Died of Yellow Fever. Other Interesting News.

Havana, Cuba, September 5.—The Cuban teachers arrived from their Harvard trip Wednesday. They came in rather unexpectedly, as they were not looked for until the following morning. They took the town by storm, and for two days were the recipients of much attention. More, Cabalana and the many sights of interest around the city were visited. When the transports and the boats, the anchors were lined with spectators to welcome them home. The police band was on hand to play the Cuban National air, and the boats were met by several of the quarter-master's tags. With the exception of a city official on board, hundreds of the relatives and friends of the teachers boarded little junks and made futile attempts to get aboard the transports, and the water front presented a very animated scene. When the female delegation disembarked from the boats, it was an amusing sight to see the numerous handboxes that accompanied them. The milliners of Cambridge no doubt must have done a rushing business while the Cuban teachers were at Harvard. Americans with their "lodaks" were very much in evidence when the teachers arrived. Many of them secured fine views of crowds of pretty teachers loaded with many purchases in the States. The teachers all speak in glowing terms of the manner in which they were treated while on their visit to Harvard. They have a fine impression of the Americans and brought back with them the "annexation" idea as a god-send for the Cuban people.

A public reception at the Tacon theater Thursday evening brought out the elite of the city. The teachers were given an ovation wherever they appeared and simply took charge of the town for two days. It was very deplorable that the management of the Tacon theater, where the public reception was held, allowed the disgraceful treatment of one of the teachers to occur, that almost precipitated a riot before the affair wound up. The trouble was over the fact that the city council of Havana did not take into consideration the seating capacity of the theater when the invitations were sent out, and the consequence was that when the teachers arrived rather late they found that they had been crowded out completely. The row started over the contemptuousness of one of the male teachers, who stated that in the States they had been treated with great courtesy and every one had given way to them with the utmost politeness, and that they had come home and found that they were treated with a corresponding disrespect. This aroused one of Havana's finest policemen, who tried to arrest the speaker. The teachers intervened with one accord and in a moment the house was in an uproar. Prominent people arose and tried to talk, a call was sent in for more police and for a time it began to look as if the reception would turn into another revolution. After a while quiet was restored and the ceremony proceeded. The teachers that resided in other parts of the island were taken home on the transports Saturday evening.

"Yellow Jack" is almost an epidemic in Havana at present. Americans are beginning to leave in large numbers. The transport Rawlins left yesterday loaded down with crowded-out people, and if the situation gets worse, it is safe to predict that many more will make a hasty departure. I have to record the death of a prominent Texan this week from the disease. Mr. Frank E. Brownlee of Dallas, Texas, who has been here for some time connected with the Havana electric railroad, died Friday. Mr. Brownlee was a great favorite among the American colony in the city, and his death is greatly deplored. He was a prominent Old Fellows in good standing and was buried from the Los Animas hospital Sunday morning. Another prominent Texan, Mr. W. M. Daniels of Georgetown, is down with the disease. Mr. Daniels was to be married tomorrow to Miss Butler of England, one of Havana's society young ladies. Mr. Daniels is very prominently known here through his connection with the Illinois Central railroad. He has many friends in the Lone Star State who will be sorry to hear of his illness. Mr. Jack Hardy of Houston, who has been in the hospital for the last week, is reported as convalescing, and hopes to soon be among his friends again. There were eight new cases reported this morning, with ten suspects the suspects generally all turn out to be genuine, making, according to the official report, some ninety cases. I learn through rumors though that there are some 200 cases on hand.

Another Texan has come to Havana and found a bride among the many pretty Cuban señoritas. Mr. George N. Rowe, formerly of Laredo, who has been connected with the engineering department in Havana for the past two years and who was formerly a member of the future intention between the United States and Cuba. The Cuban national party came out flat footed and stated that they would not sign any such proposal. What the effect of this telegram will be on the future intention of the different parties that signed the greatest remains to be seen. The union democratic and the republican parties have decided to put their forces in the field, despite their late decision not to take part in the convention and an interesting convention filled with discussion and excitement bids fair to be the result. The United States transport McPherson from Porto Rico arrived last week. On the boat were Mrs. Davis and two daughters. Mrs. Davis is the wife of the military commander of the island of Porto Rico and is on her way to spend a couple of months at Atlantic City. She and daughter were entertained at the palace of General Wood. There is very little interest among the American colony at present over the approaching trial of General Rathbone in

ANARCHY A YOUNG BUT VIGOROUS RELIGION.

Though Less Than a Century Old, It Has Strong Footholds in Every Country on the Face of the Earth.

The recent arrest of an anarchist just as he was landing upon these shores, created not a little consternation in anarchist circles. The man was believed to have come here on a mission, that mission being nothing less than the killing of the president of the United States. Only a week before this great a plot to kill King Leopold was discovered and happily frustrated.

It is only a few short weeks since the lamentable death of the king of Italy occurred at the hands of an anarchist, and but a few months previous to this tragedy, the life of the prince of Naples was attempted during a trip to Des Moines.

The many and terrible deeds of the anarchists during the present year have aroused the whole civilized world to a consideration of this class of people and has suggested that the problem of dealing with them must be taken up at once and most vigorously.

Anarchy is a religion. It may not have its tenets in the highest motives that govern mankind, but it is, nevertheless, a belief, and as such must be met and fought.

In carrying out their deeds the anarchists have of recent years taken the precaution to commit murder in countries where there is no such thing as capital punishment, and thus safe in the thought that they will not be deprived of life, they have boldly attempted the life of others.

The original nihilist, the person to whom the entire evil can be traced, was Michael Bakounine, who, belonging to the Russian aristocracy, studied in the school of cadets at St. Petersburg and afterward entered the army of the czar. When he resigned and went to Berlin in 1841 he was 25 years of age, having been born in 1815.

He wandered all over Europe, had as associates the socialists and revolutionaries of all countries, edited social reviews, and was generally known by the sobriquet "The Mysterious Russian." A revolution having broken out in Dresden he hurried to that city, and having been taken with arms in his hands he was sentenced to death. Pending his execution Austria demanded his extradition, which was granted.

He was again sentenced to death, but instead of being executed he was given up to Russia, which had demanded him. Here he was again condemned to death, but had his sentence commuted by the czar to banishment to Siberia, whence he escaped a few years later, appearing in London in 1861, where, of course, as was kindly received, being an enemy of Russia.

disappear and with it gainfully the frontiers and international straggles. The state must vanish—that is, authority of all kinds—permanent, temporary, parliamentary. This is the negative part of the programme of anarchy.

The affirmative part of the doctrine comprises only two formulas: Do what you want to, and everything belongs to everybody.

RIDICULOUS BELIEF.—To anybody familiar with the weakness of human nature, the establishment of society on this basis seems impossible and the thought of it ridiculous. Nothing, however, seems to the anarchist easier or more practical. Every one will choose his occupation, will be willing to work five hours in a day and the fifty-eight days in a year which will be all that is necessary to sufficiently feed, clothe and house everybody, and everybody will be good, there being no longer any temptation to evil. There will be no marriage.

THE FIRST NIHILIST.—How the children in these perfect communities are to be provided for, is a point on which the writers and apostles of anarchy are not yet agreed.

The principles of anarchy being clearly stated, it remains to see those who profess them at work. The propaganda was to be carried on by means not only of books and newspapers, but by revolutionary acts. The anarchist campaign may be said to have fairly begun in Italy and France in 1871. In that year the Italian federation declared that insurrection was the only efficient means of advancing the cause, and the act was not slow to follow the word.

In that year the Italians (Castro, Malatesta and Coperella, at the head of some thirty anarchists, burned the archives of Laftino and San Gato, seized arms and what money they found in the tax-gatherer's office and distributed them to the people.

In 1879 in a new journal, the Revolt, published at Geneva, Krapotkin favored propagandism by the act, and a workman's congress at Marseilles resolved that all property should be appropriated without paying the owners. In 1880 an attempt was made against the life of Alfonso XII. of Spain by Gonzalez. At an anarchist congress in Switzerland in the same year Krapotkin advocated a special effort to convert the population of the rural districts, the working population of the cities being hopeless without tools. It may be noted here that the problem remains the same in 1900 as the doctrine of the sect fortunately obtaining no hold in the country.

In 1881 the quarrel between the socialists and anarchists arrived at a crisis, the delegates of the latter being expelled from a workmen's congress at Paris. At an anarchist congress held in London, speeches made by Krapotkin in favor of propagandism by the act caused his expulsion from Switzerland. In the following year (1882) a sarchy spread rapidly in the south of France, especially at Marseilles and Lyons. There was an explosion at the Theater Bellecour in the former city and at a military barracks in the latter.

A WILD POPULARITY.—In 1886 Louise Michel, condemned for the plunder of the bakeries, Krapotkin and others condemned in 1885 were liberated. Krapotkin went to London, where he became at once persons grata with the London reviews, and Louise Michel resumed her revolutionary work at Paris.

The anarchist authors, who can really be considered entitled to that appellation, are not numerous. The two most distinguished are Krapotkin and Elisée Reclus. The former has a universal reputation. The latter is known in the literary world by his "Universal Geography," in a dozen large volumes.

There are also poets, or at least persons who make verses in celebration of the anarchist cause. One of these, Teilhade, happened to be at the Restaurant Poyot at the time of the great explosion and was badly hurt. As he had expressed the opinion that the "gests" of Valent was especially fine, there was no great injustice in serving him some of his favorite sauce.

supported the Sherman silver-purchase law of 1890. In the same year he advocated the use of all the product of our silver mines as money, which was about equivalent to the advocacy of free and unlimited coinage of silver.

In February, 1893, McKinley berated Cleveland for "dishonoring silver," but seven months later he opposed free coinage. In 1892 he resisted the efforts of President Cleveland to secure the repeal of the Sherman silver-purchase law and in 1894 he condemned the repeal of that act.

In 1896 he insisted on substantiating the silver question and forcing the lighting on the tariff.

McKinley Was for Free Coinage.—To the Editor of the Chicago Chronicle. "Chicago, July 27.—Dr. William McKinley ever advocated free silver at the ratio of 15 to 1? Did he make speeches in its favor when in congress? Though silver is not the issue, there have been many who, in our club discussions, take issue with the first question; hence the desire for enlightenment. "J. R. Rodman."

McKinley's Prosperity.—The following is a verbatim copy of a circular letter which was sent out to country dealers by the Ideal Manufacturing company of Detroit, last January. Detroit, Mich., January 8, 1900.—The following percentages show the actual increase in cost of raw materials, and the same largely into the manufacture of our lines, over prices current spring of 1899: Per cent. Steel..... 125 Rivet..... 100 Copper..... 81 Tin plate..... 81 Wire..... 120

RHEUMATISM Distorts Muscles, Shatters Nerves, Stiffens Joints.

Is due to an acid poison which gains access to the blood through failure of the proper organs to carry off and keep the system clear of all morbid, effete matter. This poison through the general circulation is deposited in the joints, muscles and nerves, causing the most intense pain developing, with slight wandering pains, just severe enough to make within a few days a tendency in such cases to grow worse, and finally become chronic.

Rheumatism may attack with such suddenness and severity as to make one feel uncomfortable in his life, but more often not until middle age or later. In whatever form, whether acute or chronic, acquired or inherited, Rheumatism is Strictly a Blood Disease, and no liniment or other external treatment can reach the trouble. Neither do the preparations of iodine and mercury, and the various mineral salts, which the doctors always prescribe, cure Rheumatism, but ruin the digestion and break down the constitution.

A remedy which builds up the general health and at the same time rids the system of the poison, the only safe and certain cure for Rheumatism. S. S. S., made of roots, herbs and barks of powerful solvent, purifying properties, attacks the disease in the right way, and in the right place—the blood—and quickly neutralizes the acid and dissolves all poisonous deposits, stimulates and reinforces the overworked, worn-out organs, and clears the system of all unhealthy accumulations. S. S. S. cures permanently and thoroughly, and keeps the blood in a pure, healthy state.

Mr. J. O. Malley, 123 W. 24th Street, Indianapolis, Ind., for eighteen months was so terribly afflicted with Rheumatism he was unable to feed or dress himself. Doctors said his case was hopeless. He had tried fifty-two prescriptions that friends had given him, without the slightest relief. A few bottles of S. S. S. cured him permanently, and he has never had a rheumatic pain since. This was five years ago.

We will send free our special book on Rheumatism, which should be in the hands of every sufferer from this torturing disease. Our physicians have made blood and skin diseases a life study, and will give you any information or advice wanted, so write them fully and freely about your case. We make no charge whatever for this service. Address, SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Nebraska

PEOPLE FROM GALVESTON

Please Register Their Names on List at HUTCHINS HOUSE for transmission to

The Kansas City Star Which will Publish the List Free of Charge.



the postoffice case. Mrs. Rathbone had gone to Washington in the interest of her husband and has taken with her a lot of evidence against other officials who have been on the island since the American occupancy and who have squandered money to live like lords.

Table listing prices for various goods: Nails, Lumber, Bolts, Sheet iron, Pipe fittings, Rivets, etc.

From the foregoing it is quite evident that the trusts which control the raw materials mentioned have been enjoying marked "prosperity" under the McKinley brand of prosperity—it has some, it is here, there is to some extent, but it strikes in spots, and wares it is least needed and not at all needed.

Advertisement for Castoria, a medicine for infants and children. Text includes: 'Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Peppermint, Drops and Senna Syrup. It is Pleasant, contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Charles H. Fletcher.'