TONKAWAY TRIBE NO. 5

HON. W. C. HENDERSON, GREAT SENIOR SAGAMORE, THE GUEST.

A Splendid Entertainment—An Able Address—A Large Attendance at the Open Meeting Held Last Night.

The open meeting held by Tonkaway tribe No. 5, Improved Order of Red Men, at Red Men's hall, No. 302½ Main street, last evening complimentary to the brother Red Men and their pale face friends in the reservation of Houston was a success from start to finish. There was no lagging in the proceedings, and the interest in them was kept up throughout the evening. It was a magnificent assemblage, which was a credit to the managers and committees who had done their work so well. The address of welcome by the great sachem of Texas, Hon. George B. Griggs, was a carefully prepared and well delivered effort. A hearty, cordial welcome to all couched in terms which showed forth the admirable and excellent principles of the order, which proved that Tonkaway tribe in extending this generous and hospitable entertainment was not carrying out and exemplifying those principles and proving itself loyal to the grand motto of the order. The address was full of strong points, which made a most favorable impression and won many friends among the pale faces.

The address of the evening was that of Hon. W. C. Henderson, the great senior sagamore of the great reservation of Texas. His subject was "Redmanship, Its Growth and Influence in the Reservation of Texas." It was a magnificent address. Mr. Henderson used beautiful and flowery language, and is an eloquent orator. He is also master of the subject of his address of last evening and handled it in a masterful manner. He told of the great advantages and benefits of the order, of its rapid growth in the last two years; how its increase in membership the Improved Order of Red Men is outstripping all other organizations; how the membership, which is being added, is really an improved order, in that the very best material in the State is being added to it daily; that the class of members of the order is improving, and that no man should be admitted to membership whom every other member can not take into his home and his family. He said that one who could not take views of fledmanship, live up to the principles of the order and be a true Red Man without being loyal to his country, loyal to his home, loyal to his family, and as he solves the mysteries of the order and acquaints himself with its teachings he becomes a better citizen, a better man in every sense of the word. He congratulated the order on the great improvement in the membership, and said that the great chiefs of the order everywhere, and especially in the reservation of Texas, are working together in perfect harmony and unison with the highest aim along this line. It was an excellent and admirable address as good fledmanship and good government, and although not intended as such, coming as it did on the very eve of the election, where good citizenship and good government is at stake, it can but have its effect for good on the hundreds of voters who heard it. Mr. Henderson was frequently and loudly applauded, and when he spoke of the determination of the great chiefs, backed by the members of the order, to build up a membership which would be a credit to any community, to any state, and composed only of the best, the truest, the most loyal citizens, as was chosen to the echo, and the air rang with the whoops and yells of the Red Men. He eulogized the great sachem, Hon. George B. Griggs, in the highest terms, and said that Houston and Tonkaway tribe, No. 5, should feel highly complimented to have such a distinguished visitor, that the great council of Texas in looking over the entire reservation had selected one of its citizens and members as the head of the order, the great chief commander of the reservation. "And," said he, "when the great council in its wisdom did this, let me say to you that the great council made no mistake."

It was a great evening, and was richly enjoyed by all. Refreshments were served continuously and in the greatest abundance. No one need leave his seat. The refreshments were served to the audience where they sat. A goodly number of waiters were in readiness at all times to serve all as fast as the orders were given and to keep the tables which were all through the room well supplied.

A speech not on the program was that of Mr. C. W. McNeil of The Post, who is a member of Yaqui tribe No. 24 of Laredo, Texas. Mr. McNeil was well received and made a short address on the benefits and advantages of the order. He was loudly applauded and the crowd did not want him to quit talking. Mr. McNeil claims that Yaqui tribe has done more for the order than any other tribe in Texas.

The Sedgwick Dramatic and Concert company of Galveston added much interest and pleasure to the evening's entertainment by their clever performances.

The following is the program as rendered:

Part First.

Overture, violin and piano—"Stars and Stripes Forever" .....
.....Joseph Brunno and Bert Coffey
Address of Welcome .....
Hon. George B. Griggs, Great Sachem of Texas
Vocal solo—"Mr. Volunteer" .....
.....Little Eddie Sedgwick
Short talk.....By a Chief of Mingo tribe
Piano solo—"Creole Belles".....Bert Coffey
Song and dialect recitation in costume .....By the Inimitable B. A. Randolph
Violin solo—"Hearts and Flowers" .....
.....Joseph Brunno
Short talk..By a Chief of Little Elk Tribe
Vocal duet—"Honeysuckle and Bee" .....
.....Josephine and Eddie Sedgwick
Black face monologue—"Tale of the Wooden Box.....Ed Sedgwick
Song—"I'm Old Time's Sake" .....James F. Wood
Ten minutes intermission.
Part Second.
"Redmanship, Its Growth and Influence in the Reservation of Texas" Hon. W. C. Henderson, Great Senior Sagamore of Texas.
Piano and violin—Tale of the Kangaroo" .....Coffey and Brunno
French monologue .....
.....By the only Pete Gildersleeve
Short talk.....By a Chief of Tonkaway Tribe
Song—"Just a Longing for Home" for Two, Louise .....James F. Wood
Short talk .....
.....By a Chief of Black Eagle Tribe
(Subject where the Dutch and Irish mix.)
"Just Over From Berlin" .....
.....Gildersleeve and Sedgwick
"Home, Sweet Home."

The committee in charge of the hall and the entertainment was composed of Messrs. Frank Sawyer, C. H. Gaither, Jno. B. Heard, J. T. Adamson, C. H. Hall and Fulton Mitchell.

EASTER EGG ROLLING.

An Annual Event of Much Pleasure to the Children.

The annual egg rolling on the parish grounds of Christ church was an especially pleasant and successful affair. Although it is a regular annual event it has lost none of its attractiveness and pleasures for the little ones. The children were there in great numbers, and quite a neat little sum was realized for the rectory fund, which the Ladies' Parish association is raising for the building of a new rectory. All kinds of games were indulged in by the children, who yearly look forward to the Christ church children's egg rolling with pleasure and delightful anticipation. They were not disappointed this year, as each one paid his or her admission of 10 cents in the grounds they were given a handsome colored Easter egg. They then repaired for the rendezvous and went at once into the enjoyment of the many and varied games. The ladies had prepared everything for the enjoyment of the children. In addition to the games, there was the pony and cart for the little ones to ride on, the donkey with his saddle on for the boys to ride. There was lemonade, ice cream and cakes, etc.

The committees in charge were as follows:

Chairman—Mrs. S. S. Ashe.

Table Committees—First table, Mrs. Tinsley and Miss Pitmer; second table, Mrs. Dittmar and Mrs. Dunn; third table, Mrs. Krause and Mrs. Jedunck; fourth table, Mrs. Hamman and Mrs. Snoope; fifth table, Mrs. Priester and Mrs. Dudrow; sixth table, Mrs. Sims and Miss Lard; seventh table, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Hatch, Jr.; eighth table, Mrs. Boston; cake and candy table, Mrs. Simms, Mrs. J. B. Ashe, Mrs. Westcott and Mrs. Smith.

Pony and Cart—Mrs. Price, Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Sessums O'Leland.

Lemonade—Mrs. Hoffeman and Mrs. Marr.

Entertainment Committee—Mrs. M. F. Gentry, Mrs. B. F. Weems, Mrs. Robert Brewster, Mrs. M. C. Bryan, Mrs. W. V. R. Watson, Miss Ferrer, Mrs. J. A. Houston, Mrs. G. T. Holt, Mrs. Rosine Ryan, Mrs. Herbert Godwin, Mrs. J. J. Gahnon and Mrs. S. E. Tracy.

Gate Keepers—Mrs. G. A. Taft, Mrs. Wharton Hayes, Mrs. Philip Fall and Mrs. R. A. Randolph.

VISITOR FROM BRAZORIA

Talks of the Outlook in the Adjoining County.

Mr. B. F. Krause, the manager of C. J. Thiellen's large merchandise business in Brazoria county, is in the city buying goods. Mr. Krause is always thoroughly posted regarding conditions in his section. He says now that the crops are further advanced than for five or six years at this date, and that the farmers and merchants are elated at the promises of good yields. Corn is up high, much cotton is up and what is not is coming rapidly, and the land is in "fine fix." Every one is planting more or less cane, small plants are being put up every year to grind and boil into syrup. The times are tough enough, but every one is planting enough to have their own "sand cane," when large plants are erected through that section. They have no doubt but that there will be numbers, as soon as the two railroads that are building are completed.

Mr. Krause says the people have pretty well gotten over the effects of "the storm" and now speak of it as in the distant past, like they do the civil war. He says:

"Oh, nothing can keep old Brazoria county down. It was the first county in the State settled by white men; it will be the last in the United States given up by them when Gabriel blows his horn."

Mr. Krause, having "restocked" for the summer trade, will return home tomorrow.

FIREMEN'S UNION FIRST ANNUAL.

Ball to Be Given at Bryan Hall Friday, April 18.

The Firemen's union No. 9628, in which every member of the city fire department in Houston, and which union has been very recently organized, has determined upon giving a ball, which will be known as the Firemen's union first annual, at Bryan hall Friday evening, April 18, 1902. The object of this ball is to raise funds for the relief fund of the union, and every dollar raised will be devoted exclusively to this fund. The officers of the union have appointed committees for the various purposes, and there will be nothing left undone to make the first annual a complete success and one of the most enjoyable festive occasions of the season. The following are the committees:

Invitation Committee—Milton Harris, chairman, Ed. Franks, J. C. Minster, Rich. and Rast, Hermann Dissen, Orange Bentley, Phil Jay, Ed. Benson, Tom Rickard.

Reception Committee—John Donnelly, chairman, Thos. H. Martin, Robert Dewer, Allie Anderson.

Floor Committee—J. J. Olire, chairman, Ernest Dennerman, John Ward, Fred Seibert, Joe Plummer.

Arrangement Committee—Ed. Schultz, chairman, Ed. Markey, S. D. Braun, Chas. Kinslow, Jr., Robert Smith.

Y. M. C. A. Items.

The ladies' auxiliary will meet at the association rooms tomorrow at 4 o'clock p. m. Some new enterprises by the ladies will be suggested at the meeting and a large attendance is requested.

Mr. Dornsby, the physical director, has recovered from his attack of the grippe and is able to lead his gymnasium. The games of baseball and baseball will begin in a few days and the full machinery of the association will be running as before moving to the present quarters.

Stabbed Several Times.

During a quarrel between two negroes on Walker avenue, in the Third ward, last night, one of them, Frank Williams, was cut several times and seriously wounded. The matter was reported to the police and two officers were detailed on the case. Williams' assailant escaped before their arrival and had not been located at an early hour this morning.

Foster's Local Forecasts.

Weather changes noted below will occur within twenty-four hours of 8 p. m. of dates below:

March 29.—Cold wave.
March 30.—Cold.
March 31.—Cold.
April 1.—Moderating.
April 2.—Moderating.
April 3.—Warmer.
April 4.—Warmer.

NOTICE.

The finance committee will sell to the highest bidder all property sold to the city under execution for taxes. This sale will begin Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 10 a. m. at Mills & Dow hall, and continue from day to day until all property is sold.

A. Lipper, City Secretary.

Vote for Ingham S. Roberts for City Attorney.

EARLY AMERICAN ART.

SPLENDID HIEROGLYPHIC STAIRWAY AT COPAN, IN HONDURAS.

Work Which Has Been Done in Restoring It—May Date to Civilization Older Than Egypt or Assyria.

Cambridge, Mass., March 28.—The remarkable Hieroglyphic stairway at Copan, in Honduras, not far from the boundary of Guatemala, is in many ways the most important and interesting monuments of aboriginal American architecture that has ever been brought to light by the excavations of archaeologist. Ten years ago it was practically unknown; but since then it has been uncovered and studied as a whole by the various Copan expeditions of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Etnology at Harvard, under the direction of Mr. George B. Gordon, whose elaborate report on the discovery and restoration of the stairway—just issued to subscribers by the museum authorities—affords much incidental information concerning a memorable prehistoric civilization that may prove to be older than the Assyrian or the Egyptian—that of the ancient Maya people which once dwelt in the plains and valleys of Central America.

How many hundreds—or thousands—of years old the Hieroglyphic stairway really is, even the archaeologist hardly ventures to guess. It is a principal feature of the ruined acropolis of what is known to be one of the most ancient cities on the American continent, the annals of which, however, were no more than shadowy legend even when the Spaniards came to Mexico, and in spite of the fact that the steps of the stairway carry, graven in a series of curious characters or hieroglyphs, what is apparently some kind of continuous chronological record, these "glyphs" are still, for the most part, quite undecipherable, and the record which they contain is as yet little more than archaeological puzzle—though to solve it some will mean the opening up of a chapter of history as romantic as it is mysterious.

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At one end of the main structure of Copan, as the acropolis of the city is called, a broad pyramid, which at one time was crowned by some public building, a temple, or a palace—rises to a height of about eighty feet above the western slope of this pyramid is the Hieroglyphic stairway, obliquely affording access from a square in front below to the temple above and a system of terraced courts beyond. At some time in the past, however, a landslide, which swept the structure of two sides of the pyramid, was brought down the upper stairway, burying the lower half completely beneath the debris, so that when Mr. Gordon first visited Copan the main plan of the stairway was entirely obscured, and the pyramid itself was little more than an overgrown mound of earth and broken stones.

Then little laborers were employed to bring something like order out of this chaos. Trees fifty to fifty centuries old at one time occupied the ground, and the fragments which were spread covered an area of ground. Rites and ceremonies were carefully molded and the roots adapted to Christian purposes, but enough of the foundations of the stairway could be made out to show that it was originally 63 feet wide, and that it had been built up in the pyramid, between flanking walls of cut stone, the space of its width being filled in the lower half, which remained in place, from top to bottom, with broken stones, lime and earth, and in the upper half with broken stones and earth only. In the middle of the stairway, which it was found that only forty centuries ago, with the aid of primitive implements, must have been a marvelous piece of work, there was a balustrade, and on either side there ran a broad stone balustrade, which was carved in bas relief with a series of figures, apparently representing human beings, in the usual dress of the period, but so much defaced by the ravages of time that only forty entire steps, with the adjacent balustrades, could be restored to their original position. Above the stairway, which is about 100 feet in length, there was a terrace, and then another flight of steps, with balustrades, but of a slighter character, and with a platform at the top, on which stood a temple, or a palace—it is not known which—of which only the foundations remain.

The stairway was originally a little more than twenty-five feet wide. It was constructed throughout of the common green trachytic basalt in the neighboring hills. At the bottom it rests on the broad, low step just spoken of, and rising level with the top of the fourth stair there is a large central altar, fashioned, it has been suggested, to indicate the head of an enormous serpent of which the stairway above would represent the trailing length, and covered with elaborate carving, much of which the passage of ages has quite effaced. Five stone stairs, and still in the center of the altar, there is a large square frame made of three blocks of stone. Further on, on the lower portion of a similar altar still remaining, with plain sphinxes on the steps back of it indicating where it was built against or let into them. Still a third figure, much like those first seen, stands out of the debris of the landslide, and scattered sculptures of two others have been found so that originally there were evidently not less than five statues situated as regards intervals on the center of the stairway, both in characteristics of the colossal representations to which the present American artists seem to have so greatly delighted; each, for example, has an enormous headdress representing the upper part of the head of some animal, while a death's head, another favorite Maya decoration, serves as a kind of gorget or breast ornament.

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The stairway was protected on either side by a heavy balustrade decorated from top to bottom with two alternating symbols, one of which represents a conventionalized bird and the other a serpent. Like the rest of the structure the balustrades were found in shattered fragments, but enough is left to show that the birds were pictured in front view and that each was carved from a single stone which projected a foot beyond the balustrade and was rounded over at the end; while the serpents were in profile, so to speak, and were made of several pieces fitted together. The blocks between these two symbols, as they were found in the debris of the staircase, were entirely plain, but Mr. Gordon thinks it probable that they were originally covered with stucco which may have been modeled into one of the bird figures was found in position, but pieces of no less than thirty others were picked up nearby; two of the serpents, though made in separate pieces and thus more easily scattered, were luckily found together.

Altogether, twenty-seven of the hieroglyphic stairs have been restored to approximate completeness, though many of these still lack certain pieces. Except for the broad step at the bottom all were inscribed with the hieroglyphs already referred to, each glyph being about nine inches square. Apparently the glyphs were made to be read from left to right on the face of each step, and the inscription as a whole seems to have begun at the top of the stairway and continued regularly to the base. Every here and there, however, the glyphs were interrupted by curious life-size sculptures of crouching men, two of which were recovered by Mr. Gordon. The meaning of these figures is hard to understand, for they are badly worn; but they apparently show a man seated cross-legged and leaning to the right, his extended hand resting the sacred fish common to almost all Central American art. In some places, moreover, the continuity of the inscription is broken by certain strange figures which seem at first to be reclining, but on closer examination are seen to be actually standing upright. In other words, though really upright, they are distorted sideways, like a figure in a magic looking glass, in order to fit them to the face of the steps.

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Other monuments which belong in a sense to the Hieroglyphic stairway include a great altar erected directly in front of it which is fastened in the form of a four-legged grotesque animal without a head; and particularly interesting stela, or upright monolith, nearby, which was originally much carved, but is now unfortunately badly defaced. Two holes in the altar seem to have once been filled by carvings of a double-headed dragon, in one of which the monster's open jaws held a sort of portrait—presumably of some king, chieftain, or sage—which was recovered by Mr. Gordon and which still gives evidence of having been a masterpiece of Mayan art. Another very remarkable monument found in the debris of the stairway is a pair of rattlesnakes with interlacing coils. The serpents have a background of plumes, spreading from a common center, a fact which leads to the inference that they were a characteristic part of the headdress of some gigantic monolithic figure—such as are common in other parts of the Copan ruins—though the incompleteness of the fragments, which were unearthed in three pieces, makes it difficult to come to any definite conclusion in the matter.

These stantes and altars, including those on the stairway above, were evidently carved after they had been put into their permanent positions, and, indeed, from the fact that the cutting of the glyphs themselves is never so deep nor quite so finished at the ends of the steps as it is in the central portions—which might well result from the sculptors being hampered in their work by the nearness of the balustrade on either side—Mr. Gordon concludes that the blocks of stone throughout were put in place in the rough and chiseled afterward. The nicety of adjustment between the parts of a carving which occupies more than one piece of stone can be accounted for in the same way, and, as Mr. Gordon says in his report, "there is nothing contrary to the supposition that the carving of the inscription was done in the same order in which it is to be read, that is to say, from top to bottom, and that the top step with the beginning of the inscription was the first that was carved, and the lowest step with the end of the inscription was the last executed."

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The architectural beauty of the Hieroglyphic stairway, however, as well as of Copan as a whole, was only secondarily due to its sculpture. Apparently every square foot of the staircase—glyphs, statues and sculptures—was covered with stucco, and this stucco with color. Interesting as is the workmanship of the various carvings, many of which approach our modern ideals of beauty in a manner which is really remarkable, it was colored—in the brightest and most vivid tones—which was the glory of the original structure. The trachyte in which the Mayan artist worked was a somewhat coarse stone, not susceptible to the finest touches of his tools; and the only tools which he had were crudely made from the hard obsidian which is found in such quantities in the volcanic formations of Central America. Iron, or even bronze, was unknown to him. He thus labored under a double handicap, which he repaired first by the use of stucco—which could be far more delicately modeled than the roughly shaped stone beneath—and second by the gorgeousness of his pigments. Traces of his colors cling to bits of stucco which occasionally are found adhering to the trachyte carving; but for the most part the splendor of the original effect must be left to the imagination. The tinsel, moreover, of which the stairway was constructed, were in this way protected against the wearing effect of weather to which the softness of the stone made them liable, so that though the stone has mostly been broken away in the ruins of centuries the original sculptures have come down to us in better condition than would otherwise have been possible.

The temples to which these hieroglyphic steps were the main approach have disappeared completely, but fragments of it, everlying the slopes of the mound and mingled with the ruins of the stairway, show that it must have adequately completed the grandeur of the architectural picture. Traces of the broad terraces which rose tier above tier upon the sides of the pyramid also remain, and while earlier then the Peabody Museum's expedition party brought to light the foundations of buildings still older than the temple and its staircase; in some places several distinct layers of remains, corresponding to different building periods, were found. What history may be locked up in the inscriptions that have given the stairs themselves their name can not now be even guessed at; but there is evidence that it goes back to a period of almost incredible antiquity, when very likely the face of the earth itself wore an aspect different from any of which graphic records exist today; and it is even possible that the story of a still earlier city, on whose ruins the latter Copan was erected, is held in the undeciphered hieroglyphs of the great stairway which Mr. Gordon has done so much to make known to the world.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.

Rev. D. C. Dewitt's Meetings Continue to Grow in Interest.

Splendid congregations for Monday attended the two services held at the Cumberland Presbyterian church, corner Fannin street and Pease avenue, yesterday. These meetings, conducted by Rev. D. C. Dewitt of Hillsboro, continue to grow in interest and earnestness and, notwithstanding the fact that Rev. Mr. Dewitt came here with the intention of remaining but one week, he has determined to remain through this, the second week and continue the services over next Sunday. There were five accessions to the church and one infant child to Mr. and Mrs. McIlhe was baptised. Great interest of spirit is manifested and the church is being greatly strengthened and built up.

At the meeting last evening Rev. Mr. Dewitt took for his text "And when the king came in to see the guests he saw there a man which had not on a wedding garment. And he saith unto him, Friend how canest thou in hither, not having a wedding garment." And he was speechless. His subject, in keeping with the text, was "With out the wedding garment." It was an admirable and well prepared sermon, covering many strong and salient points and showing the absolute necessity of having on the wedding garment of salvation:

1. That in the story of the wedding feast the wedding garment had been prepared for the man and for every guest, so the wedding garment of salvation was prepared by the death of Christ as a propitiation for man's sins and is offered to all.

2. This man in all probability, did not refuse to put on the wedding garment before entering the hall, but he did neglect to put it on. So with men regarding the wedding garment of salvation. Few, very few, men and women are absolutely refusing to accept, but they are neglecting this great salvation.

3. "When the king came in" he found the man without the wedding garment and called him to account. So God will call every one of us to account.

4. "He was speechless." When God calls what will you who have not on this wedding garment of salvation say? Will you say, "I did not know," I did not understand; "I intended to put it on." No, you will be speechless. Not one single reason can you give when the King comes in.

He then asked those who have neglected to put on this wedding garment what they have forced themselves through to reach this speechless condition. For them to stop and think. That they have forced themselves through God's love, Christ's atonement, the Spirit's wooing, the church's call. All this, although probably they have not positively refused they have forced themselves through and neglected, only at the end to be speechless, unclothed and helpless.

The sermon was touching and full of earnestness and pleading and produced a deep and studious impression.

Services this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock and at 8 o'clock this evening.

INDUCEMENTS ARE OFFERED

To People to Take Government Clerkships in the Philippines.

The government is anxious to secure clerks for the Philippines service. It would seem that the necessity for special inducements has made the department liberal to an extent not apparent in the civil service in the United States. In its notices of examinations to be held for positions in the Philippines, the civil service board says:

"These examinations offer an excellent opportunity to enter a service which has many attractive features and to see a most interesting part of the world. The Philippine service is classified, and the law contemplates promotions on the basis of merit from the lowest to the highest positions.

"Thirty days' leave of absence is granted each year, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, and those employes who are promoted to $1800 per annum are entitled to thirty-five days, or about forty days including Sundays and holidays. Leave is also cumulative, and at the end of three years those who have to their credit sufficient leave for two years may visit the United States without paying the time in going to and returning from San Francisco charged against their leave. China and Japan are near at hand and are favorite places to visit during vacations. Saturday is a half holiday.

"Appointees will be required to pay their traveling expenses to San Francisco, but the government furnishes them transportation free of charge on its transports from that point to Manila, but exacts a charge of $1.50 a day for meals while en route, which is returned to the appointee upon his arrival at Manila. Employes who are residents of the United States at the time of their appointment shall, after six months' satisfactory service, be reimbursed for their traveling expenses from the place of their residence to the point of embarkation for Manila.

"The Philippine climate is good, and nearly all of the employes are in excellent health. Medical attendance, when required, is furnished employes without cost. Good accommodations rooms and board can be secured in Manila for about $45 a month, while employes assigned outside of Manila obtain cheaper accommodations.

"The office accommodations in Manila are good, and the work is done under pleasant conditions."

CITY BREVITIES.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Postal telegraph office, 118 Main for C. M. Cochram, Jacob Grunkie, Mrs. Frank P. Moore.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph company for F. D. Dougherty, Geo. H. Hadley, Edward S. Humbert.

There was a petition ready to be submitted to the council yesterday from nearly all of the property owners and people doing business in the block in which the Binz building is located, protesting against the placing of an oil tank or reservoir under the sidewalk of the Binz building on account of the hazard to adjoining property.

Canton Houston No. 10, the Patriarchs Militant of Odd Fellowship, will give its first annual ball at Bryan hall this evening. The committees have perfected every arrangement and this new order, the first ever organized in Houston, which will appear before the public as entertainers, has put its best foot forward and in its initial bow has determined to surpass anything of the kind ever given by Odd Fellows in this city.

Lone Star lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, will hold no meeting this evening. Tuesday evening is and has been the evenings for the regular weekly meetings for years, and it is very seldom a meeting is ever called off for any reason, but out of consideration to Canton Houston No. 10, the highest department of the order of Odd Fellows, which will entertain its friends at Bryan hall this evening, the meeting of Lone Star lodge has been called off.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. L. A. Kettwitz left last night for Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.

Misses Fannie L. and Carrie Levy of Galveston were in the city Sunday visiting friends.

Ex-Congressman R. B. Hawley passed through the city yesterday en route from Cuba to Galveston.

Mr. Frank Teich of San Antonio is in the city, one of the competitors to furnish the Quinlan monument.

Miss Inez Bennett of this city left yesterday for Montgomery, Ala., where she expects to remain during the coming summer.

Mrs. Kate B. Warren has just returned from Fort Worth, where she spent a pleasant two weeks with her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Du Bois.

Miss Mildred Thatcher of Eagle Lake is visiting Mrs. Bristow, 620 Crawford.

Mrs. Thomas S. Foster has returned from a three weeks' visit to friends at Kansas City.

Rev. Claude L. Chilton, the revivalist, who has been conducting a very successful revival service at McKee Street Methodist Episcopal church, South, in this city, will leave for his home at Greensboro, Ala., this morning. Rev. Mr. Chilton is well pleased with Houston and says he has never received more cordial, hospitable treatment than has been given him during his stay in Houston.

AN ADVERSE REPORT.

A Recommendation that Bids for Building Market House Be Rejected.

Had the city council met yesterday a report under date of March 21 from the board of public works would have been read as follows:

To the Honorable Mayor, Etc.

After a careful consideration of the bid submitted to us for the construction of the new city hall and market house, we are forced to the conclusion that in an undertaking of such magnitude, competition bids should be required before a contract is let. The acceptance of one bid, in our opinion, does not give the city the necessary protection which the situation demands and as the same bid is over $50,000, that the estimate furnished by the architect, we are compelled to return said bid to your honorable body, with the recommendation that it be rejected.

R. A. Riesner,
O. C. Drew,
C. H. Bering,

DEATH ROLL.

Mr. Thomas S. Smythe.

The remains of Mr. Thomas S. Smythe, who was killed at Lake Charles last Saturday night, were taken in charge by Ross & Wright and conveyed to the home of his mother, Mrs. Otelia F. Smythe, No. 1811 Main street, where they will remain until this morning, when they will be shipped to Corpus Christi for interment. The deceased was an old time Houston boy and was well known here. His mother, his sister, Miss Emma Smythe, and his brother, Mr. Howard J. Smythe, reside in this city.

A SEA SERPENT IN THE BAYOU.

Considerable excitement was caused in Main street yesterday morning about 11 o'clock by a report which circulated with lightning rapidity that a huge sea serpent had been sighted in the Buffalo river off Harrisburg, and that the monster was rapidly pushing his way toward the foot of Main street. A crowd at once proceeded to the spot consecrated by the monarchs of the Nottes dynasty and were rewarded by coming face to face with the object of their search. Some of the more daring among the crowd resolved to attack the monster, which they succeeded in eventually overcoming. The colored folks then produced their kitchen razors and the brute was quickly cut open, when, to the astonishment of all, six boxes of Houstonian cigars rolled out before the delighted spectators and soon the atmosphere was fragrant with their perfume.

This is no crack and bull story, and if anybody doubts its accuracy and veracity he has only to step into the store of L. L. Wolf & Bro. and he will find the rich discovery amply corroborated.

THE HAWK IN THE TOWER.

Resident of Washington that Has Been Outlawed, but Still Lives.

Washington Star.

The massive tower of the new postoffice building has an inhabitant, and this notwithstanding and despite official orders which have been issued and the calling in of the metropolitan police force.

Last summer when a workman ascended into the tower to make some minor repairs he was astonished to find the floor just beneath the open arches covered with bones—chicken bones and bird bones. An investigation was at once set on foot, and the tower watched both from without and within.

It was not long before a good-sized and plump chicken hawk was seen to circle about the tower, and then dart through one of the open spaces and settle down to enjoy right in the heart of the city the result of a morning's forage, and more bones were added to the litter in the tower.

In solving the question who the inhabitant of the tower was, the postal authorities only got themselves from one dilemma into another. The evil bird must be gotten rid of, but how? It was at this point that orders began to issue from one department to another. City Postmaster Merritt referred the matter to the authorities on the upper floors, and from the fourth assistant postmaster general up the line went the subject of the hawk in the tower. Each official, after most careful consideration, came to the same conclusion—that he had no jurisdiction—and the next higher was then presented with the problem, until the postmaster general faced the subject.

"Let a gun be procured," he directed, "a watchman placed in the tower, and the hawk shot."

It was stated to the postmaster general after this order had been transmitted to the watchman that functionary objected that if he should shoot a gun off in the tower he would lay himself liable to arrest by the city authorities. It was at this point that the police department was applied to. The case of the hawk was laid before the chief, and after due consideration he issued a permit that the hawk might be shot without offense to the law.

The hawk has not yet been shot, and the last time the tower was visited indications of his late presence were not lacking. Occasionally the hawk may be seen circling around the tower in a more self-possessed manner, as if he were surveying his own domains.

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

John Drew Tells of One of His Own Experiences.

John Drew, in Saturday Evening Post.

Presence of mind on the stage is, perhaps, part of the heredity through three generations ahead of me, just as my daughter may have it. But it is not alone mental alertness, but a feeling of the absolute significance of the scene above everything else. I am thankful to say that I have never been called upon to face a disaster, although I have been near to it.

Miss Rehan and I were one night playing a piece, the name of which I do not remember—but that is neither here nor there—and were in the midst of a little conjugal quarrel. She looked past me with a change of expression entirely apart from the purpose of the scene. Following her eyes, I saw that the gas logs used in the stage setting had set fire to the scenery. To give any evidence of knowledge of it would create a panic. We walked slowly toward the fire, improvising as we went to fit the situation. When we got there I stepped, threw a rug over the blaze and smothered it. The alarm of the audience was averted.

Once, in "A Night Off," in the scene I played with Otis Skinner, and which hinges on a pocket-book, the call boy forgot to give it to me, and we came near to upsetting things generally. The man who is ambitious to have a past, but who has none, was waiting for the pocket-book which I was to lend him and which contained a lock of hair and some other little mementos to prove his gallantries. I put my hand into my pocket to get it. It was missing. The whole scene depended upon it. I tore madly off the stage, leaving him to face the situation, and he proved the hero of it. There he was, improvising: "Dear old Jack—as erratic as ever. Forgotten something, perhaps—likely his pocket handkerchief"—and so he kept it up until I rushed back with the missing "property." The audience knew nothing, for he was very alert, but I was fearfully upset. We were all so strenuous in those days at Daly's that I felt that had done some wrong, but he took it as delightfully as he had carried the day.

THE STEEL CORPORATION.

First Regular Meeting of Its First Year of Actual Operations.

New York, March 31.—The directors of the United States Steel corporation will hold their regular monthly meeting tomorrow. The corporation has just completed its first year of actual operations. It is not unlikely that an estimate of earnings for the last month will be issued, together with other details of interest to shareholders.

The two horses and wagon that was driven from New York to Houston last December by Herman Dalwigk will be sold at public auction to highest bidder for cash at the court house door at 11 a. m. today.

Vote for Ingham S. Roberts for City Attorney.

Vote for Ingham S. Roberts for City Attorney.

SNYDER.—In the case of the State vs. A. J. Sewell, charged with criminal assault on his stepdaughter, a conviction was secured and the defendant was given three years in the penitentiary. He accepted the sentence.