

Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1896.

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The foreign sailor is fast disappearing from the American Navy. "The Yankee sailor and the Southern sailor were made our navy famous and feared in the early times. They will do it again if the occasion calls," boasts the Lewiston Journal.

Illinois is next to Pennsylvania in the production of coal. The mines are in the southern part of the State, and employ 35,000 men. New labor-saving methods are constantly being introduced, one of the latest being the cutting-machine, with which one man can do the work of fifteen.

The value of the goods produced or work done by convicts in the State prisons of the United States has fallen off more than \$5,000,000 in the ten years from 1885 to 1895. At the same time the number of prisoners has increased from 41,877 to 54,244. Comparing these figures it appears that the productive value of the prisoners has fallen off almost forty per cent. This enormous diminution is almost wholly due to the passage of laws restricting convict labor or the sale of convict-made goods. These facts appear in a new bulletin of the labor bureau.

Speaking of Li Hung Chang's smoking, Dr. Irwin, who has been his physician for seventeen years, indignantly repels the charge that Li Hung scented up the saloon of the steamship St. Louis with the fumes of opium. "Li Hung Chang never smoked opium in his life," said Dr. Irwin. "He is strongly opposed to the practice, and will not permit those about him to indulge in it. Not one of his suite smokes opium. You may put my name to that assertion. The czar is very fond of his pipe or a cigarette, but he never smokes anything but tobacco, and neither does any of his suite. The Chinese are a nation of tobacco smokers. Men, women and children all smoke pipes or cigarettes, and the czar does his people."

It is a circumstance worthy of more than passing note, thinks the New York Tribune, that at a recent convention of teachers and educators in Buffalo an address on the subject of "Good Roads" was given by General Roy Stone, head of the Government department of road inquiry. General Stone is a recognized authority on this subject, and what he said was practical and timely. On reading the announcement of such an address the first question that will arise in many minds is, "What have the public schools of this country to do with good roads?" A little reflection will serve to show that the answer to the question should be, "A great deal." The most important step to be taken in the attainment of good roads in this country is the education of the people to their value and economic necessity, and it is plain that in this matter much can be done by those who have in their charge the training of the young. General Stone called upon the educators of the country to "preach the gospel of good roads," and further to teach a little roadbuilding in all the schools. It is a practical concern of everyday life, as he well remarked, and should interest parents as well as children, women as well as men. "You will need no textbooks," he said, "for no high-class technical knowledge is necessary to teach the rudiments of road construction and repair." Another practical suggestion was that the teachers could do much actually to improve the roads of the country. General Stone's belief is that the great need of our country roads is daily care, for in the absence of care every defect grows by geometrical progression. His estimate is that \$40,000,000 is spent every year on road repairs, and yet the roads are made no better. So he recommends that road leagues be organized among the older schoolboys, that the few necessary tools be supplied by the township authorities, and that the boys be set at work as road repairers. The educational effect of this policy would undoubtedly be excellent; but the first thing to be done is to get good roads to be kept in repair. Boys cannot build roads that are smooth and permanent, though in many regions it would be possible to train them for the work proposed by General Stone.

THE PHILIPPINES.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN'S MOST IMPORTANT COLONY.

How the Spanish Possessions Have Dwindled Away—The Bold and Intrepid Malay—A Glance at Manila.

SPAIN, which, when the United States were born, was mistress of the world, which poured gold in tribute in her lap, now lies humbled and decrepit, torn by internal dissensions and engaged in a hopeless effort to retain as her subjects the few remaining colonies of her once enormous possessions.

Cuba has almost gained its independence, there is an outbreak in the Philippines which threatens to be equally successful, and the smoldering fires of patriotism in Puerto Rico which have flared up now and again threaten to burn the ties that loosely bind her to Spain.

One hundred years ago, says the Chicago Times-Herald, ten million square miles of American territory yielded to Spain's dominion and toiled and suffered that she might squander wealth on wanton luxuries. Half of North America, nearly all of South America and the West Indies were a part of the rich colonies which paid tribute to Spain.

The first of the colonies to emulate Cuba's example is the Philippine Islands, the largest and most important

of Spain's remaining possessions. Nearly three times as large as Cuba, 7,000,000 of her 10,000,000 colonial population live in the islands. The first news of the outbreak came on August 21, when a "conspiracy" to obtain complete independence from the Spanish crown was discovered. The news was cabled to Spain that 4000 insurgents had already armed themselves for the conflict. A warship, the Isla de Cuba, was ordered to the Asiatic islands and 2000 troops were detailed. This was followed a week later by an insurrection in Manila, the chief city of the islands. A state of siege was proclaimed and another outbreak in the fortified town of Cavita, in the island of Luzon, was averted. The insurgents, who have constantly increased in numbers, also besieged the garrison of San Idro, in the province of Nueva Eja, but were driven back. Meanwhile the colonists, under a General named Gantollano, have made other successful sorties. Thousands of natives are flocking to his standard, and signs of insurrection are apparent in Bulacan, Pampanga and Batangas. More troops have been requested from Spain. Twenty thousand have embarked and others are to follow.

The conditions in that country are even more favorable for guerrilla warfare than in Cuba, and the natives are as brave and make excellent soldiers. While in Cuba the Spaniards must traverse marshes, in the Philippines they must traverse the sea. In the archipelago there are 600 islands in a chain which stretches nearly 1100 miles from north to south, and at the widest point is almost 700 miles in width. The Spanish soldier must journey from island to island and conquer each one in turn, a tedious undertaking, which would cost Spain hundreds of thousands of soldiers, and the flower of her young manhood has already died in Cuba. Each island is a mountain fortress, which can be easily held against attack. There are few plains which furnish open ground for

the employment of modern military tactics. The population consists chiefly of natives, mostly Malays, bold and intrepid.

While retaining their fighting abilities, these descendants of pirates are the most civilized men in the extreme east. They still, however, affect the savage dress, except in the most populous districts, little clothing being worn beyond a loin cloth by the men and a short skirt by the women. They live in huts of pine branches and till the land. Very few of the ancient races survive, and they alone are unmen-

able to civilization. These, who number less than 20,000, are called negroes, or little negroes.

But the other 6,000,000 natives who furnished the pirate captains with their crews were the most powerful savages in the world. They are physically brave and fear no consequences, when in battle fighting like the all-conquering Arabs who fought under the standard of Mahomet. They need only good officers, in the opinion of military experts, to make them excellent troops. Their prowess was proved in the Tanguin war, when a contingent of Philippine troops rendered valuable service to the French. The necessary officers will be supplied by the Caucasians, who live in Manila. These are of Spanish, German and Mexican descent, with a sprinkling of English and Spaniards.

Manila has 200,000 population, of which one-third are Europeans. Very few of these are Spaniards or bound by any tie to the mother country. That they are ready to lead the natives has been shown by the fact that one of the first to rebel was Manila. This city is a strongly fortified town on the island of Luzon, enclosed by a line of ramparts, and because of its strategic importance was formerly regarded as the bulwark of Spanish power in the Eastern seas. The Governor-General, who is the ruler of the island, lives there, and receives reports from the forty-three governors and alcaldes who rule the other provinces. The town is divided by a river into two parts, on one side of which live the officials and on the other the merchants, between whom there is little rivalry.

Philippine merchants suffer many hardships at the hands of their Spanish rulers, and, like other colonists, are overtaxed. Heavy import and export duties averaging 100 per cent. of the cost are levied, and, in spite of the complaints of the traders, no relief has been granted. They believe that if the Spanish restrictions on trade were removed Manila would become one of the greatest ports in the world.

As a center of trade the city has every natural advantage, including a harbor large enough to accommodate all the navies of the world. The Philippines lie off southeastern Asia, and to its other advantages is added the fact that Manila is in a commanding position on the main routes of eastern navigation. Travelers assert that the capital occupies the finest commercial position of any city in the world, and until 1811 it served as the chief intermediate station for the trade between Spain and her colonies. It is of great importance to Spain, which has held it since 1521, when Magellan discovered the islands. Only once, in 1762, did it pass out of her possession. Then England held it, but surrendered it shortly afterward.

Spain has often trembled lest she might lose the Philippines. Japan has recently regarded them with covetous eyes. The islands are at least as large

as Japan, and under her rule would be as prosperous. They are within convenient reach, and had not Russia checked the Mikado's progress as an Asiatic power they might have fallen into his hands.

Should the revolution in the Philippines prove successful, similar attempts would be made in Spain's other Asiatic island possessions. Cuban agents are said to have persuaded the Philippines to revolt, and it is said they are already at work in the Sulu Islands, Palau, the Carolines and the Marianas Islands. These are smaller in extent, with an aggregate of 1330 sq. miles and 125,000 population. By them-selves they are powerless, but they would join the Philippine Popu-

Germany, was with her and attempted to pour out the tea for the coachman, the Queen took the cup away from her under the pretext that she did not know how Thomas liked, to have his tea sugared and creamed, and fixed it for him herself. Thomas is very fond of relating this story as an illustration of his mistress's kindness and consideration for her old servants. Both he and the state coachman are decorated with the silver medal conferred upon them by the Queen on the occasion of her jubilee, and they wear it on the left breast on the coat of their livery.

THE QUEER-LOOKING PANGOLIN. Head Like a Rat, Tail Like a Beat and Claws Like a Lobster.

Dame Nature has devised many curious forms of mammalian life, but she surpassed herself when she designed the strange creature which has lately found a home in the London Zoological Gardens. It is unlike any other animal to be found at the Zoo, yet it has parts which remind one of several. Its general shape is that of a cross between an armadillo and a serpent. It has a head like a rat, claws like a bear, a tail not unlike that of a lobster and a general resemblance to a gigantic woodlouse.

The name of this new arrival is the pangolin, and it belongs to the family of dasypodidae, which includes, also, those other remarkable animals, the armadillo and the platypus. This is the first specimen which has been brought to the Zoological Gardens, and its treatment is therefore at present in the experimental stage. It is covered with bony plates, each having a keen edge, and this coat of mail serves not only for purposes of defense, but for offense as well. For the animal can bring up its tail with a terrific jerk, and as this part of its anatomy is studded, like the rest of its body, with razor edged plates, it constitutes a weapon by no means to be despised.

The pangolin's claws are large and powerful, and are designed to tear down the great nests of the termites, or white ants, for let it be known that the popular name of this freak of nature is the Scurly Ant Eater. Sir Emerson Tennant found the animal in Ceylon, where it represents the only example of edentates, or toothless mammal, in the island. But it lacks teeth it has a long, glutinous tongue, with which it can eat its thousands. The creature is seldom still, but occupies its time in moving forward and backward—that is, literally tail foremost—and its scales are so horny that they rattle and crackle against each other with a noise that can be heard many yards away from the cage.

Sir Emerson Tennant says that the word pangolin is indicative of the faculty which the creature has "for rolling itself up into a compact ball, by arching its head toward its stomach, bending its back into a circle, and securing all by a powerful hold of its small covered tail. When at liberty they burrow in the dry ground to a depth of seven or eight feet, where they reside in pairs, and produce annually two or three young. Of two specimens which I kept alive at different times," he continues, "one from the vicinity of Candy, about two feet in length, was a gentle and affectionate creature, which, after wandering over the house in search of ants, would attract attention to its wants by climbing upon my knee and laying hold of my leg by its prehensile tail. The other, which was double that length, was caught in the jungle near Chilaw,

and brought to me in Colombo. I had always understood that the pangolin was unable to climb trees, but the last one mentioned ascended a tree in my garden in search of ants, and this it effected by means of its hooked feet. The ants it seized by extending its round and glutinous tongue along their tracks. Generally speaking they were quiet during the day, and grew restless as evening and night approached.

Anti-Pyrine as a Poison. The British Medical Journal does great service in calling attention to the dangers which attend the administration of anti-pyrine by amateurs. It describes a case in which a dose of ten grains produced very alarming effects. Anti-pyrine is undoubtedly a dangerous drug, which has a very severe effect upon the heart's action, and the careless way in which the ordinary amateur prescribes it for himself and his friends without the slightest compunctions, is an ever increasing source of danger. Anti-pyrine should, in the light of recent discoveries, be scheduled as a poison, for to some people it is nothing short of a poison, and we are inclined to think with the writer of the article in question that it should only be dispensed after the order of a duly qualified medical officer has been obtained.

By the death of Mrs. Mary Amos—a woman who moved in humble circumstances—a remarkable English missionary collector has passed away. In sums not exceeding half a crown she raised over £10,000 for the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

In every school in Paris there is a restaurant where free meals are served to the children who are too poor to pay for them.

A LIVELY POLITICAL DISCUSSION. Gold. Silver. Copper.

FASHION FANCIES.

FEMINE GARMENTS FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR WEAR.

Double-Breasted Cape of Scotch Tweed—Handsome Waist of Green Berge—Misses' Combing Saque.

THE serviceable and protective double-breasted cape depicted in the first large engraving is made in heavy Scotch tweed and trimmed with wide Heron's braid. The cape, of becoming length, is circular in shape with

are the red and dark blue coats and those in varying shades of brown. And all of the coats are much trimmed. Braiding has never been as fashionable as it is this season. The best effects are obtained when the braiding is done over silk. Jet is used as a trimming on the elaborate coats, and also feathers. Then velvet and fur are both introduced in many novel ways.

As for the collars, they are remarkable creations in themselves. They are very high and are cut in old shapes. A typical coat of the season for tall, slender women is a loose coat of dark blue kersey cloth, trimmed with a black and gold braid. The braiding

forms a yoke in the back and outlines the shape of the figure in the front. Revers of Persian lamb begin at the bottom of the coat, very narrow, but broadening as they reach the shoulders. There is a high Persian lamb collar and deep, flaring cuffs of the fur, which are cut in points and edged with this braid. Old-looking jeweled buttons are used as ornaments.

A fashionable little coat much less expensive than the one just mentioned, is made of dark red melton cloth, trimmed with black braid. The front of the coat forms a box plait and the back is tight fitting.

A box coat, severely plain with the exception of its rows of stitching, is much in favor for ordinary wear. But all the new coats are not loose fitting. Many of them cling closely to the figure. Some women will wear nothing else.—New York Journal.

MISSIE'S COMBING SAQUE. This practical garment is made of French flannel in turquoise blue with trimmings of ceru lace and insertion.

LADIES' WAIST OF GREEN BERGE. Foliage green berge sprinkled with autumn-leaved velvet dots is the material illustrated in the handsome waist which is made to match the skirt, and prettily decorated with bands of lace passementerie and edging to match. The crash collar and belt with rosettes of net and folding green, velvet flowers. The full fronts and back of waist are arranged over glove-fitted linings that close in centre-front, the full right front lapping over the closing and being secured invisibly under the lace passementerie on the left lining. The fashionable sleeves are gracefully disposed over smooth fixed linings, the full tops being shirred in centre and caught up with bands of passementerie to the shoulder. The wrists are bell shape and faced inside with leaf-red velvet, bows being placed just above the flare. This is a stylish model for separate waists of silk or the fine smooth woolen fabrics introduced for autumn that bid fair to outshine the silk waists of last season. Any preferred style of trimming can be used, splendid garniture forming a prominent feature of the waists this season.

To make the waist for a lady in the medium size will require two and one-quarter yards of forty-four inch wide material.

THE SEASON'S NEW COATS. Coat sleeves are smaller than last year, and have the fullness drawn nearer the shoulder. The long front is most in vogue, and the back, called the empire, which hangs much like a wateau plait, is high in favor. The black coat, unless in velvet, will be but little worn. Coats in decided colors are the fashion. Many of the new coats are of mauve or dark green kersey or melton cloth. Then there

MOTHERS READ THIS.

The Best Remedy.

For Flatulent Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Nausea, Coughs, Cholera Infantum, Teething Children, Cholera Morbus, Unnatural Drains from the Bowels, Pains, Griping, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and all Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

PITT'S CARMINATIVE. Is the standard. It carries children over the critical period of teething, and is recommended by physicians and friends of Mothers, Widows and Children. It is pleasant to the taste, and never fails to give satisfaction. A few doses will demonstrate its superlative virtues. Price, 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by druggists.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TO KEEP THE FURNITURE FRESH. An excellent furniture polish may be made by thoroughly mixing one part of raw linseed oil with two parts of turpentine. Apply vigorously with a piece of soft flannel after the furniture has been carefully dusted.—Ladies' Home Journal.

TO SCATTER ANTS. It is said that when you are molested by ants they may be destroyed by taking a quarter of a pound of flour of brimstone and two ounces of potash, putting them in an iron or earthen dish and standing it over the fire until they are dissolved and mixed together. When cold rub the mixture into a powder, put a little of the powder in water and sprinkle it around. The ants will leave and not return.

PROBLEM OF WEIGHING EARLY SOLVED. Those who would like to test some new scales not infrequently find themselves perplexed to accurately do the measuring and weighing required. The following schedule of equivalents will in such cases be found very helpful.

Wheat flour, one pound is one quart; Indian meal, one pound two ounces are one quart; butter, when soft, one pound is one quart; loaf sugar, when broken, one pound is one quart; ten eggs are one pound; flour, four pecks are one bushel; one pint is eight tablespoonfuls are one gill; four large teaspoonfuls are one gill; four large teaspoonfuls are half gill; four gills are one pint; two pints are one quart; four quarts are one gallon; one common-sized tumbler holds half a pint; a common-sized wine glass holds half a gill; a teaspoon holds one gill; a large wine glass holds one gill; a tablespoonful is half an ounce; ten drops are equal to one teaspoonful; four teaspoonfuls are equal to one tablespoonful.

THE PASSING OF THE PIANO LAMP. Something to be a cause for thankfulness is the reaction from the piano lamp craze. Those who encumbered long narrow rooms with a full half dozen of these awkward furnishings—and many were gully—had something to answer for in edging sotto voce profanity from much enduring men. Not that the craze has subsided; it is only lessened. One piano lamp is useful; but to multiply them and stand them about as if they had walked out to take their places in a walk, or to see how many instruments into a half darkened room they could trip up in a day, is rather too much. Then, their pagoda tops of monstrous girth deluged the room with boisterous girth and put everything else out of countenance. If anything, they are more perverse and ungainly than the corner case.

The banquet lamp modestly rears its light at the right place upon a table or piano, and may be clothed in a manner standard of Japanese bronze or terra cotta, and a delicate shade, the banquet lamp is beautiful. But a new horror threatens us—that is a tall candlestick, generally made of enameled wood and profusely decorated in colors, often of the Dresden style. It is made to stand either on the floor or the table.—Heater M. Poole, in Household News.

RECIPES. Baked Peas—Pars and more five large, sweet peas—without dividing; place them in a baking dish and fill each pear with a teaspoonful of sugar; add a little water and bake until perfectly tender. Serve with sweet cream. Codfish Salad—Salt codfish large, very nice for luncheon in hot weather. Soak about a pound of fish over night, boil and set away to become cold; just before serving time flake the fish, removing all the bones and skin; arrange on a bed of tender lettuce and pour over a mayonnaise dressing. Almond Cake—Cream one-half cup of butter, add gradually one cup of sugar and one small half-teaspoonful of almond extract; mix and sift one cup of flour, one-half a cup of corn-starch and one level teaspoonful of baking powder; add alternately with one-half cup of milk to the first mixture; beat the whites of three eggs until stiff; add and stir in carefully. Bake in a moderate oven. Hygienic Muffins—Grease the muffin rings and put them in an oven to get very hot. Put two cups of ice-water and one teaspoonful of salt in a large bowl; take three and one-half cups of Graham flour; take up by handfuls, holding it high over the bowl, which should stand in a current of air, and sprinkle slowly into the ice-water, beating all the while; then pour into the very hot rings, put at once into a very hot oven and bake about thirty-five minutes. Baked Bananas—Strip off one-third of the skin of each banana, and with a spoon loosen the remainder from the fruit; arrange in a baking dish the stripped sides uppermost; on each lay one-half of a teaspoonful of butter in bits and sprinkle with one teaspoonful of sugar and one-half of a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Bake in a hot oven. The bananas may be entirely stripped, if desired, but the skin contains considerable pectin, which it is well to have.

THE first savings bank in the United States was called "The Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia."



PORT OF MANILLA, CHIEF CITY OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A POLICEMAN.

The Only One in the World Lives in St. Paul.

The first woman to be made a member of a police force, and the only one in the world authorized to wear a police star, lives at St. Paul, Minn. Her name is Mrs. Edwin T. Root, and she has just been created a full-fledged officer of the law by the Mayor of St. Paul. Mrs. Root may not walk a beat, but no representative of the law in the city has any more authority to arrest people than she. Hers is not a "special" appointment, but the same as that of the man who wears blue and brass and swings a club. The cause of Mrs. Root's ambition is not a desire for notoriety, but to enable her to better aid young girls who have fallen into evil ways. She has long been engaged in this work, but found herself seriously handicapped by lack of authority to investigate. So she applied to the Mayor for the appointment she has received.

Mrs. Root is President of the Hamline Women's Christian Temperance Union, which under her management has doubled its membership since 1894 and became the largest organization of its kind in the country. She made persistent war on a saloon where young girls were in the habit of assembling, and after a great deal of trouble secured the proprietor's conviction. It was in connection with her rescue work that she needed the

police star. She is a slight, delicate-looking woman, of medium height and graceful demeanor. Dark brown eyes look out beneath delicately penciled eyebrows. She wears glasses, but they add to rather than detract from her appearance. Her hair is a golden brown and her age is forty-six.

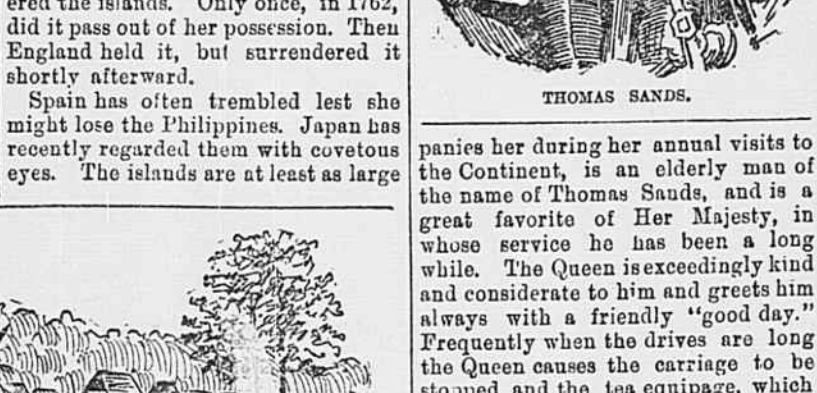
Victoria's personal coachman, Thomas Sands is a Great Favorite of the Queen of England.

Victoria's personal coachman, who drives her at Windsor, Balmoral and Osborne, and who likewise accom-



MRS. E. T. ROOT. (A regular member of the police force of St. Paul.)

panies her during her annual visits to the Continent, is an elderly man of the name of Thomas Sands, and is a great favorite of Her Majesty, in whose service he has been a long while. The Queen is exceedingly kind and considerate to him and greets him always with a friendly "good day." Frequently when the drives are long the Queen causes the carriage to be stopped and the tea equipage, which she generally carries about with her, to be extracted from the rumble. Tea is thereupon brewed by means of a spirit lamp, and in partaking of this gentle stimulant with her ladies in attendance, the Queen does not forget her coachman, but invariably makes a point of pouring out a cup for him, too. On one occasion, when her daughter, the widowed Empress of



THOMAS SANDS.

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Spain has often trembled lest she might lose the Philippines. Japan has recently regarded them with covetous eyes. The islands are at least as large as Japan, and under her rule would be as prosperous. They are within convenient reach, and had not Russia checked the Mikado's progress as an Asiatic power they might have fallen into his hands.



NATIVE WEAPONS.



IPUCAO INDIAN.

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Sultan's Sanity Questioned.

A German newspaper boldly asserts that the ruler of the Turkish Empire is a lunatic, and gives good and sufficient reason for his belief. During his fits of insanity his predominating passion is a frenzied hatred against the Armenians. So terrible have these fits become that the Sultan's attendants often dare not enter his cabinet. In fact, all their energies are required to dodge their infuriated monarch, who rushes from hall to hall talking to himself. A short time ago, it is added, the Sultan, in a fit of madness, shot a courier who happened to make a motion with his arm and which the sovereign chose to consider suspicious. Sometimes, on the other hand, the Sultan has fits of uncontrollable merriment, particularly when he has reason to believe that the Powers cannot agree on measures against him.

A Trade in Frozen Flowers.

Frozen Australian flowers may soon become quite common ornaments of London dinner tables. The Agricultural Department in Victoria is making experiment with a view to establishing regular floral traffic with England.



PUEBLO OF CIVILIZED NATIVES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

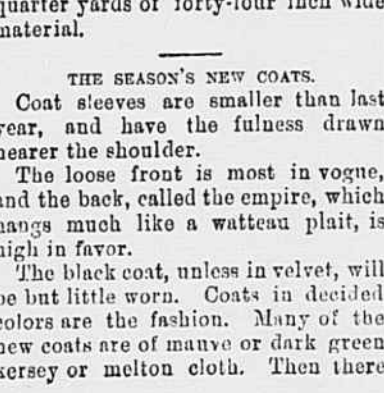
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A LIVELY POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

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To make the waist for a lady in the medium size will require two and one-quarter yards of forty-four inch wide material.