

LIBERIA, OUR FIRST COLONY.

Life in the African Republic Which Was Founded by American Aid Societies.

HARDSHIPS THAT BESET NEWCOMERS.

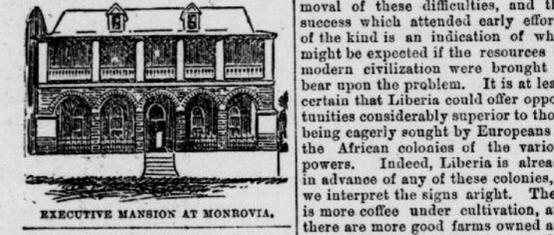
With the inception of a colonial policy by the United States the condition of our first foreign colony has taken on new interest. The Republic of Liberia was founded and governed by the colonization societies, an arrangement which might have continued indefinitely had not Great Britain raised the question of sovereignty in connection with a dispute over boundaries. The Government of the United States having refused protection, the Liberians were advised to declare their independence, which they did in 1847. Liberia has thus completed



A CLEARING IN THE LIBERIAN FOREST.

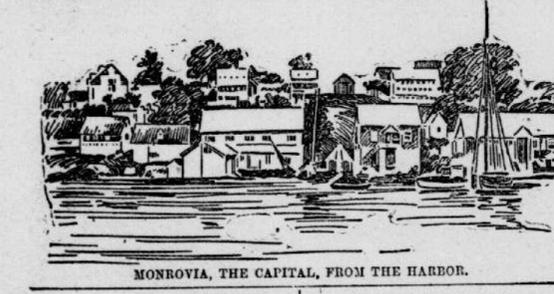
a half century of self-government, and as the orderly course of events has been broken by but a single brief civil disturbance, the record in this respect is admittedly good. It is not, however, because of the efficiency of the Government, but rather on account of the peaceful and law-abiding tendencies of the citizens, that life and property are unexpectedly secure.

Liberia is an agricultural community of about 20,000 colonists from America and descendants of such. This meager civilized population is not, however, centered at any one point, but is scattered in numerous settlements along 300 miles of coast line. There are no cities in any proper sense of the word, and nearly the entire population is engaged in



EXECUTIVE MANSION AT MONROVIA.

farming. The capital is Monrovia, a small settlement. All the farmers own the land they cultivate, and many have valuable estates. The coffee plantations of the St. Paul's River region of Liberia would, indeed, be a revelation to many. The planter's house is usually of brick, two stories high and with wide verandas, at least in front. Inside it is comfortably and sometimes luxuriously furnished, and the owner prides himself, perhaps, that he has achieved in Africa property and social status equal to that in America. There are not, however, any really rich men in Liberia. It is doubtful whether a fortune of more than \$40,000 has ever been accumulated there. Each colonist has had to begin with little or, usually, with nothing, and his present prosperity is in nearly every case the result of his own industry. There



MONROVIA, THE CAPITAL, FROM THE HARBOR.

are no opportunities for men to grow rich from speculation or by rise of land values. Very little land is sold, the new arrivals being too poor to buy, while improved property is seldom alienated from the family. The Government provides emigrants with land free of charge.

But it will not do to continue this recital of facts favorable to Liberia without admitting and explaining the popular adverse opinion on the subject. The well-informed reader has noticed before this an entire discrepancy with the frequently published reports of returning emigrants. Their narratives are usually exaggerated, and often incoherent, but in the main true. Liberia resembles the house planned by a famous French novelist. It was a success in all particular save one—there was no doorway, no staircase. Between the penniless emigrant and prosperous farmer there is, indeed, a gulf fixed, in the shape of four or five years of semi-starvation, sickness and difficulties of all sorts. The climate, the soil, the crops, the food, and even the cookery, are new. The emigrant starves by refusing or makes himself ill by attempting to eat improperly prepared native foods which in the right condition are both nourishing and palatable. He tries rancid palm oil and goes back to imported butter at seventy-five cents a pound, until his money is exhausted. He wastes his time planting his crops at the wrong season or in the wrong way.

He pays extortionate prices and is perhaps completely fleeced by those who are willing to "take the stranger in."

To send the colonist to Liberia is manifestly but the first step in the process of colonization. Those who managed the work in the earlier days understood this and acted accordingly, but after an independent Government had been set up and prosperity seemed assured, the careful management so necessary to such an enterprise was withdrawn. The paradox has again come true, for

colonization was abandoned on account of its success. Recent efforts should be called emigration or deportation merely, the essential idea of colonization being absent. Deportation has failed. It is worse than foolish to expect the inexperienced emigrant to take up single-handed the conquest of the tropical forest in the face of the difficulties of pioneer life in Africa. Unusual endurance or some exceptional fortune may bring him through, but the chances are mostly against him. The battle with the fever and the forest is too long. Five years of suffering, starvation and homesickness mean a deterioration which subsequent prosperity can scarcely atone for, even if the colonist's family is spared by death. Colonization means the partial removal of these difficulties, and the success which attended early efforts of the kind is an indication of what might be expected if the resources of modern civilization were brought to bear upon the problem. It is at least certain that Liberia could offer opportunities considerably superior to those being eagerly sought by Europeans in the African colonies of the various powers. Indeed, Liberia is already in advance of any of these colonies, if we interpret the signs aright. There is more coffee under cultivation, and there are more good farms owned and managed by negroes than in any other part of tropical Africa. There are more good houses, more intelligent people, more churches and more schools, and, while the aggregate is yet infinitesimal compared with Europe or America, it constitutes the most favorable nucleus of civilization to be found in tropical Africa. To attempt to arouse excitement and stir up an exodus of American negroes would be to invite disaster on a large scale. The negro can honestly be advised only to stay where he is until he has far better assurance of safety than can now be given him. The important point is that the supposed failure of colonization during the last half century failure is not a demonstration of the existence of any insurmountable obstacles in the way of furnishing a home in Africa for those who find themselves uncomfortable here.

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A HEROINE OF SANTIAGO.

Sarah J. Ennis is a Colored Trained Nurse With a Fine Record.

Sarah J. Ennis is one of the heroines of the war. She went to Santiago as a contract nurse on the 12th of July, 1898, and is still employed in the general hospital in that city, under Surgeon Carr. She has never been ill a minute, she has never been off duty a day since she arrived there, and at one time at El Caney had 110 sick and wounded soldiers under her charge. Only one of them died. All of her superior officers and associates, as well as her patients, speak in the highest terms of her skill, her energy and devotion.



MRS. ENNIS, THE SANTIAGO NURSE.

Mrs. Ennis is a colored woman, a native of Santa Cruz, West Indies, and is now twenty-nine years old. She came to this country with her husband, who was a steward on the North German Lloyd Company, which went to wreck several years ago on the coast of Ireland. After his death she entered the school for trained nurses connected with the Freedman's Hospital for colored people in Washington, and graduated from that institution in April, 1898. From that time until she went to Santiago in July she was employed as a nurse in some of the best families of Washington.

Latest Craze in London. The monogram glove is the latest craze in London and has just reached America. It cannot be called a pretty fashion, but as it is decreed to be the thing, the thing it will certainly prove to be. Gloves made to order with monograms are devoid of stitching, and the monogram is embroidered in the centre of the back of the hand. Those which are purchased from stock and then embroidered have the monogram set between the thumb seam and first row of stitching, and others have it placed on the wrist below the stitching. This latter position is not altogether a very advantageous one, as a glove usually wrinkles so much at the wrist that the monogram is apt to lose its prominence and the small amount of beauty in it might otherwise possess. The most popular—if the new fad may be said to be popular so soon—are the self-colored embroidered monograms. These decorations are so striking, even in self-coloring, that few will be brave enough to hazard so striking a contrast as white or black, or vice versa.

An Experiment for the Boys. You can bore a hole through a pin without any lathe or other machine. All you need is a needle, two corks, a bottle and two pocket knives. Fit one of the corks firmly into the neck of the bottle and cut a V-shaped notch in the top. Stick a pin in the cork near the top, so that it passes through



A MONOGRAM GLOVE.

the notch. In the bottom of the other cork force the eye end of the needle, so that it is held firmly in place. Open the two pocket knives and stick the blades into the cork so that they balance each other. Then place the point of the needle on the pin, and as soon as it is well balanced a breath of air on one of the knives will make it revolve. Continue blowing whenever it goes too slowly. At first the needle's hand point will make a slight impression through until a clean hole is bored as perfectly as any lathe could have done it. This interesting experiment requires patience and careful handling, nothing more. When you show the other boys the pin, bored like a needle, they will wonder how you managed to do it.—New York Sun.

Addressing an Audience. New York Sun: At a meeting of the Society for Political Study yesterday the bonnet worn by the speaker of the day, Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor, caught fire from a drop-light on the speaker's desk, and had it not been for the presence of mind and fleet-footedness of Mrs. Almon Hensley would have been totally destroyed. Mrs. Taylor said afterward that there was no insurance on the bonnet, although there were several other things, including gold braid, blue velvet and black ostrich tips. When the accident happened the speaker was prefacing her talk, which was on woman's intuition, with a few remarks about five-minute papers, she having been asked to prepare one of that length.

"A long, dull paper is intolerable in this rapid history-making age," she was saying, "while a long, good paper has so much in it that you wish to consume!" "Oh! Oh!" "Gracious me!" "Fire! Fire!" cried feminine voices from every part of the room, and the one man present looked at Mrs. Taylor's flaming headgear helplessly. He said afterward that he might have known what to do if a woman had been in danger in a burning building, but that he was absolutely paralyzed at sight of a burning bonnet. But no one better knows the value of a fine bonnet than Mrs. Hensley, and before the long man had recovered sufficiently to open his mouth she rushed to the platform and smothered the flames.

"What is it?" asked the speaker, calmly, when the danger was passed. "Your best bonnet on fire," exclaimed many voices.

"Well, for once I've created a sensation," retorted Mrs. Taylor. "For once I've been actually brilliant. Ladies, the last word I uttered was 'consume,'" and then she went on with the remarks that had been interrupted by a threatened conflagration.

The next time his boat went in, the captain took in his private night signal and the cook had orders to stay in the galley.

A Good "Ball."

At a variety entertainment given in aid of a popular institution, one of the "turns" was a ventriloquist. As this gentleman was recognized as one of the cleverest members of his profession his appearance was looked forward to with much interest. At last it came. The stage attendants, as usual, carried on to the stage three dressed figures seated in chairs. The professor followed and went through an astonishing performance. No one could detect a muscle of his face move during the laughable dialogues, and the change of voice seemed marvelous. On retiring the applause was deafening, and the ventriloquist had to return again and again to thank the audience for their appreciation. A couple of minutes or so later, when the audience were talking among themselves as to how it was done, they were thunderstruck to see the three figures get up from the chairs and walk off the stage also; but on realizing how completely they had been "sold," the laughter was uproarious. The professor got three of his friends to take the place of his usual "lay" figures for that night only.

Sixty Miles an Hour. A steam motor car, designed for use on the railroads, recently made a trial trip, going at the rate of sixty miles an hour. This probably is as much of a record as has been made in this country. The quickest known road to health, there is no quicker way for sufferers from indigestion, constipation, nervousness, liver and kidney trouble, and best of all the most sure cure.

Agua Caliente has only to designate a town as his capital in order to lose it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The way of the transgressor may be hard, but it's usually pretty smooth.

We think Pile's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIS PICKARD, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894.

A little white lie is always sidetracked for a big black one.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 50c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

There's no redress for the man who has but one suit of clothes.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Powder? It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Itching, Aching, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers, and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, Lenoir, N. Y.

At present the longest single submarine cable is 2,000 miles.

Educate Your Bowels with Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 50c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Charity may begin at home, but reform begins elsewhere.

Fit permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$3.00 a bottle and 60c for Dr. H. B. Kline, Ltd., 60 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The daily average of immigrants to this country is 2,000.

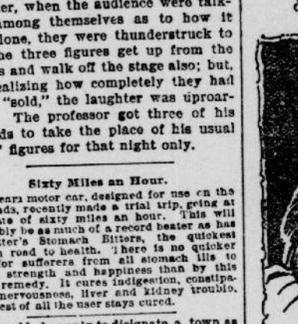
Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or 25c. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

There are in France thirty-nine rivers and fifty-two canals.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best satisfaction; can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

CONSTITIATION

"I have gone 14 days at a time without a movement of the bowels, not being able to move them except by using hot water injections. Chronic constipation for seven years placed me in this terrible condition; during that time I did everything I could but never found any relief; such now have from one to three passages a day, and if I was rich I would give \$100.00 for each movement; it is such a relief." 100 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.



CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Not Weaken, Do Not Grip, Do Not Sicken, Do Not Cause Headache, Do Not Cause Constipation. Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York.

THE REASON WHY For man or beast SLOAN'S LINIMENT Excels—is that it Penetrates to the seat of the trouble immediately and without irritating rubbing—and kills the pain. Family and Stable Sizes Sold by Dealers generally. Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

Brown's Iron Tonic THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE. Makes Rich Red Blood. In the spring you need something to build you up and restore lost energy and appetite. Write for circular. BOTTLED WITH NEURALGIC, DUMB CHILLS and Torpid Liver it is invaluable. It's What You Want. One Dollar a Bottle. C. J. Lincoln Co., Hanf's, Little Rock.

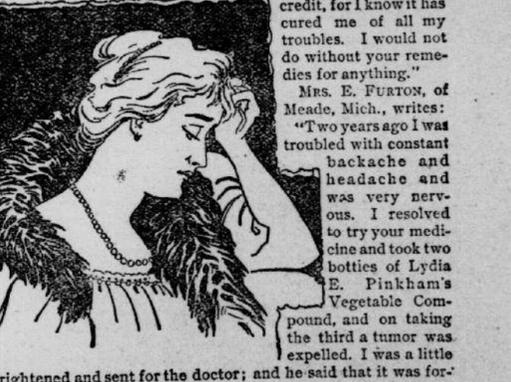
\$3,000 DEPOSIT TO REDEEM OUR GUARANTEE OF POSITIONS. It's Fair Paid. Actual Business. Free tuition to one of each sex in every county of our state. WRITE QUICK to GA.-A. BUS. COLLEGE, Macon, Ga. Agents Wanted. You can earn \$20.00 per month handling our portraits and frames. Write for terms C. W. Anderson & Co., 375 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

USE CERTAIN CHILL CURE. PISCOPOL'S CHILL CURE. CURE FOR CHILLS, MALARIA, FEVER, AND ALL KINDS OF CHILLS. Best of all, it is safe, and does not harm the system. Sold by all druggists.

Plantation Chill Cure is Guaranteed To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

WEARINESS OF BACKACHE

BACKACHE is a symptom. Something makes the backache and that something requires attention or the backache can never be permanently stopped. "I suffered for years with a long list of troubles," writes Mrs. C. KLENK, of Wells, Minn. (Box 151), to Mrs. Pinkham, "and I want to thank you for my complete recovery. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a wonderful medicine for women.



"I had severe female complaints causing terrible backache and nervous prostration; was dizzy most of the time, had headache and such a tired feeling. I now have taken seven bottles of your Compound and have also used the Sanative Wash and feel like a new woman. I must say I never had anything help me so much. I have better health than I ever had in my life. I sleep well at night, and can work all day without feeling tired. I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound all the credit, for I know it has cured me of all my troubles. I would not do without your remedies for anything."

Mrs. E. FURTON, of Meade, Mich., writes: "Two years ago I was troubled with constant backache and headache and was very nervous. I resolved to try your medicine and took two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and on taking the third a tumor was expelled. I was a little frightened and sent for the doctor; and he said that it was fortunately for me that it came away. I got quite well after that and have your Compound alone to thank for my recovery."

Multitudes of women suffer constantly with backache. Other grateful multitudes have been relieved of it by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine.

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA TEETHING POWDERS

Lightest draught; most durable, perfect in operation and most efficient. Farquhar Vibrator Separator. Farquhar Celebrated Ajax Engine. Farquhar Variable Friction Feed Saw Mill.

Columbia Hartford and Vedette BICYCLES.

These machines are acknowledged everywhere as leaders. An excess of competition has not weakened their hold upon the public.

NEW MODELS.	Price
Chainless	\$75
Columbia Chain	\$50
Hartford	\$35
Vedettes	\$25, 20

A limited number of Columbia, Models 45, 46 and 49 (improved) and Hartford, Patterns 7 and 8, at greatly reduced prices.

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Used in refrigerators just like ice. A perfect substitute for ice. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. AGENTS WANTED. UNIVERSAL REFRIGERATING CO., 512 Flushing Avenue, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

Give quick relief and cure worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10¢ vial "treatment" free. Dr. R. H. GREEN'S HOME, Box 8, Adams, Pa.

Best Prescription for Malaria, Chills and Fever, Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form.

THE TRADE DEMANDS GROVE'S.

PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo. Gentlemen:—We wish to congratulate you on the increased sales we are having on your Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. On examining our record of inventory under date of Jan. 1st, we find that we sold during the Chill season of 1898, 2260 dozen Grove's Tonic. Please rush down order enclosed herewith, and oblige, Yours truly, MEYER BROS. DRUG CO.

WINCHESTER GUN FREE

Send your name and address on a postal, and we will send you our 156-page illustrated catalogue free. WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., 178 Winchester Avenue, New Haven, Conn.

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To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.