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VOL. XVIII. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

INDEPENDENCE, POLK COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1901.

Five Cents Per Copy. NO. 975.

FROM DOORHOUSE TO PALACE

BY MARY J. HOLMES

CHAPTER XXI.—(Continued.)
Days passed on, and at last rumors reached Ella that Henry was constant in his attendance upon the grand Southern beauty, whose fortune was valued by hundreds of thousands. At first she refused to believe it, but when Mary and Jenny both assured her it was true, and when her own observation demonstrated the fact, she gave way to one long fit of weeping, and then, drying her eyes, declared that Henry Lincoln should be what she would not do for anything. Still, she said she would not easily have seen that her gait was so different as she had loved Henry Lincoln as sincerely as she was capable of loving, and even George Moreland, who treated her with his old boyish familiarity, could make her for a moment forget one who now passed her coldly by, or listened passively while the sarcastic Evron Hertz, who looked her in a waxy grin, said only for a glass case.

Toward the last of April Mrs. Mason and Mary returned to their old home in the country. On Ella's account, the Campbell had been obliged to remain in the city during a part of the summer, and she labored hard to keep Mary also. Mary promised, however, to spend the next winter with her aunt, and the parting with her was not without some probability having done had it been Ella. Mary had partially engaged to teach the school in Rice Corner, but George, as declared she should not.

"I don't want your eyes to grow dim and your cheeks pale in that little, pent-up room," said he. "You know I've been there and seen for myself."

Mary colored, for George's manner of late had puzzled her, and Jenny had more than once whispered in her ear, "I know George loves you, for he looks at you just as William does at me, only a little more so."

Idea, too, had once mischievously addressed her as "Cousin," adding that there was no one among her acquaintances whom she would as willingly call by that name. "When I was a little girl," said she, "they used to tease me about it, but I'd as soon think of marrying my brother. You never saw Mr. Elwood, George's classmate, for he's in Europe now. Between you and me, I like him and—"

A loud call from Ann Martha prevented Ella from finishing the conversation. The next morning Mary was to leave, and as she stood in the parlor talking with Ella, George came in with a traveling satchel in his hand, and a shawl thrown carelessly over his arm.

"Where are you going?" asked Ella.

"To Springfield. I have business there," said George.

"And when will you return?" continued Ella, feeling that it would be doubly lonely at home.

"That depends on circumstances," said he. "I shall stop at Chicago on my way back, providing business is willing."

Mary answered that she was always glad to see her friends, and as the carriage just then drove up, they started together for the depot. Mary never forgot the members of her family, and more pleasant than that from Boston to Chicago. George was a most agreeable companion, and with him at her side she seemed to discover nothing in the conversation which she passed, and felt rather sorry when the winding river and the blue waters of Jordan Pond warned her that Chicago station was near at hand.

"Oh! how pleasant to be at home once more, and alone," said Mrs. Mason, but Mary did not reply. Her thoughts were elsewhere, and much as she liked being alone, the prospect of a certain acquaintance would not probably have marred her happiness to any great extent. But he was coming soon, and with that in anticipation she appeared cheerful and gay as usual.

Among the first to call upon them was Mrs. Perkins, who came early in the morning, bringing her knitting work and staying all day. She had taken to dress-making, she said, and thought she could get some new dresses from Mrs. Perkins, which she very cordially asked to see. With the utmost good humor Mary opened her entire wardrobe to the inspection of the widow. At last the day was over, and with it the visit of the widow, who had gathered enough gossiping materials to last her until the Monday following, when the arrival in the neighborhood of George Moreland drew her upon a fresh theme, causing her to wonder "if 'twas Mary's bean, and if he hadn't been kinder courtin' her ever since the time he visited her school."

She felt sure of it when, toward evening, she entered the school house, and upon her entering the presence of a visitor from Springfield, she was startled by the road and looking under the window. She would undoubtedly have been highly edified could she have heard their conversation. The interest which George had felt in Mary when a little child was greatly increased when he visited her in Rice Corner, and saw how much she was improved in her manners and appearance; and it was then that he conceived the idea of educating her, determining to marry her if she proved all he hoped she would.

He had asked her to accompany him to the school house, because it was there his resolution had been formed, and he had something which she wished to say to him. She would thank him for his kindness to her and her parents' memory; but the moment she commenced talking upon the subject George stopped her, and for the first time since they were children, placed his arm around her waist and kissing her white forehead, said, "I shall tell you, Mary, how you can repay me?"

She did not reply, and he continued: "Give me a husband's right to care for you, and I shall be repaid a thousand-fold."

Until the shadows of evening fell around them they sat there, talking of the future, which George said should be all one bright dream of happiness to the young girl at his side, who from her fullness of joy wept as she thought how strange it was that she should be the wife of George Moreland, whom many dashing bachelors had tried in vain to win. The next morning George went back to Boston, promising to return in a week or two, when he should expect Mary to accompany him to Glenwood, as she wished to see Rose once more before she died.

CHAPTER XXII.
The windows of the hazy air of May came in, kissing the white brow of the

EVENTS OF THE DAY

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.
A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Presented in a Condensed Form Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

The new government of Manila is now in effect. Liberia is afraid Germany wants it for a colony. The legation defenses at Pekin are approaching completion. Insurgents have been driven out of three more towns in Mexico. England approves the Boer policy announced by Chamberlain. Any settlement of the San Francisco labor troubles seems very remote. The death of Dowager Empress Frederick is expected at any moment. Austrians will resort to force to keep out American shoe stores in Vienna. Another Negro has been lynched in the Taliaferro neighborhood in Mississippi. Fruit failures by drought in Eastern states will create a good demand for Northwestern fruit. Statistics for 1900 show the United States to be by far the greatest coal producing nation in the world. Cannons and fishermen on the Columbia agree that the down river salmon run was caused by hatchery work. Several pouches of mail were stolen from the union depot at Portland, Saturday. Some of the mail was recovered, but no clew to the thief. William Steffen, a laborer, of Moscow, Idaho, while violently insane shot and killed Dr. W. W. Watkins, and wounded two others before he was shot by the posse which gathered. An attempt was made to assassinate the queen dowager of Portugal. Conferees on steel strike have come to an agreement on peace terms. Lord Roberts has been voted £100,000 for his services in South Africa. Another revolt has been started against President Castro, of Venezuela. The names of 4,200 people were drawn in one day in the Oklahoma land lottery. An American anarchist on his way to Russia to kill the czar was arrested in Switzerland. The military affairs of Oregon and Washington will be turned over to General Randall. The strikes on both sides of the continent continue with no prospect of an immediate settlement. The transport Egbert sailed from Seattle for St. Michaels with 130 recruits and a cargo of goods for the military post there. Five masked men held up a train near Chicago. They secured no treasure, although the express car carried about \$50,000. Captain Diaz Moreu, who commanded one of the Spanish warships in the battle off Santiago in 1898, is reported to be in the city of Manila. Boers got much the better of a hot skirmish near Mautia. English House voted \$10,000,000 for the Pacific cable. The land of insurgents in Batangas province has been captured. The corn belt is getting less rain and another hard wave is predicted. A new South African policy is expected to follow the return of Lord Milner to Transvaal. Admiral Kimberly has asked to be excused from the Schley court of inquiry. Ill health is given as his reason. Cruz, Philippine islands, has been recovered, with the contents untouched. Two nonunion teamsters in San Francisco fired into a body of strikers, wounding one man. The shooters were arrested. Although the drought has been broken in the southwest, the effect has been to cause the price of all products to rise. A general strike comprising the members of the City Front Federation, San Francisco, has been ordered. The strike affects 26,000 men. Two men in a row boat upset in the straits and were picked up and taken to Seattle by a steamer. They had been in the water 13 hours. One of them died from the effects. The governor of Panay has asked for aid in consequence of ravages of locusts. A new truss will have to be placed in the Brooklyn bridge to replace the broken one. The population of the German empire includes 3,000,000 who use the Polish language. The world has two and a quarter million acres under tobacco cultivation, which produces 850,000 tons each year. The will of Pierre Lorillard, of New York, disposes of an estate valued at \$4,000,000. Twenty years ago his wealth was estimated at \$20,000,000. A national conference of Negro bankers of the United States has been called to meet at Buffalo September 26-28. Samuel W. Allerton, of Chicago, is to build the largest stock yards in the world on an island in the Allegheny river near Pittsburgh, Pa. The body of Lee Wing, a Chinaman, murdered by highlanders at San Jose, Cal., was buried in an iron casket in order to obtain the 16 bullets fired into the man, to be used at a trial.

TRAIN WAS HELD UP.

Five Masked Men Stopped Passenger Near Chicago—Failed to Find Treasure.
Chicago, Aug. 2.—The Baltimore & Ohio passenger train from the East, which was due to arrive at the Grand Central station, Chicago, at 9 o'clock last night, was held up by five masked men at 8 o'clock last night, between Edgewater and Grand Calumet Heights, Ind., 31 miles out of Chicago. One of the small cars, which contained the money, was dynamited and wrecked. The attempt at robbery was made after the two mail cars had been detached from the train and run a quarter of a mile ahead. The failure of the robbers to make a rich haul was due to the fact that the express car, which contained the train's treasure, was in an unusual place. After wrecking the mail car and obtaining no booty the men disappeared in the darkness without attempting to rectify their mistake. The only loot they carried away with them as a result of their attempt was a gold watch of the engineer. The train was the New York and Washington vestibule limited. Most of the trainmen were shot at and had narrow escapes from bullets. No person was injured, either by firearms or dynamite.

PROTOCOL FINISHED

FOREIGN MINISTERS AT PEKIN NOW HAVE IT.
All Questions Will Be Signed Within a Few Days Unless Some Unforeseen Hitch Occurs—3,000 Chinese Troops Waiting to Return to the Capital August 15 When the Allied Troops Depart.
Peking, Aug. 5.—The protocol committee of the ministers of the powers have virtually finished the draft, and submitted the same for approval to the other ministers. All questions will be signed in the course of a few days, unless there should be some disagreement as to the phraseology, resembling the discussion that arose over the word "irrevocable" in the early stages of the negotiations. Should such a hitch occur the signing may be indefinitely postponed. Sanctioned by Foreign Ministers. Berlin, Aug. 5.—A dispatch says the foreign ministers have sanctioned the matching in a division of 3,000 Chinese troops to a camp situated a few li from Peking about August 8, preparatory to the evacuation of the Chinese capital by the allied troops on August 15. German Squadron From China. Cadix, Aug. 5.—The German squadron from China arrived here today. Rear Admiral Geissler and his captains repaired on board the flag ship of Prince Henry of Prussia. Prince Henry, in the name of Emperor William, warmly welcomed the returning officers in a brief speech. The squadron of Rear Admiral Geissler and the one commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia, which arrived some days ago, will remain here for several days. British Evacuation of Peking. London, Aug. 5.—The under secretary of the foreign office, Lord Cranborne, in the house of commons today, announced that the official date fixed for the evacuation of Peking by the British troops was August 15, subject to a few days' extension, if necessary. The evacuation of the other portions of China depended on circumstances. LOOKING FOR WAY OUT. San Francisco Employers and Labor Leaders Confer—Strike May Be Called Off. San Francisco, Aug. 5.—Conferees have been held today with a view of bringing the pending lock strikes to a close. While no appreciable result has been gained, Mayor Phelan, who is laboring hard to bring about an adjustment, expresses confidence that the controversy will end within a week. Labor leaders and prominent merchants are alike hopeful that tomorrow at the latest will see peace restored, and the striking workmen will return to their former employment. Mayor Phelan has in his possession a letter from the City Front Federation asking for more light upon features of the terms of peace upon which the employers insist. This letter will be laid before the Employers' Association and numerous conferences held. Whatever decision is reached will not directly affect the striking iron workers, who are not included in the City Front Federation of unions. The new features of the day involved Oriental labor. The Japanese Labor Union voluntarily called upon Japan employed on the water front to stand in with the strikers, and the Chinese crew of the steamer Coptic was prohibited from working ashore by the Federal authorities, in pursuance of the exclusion act. In response to a protest by labor leaders that the Chinese crew of the Coptic was doing work ashore, Chief Chinese Inspector Dunn received instructions from Assistant Secretary Taylor and Commissioner Powderly to order the crew back to the Coptic and to prevent and further infractions of the law. Eight or nine vessels were working on the water front today, an increase over yesterday. At the Pacific mail dock the remainder of the freight and baggage was placed aboard the Coptic, and she left on schedule time. Vermont Will Not Be Destroyed. New York, Aug. 5.—It is stated that the Brooklyn navy yard, the idea of destroying the old frigate Vermont, which for the past 40 years has done duty there as a receiving and training ship, has been abandoned. All that is of value on the vessel will be removed and the hull preserved as a relic. Just what disposition will be made of the ship will be decided by the authorities at Washington. At present she is infested with water bugs and fleas, and is believed to contain microbes. Nicaragua Friendly to America. Managua, Nicaragua, Aug. 5.—The congress of Nicaragua assembled to-night, when President Zelava read a message advocating the Monroe doctrine, welcoming the assistance of the United States against European colonization in South America, and setting forth that Nicaragua is anxious for the construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States. War May Be Declared. Port of Spain, Trinidad, Aug. 5.—In consequence of the resignation of Senator Pulido, minister of war, it is feared that President Castro, of Venezuela, as proposed to the cabinet, will declare war against Colombia, notwithstanding public opinion is against such a move. The president, it is understood, suggested that passports be handed to the minister from Colombia. It is feared that the most serious complication will follow the present situation. Will Manufacture Arms and Ammunition. Tien Tsin, Aug. 6.—The governor of Shan Shun, Yuan Shi Kai, is constructing arsenals in that province for the manufacture of arms and smokeless powder. He is engaging experts who were formerly employed in the arsenals here. The Chinese are also manufacturing arms and ammunition at Pao Ting. Trade is improving, but the attitude of the Chinese is sullen and defiant. McKinley Asked to Intervene. New York, Aug. 6.—The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers held a special meeting today and decided to send a petition to President McKinley asking him to intervene on behalf of the men in the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin workers. The petition takes the stand that the strikers have not had a fair trial in public opinion, and asks for investigation of this and other strikes.

TO UNITE ALASKA AND SIBERIA.

Report of Big Concern Backed by French and American Capital.
St. Paul, Aug. 6.—The Pioneer Press says: Robert Barber, manager of the Russo-China bank, of Pekin, representative of the Russia government and manager of the Manchuria railway, who is at present in St. Paul, is said to be connected with a tremendous scheme of railway construction destined to unite Alaska and Siberia and furnish rail and water connection between Circle City and Vladivostok, the eastern terminus of the trans-Siberian railway, at a cost of \$200,000,000. The enterprise, it is stated, has the backing of the Bank of France and powerful money interests in the United States. It is to be essentially a French-American undertaking, for which capital is already in sight should it prove feasible. The length of the proposed railroad from Circle City to Behring sea will be about 2,000 miles, and on the coast of Siberia to Vladivostok is 1,800 miles. If the concessions are secured from the United States and the protection afforded the property of the company is adequate the primary survey will commence shortly. M. Barber, it is stated, is in the United States for the purpose of obtaining information as to the probable attitude of the government towards the proposed line.

THE MOUNTED PATROL.

First Step on the Part of China for the Protection of Travelers.
Washington, Aug. 6.—The state department has received, through Mr. Squires, secretary of the legation at Pekin, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu. Mr. Squires says this is the first step on the part of the Chinese authorities toward the protection of foreigners traveling through the disturbed districts of the provinces of Shan Si and Chi Li. The regulations are quaintly expressed, but in substance they provide for the establishment of military posts at nine stations on the road, the commanders of which are to furnish escorts for travelers. The escort is to keep within 12 li of the travelers, whose papers must be taken. It is to disperse people who gather about the traveler and are boisterous, and its members are not to accept any pay from a traveler under penalty of dismissal. A post will be forwarded every two days. THIRD MAN NOT NAMED. No News Given Out Regarding the Schley Court of Inquiry. Washington, Aug. 6.—Acting Secretary Hackett had expected to be able to announce the name of the third member of the Schley court of inquiry today, but could not do so up to the time the department closed. Nevertheless, it is surmised that he has heard from at least one of the rear admirals he has addressed on the subject, and that he has communicated the result to Secretary Long, and will await his pleasure before making any announcement. Secretary Long has specially delegated the duty of making a selection to Acting Secretary Hackett, but as a matter of courtesy, it is probable that he will be made acquainted with the choice before it is made public. GREATEST IN THE WORLD. United States Mines Far More Coal Than Any Other Nation. Washington, Aug. 6.—The report of the coal product of the United States for 1900 shows that the output of Oregon was 58,864 short tons, as compared with 86,888 tons in 1899. The Washington product increased from 2,029,811 tons in 1899, to 2,474,093 tons in 1900. The total output for the United States in 1900 was 269,064,281 tons, an increase of 15,324,289 tons over the year preceding. This makes the United States by far the greatest coal producing country in the world. Postal Service on the Koyukuk. Washington, Aug. 6.—The post-office department has established a steamboat mail service from St. Michael, at the mouth of the Yukon river, to Beetles, a new postoffice at the head of navigation on the Koyukuk river. The distance is 900 miles, and service including all intermediate points is to be performed until the close of navigation this year. Fatal Smelter Explosion. Phoenix, Ariz., Aug. 6.—Advices received from Morenci are to the effect that the center converter of the Detroit Copper Mining Company blew up, killing two men and seriously injuring eight. The furnace and centers were scattered for some distance. Will Manufacture Arms and Ammunition. Tien Tsin, Aug. 6.—The governor of Shan Shun, Yuan Shi Kai, is constructing arsenals in that province for the manufacture of arms and smokeless powder. He is engaging experts who were formerly employed in the arsenals here. The Chinese are also manufacturing arms and ammunition at Pao Ting. Trade is improving, but the attitude of the Chinese is sullen and defiant. McKinley Asked to Intervene. New York, Aug. 6.—The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers held a special meeting today and decided to send a petition to President McKinley asking him to intervene on behalf of the men in the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin workers. The petition takes the stand that the strikers have not had a fair trial in public opinion, and asks for investigation of this and other strikes.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.
Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

The town well in Lakewood has gone dry and is to be dug deeper. Heavy timber fires are reported not more than 10 or 12 miles from Baker City. A fine lot of 84 bucks from the Ladd farm have been taken to Gilliam county for breeding purposes. The Booth-Kelly Lumber Company will have 20 five room cottages built for its employes at Wendling, Lane county. The Modoc tribe has dwindled to 77 members, mostly women and sick or diseased children. There are only 13 able bodied warriors. Some Gilliam county cattle were dying of a disease thought to be black leg, but veterinary diagnosis proved it to be caused by eating rusty grass. Baker City is having lots of trouble because her new gravity water system is not completed. The streets are six inches deep in dust and the sewerage is bad. The air is now somewhat hazy down the Willamette valley, but not because of forest fires. Numerous farmers and ranches are clearing land and burning brush. The Mule Gulch, Grant county placers, owned by Cannon & Johnson, have cleaned up \$8,000 already this season, and are expected to do this amount before snow flies this autumn. There are numerous parties out in the mountains in Curry county, several being from San Francisco. The law requires a non resident hunter to pay a \$10 license for the privilege of hunting. Sage hens are said to be very numerous in Baker county. The postoffice at Emery, Crook county has been discontinued. The Nehalem Coal Company has filed articles of incorporation. Capital, \$150,000. The postoffice at Ophir, Curry county, has been discontinued, mail going to Wedderburn. Dry weather and hot fires are having an unfavorable effect on the dairy business in Curry county. Volunteer wheat is said to be yielding 15 to 20 bushels to the acre in some parts of Wasco county. The first shipment of Marion county peach plums was recently sent from Salem to Puget sound ports. S. H. Haggard, one of the best known attorneys in Southern Oregon, died suddenly at his home in Marshfield, aged 63 years. Destructive wheat field fires are reported from near Pendleton. About 210 acres were burned and the losses will aggregate \$2,000 or more. The Bonanza mine, in the Sumpter district, Eastern Oregon, will make improvements which will double the present output of \$30,000 per month.

Portland Markets. Wheat—Walla Walla, export value, 55¢/56¢ per bushel; bluestem, 57¢; valley, nominal. Flour—best grades, \$2.96/3.00 per barrel; graham, \$2.60. Oats—\$1.15/1.20 per cental. Barley—Feed, \$1.05/1.10; brewing, \$1.50/1.70 per cental. Millstuffs—Bran, \$27 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$20; chop, \$16. Hay—Timothy, \$11/13; clover, \$7.69/8.50; Oregon wild hay, \$5/6 per ton. Butter—Fancy creamery, 17¢/20¢; dairy, 14¢/15¢; store, 11¢/12¢ per pound. Eggs—17¢/17½¢ per dozen. Cheese—Full cream, twins, 11¢/11½¢; young America, 12¢/12½¢ per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00/4.75; hens, \$3.75/4.75; dressed, 10¢/11¢ per pound; springs, \$2.50/4.00 per dozen; ducks, \$3 for old; \$2.50 for young; geese, \$4/4.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, \$8/10; dressed, 10¢/12½¢ per pound. Mutton—Lamb, 31¢; sheep, dressed, 6¢/7¢ per pound; gross, \$3.25/3.50; dressed, 6¢/6½¢ per lb. Hogs—Dressed, heavy, \$5.75/6; light, \$4.75/5; dressed, 6¢/7¢ per pound. Cattle—Small, 8¢/9¢; large, 6½¢/7½¢ per pound. Beef—Gross top steers, \$3.50/4.00; cows and heifers, \$3.25/3.50; dressed beef, 6¢/7½¢ per pound. Hops—12¢/14¢ per pound. Wool—Valley, 11¢/13¢; Eastern Oregon, 9¢/12½¢; mohair, 20¢/21¢ per pound. Potatoes—\$1.00/1.25 per sack; new potatoes, 11¢/12¢ per pound. Holland has 10,100 windmills, each of which drains on an average of 310 acres of land. Capt. A. F. Lucas, the discoverer of oil in Beaumont, Tex., who is said to be worth \$40,000,000, was practically penniless a year ago. It is reported in the Jacksonville, Fla., papers that a company at St. Cloud, Utah state, has succeeded in making excellent paper from the leaves of the palmetto. A firm at Dayton, O., used the Metal Polishers' union for \$25,000 damages on account of a strike. A conference was held at Rome to devise means of changing the pro-Spanish character of the priesthood in American colonies. The tariff on automobiles imported into the United States is so heavy that an American syndicate is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of the patent rights of a celebrated firm of French motor vehicle builders, with a view of establishing a factory in this country.

REWARD FOR LORD ROBERTS.

English House of Lords Votes Him a Snag Fortune for Work in South Africa.
London, Aug. 2.—In the house of commons today, proposing a resolution, concentrated the motion Lord Roberts £100,000 for his services in South Africa, J. Balfour, the government leader, in the course of his eulogy of the field marshal, said that there was no doubt that but for Lord Roberts' daring and strategy, and the rapidly with which his plans were carried out, Kimberly and Mafeking would have fallen, 11,000 British would have been starved into submission at Ladysmith, and there would have been a general rising of disloyalists in South Africa. The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, concurred in the motion. John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, strongly opposed the vote. He declared Lord Roberts had shown the greatest inhumanity in South Africa, and said he had employed barbarous methods and had proved himself a failed failure. Mr. Leitch, Liberal Unionist, said that Lord Roberts' operations were conducted with a maximum of cruelty and a minimum of humanity, and that his farewell speech at Cape Town was horrible hypocrisy and blasphemy. After further debate Mr. Balfour carried the closure, which was moved. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 281 to 73.

GENERAL WOOD ON CUBA.

He Says the Americans Can Sit Up and Get Out Within Eight Months.
New York, Aug. 2.—General Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, who is now on board the steamer Rodman, preparing for a cruise along the coast of New England, said today, in discussing Cuban affairs: "Cuba is a totally undeveloped island, and has a great future before it. Yellow fever, in another year, will cease to be epidemic. We have not had a single case of yellow fever in Havana this summer, and none in Eastern Cuba for two years past. Cuba's resources require time for development. The last enormous sugar crop was raised on 8 per cent of the entire sugar producing lands. Only this small percentage is under cultivation. "We have \$1,500,000 in our reserve fund, and can pay all our debts and get out of Cuba within the next eight months. We have established 3,000 flourishing schools. Two years ago we were obliged to provide about 100 orphan asylums to protect the destitute children. Since then we have abolished 60, and expect to be able to close more before we retire from the management of Cuban affairs. Our health compares favorably with that of the troops in this country, showing that the island is healthy." BATTLE WITH FILIPINOS. Americans Killed Seven Rebels and Took 13 Prisoners. Manila, Aug. 2.—Lieutenant Croft, of the Nineteenth Infantry, with a mounted detachment of Cuban scouts, has had an encounter with 60 insurgents. Seven of the rebels were killed and 13 taken prisoners. Of Lieutenant Croft's force, two privates were slightly wounded. The Philippine commission has passed a bill for the despatch of the Manila civil charter, which will go into effect immediately. The tax on real property has been amended, it being fixed at 1 per cent for the present, and 2 per cent after 1902. Tomorrow all the military cable and telegraph lines will be opened for commercial use. Baldwin Arctic Exploring Party. Vardo, Norway, Aug. 2.—The Arctic exploring ship America, with Evelyn Baldwin, leader of the Baldwin-Zeigler expedition on board, has sailed from here. There were 426 dogs and 16 ponies aboard. The vessel's course was toward Cape Flora, where Mr. Baldwin expects to join the Frithjof and Belgica, the other two vessels of the expedition, which left several days ago. Mr. Baldwin intends to push as far north as possible. Revolution in Venezuela. Villamont, Island of Curacao, Aug. 2.—Dr. Rangel Gardinas, at the head of 5,000 men, has revolted against President Castro, of Venezuela. The insurgents are near Santiago de Techeria, on the Colombian frontier. The Venezuelan government has sent 10,000 troops to the scene of the uprising. Other outbreaks are expected. The whole country is ready to rise against President Castro. Constitutional guarantees have been suspended, and complications with Colombia are feared.

CALLS WOMEN POOR SAVERS.

Mrs. Betty Green Tells Why They Are. Mrs. Betty Green is the author of an article in Success on woman's inability to accumulate money and the dangers she encounters when going into speculation. She says that if women could be rich in a day or a month all their minds would yearn to get into a fortune, as men do. Women would much rather spend than earn. And because women spend so much they are hardly ever in the field for investment when the chance comes along. No person, according to Mrs. Green, can invest unless he has the where-withal. Most great fortunes have been started by men who have saved, and finally had a few hundred or a few thousand dollars to invest whenever the opportunity should come. There are many women who earn good salaries, and who might lay by a few hundred dollars a year if they were so minded. But that is not the way of women. They spend every cent they make, and in a month have their monthly salary all spent before it is in their hands. As long as women won't save there are not likely to be many women millionaires in this country. In their anxiety to get money without working for it, women are the victims. Mrs. Green says, of the first bucket-shop man who gets hold of them. The man tells them that he'll double their money in a month or two, and they believe him. After a while they hear that their broker has failed in business and left the country. Then they weep and bewail their fate and promise their husbands they'll never do it again. But they will. Gambling is getting to be a popular vice with women. There are worse things than bridge which taking to touch the deadly poison. Here she became too much exhausted to say more, and soon after fell into a quiet sleep. When she awoke her father was sitting across the room, with his head resting upon the window sill, while her own was pillowed upon the strong arm of George Moreland, who bent tenderly over her, and soothed her as he would a child. Quickly her fading cheek glowed, and her eye sparkled with something of its olden light; but "George-George," was all she had strength to say, and when Mary, who had accompanied him, approached her she only knew that she was recognized by the pressure of the little blue-veined hand, which soon dropped heavily upon the countenance, while the eyelids closed languidly, and she lay motionless. "He'll live long," she again slept, but this time 'twas the long, deep sleep from which she would never awaken.

AN II-EX PRESENT IDEA.

How much is that employer short? Inquired the commercial acquaintance. "Short?" echoed the bank director. "He's the ones who are short. He is away ahead of the game."—Washington Star.

NOT HER.

"I suppose that woman orator spoke her mind freely on the subject?" "Not much. She demanded half of her \$50 in advance before she went on the platform."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

PROOF POSITIVE.

Briggs—Bertha is a snob, that's what he is. He is always on the wrong side of every question. Harleigh—But he says the same thing of you. Briggs—Well, and doesn't that prove what I say of him?—Boston Transcript.

THE MOUNTED PATROL.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The state department has received, through Mr. Squires, secretary of the legation at Pekin, a note from Li Hung Chang, describing the regulations for the control of the mounted patrol, which is proposed to establish along the road between Ching Ting and Pao Ting Fu. Mr. Squires says this is the first step on the part of the Chinese authorities toward the protection of foreigners traveling through the disturbed districts of the provinces of Shan Si and Chi Li. The regulations are quaintly expressed, but in substance they provide for the establishment of military posts at nine stations on the road, the commanders of which are to furnish escorts for travelers. The escort is to keep within 12 li of the travelers, whose papers must be taken. It is to disperse people who gather about the traveler and are boisterous, and its members are not to accept any pay from a traveler under penalty of dismissal. A post will be forwarded every two days.