# IN REVIEW.

## The Parade of Admiral Sampson's Fleet at New York a Great Success.

## AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE

### As the Mighty War Vessels Sailed up to Grant's Tomb—Hundreds of Thousands of People Cheer the Conquering Heroes—Welcome Extended to Sampson by the Mayor.

New York, Aug. 21.—Seven grim, black ships, the fighting backbone of the nation's tried navy, passed in review yesterday before the eyes of the nation's chief city, steamed up the North river to Grant's tomb, and there fired a salute to the nation's mighty dead. The event was a triumph and a tribute—a triumph for the heroes of to-day, a tribute to the hero of yesterday.

New York has seen naval parades before; it has never before seen a naval parade that meant what this pageant means. It has never welcomed a victorious fleet, fresh from battle and with marks of conflict still upon it. Five years ago all the powers of the world sent their ships here in celebration of our Columbian anniversary. There were Spanish ships here then. One of them lies shattered and riddled, a wreck on the Santiago coast. It was a beautiful celebration that parade of 1893, but the graceful white ships that formed a shining line down the river could not stir American hearts as they were stirred yesterday.

No one who looked at them could say that those ships in their war paint were things of beauty. It was a deeper sentiment than the aesthetic that they appealed. Each one of them stood for energy and skill and knowledge rightly directed, for duty cheerfully done, for death nobly faced, for the upholding of the nation's honor and the flag's glory. The men behind the guns were there, too. The eager thousands on shore could not see them, but the saluting guns spoke for them.

As they passed in review—New York, Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Oregon and Texas—they were cheered from the shores and the boats by more people than Spain has left alive in Cuba. Not only did New York turn out, but for miles around people converged upon the city to gather on the shores of the North River, and that not for an event which had been determined upon long before and prepared for by excursions and special trains, but a parade that at best was dependent upon weather which might well have delayed the expected fleet. Not the last significant feature of the day is that never before has such an event been so promptly begun and completed. The navy was on time.

What New York could do to honor the ships it did. Not only did it turn out its millions, but it floated Old Glory on a hundred thousand buildings; it decked its shipping in gala colors and it answered the ships' salutes from the mouth of its own cannon, in fort and in open. There was not much time for preparation, and there was not a great splendor of formality, but the day was one that New York will not forget so long as generation hands down its records to succeeding generation.

It was a simple ceremonial. There were seven ships that sailed up the river, fired their salutes and sailed back to their anchorage. That was all. But the salutes were fired from guns that have made American history, and the men behind those guns and the ships that carried them won new glory for our country.

Admiral Sampson's fleet was sighted from the Highlands at 5:40 o'clock yesterday morning. Through the long hours of the night many eyes had been anxiously scanning the horizon and every new light that appeared was carefully examined. There was a feeling that some cause might have delayed the fleet so that it would not arrive in time for the parade.

The rising sun was for a time hidden by a heavy bank of clouds. Then as the light grew stronger the warships were made out away to the south, trailing great volumes of smoke behind them. On they came, until at 7 o'clock the warships were sharply outlined against the horizon. The sun had not yet broken through the clouds and the gray hulled craft ploughed a leaden sea, looking the embodiment of grim war.

The ships were in single file, with Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, in the lead. The Brooklyn held fourth place in the line, and could easily be distinguished by her three slender funnels. The Iowa was second, the Indiana third, the Massachusetts fifth and the Oregon last. As the fleet approached it was seen to be moving slowly.

It was 8 o'clock when the New York passed Sandy Hook. Fort Hancock did not fire a salute, but the entire population of the place had assembled to give the tars a welcome. On the flagpole of the Western Union signal tower a broom was run up above the stars and stripes, and in the flags of the international code was displayed the greeting. "Well done, boys." As the Brooklyn passed the Hook she ran up her battle flag to the main masthead. There were holes in it that showed what the ship had been through, and the people cheered the cruiser heartily.

The run to the Narrows was made without incident. The outward bound Cunard liner Campania blew her whistle, as did many smaller craft. Excursion boats began to be met with, and the ovation began which was to continue throughout the day.

People who had been waiting for hours on the Staten Island heights cheered themselves hoarse as the warships swept on to quarantine. Soldiers lined the parapets of the forts and threw their hats in the air, dancing for joy in the meantime. At quarantine, Gen. John Palmer, secretary of state, was put on board the New York from the Gov. Flower. He had with him registration blanks, which will permit the sailors and marines of the squadron to vote under the new election law. It was here that the real ovation to the fleet began

If there was one thing above all others that the people wanted to see about these ships, it was where they had been hit during the action with Cervera's squadron. The people were in hopes that the warships would come in cleared for action, so as to give a realistic illustration of what they looked like when they did the work off Santiago for which they had been constructed. It was expected that they would all look dull and would be sombre in color, and perhaps that most of them would be dirty from their sea voyage and from the result of the campaign in blockading and in fighting. The people were disappointed somewhat in the appearance of the ships. They all seemed to have been painted recently, with the exception of the Massachusetts. She was dirty, "respectably dirty," as one young woman who seemed to know a heap about war said in a loud voice to a companion on an excursion boat. The guns and turrets of the Massachusetts seemed to be mounted on a hull that looked more like a mud-scow than a warship, but on close inspection it was observable that if the Massachusetts did not get into the fight with Cervera she has been doing such serious work in blockading that her rusty appearance was simply the sign of efficiency, and therefore she was all the more welcome to the cheers and salutes that she got.

Nor could any of the wounds on the ships save one be seen by the casual observer. That one was a hole in the middle smokestack of the Brooklyn, which seemed to be a dozen or fifteen feet above the deck, and through which, when one looked at the proper angle, daylight on the other side could be seen. None of the other score or more of the wounds of the Brooklyn was visible, and the same was true of the other ships.

### AT GRANT'S TOMB.

As Grant's tomb came in sight and the warships got into better line and the hills became quiet and the noises on the river were stilled, slowly the New York swung up abreast of the tomb and nearly opposite a battery which was firing a salute with painful hesitancy. At almost exactly 11:30 a. m. the sharp crack of a small gun at the bow of the New York was heard, and instantly it was answered by the boom of guns on all the other ships, and the same bedlam of noisy whistles that had characterized the parade down at the Battery broke loose again. The people on the hillsides jumped to their feet and small flags fluttered in the hands of thousands upon thousands. All the bands on the excursion boats were in action and everything that could be used to make a noise within seeing distance was brought into play. The salutes ended quickly, and that seemed to accentuate the noisy demonstration of the whistles. But there was a limit to it all. After the salute had been fired the whistles found it too much of a task to keep up the celebration by themselves, and so, just as the New York began to swing a little toward the port, and the police boat began to clear a way for her to make a turn, the noise was stilled. But it was the stillness of exhaustion.

Mayor Van Wyck, with the principal officials of the city and the citizens' committee, went down to Tomkinsville in the morning on the steamer Glen Island. The police boat Patrol, with Chief Devery aboard, came alongside and the mayor and the special committee appointed to accompany him got on board. The members of the committee were Gen. Gillispie, Gen. Tracy, Gen. Butterfield, Gen. Collis, Gen. Fitzgerald, Hilary A. Herbert, ex-secretary of the navy; Alton B. Parker, chief judge of the Court of Appeals; ex-Mayor Gilroy, Corporation Counsel Whalen, ex-Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, Maurice F. Holahan, president of the board of public improvements; William McAdoo, Herbert F. Gunnison, President Guggenheimer of the council, and President Woods of the board of aldermen. Mr. Holahan was chairman.

By the time the Patrol got within hailing distance of the flagship the crowd of boats around the cruiser was very great and there was trouble getting alongside. The converted yacht Scout lay directly in the path of the Patrol. Although signals were made warning the Scout that the Patrol wished to go alongside the flagship the converted yacht showed no signs of wishing to get out of the way.

It was then discovered that the passenger carried by the Scout was Abner McKinley, brother of the President, and Chief Dewey ordered the Patrol to go alongside the New York.

When the Patrol was made fast Mayor Van Wyck went up the gangway first, followed by Private Secretary Downes and Messenger Hetherton carrying the municipal flag. Then came Chairman Holahan, Gen. Tracy, and the other members of the committee. As they stepped on the deck of the flagship Lieutenant-Commander Potter, the executive officer, received them, greeting each man as he passed. The committee was led to the starboard quarterdeck, where they were joined by Secretary Bliss, Secretary Alger, Attorney-General Griggs, and Postmaster-General Smith, who were there to represent the President. The two ex-secretaries of the navy, Mr. Herbert and Gen. Tracy, received a warm greeting from the cabinet officers.

"Allow me to present to you Robert A. Van Wyck, mayor of the city of New York," said Mr. Holahan.

"I am pleased to see you," said the admiral, and they shook hands. Then the mayor said:

"Honored Sir, Admiral Commanding the Victorious North Atlantic Squadron of the American Navy, Returning from the Never-to-be-Forgotten Triumphs at Santiago:

"In behalf of the people of the city of New York it is my high privilege, as their chief magistrate, to present to you, and through you to every officer, marine, sailor, and landsman under your command, their warmest welcome home. It is not in words to express the emotion out of which this greeting springs.

"As the achievements of the American navy have been crowned with victorious consequences, unsurpassed in the annals of naval warfare, ancient or modern, the tongue necessarily falters in striving to express the feeling of combined gratitude pride, and patriotic fervor with which every American breast is filled on contemplating them.

"There was not in the world four short months ago a navy with a more splendid record than that of the United States. To-day we speak within the bounds of reason in declaring that what might have seemed impossible has been accomplished. The record has been rendered still more glorious—the navy of the United States has eclipsed itself.

"Never, while history continues to instruct men and the memory of American deeds remains to impress, can the battle which saw the Spanish fleet annihilated on the coast of Santiago be forgotten. In the contemplation of the victory, the skill, the courage and the magnanimity of the victors, together with the far-reaching effect upon the future of the civilized world, that engagement stands without a parallel in the history of men.

"However, I am not here to describe, or to attempt to describe even in outline, the deeds of valor that made heroes of the brave officers and men of the navy at Santiago. My simple and highly prized duty is to extend to you, the officers, marines, sailors and men of the North Atlantic squadron the congratulations and hearty welcome of the people of Greater New York and the freedom of their city."

In his reply Admiral Sampson spoke briefly. This is what he said:

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:—Permit me to thank you on behalf of the officers and men of the navy, who, through their efforts, have won your congratulation. I am sure they have been appreciated, as I am. We have done our duty only, and we are consequently deeply grateful to you for expressing the thanks and congratulations of the people of the city, which you have done, in such glowing terms, for the little we have accomplished. I thank you, Mr. Mayor, exceedingly.

The mayor bowed and said:

"I welcome you, Admiral, in the name of Greater New York.

Then everybody crowded around Admiral Sampson and shook him by the hand, and each member of the committee congratulated him personally upon the glorious achievements of his fleet. Admiral Sampson had a pleasant word for everybody. There were those present who said they saw tears in his eyes after the mayor had finished his address of welcome.

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### OUR NEW TERRITORY.

(From The Nashville American.)

The total population of the Hawaiian Islands, according to the latest census taken there, was something more than 109,000, divided according to nationality as follows:

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| Americans | 3,080 |
| Japanese | 25,407 |
| Chinese | 21,616 |
| Portuguese | 15,291 |
| Hawaiians, (pure and mixed) | 39,504 |
| British | 2,250 |
| Germans | 1,432 |

It is a very remarkable circumstance that out of this comparatively small, though heterogeneous population, there are 14,000 lepers, and in spite of all endeavor to stamp it out, leprosy is increasing.

It is also a peculiar circumstance that while we broke a treaty with China to exclude her people from the United States we should annex 21,000 Chinese to the population of the country. It is true that they are forbidden by the terms of the annexation act to enter other portions of the United States, but such a prohibition will hardly stand against the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution if any one chooses to contest it. It is certain that people of Chinese blood hereafter born in Hawaii will be citizens of the United States, with all the prerogatives of other citizens.

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Scrofula, salt rheum, erysipelas and other distressing eruptive diseases yiel quickly and permanently to the cleansing purifying power of Burdock Blood Bitter

# EXPANSION

## In General Business Caused by the Close of the War During the Past Week.

## THE IRON SITUATION

### Shows Development in Some Lines and Shrinkage in Others—The Woollen Business Shows the Same Variety of Condition—Wheat and Cotton Lower—Large Crops Reported.

New York, Aug. 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say:

A war which brought no shrinkage of business while it lasted has brought with its ending a quite remarkable expansion. Orders and purchases have increased in nearly all branches, few as yet being of such nature that they can be attributed to the material enlargement of trade with the lately Spanish islands which must come a little later. It is odd that the iron industry while reporting decline in products shows the most surprising gains. Both returns of output August 1 show considerable decrease from July 1 but that entire decrease is caused by the stoppage of two Shenango and four Mahoning furnaces under agreement to force higher prices for bessemer pig. In all other States showing the changed output increased excepting for one furnace in Virginia. The demand for finished products expands remarkably, considering the enormous orders prior to July, which crowd some of the biggest works until December. Structural orders include many bridges and the Drainage canal contract for 4000 tons at Chicago. Tin plate works which require 40,000 tons per month have been buying 160,000 tons bars and steel works there have bought 125,000 tons pig, raising the price to $10.49.

Such an adjustment is needed in the woolen industry, for some mills are closing and others are selling old stocks of wool, present orders for goods not warranting present prices of material. Yet other mills in equal number are starting on different lines of goods. Of cotton mills also, though a few have stopped, quite as many have started and the demand for staples is increasing, and in prints and ginghams is fairly good.

The yielding in cotton to 5⅞ cents helps the mills, and is not surprising, with present prospects of a great crop. Wheat has further declined two cents in spite of general holding of better grades by farmers which renders receipts low and visible supply small beyond precedent. At 76 cents now, Atlantic exports for the week have been 3,659,380 bushels, flour included, against 3,765,287 last year; and Pacific exports 175,469 against 284,846 last year, making for three weeks 10,115,246 bushels, against 10,453,832 last year. Corn exports are gradually declining and prices are two cents lower, rather large estimates of yield being now credited.

## GENERAL AIR OF CONFIDENCE

### Felt All Through Mercantile Centres—Trade Steadily Expending.

New York, Aug. 19.—Bradstreet's will say to-morrow:

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the general business situation at present is the air of confidence with which the mercantile community awaits the approach of the fall trade period. While, of course, based in some degree upon favorable results already achieved in many lines, it is unquestionably true that the flattering crop outlook at home and the return of peace, with the expectation of benefits to our export trade naturally expected to accrue therefrom make for much of the feeling thus expressed. Reflection of the growth of the fall trade is found in the steady expansion now going on in bank clearings, the improving demand at higher prices for most makes of iron and steel, the generally favorable railway earnings which in default of large movement of crops to market point to a large returning trade in manufactured goods to the agricultural sections and the reports of continued activity in distributive trade West and South with signs of a moderate increase in interest at leading Eastern markets which hitherto have not shared largely in the trade improvement. The immense business doing in iron and steel products at advanced prices, calls attention to the proportionately less notable expansion of crude iron production. Pig iron statistics, in fact, point to an even smaller output for the current month some of which curtailment, of course is naturally based upon midsummer conditions. Advances in many grades of iron notably bessemer and Southern pig are features of the week as are also higher quotations for steel billets at nearly all markets, wire rods and a great many classes of finished iron and steel, particularly structural material.

The situation in cereals shows but little change. The balance established between phenomenally reduced visible supply active milling demand at home and fair inquiry on the one hand and the very phomising crop outlook on the other hand tends to steadiness in prices, and other cereals sympathize with wheat. Large supplies of raw cotton at home and abroad, and the prediction of yield this year nearly equal to if not exceeding that grown a year ago, while naturally stimulating to business at the south has a depressing effect upon the price of the raw staple and quotations are a fraction lower for the week and 2 cents a pound lower than a year ago at this time. Reports as to collections the country over are very encouraging. From winter wheat sections especially reports are very good. Some slowness is noted in payments at the northwest, but this is expected to disappear when the spring wheat crop moves.

Business failures are larger in number than last week, aggregating 195 against 157 last week but compare with 221 in this week a year ago, 264 in 1896, 192 in 1895 and 251 in 1894.

### BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, Aug. 19.—Bank clearings at 89 cities for the week ending Aug. 18 as telegraphed Bradstreet's were as follows:

Total for the United States $1,273,106,331, increase 11.6. Total outside New York $479,515,116, increase 7.9.

Totals for Dominion of Canada $22,711,394, decrease 2.6.

## SENATOR PROCTOR WILL WATCH HIS FENCES.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Among the President's callers yesterday was Senator Proctor of Vermont, who came to Washington, he said, to see what the authorities were going to do with the volunteers from that State. He was asked if the President had invited him to become a member of the peace commission, and replied that he had not. When asked if he would accept a place if it were tendered to him, the senator said he thought not. He did not see how he could be away from Vermont while the commission would be assembling in Paris and entering upon its deliberations. The matter of his re-election to the Senate is to be determined by the Legislature to be chosen next month. Senator Proctor's views about holding the Philippines, he said, were illustrated by the experience of the man who found himself holding a bear by the tail. "As long as he held on," said the senator, "it was all right, but as soon as he let go there was the devil to pay."

A blessing alike to young and old; Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Nature's specific for dysentery, diarrhoea, and summer complaint.

**DeWitt's Little Early Risers.**
The famous little pills.

Successful

growers of **fruits, berries,** and all kinds of **vegetables,** know that the largest yields and best quality are produced by the liberal use of fertilizers containing at least **10% of**

Actual Potash.

Without the liberal use of Potash on sandy soils, it is impossible to grow fruits, berries and vegetables of a quality that will command the best prices.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

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## THE SURRENDER OF MANILA.

### The Terms Include Only the City—Officers Retain Only Side Arms.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The following despatch from Gen. Merritt, containing the terms under which Manila was surrendered, was received with the others in the afternoon, but in the absence of Secretary Alger was not made public until last evening, after a conference with the President:

"Hong Kong, Aug. 29, 1898.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"The following are the terms of the capitulation:

"The undersigned, having been appointed a commission to determine the details of the surrender of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs, and the Spanish forces stationed therein, in accordance with agreement entered into the previous day by Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., American commander-in-chief in the Philippines, and his excellency Don Fermin Jaudenes, acting general-in-chief of the Spanish army in the Philippines, have agreed upon the following:

"'1. The Spanish troops, European and native, capitulate, with the city and defenses, with all honors of war, depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States and remaining in the quarters designated and under the orders of their officers and subject to the control of the aforesaid United States authorities until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the two belligerent nations. All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty, the officers remaining in their respective homes, which shall be respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the laws in force.

"'Officers shall retain their side arms, horses, and private property. All public horses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to staff officers designated by the United States.

"'Complete returns in duplicate of men by organization and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within ten days from this date.

"'All questions relating to the repatriation of officers and men of the Spanish forces and of their families and of the expenses which said repatriation may occasion shall be referred to the government of the United States at Washington. Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them. The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city or when the American army evacuates.

"'Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by the United States, according to their rank, with rations and necessary aid, as though they were prisoners of war, until the conclusion of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds in the Spanish treasury and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

"'6. This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

"'F. V. Greene, Brigadier General of Volunteers, U. S. A.

"'B. L. Lamberton, Captain U. S. A.

"'Charles A. Whittier, Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General.

"'V. E. H. Crowder, Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge Advocate.

"'Nicholas de la Pena, Auditor-General, Exeta.

"'Carlos Reyes, Col. De Ingenieros.

"'Jose Maria Olaquen, Fella de Estedo Major.'

"MERRITT, Major-General."

A despatch received at the war department from Gen. Merritt says that the cable from Hong Kong to Manila is working again.

## LETTER FROM GEN. SHAFTER.

### He Thinks His Service in Cuba More Trying Than in the Civil War.

The Woman's Veteran Relief union of Binghamton, N. Y., sent a letter of congratulation to Gen. Shafter after his victories at Santiago saying: "We old people could understand the difficulties through which you passed." His reply was as follows:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps,
Santiago de Cuba, July 29.

"My Dear Friends:—I received with pleasure the message which reached me to-day. I am among those who fought from '61 to '65, and I have been thinking all these years that I had seen something of hard service but never during that war was there 30 days that tried me as the 30 days beginning with the time we landed on the island of Cuba until the surrender of Santiago and it is to the gallant soldiers who uncomplainingly bore every privation that the country is indebted for its victory. I believe that this is the first and only serious campaign that will be had. I hope so, at least. I hope your good wishes for our safe return may be fulfilled. Thanks to the care of the government we are lacking for nothing. With sincere respect and good wishes to you all, very sincerely,

"WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

"Major General United States Volunteers, Commanding.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve.

J. W. O'Sullivan, R. B. Stearns & Co., W. P. Hall, E. R. Crandall, Winooski.

## PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

### THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE CONQUERED TERRITORY

### Sugar Cane, Tobacco, Iron and Lumber Its Richest Products—Once a Land of Coffee Plantations—Produced a High Grade of Coffee.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Santiago De Cuba, July 31.—The province of Santiago de Cuba and especially that part of it east of a line drawn between Saugua de Tanamo, San Luis and Santiago is to-day of vital interest to thousands in the United States.

The natural resources of the country and its fertility, its products and its industries are of paramount importance. The richness of the soil here, as elsewhere in the island entitles it to consideration from an agricultural standpoint. The raising of cane and the manufacture of sugar are the chief sources of wealth in the province. In the immediate neighborhood of Santiago are the following sugar estates:

Santa Ana—owned by Francisco Auza, an American citizen, whose average annual output is 40,000 bags, (each 320 pounds).

Hatillo—owned by J. Bueno & Co., Cubans; annual output, 60,000 bags.

Union—owned by Santiago Rousseau, a French citizen; 60,000 bags.

Sabanilla—owned by Lino Salozar, a Cuban; 25,000 bags.

San Sebastian—owned by Brooks & Co., British subjects; 40,000 bags.

Triumfo—owned by Mr. Whiting, an American citizen; 5,000 bags.

Mejorana—Burned and destroyed by the insurgents.

San Luis—owned by Angel Norma, a Spaniard; now abandoned.

In the vicinity of Guantanamo the principal estates are:

San Miguel, Santa Ysabel, Confluente, Los Canos and Soledad. The average annual crop of these estates is estimated at 30,000 bags each. There are many smaller estates.

These estates are all on the South coast, on this side of the Sierra Maestra chain of mountains. No sugar cane is grown on the North coast in Santiago Province.

Manzanillo, further westward on the South coast, boasts of many large "Centrales," or central sugar estates, where the cane grown on neighboring fields is brought and ground, so many cartloads of cane being delivered against so many pounds of manufactured sugar, the grinder, or owner, of the estate making his profit out of the immense amount of cane brought him of which he keeps a percentage or royalty, the "Colono," or small planter, finding it to his advantage to have his cane ground on a royalty basis instead of laying out a large sum of money for machinery, etc., unwarranted by the smallness of his holding or cane crop. Ten years ago every sugar estate planted and ground its own cane, but today almost the entire crop of the island is planted by the "Colonos" (colonists,) and ground by the "Centrales." The largest "Centrales" at Manzanillo are Madia Luna, San Ramon, Tronquilidad and Santa Teresa.

Guantanamo, Santiago and Manzanillo are the three important sugar shipping ports of Eastern Cuba.

Next in importance, agriculturally, come the coffee and cocoa plantations, with which Santiago Province is thickly covered. Coffee and cocoa plants are generally grown on the same "fincas," or plantations, the frail coffee shrub requiring for its growth the shade offered by the tall and overhanging cocoa tree. The coffee shrub yields one crop a year, in the month of October. The cocoa tree yields its crop in November, but, as it is not regular and uniform, three harvests are made annually, the first in November, the second in January and the third in March. This triple harvest is further rendered imperative by the presence of rats, which destroy the fruit as soon as it ripens on the trees. Large quantities of cocoa have been shipped annually to Spain and France, at prices varying between $15 and $17 per hundred weight, free on board; but, for many years no coffee has been exported from the Island of Cuba. Hardly enough is now raised for home consumption, much coffee being imported at different ports, especially Havana, Mantanzas and Cienfuegos. The reason for this lies in the fact that Cuba coffee, like Cuban tobacco, is of a rare quality and aroma, raised and selected by experts and of necessity, bringing a price which would not easily find a market for the product abroad. On the fields, Cuban coffee sells for from $21 to $25 per hundred pounds.

### THE OLD COFFE PLANTATIONS.

In by gone days those "Cafetales" (coffee plantations), used to be the pride of the Spanish grandees, their original owners, who lived on their plantations in great style, with their suites and retinues. Six months in the year the plantations would be the scenes of feasting and merrymaking, neighboring grandees coming over from miles around in their "volantes" and on horse back, staying in one "finca" a fortnight at a time, then pushing on to the next plantation, carrying their last host with them, until the complete round of the "cafetales" was made.

The Spanish owners therefore spent their lives in gayety and debauch, paying little attention to the management of their states while they yielded a handsome living. But gradually their plantations ceased to produce these kingly incomes and their fortunes began to dwindle.

Thrifty and shrewd Frenchmen, driven over from Hayti, formed a strong colony in Santiago in those early days and they took advantage of the lax and shortsighted Hidalgos. They loaned their money on the plantations, had themselves appointed overseers, foreclosed their mortgages and became the owners of the rich "cafetales," most of which to this day are owned by their descendants. Of fifty "cafetales" it will be found that forty are owned by Frenchmen.

A very common parasite creeper which clings to the tough and sturdy mahogany trees, choking and killing them inch by inch until after twenty years the trees are dead and decayed, is still called "the French Overseer."

Maize, yams, sweet potatoes and other vegetables grow everywhere with little care or supervision. In six months they bear. Coffee shrubs need the shade, and these plants offer it. The result is that on most coffee plantations these vegetables are grown, which amply feed and sustain the planter, who, after six months, is on a self-sustaining basis, with a goodly coffee crop ahead as clean profit.

Tobacco is grown extensively at Palma Soriano, San Luis, Baire, Jiguany and Guiea, most of which has hitherto been shipped to Germany, the balance to the Spanish Regie. Guiea produces the best leaf, although, of course, of an inferior


THE EDGE OF A DOLLAR

doesn't look so big as the face of it. —the woman who buys soap for housecleaning loses sight of economy—she looks at her money edgewise. The woman who values her money as well as her strength uses

GOLD DUST

Washing Powder.

and has something to show for her labor beside a worn face and a pair of rough hands. Largest package—greatest economy.

The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York.
Boston. Philadelphia.

grade as compared with Vuelta or Partidos tobacco.

Baracoa, on the North coast, is the home of the coconaut and plantain in its wild luxuriant state. The shipments of these fruits to the North has for many years warranted two steamship lines exclusively engaged in the fruit trade to run between Baracoa and New York. The plantains and bananas are extensively used in the manufacture of vinegar.

The woods and forests of Eastern Cuba abound in every variety of hard woods, the principal being mahogany, cedar, rosewood and "majagua," a wood known the world over as the strongest and most durable of all woods, of a greenish ashy hue and an exceedingly close grain. Most of them, in fact nine-tenths of the woodlands are virgin forests which it would take years and years to decimate and which have so far escaped the destructive hand of man owing to the lack of transportation facilities to the sea coast.

The "yaya" or lancetspar, grows by the thousand acres, and so does the lignum vitae, so much sought after for the manufacture of block sheaves and of heavy balls used in bowling alleys.

Palm leaf in great quantities is exported to Europe and the United States for the manufacture of hats, and "palmiche" finds a ready market abroad for the manufacture of oil.

Honey and beeswax are other very important articles of export, and modern hives on the plan of the French and Dutch hives would amply repay the investment.

Some parcels of tortoise shell find their way weekly into the market and, as a rule, are shipped to Paris.

### ITS IRON MINES.

Next in importance to its agricultural products, Santiago de Cuba's iron and maganese mines demand universal attention. The great iron mountains and mines of Santiago are owned and operated by three companies—the Juragua Iron company, the Spanish-American company and the Sigua Iron company. The Juragua is the oldest and largest company operating here. This company, of which Maj. Bent, of the Pennsylvania Steel company, is president, was formed and the property acquired in 1881. Its shipments of Bessemer ore so far, exceed 3,000,000 tons. The total output of the Juragua mines is controlled by the Bethlehem Iron Works, the Pennsylvania Steel company and the Maryland Steel company. Its maximum monthly output is 40,000 tons. Siboney is the shipping port of the Juragua Iron company's mines.

The Spanish-American Iron company, of which Charles F. Rand, of New York, is president, acquired its property in 1889. Its shipments so far have been 400,000 tons to Philadelphia, Baltimore, England, Scotland, Wales, Belgium and Germany, where it has been sold in the open market. Its maximum monthly output is 29,000 tons. Diaquiri is the shipping port of the Spanish-American Iron Co. Both these mining companies shut down, owing to the war, on April 21, 1898. They will resume work at once.

The Spanish-American company gives employment to 532 men and the Juragua company to over 800.

The Sigua Iron company, which started with a big boom in 1880, built a broad guage railroad nine miles long and extensive buildings and sheds, shipped four cargoes in 1884, aggregating 12,000 tons and have not been heard from since, abandoning their property and closing down their mines. Sigua, about seven miles east of Daiquiri, was their port of shipment. All their buildings, sheds and wharves, valued at $2,000,000, were burned down by the insurgents, and their railroad beds and trestles, evidently very badly built, have all been washed away in the last three years by the heavy rains. Their machine shops have all been destroyed and were at one time used as salt works by the Cubans. They brought the salt water along the railroad tracks for a distance of a mile, boiled it in the company's vats and boilers and thus obtained the salt.

The price of ore to-day is about $3 a ton, but when the Juragua Iron company began to operatb it was worth in the neighborhood of $7 a ton.

One thing must be said in favor of the Spanish government in this respect. Their mining laws have been exceedingly liberal, encouraging and offering every facility to the opening up of this new field. All the machinery received by the mining companies was exempted from duty and all the coal imported and used by them was entered free.

Daiquiri deserves special mention and recollections as being the great slave emporium of Eastern Cuba in the days of slavery. They were landed at Daiquiri and thence marched up to a village called Vinent, where they were parcelled off to the different planters. The walls of the old slave pen at Vinent are still standing.

The ignorance and denseness of the flower of Spain's nobility who once flourished in Santiago province is manifested in the fact that they never knew nor suspected the existence of ore in their property, calling the ore veins that ran through their estates the "callo negro" or "black road" without for a moment wondering at or investigating its nature.

As is well known the Santiago ore, with its low percentage of phosporus ranks together with the Swedish, and the Spanish Demarara mineral as the "crack ore" of the world.

The Pompo Mining company, of manganese ore, is a relatively new concern and only shipped before the war about 400 tons of ore. It has, however, excellent prospects, as it can easily compete in price and quality with the Japanese or any other manganese ore in the world.

The price of hauling the different ores from the mines to their shipping points is relatively insignificant.

For the greater part of the way the road is down grade, on the slope of a hill, or mountain. The motive power employed is simply gravity.

An endless rope or cable to which is attached one full and one empty "hopper" or ore car keeps in constant motion, the loaded downgrade car pulling the empty one up hill and so on ad infinitum. At the foot of the grade, the bottom of the car is made to slide out, the ore falls through a pocket into the car beneath and continues its unballasted upward course drawn by the descending heavily laden car which follows it.

This economizes motive power and renders mining in Cuba comparatively cheap and easy. The miners live in villages built and set aside for their use, in the immediate vicinity of the mines. Barracks are provided for the bachelors, huts or little houses for those who have families in which they are provided by the company with considerable comfort.

A "tionda," or store, is opened in the village where meals, provisions and clothing can be had for a nominal sum.

The wages of the miners is $1.00 per day —the greater number of those employed are "Gallegos" (North Spaniards from Galicia) who are, as a rule, honest, hard-working servants.

The mining village of the Juragua Iron company is called "Firmoja" and that of the Spanish-American company is known as Vinent.

The entire iron distrct is parcelled off clear up to the "Gran Piedra," the highest peak of the Sierra Maestra and owned by private individuals. Most of the titles are held by Spaniards, some small parcels by Frenchmen.

A curious feature is that the land fee is separate from the mining rights, both titles rarely being held by the same individual. If you find ore on anybody's lands you can denounce the mineral property and he cannot work it without buying the mining rights from you. No legal process can force the finder to sell his lands without a struggle nor can he be forced to do so under condemnation proceedings, his lands passed on by a board of review and sold or leased to the holder of the mining rights at the appraised value.

As its name indicates "El Cobre" about 15 miles from Santiago, is the heart of the copper fields. These copper mines are extremely valuable and have been worked since early in the century.

They were owned by two companies, one English, the other American, but have been abandoned now for almost thirty years. They were forced to shut down by the Cobre Railroad company that held the charter rights, and with which they got into a litigation. The mines are exceedingly deep and very damp. One of the features of these mines is a gigantic Cornish pump put up at a tremendous expense, but which never quite succeeded in pumping the mines dry or in living up to expectations. The mines are in no wise exhausted and still possess a rich treasure of buried wealth.

This rich and fertile soil with its wealth of agricultural and mineral resources, where droughts, floods and frosts are unknown is practically undeveloped owing to the total absence of transportation facilities either by rail or by roads.

### THE RAILROADS.

In the whole province of Santiago de Cuba there are 80 miles of railroad, and not a mile of road deserving the name between any two townsor villages excepting narrow paths scarce allowing a horse or a mule to pass through the woods across streams and over the mountains.

The railroads are: The Sabanilla and Moroto Road, which starts at Santiago, thence to a place called Cristo, ten miles distant where it branches off in a V, one branch running to the Poinpo mines, the other to San Luis where it ends, total distance covered, 20 miles. This road is owned by American capitalists.

The Guantanamo Railroad starts from Caimanera and runs to the Solidad sugar estate, which is its terminus, passing through the town of Guantanamo, and with a branch to Jamaica. Total mileage of this road is 30 miles, which is owned by Cuban capital and managed by English officials.

The Gibara and Holguin Railroad, running between those two points covers 20 miles. It is owned by Cuban capital.

These three roads are the only railroad lines in the whole province.

### TELEGRAPH FACILITIES.

Telegraphic communications exist between the different interior towns and principal villages over Spanish government lines put up in the rudest fashion, many wires resting on trees without the vestige of an insulator. The dependence that can be placed on such lines is obvious.

It would be natural to expect Santiago de Cuba and Havana to be connected by land wires; but as a fact the only telegraphic communication between the Eastern and the Western capitals is over an English cable between Santiago and Cienfuegos, where the message is transmitted to or from Havana by land.

### LITTLE MANUFACTURING.

Indutrially Santiago is woefully behind the times.

Manufacturing plants are limited to four or five cigar and cigarette factories, a rum distillery, and an ice factory which turns out between two and three tons a day which sell at the modest price of $15.00 a ton. Little ice is therefore consumed by the general public who otherwise would offer an excellent market for a less expensive product.

Experiments have been made at intervals to establish soap, candle, soappasto, and match factories, but on such a small scale that they were never able to pay expenses and closed out. Such are the present conditions of one of the richest districts in the island.

With a wealth of natural resources, rich in agricultural and mineral soil, Santiago de Cuba only awaits American brains, enterprise and capital to make it one of the richest, as well as one of the most beautiful spots in the world.

The last cargo of provisions landed at Santiago de Cuba before the blockade, was that of the German steamer Polaria, consisting of 13,000 bags of rice, and 100 cases of cornmeal.

These practically were the only provisions in Santiago during the blockade and siege.

The rations issued to the soldiers here were:

One half pound of rice.

One loaf of bread made of rice flour.

One horse for every four battalions, each battalion consisting of six companies, each company of 130 men.

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### PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

General W. F. Draper, our Ambassador to Italy, it is said, wanted to resign and enter the army at the beginning of the war.

The young Queen of the Netherlands will formally assume the reins of government at 6.30 p. m. on August 31, that being the hour of her birth.

Dr. Nansen's profits from his book, "Farthest North," are said to amount to $190,000. The profits of his lectures have added greatly to this sum.

Chinese ladies, who, twenty years ago, were locked up in harems, may now be seen bicycling through the towns.

The Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo, pronounced Al-me-ran-tay O-ken-do, was named in honor of Admiral Oquendo.

The rainy season begins in Cuba May 1 and lasts till November. There is but one recorded snowfall in the island that of Christmas, 1856.

At the meeting of the Toronto Methodist Conference it was ruled that women were not eligible as delegates.

A correspondent of the London Times estimates that the population of London in 1901 will be 6,146,000 and 7,000,000 in 1921.

Boston claims to have the longest paved street in the world—Washington street—which is seventeen and a-half miles in length.

It is declared that a noted lecture manager's recent offer of $10,000 to Hobson, the Merrimac hero, for a series of ten public addresses on his experiences at Santiago, was made in good faith. The manager declares, moreover, that every cent above expenses will be paid into the fund for hospitals in Cuba and elsewhere.

A marble bust of the late J. G. Blaine has been placed in the rotunda of the State House at Augusta, Me. It is the work of Prof. G. Treitanove, the Italian sculptor.

The war just ended has been the shortest in modern history, the Austro-German difficulty of 1866, alone excepted.

Thomas F. Bayard, after serving a term as Secretary of State, became the American representative at the Court of St. James; Colonel Hay now reverses the order.

One direct result of the Suez Canal has been the introduction into the Mediterranean of sharks, which previously were unknown there

In town of Chile most shops are open till midnight, and during the hot afternoons, when everybody takes a siesta, they are locked up.

The region about the Dead Sea is one of the hottest places on the globe, and the sea is said to lose 1,000,000 tons of water a day by evaporation.

Commodore John A. Howell, who has been promoted to the rank of rear admiral, is the inventor of a self-propelling torpedo that differs in several respects from the Whitehead. The chief novelty of the American system relates to the mode of driving the screw.

It is stated on good authority that Bret Harte's late writings bring him twice as much in England as they do in this country. If he would come back for some fresh material he might get a better grip on his American consitituency.

The Vatican after January 1 will be lighted with electricity, the motor power being supplied from Lake Bracciano, 20 miles to the north and up in the mountains. As there are 1000 rooms, the work of installation is no small contract.

Young George M. Pullman, of Chicago, one of the two sons cut off by the will of the late Parlor Car magnate with a mere pittance, has finally, after many attempts, accomplished his purpose in marrying Miss Lyn Fernald, a pretty Chicago girl of twenty. They owe it to the assistance of proprietor Harriman, of the Holland House, New York. The bride was once betrothed to her husband's twin brother.

The women of the Canary Islands are remarkable for being very masculine in appearance, as they have mustaches and short hair, wear men's hats and smoke cigars. The Boston Globe states that they are, however, of a generous disposition. If a stranger asks them for a cup a water they will often shower his head and shoulders with it as an excruciatingly funny joke.

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## THE WICKED KNORT.

### He Makes More Trouble In Lapland Than the Mosquito.

The sun was shining brightly through the window of the little wooden hut as I tumbled out of bed on Aug. 10 last year. Three days' tramp from the Norwegian coast across rough fields and spongy bogs, one long day of rowing and shooting rapids, varied with spells of walking round the dangerous falls, had brought us late the night before to this little settlement in Lapland. The dozen inhabitants, part Swedes, part Lapps, were already hard at work on their scanty harvest, and beyond the small field I caught a glimpse of the river, here widening out into a glittering lake, shining like a sheet of silver, scarcely ruffled by a breath of wind. What a morning for a bath! How gloriously refreshing to travel tired limbs!

"Look out!" cried Jack. "The room's full of them! Light up, quick!" H'sh! The air was suddenly shrill with the high pitched, hungry whistle of the mosquito. The window I had observed before was tightly closed—indeed, would not open. The wide platform fireplace was stuffed up with green boughs. Perhaps my brother had opened the door too boldly and had been lost in admiration of the snow line mountains in the distance or the creatures had worked a way down the chimney. At any rate, to the cover of the bedclothes I flew, and for five minutes nothing was heard from us but the steady puff, puff of our lips as we filled the room with clouds of stupefying tobacco smoke.

One sometimes hears people who have only met the mosquito in its milder form, perhaps in Norway or Central Sweden, or in southern countries, or possibly in Lapland in favorable years, or late in the season, maintain that its terrors are much exaggerated. I have not found it so. The worst accounts that I had heard of it before I visited the country did not come anywhere near the reality. And even if the mosquito crop be a comparative failure in any season, there is a far more deadly insect waiting for you, a harmless looking little sand fly, which the natives call a knort. The mosquito is a gentleman by comparison. He fights under the rules of civilized warfare. Hostilities are openly declared, a shrill blare of trumpets heralds his approach. True, he descends upon you in overpowering hosts, but from the fierce blast when he first sights his foe to the savage thrust of his lance through your skin there is nothing secret or underhand about him. Not so the little knort. In ones and twos he creeps stealthily upon you. There is no whistling of wings, no parade of skirmishing round the victim. Quietly he works his way into your clothing, where he seems as much at home as any of the wingless vermin, which fortunately are comparatively rare in Lapland. His bite is practically painless. You rarely notice it at the time, but on the second day it swells into a big burning wound, to rub or chafe which is intolerable agony. —Badminton Magazine.

You will not know how much good Hood's Sarsaparilla will do until you try it. Buy a bottle to-day and begin to take it.

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