

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
 IN
 Western South Carolina.
 O
 RATES REASONABLE.
 O
 SUBSCRIPTION \$1 PER ANNUM
 O
 JOB PRINTING A SPECIALTY.

THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.

A Representative Newspaper. Covers Lexington and the Borders of the Surrounding Counties like a Blanket.

VOL. XXIX.

LEXINGTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1899.

NO. 18

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one cent per word for first insertion, and one-half cent for each subsequent insertion.
 Liberal contracts made with those wishing to advertise for three, six and twelve months.
 Notices in the local column 2 cents per line each insertion.
 Obituaries charged for at the rate of one cent a word, when they exceed 100 words. Marriage notices inserted free.
 Address
 G. M. HARMAN, Editor and Publisher.

The Difference.

The son of a former slave owner lately met one of the colored "boys" of the old plantation, and stopped to have a chat about "matters and things."
 "Well, John," said he, "and what are you doing these days?"
 "I's a zorter, Marse Bob."
 "An exhorter, you mean?"
 "Yas sir; a zorter; dat's it!"
 "I thought you were a preacher. What is the difference between a preacher and an exhorter?"
 "Diff'rence 'twixt a zorter an' a preacher is zackly this: Preacher, he stick to de tex', but zorter he hit all round?"

He Was Still With Them.

A wholesale house in Chicago started a salesman out on the road, giving him \$100 for traveling expenses. A week passed and nothing was heard from Mr. Traveler. Still another week passed, and still no word from Mr. Traveler. Finally the house wired him as follows:
 "Mr. Traveler—Nothing from you since you left. Are you still with us?"
 To which Mr. Traveler replied:
 "Yours this date received. Have made draft on you for \$200. Am still with you."

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.
 It is the best of all.

Five convicts escaped recently from the Aiken county chain gang.

Measles, mumps and whooping cough are going the rounds in various sections of the State, while the small pox are creeping around in the south eastern part of the state.

Constipation of the Bowels may be easily cured by a few doses of Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine.

One day last week 20,000 fine shad were shipped from Georgetown to the eastern markets.

The Charleston strawberry crop will be a month or six weeks late, owing to the severe weather.

The Curative Properties, Strength and Effect of Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine are always the same. It cannot be equalled.

The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn has received orders to sail immediately for Hampton Roads to take Rear Admiral Schley to Europe.

Experiments now show that during profound sleep a noise not sufficient to awaken the sleeper produces a perceptible rise in the temperature of the brain.

To restore the Clear Skin, the Bright Eye, the Alert Gait and Sound Health, use Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine.

The Columbia State, after their oughly investigating the figures, announces the fact that South Carolina will rank second among the States of the Union in the production of cotton cloth.

The Supreme Court has held in a Saluda county case that a dispensary indictment must name the parties to whom the alleged sale was made and that "to divers parties" is not permissible.

Flushed Cheeks, Throbbing Temples, Nausea, Lassitude, Lost Appetite, Sallow Complexion, Pimples, Blisters, are warnings. Take Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine.

Ex-Attorney General Barber has decided to locate in New York for the practice of law. He has had the move under consideration for some time, but only recently has he secured offices in that city.

There was a marriage by telephone in Fairfield county blizzard week. The parson could't make the trip to the bride's home because of snow, sleet and bad roads, so he tied the knot by wire, and didn't kiss the bride.

Rev. E. Edwards, pastor of the English Baptist Church at Minersville, Pa., when suffering with rheumatism, was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "A few applications of this liniment proved of great service to me. It subdued the inflammation and relieved the pain. Should any suffer profit by giving Pain Balm a trial it will please me." For sale by J. E. Kaufmann.



Times Have Changed.
 Very Cordial Reception Extended to Senator Tillman.

All of the Congressional Party Delight the Home Folks by Their Genial Manners and Elloquent Speeches.

Columbia Daily Record, 9th inst.

Times certainly have changed. But a few short years ago anyone who would have suggested a banquet to Senator Tillman would have been considered a fit subject for the lunatic asylum. But yesterday he was received most cordially and was cheered as if he had been the idol of the people of Columbia. Such an event proved beyond peradventure that peace and unity does reign among the people of Columbia.

The entertainment of the senator and his party was a spontaneous evidence of appreciation on the part of the business men of Columbia. Over two hundred and fifty men subscribed toward paying expenses and yesterday afternoon those who had held aloof applied for tickets and over one hundred additional had to be printed.

The visiting congressmen were Representatives J. Hamilton Lewis, of Washington; W. S. Cowhead, of Missouri; J. J. Showater, of Pennsylvania; John S. Frazer, of Colorado; Ireal Waterhouse, of Massachusetts; J. A. Connolly, of Illinois. From our own State were Senator Tillman, Congressman Wilson, Norton and Latimer. The following ladies accompanied the party: Mrs. B. R. Tillman, Mrs. Latimer, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Cowhead, Mrs. Showater and Misses Latimer and Norton and Mrs. Waterhouse, who is a native of Statesville, N. C.

The reception was appointed for 9 o'clock, but before that hour a great crowd assembled at the hotel and called for speeches. There were loud calls for Tillman. He responded, but excused himself from making a speech on the ground of illness. Congressman J. Hamilton Lewis, Cowhead and Connolly made short speeches. The latter had been to Columbia before, that he was with Sherman's army, but he said that the hospitality of the people was much more agreeable now than then. Congressman Wilson made a stirring speech. He spoke glowingly of Columbia's future and referred to the fact that sectional strife was now at an end.

There were again calls for Senator Tillman, who responded, congratulating Columbia on her bright prospects. He said: "I don't want any thanks," he said. "I have but done my duty. Columbia is in South Carolina, not South Carolina in Columbia, and from the bottom of my heart I congratulate her upon her good fortune."

Congressmen Latimer, Showater and Waterhouse made short addresses expressive of their appreciation of the hospitality shown them.

The banquet was served at 10 o'clock at the Grand Central. Mr. R. W. Shand presided and Mr. Abney welcomed the guests in a happy speech.

The following were the toasts and responses:

"Manufactures as a source of wealth," Congressman Showater.

"The old and the new South," Congressman Cowhead, of Missouri.

"The American soldier," Congressman Connolly, of Illinois.

"The fifty-fifth congress," by Congressman J. Hamilton Lewis, of Washington. He is connected with South Carolina, being descended from Governor Hamilton, and he thoroughly charmed the banqueters by his eloquence. Since coming on this trip he has received information from the governor of Washington stating that his certificate of re-election had been signed. First reports indicated his defeat, but the count showed him re-elected by a small majority.

"The United States congress" was responded to by Congressman Sutherland, of Colorado.

"South Carolina" was responded to by Senator Tillman, who was received with tremendous applause. Among other things he said:
 "We have a State of which we are proud. You have a city of which we hope to see marching steadily to the front. It is not necessary to discuss the occasion of this assembly. I have simply done my duty. I am glad that you are willing to honor me. Let the dead past bury its dead, and let us move forward together. I congratulate you that half of these visiting gentlemen are Republicans

and that there is now less sectional feeling than since the war. (Cheers.) The last toast was "Columbia," which was eloquently responded to by Congressman Wilson.

This ended the banquet. The congressional party left this morning via the South Carolina and Georgia, for Charleston.

What a Mother Should Not Do.

She should not forget that if she treats her boy as a gentleman, she will do much towards making him a gentleman.

She should not treat her boy to perpetual frowns, scolding and fault-finding. "Sugar attracts more flies than vinegar." Love wins her boy to a noble manhood.

She should never be so busy or harrassed for time that she cannot listen to him. If he lives to be a man he will all too soon leave her. She should make the most of him while she has him.

She should encourage outdoor exercise or sports, and should not forget to train him with proper regard for his personal appearance.

She should never allow him to form such habits as coming to the table in his shirt sleeves, neglecting his nails or teeth, or carrying soiled handkerchiefs about with him.

She should never nag him, or forget that he is a creature of reason, not an animal that requires to be driven.

She should not try to break her boy's will, but be thankful that he is manly enough to have a mind of his own and devote herself to training it to the noblest uses.

She should not fail to instill in him a distaste for all that is vulgar.

Consistency of Man.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

When we look at the acts of men in the common sphere of life, we may find some who are by nature and practice consistent; but when we scan the field of professionals and politicians we are forced to exclaim, "Oh, consistency! soon where art thou? Alas! thou art a jewel in this class of men.

Man is born with an inspired inclination to success, but void of the principles of justice that leads in this direction. He will often attempt to bring about good things for the uplifting of his fallen race by asking for laws to be enacted at the hands of those in power that would promote good morals and temperance in the lives of the young men. When an effort is made in this direction, and the good of the young man is being felt and the morals of society bettered, these men are on the house-top exclaiming, "Lost and ruined State," and they themselves are in no wise helping to carry into effect this law that would be the nearest to perfecting the sobriety of the people, but who are actually found among the number who say that every tub must stand on its own bottom, but we will stand as near those that have none as possible, so help us—

Men best stand at all times for the right and for the good of all by being consistent. We must not say observe the laws of the land and country and be found encouraging the violation of the same. Hoping and trusting that consistency will be found sparkling in the wreath that forms the crown that the temperance man wears, I am, for the right, Agricola.

Men best stand at all times for the right and for the good of all by being consistent. We must not say observe the laws of the land and country and be found encouraging the violation of the same. Hoping and trusting that consistency will be found sparkling in the wreath that forms the crown that the temperance man wears, I am, for the right, Agricola.

Men best stand at all times for the right and for the good of all by being consistent. We must not say observe the laws of the land and country and be found encouraging the violation of the same. Hoping and trusting that consistency will be found sparkling in the wreath that forms the crown that the temperance man wears, I am, for the right, Agricola.

Men best stand at all times for the right and for the good of all by being consistent. We must not say observe the laws of the land and country and be found encouraging the violation of the same. Hoping and trusting that consistency will be found sparkling in the wreath that forms the crown that the temperance man wears, I am, for the right, Agricola.

The Daughter of a Distor.

"Well did you have any luck?" said the merchant to the young clerk whom he had sent out collecting.

"Some."

"I suppose you got the amount Mr. Fothering owes. You said he was a personal friend of yours."

"No, I didn't get the money; the fact is, I don't know exactly what to make of my experience there."

"How is that?"

"I went in and said to him—"

"Mr. Fothering, I called to speak about a matter—"

"I didn't get any further when he said—"

"That's all right my boy; she is yours; take her and be happy."

County Government Bill.

The following is a synopsis of the county government bill as prepared by Senators Livingston, Graydon and Glenn, and Representatives W. J. Johnson, Blythe, Jenkins, Dargan and Hydrick. The bill, with all the Senate amendments, was adopted by the House without alteration.

Section 1. That an act entitled "An act to provide for the county government of the various counties of this State," be, and the same is hereby, re-enacted and amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. That there shall be in each of the counties of this State a county board of commissioners, which shall be composed of the county supervisor, who shall be elected and hold office, as now provided by law, and two commissioners who shall be appointed by the governor upon the recommendation of the members of the general assembly of the several counties or a majority of them, and whose term of office shall be coterminous with that of the supervisor with whom they are appointed to serve, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. Said commissioners shall be commissioned by the secretary of state, as other county officers, but without charges for their commissions.

Section 2. That said board shall meet at the county seat at stated times, once in each month, for the transaction of business, and a majority shall constitute a quorum. The county supervisor shall be chairman of said board.

Section 3. That said county board of commissioners shall, in their several and respective counties, have and exercise all the jurisdiction, powers and duties heretofore devolved by law upon the county supervisors, the county boards of commissioners, and the township boards of commissioners, under the provisions of the laws heretofore existing, providing for a system of county government for the various counties of the State: Provided, That no claim against the county shall be paid until it shall have been approved in writing by a majority of said board and entered in their minutes.

Section 4. That the county supervisors of the various counties shall receive annual salaries, payable as now provided by law, as follows: Lexington, \$600.

Section 5. That said commissioners of Lexington county shall each receive as compensation for their services, the sum of \$3 per day, not exceeding 25 days in any year.

Section 6. That said boards may in each of the counties named in this section and no others, elect a clerk who shall perform the duties of secretary and be paid an annual salary as now provided by law, to be fixed by the board, not exceeding in the several counties the sums hereinafter named.

Section 7. That, except as hereinafter provided, the township boards of commissioners are abolished, and the duties heretofore performed by said township boards of commissioners and the county boards of commissioners, relative to the valuation, assessment and return of property for taxation be, and the same are hereby, devolved upon township boards of assessors, special boards of assessors for cities and towns, as now provided by law, and the county board of equalization, which said township and special boards shall be appointed every two years by the governor, upon the recommendation of the members of the general assembly from the respective counties, or a majority of them; and their office shall be continued with that of the governor appointing them, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified; and the chairman of each of said boards shall be, ex officio, a member of the county board of equalization. The members of each of said boards shall receive, as a compensation for the performance of their duties, \$1 per day for not exceeding five days in any year, on each of said boards, and 5 cents per mile for each mile of necessary travel on official duty.

Section 8. That sections 1 and 2 of an act approved 9th March, 1893, entitled "An act to amend sections 2375, 2376 and 2402, of Vol. 1, re-

vised statutes of 1893," be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 10. The county board of commissioners shall have the same rights and duties with reference to the preparation of jury lists as are now devolved by law upon the present county boards of commissioners.

Section 11. That this act shall go into effect upon its approval, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

The Nicaragua Canal.

In spite of the impetus recently given to geographical study, it is probable that ten out of twelve well-read persons will estimate the distance between Liverpool and San Francisco and, via Cape Horn, to be at least one thousand miles longer than from New York to the same port of the Golden Gate; but it is actually 150 miles shorter!—the two routes being respectively 15,690 and 14,840 miles long. The greatest surprise, however, is to find that New Orleans is further away than either of the two cities, being 15,052 miles from San Francisco. When the Nicaragua canal is opened this southern city will be only 4,047 miles from her western sister: New York will be a distance of 4,946 miles and Liverpool 7,694 miles. The economy to the shipping interests of England and America alone would pay for the canal twice over in a short time, to say nothing of the advantage to commerce of reaching markets hitherto inaccessible.

The proposition to erect a monument in New Orleans to the memory of the late General Beauregard is again being agitated. Some time ago an effort was made to collect funds for the purpose and \$1,000 was secured and safely invested. This was not deemed sufficient to erect a monument worthy of the distinguished soldier, and since then nothing has been done in the matter. An effort will now be made to secure additional funds. General Beauregard was a native and for a large portion of his life a resident of Louisiana.

"It is strange," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "that Louisiana, which has erected monuments to Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and other Confederate leaders, should have neglected the most distinguished Louisiana that served in the Confederate army."

Monument to Beauregard.

The proposition to erect a monument in New Orleans to the memory of the late General Beauregard is again being agitated. Some time ago an effort was made to collect funds for the purpose and \$1,000 was secured and safely invested. This was not deemed sufficient to erect a monument worthy of the distinguished soldier, and since then nothing has been done in the matter. An effort will now be made to secure additional funds. General Beauregard was a native and for a large portion of his life a resident of Louisiana.

"It is strange," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "that Louisiana, which has erected monuments to Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and other Confederate leaders, should have neglected the most distinguished Louisiana that served in the Confederate army."

The proposition to erect a monument in New Orleans to the memory of the late General Beauregard is again being agitated. Some time ago an effort was made to collect funds for the purpose and \$1,000 was secured and safely invested. This was not deemed sufficient to erect a monument worthy of the distinguished soldier, and since then nothing has been done in the matter. An effort will now be made to secure additional funds. General Beauregard was a native and for a large portion of his life a resident of Louisiana.

"It is strange," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "that Louisiana, which has erected monuments to Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and other Confederate leaders, should have neglected the most distinguished Louisiana that served in the Confederate army."

The proposition to erect a monument in New Orleans to the memory of the late General Beauregard is again being agitated. Some time ago an effort was made to collect funds for the purpose and \$1,000 was secured and safely invested. This was not deemed sufficient to erect a monument worthy of the distinguished soldier, and since then nothing has been done in the matter. An effort will now be made to secure additional funds. General Beauregard was a native and for a large portion of his life a resident of Louisiana.

"It is strange," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "that Louisiana, which has erected monuments to Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and other Confederate leaders, should have neglected the most distinguished Louisiana that served in the Confederate army."

The proposition to erect a monument in New Orleans to the memory of the late General Beauregard is again being agitated. Some time ago an effort was made to collect funds for the purpose and \$1,000 was secured and safely invested. This was not deemed sufficient to erect a monument worthy of the distinguished soldier, and since then nothing has been done in the matter. An effort will now be made to secure additional funds. General Beauregard was a native and for a large portion of his life a resident of Louisiana.

"It is strange," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "that Louisiana, which has erected monuments to Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and other Confederate leaders, should have neglected the most distinguished Louisiana that served in the Confederate army."

The proposition to erect a monument in New Orleans to the memory of the late General Beauregard is again being agitated. Some time ago an effort was made to collect funds for the purpose and \$1,000 was secured and safely invested. This was not deemed sufficient to erect a monument worthy of the distinguished soldier, and since then nothing has been done in the matter. An effort will now be made to secure additional funds. General Beauregard was a native and for a large portion of his life a resident of Louisiana.

"It is strange," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "that Louisiana, which has erected monuments to Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and other Confederate leaders, should have neglected the most distinguished Louisiana that served in the Confederate army."

The proposition to erect a monument in New Orleans to the memory of the late General Beauregard is again being agitated. Some time ago an effort was made to collect funds for the purpose and \$1,000 was secured and safely invested. This was not deemed sufficient to erect a monument worthy of the distinguished soldier, and since then nothing has been done in the matter. An effort will now be made to secure additional funds. General Beauregard was a native and for a large portion of his life a resident of Louisiana.

"It is strange," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "that Louisiana, which has erected monuments to Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and other Confederate leaders, should have neglected the most distinguished Louisiana that served in the Confederate army."

The proposition to erect a monument in New Orleans to the memory of the late General Beauregard is again being agitated. Some time ago an effort was made to collect funds for the purpose and \$1,000 was secured and safely invested. This was not deemed sufficient to erect a monument worthy of the distinguished soldier, and since then nothing has been done in the matter. An effort will now be made to secure additional funds. General Beauregard was a native and for a large portion of his life a resident of Louisiana.

"It is strange," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "that Louisiana, which has erected monuments to Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and other Confederate leaders, should have neglected the most distinguished Louisiana that served in the Confederate army."

The proposition to erect a monument in New Orleans to the memory of the late General Beauregard is again being agitated. Some time ago an effort was made to collect funds for the purpose and \$1,000 was secured and safely invested. This was not deemed sufficient to erect a monument worthy of the distinguished soldier, and since then nothing has been done in the matter. An effort will now be made to secure additional funds. General Beauregard was a native and for a large portion of his life a resident of Louisiana.

"It is strange," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "that Louisiana, which has erected monuments to Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and other Confederate leaders, should have neglected the most distinguished Louisiana that served in the Confederate army."

The proposition to erect a monument in New Orleans to the memory of the late General Beauregard is again being agitated. Some time ago an effort was made to collect funds for the purpose and \$1,000 was secured and safely invested. This was not deemed sufficient to erect a monument worthy of the distinguished soldier, and since then nothing has been done in the matter. An effort will now be made to secure additional funds. General Beauregard was a native and for a large portion of his life a resident of Louisiana.

"It is strange," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "that Louisiana, which has erected monuments to Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and other Confederate leaders, should have neglected the most distinguished Louisiana that served in the Confederate army."

The proposition to erect a monument in New Orleans to the memory of the late General Beauregard is again being agitated. Some time ago an effort was made to collect funds for the purpose and \$1,000 was secured and safely invested. This was not deemed sufficient to erect a monument worthy of the distinguished soldier, and since then nothing has been done in the matter. An effort will now be made to secure additional funds. General Beauregard was a native and for a large portion of his life a resident of Louisiana.

"It is strange," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "that Louisiana, which has erected monuments to Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and other Confederate leaders, should have neglected the most distinguished Louisiana that served in the Confederate army."

The proposition to erect a monument in New Orleans to the memory of the late General Beauregard is again being agitated. Some time ago an effort was made to collect funds for the purpose and \$1,000 was secured and safely invested. This was not deemed sufficient to erect a monument worthy of the distinguished soldier, and since then nothing has been done in the matter. An effort will now be made to secure additional funds. General Beauregard was a native and for a large portion of his life a resident of Louisiana.

"It is strange," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "that Louisiana, which has erected monuments to Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and other Confederate leaders, should have neglected the most distinguished Louisiana that served in the Confederate army."

The proposition to erect a monument in New Orleans to the memory of the late General Beauregard is again being agitated. Some time ago an effort was made to collect funds for the purpose and \$1,000 was secured and safely invested. This was not deemed sufficient to erect a monument worthy of the distinguished soldier, and since then nothing has been done in the matter. An effort will now be made to secure additional funds. General Beauregard was a native and for a large portion of his life a resident of Louisiana.

"It is strange," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "that Louisiana, which has erected monuments to Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and other Confederate leaders, should have neglected the most distinguished Louisiana that served in the Confederate army."

The proposition to erect a monument in New Orleans to the memory of the late General Beauregard is again being agitated. Some time ago an effort was made to collect funds for the purpose and \$1,000 was secured and safely invested. This was not deemed sufficient to erect a monument worthy of the distinguished soldier, and since then nothing has been done in the matter. An effort will now be made to secure additional funds. General Beauregard was a native and for a large portion of his life a resident of Louisiana.

"It is strange," says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "that Louisiana, which has erected monuments to Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and other Confederate leaders, should have neglected the most distinguished Louisiana that served in the Confederate army."

Another Elephant.

Situation in Puerto Rico is Said to be Alarming.

San Juan de Puerto Rico, March 1. The real situation in Puerto Rico is not understood. People in the States generally regard Puerto Rico as a sort of haven of peace. The war department has just requested of General Henry that he immediately report how many regular troops he could spare from the island.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York started home last Sunday. The regular regiments that remain are so scattered that in many places where there is a necessity for a strong force only a corporal's guard can be mustered, and territories where there are continual mutterings and the greatest evidence of discontent at the American rule are unguarded.

Gen. Henry is in a dilemma. He has only three regiments of troops—the Eleventh infantry, the Nineteenth infantry and the Fifth cavalry and two batteries of the Fifth heavy artillery.

"I need twice the troops I have," said the General, at his residence at San Juan. "Because of the easy victory of our troops here in the war and the apparent friendliness to the natives to the American soldiers when they invaded the island a notion prevails in the States that there is little necessity for a strong force to maintain order in the island. The idea is erroneous.

"The conditions here are alarming. The people have been given every opportunity, but they have thrown them aside. They are clamoring now for local self government. They are no more fit for local self government than I am to run a locomotive. More troops are needed in the island. The seeds of discontent planted by professional agitators are rapidly growing and can be kept down only by a strong military force.

"The ill feeling between the natives and the American troops seems to grow stronger and stronger every day. The American officers have to maintain the greatest vigilance to prevent their men from wreaking vengeance on the natives, and especially on the native police for acts of violence that are continually committed against the troops."

At Caguay, a small town on the military road, twenty-five miles from San Juan, a soldier of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York was murdered last Saturday night in a manner that illustrates the treachery of the natives. Private Michael Burke of company L had entered the Puerto Rican literary club of Caguay and was sitting at a small table reading, when a native slipped up behind him and with one stroke of a machete, sharpened to a razor's edge, severed the soldier's head from his body and sent it rolling across the floor. Another soldier happened into the club sometime afterward and saw the dismembered trunk of the dead man still in the chair, with the head lying where it had rolled.

Several Puerto Ricans were standing quietly around discussing the matter. No one would admit having seen the murder committed. Suspicion finally fixed upon one man, but when a provost guard went out to arrest him he had fled and, although the entire country around Caguay was thoroughly searched for the murderer, he has not yet been found.

Only four nights before the killing of Burke the bad blood between the natives and the soldiers asserted itself in a brutal assault on Private Fitzpatrick. The native police arrested Fitzpatrick without a warrant, and when he resisted beat him into insensibility.

The soldiers of the four companies of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh stationed at Caguay waited until night and then started out "to police the town" as they called it. Three cafes were "policed" in the most thorough manner, tables being overturned and mirrors broken when the officers of the regiment arrived and quelled the riot, persuading the men to return to barracks. The next chapter in the Caguay affair was the killing of Burke.

The troubles at Caguay have been duplicated at almost every place on the island.

At Guayamas a soldier was stabbed in the back by a native the same

night Private Burke was killed. The conditions at Ponce since the clash between the soldiers and native police, in which several Puerto Ricans were killed, has been bordering on open battle between the troops and the natives. At San Juan a few nights ago, three sailors from the United States cruiser Panther were wounded by bullets from the rifles of the native police of the town who, in attempting to arrest one of the sailors, became excited and fired indiscriminately.

Gen. Henry began his administration in Puerto Rico by giving all the towns and cities self government and by turning over in a great measure the keeping of the peace to the native police force. He has been forced summarily to depose the alcalde and the conclaves of many towns and turn the local government over to army officers. Things are strained to the snapping point. Gen. Henry's face took on a grimness that his troops used to see in the old days out on the western plains as he concluded his remarks about conditions in the island.