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LAWTON IN MANILA.

Expedition Returns From Its Sortie Into the Country.

MANILA, April 17, 10:50 A. M.—Major-General Lawton's expedition to the Laguna de Bay district re-embarked last evening, anchored for the night at the head of the river Pasig and reached Manila this morning, bringing all the men and the captured insurgent boats. Its objects, namely the capture of the insurgents' boats and the distribution of the proclamation, emphasized by a lesson of American power throughout the lake region, have been attained. General Lawton immediately began preparations for an important expedition on land. There has been no fighting on the lake for three days.

Need 100,000 Men.

Lawton returned to Manila according to orders from Otis. Lawton declares that America needs 100,000 men to pacify the Philippines. He says that with the present force he could go all through Luzon, but to maintain government the United States must garrison all the towns. It has not the men, therefore need a large army.

All the towns in the La Gunda bay district captured must be abandoned, much to Lawton's regret. They include Peate, Santa Cruz, Longos, Lumban, Pagasajan. A second campaign is to be made in this country in the rainy season, when boats of greater draught can operate in the lake owing to higher water, thus giving the boats a chance to help the army. Lawton's troops will be used in the operations northward, and may be sent around by boat to the north of Aginaldo to cut him off and force him between two lines, with Lawton on one side and MacArthur at Calumpit on the other.

Trap For Aginaldo.

MANILA, April 15.—The Americans plan to trap Aginaldo by sending troops via the sea route to the north of him. Then he will be between two lines of Americans, and it may result in his capture.

General Otis declares he has crushed the rebel army and Aginaldo's so-called government. He adds that the Americans are not going to stop on account of the rainy weather, but will make an active campaign, cutting the rebels forces in two at Manila and trapping Aginaldo to the north. He thinks the chief problem is now to exterminate the brigands and bandits who infest the island in immense bands of great strength and daring.

The condition of the Spanish prisoners in terrible. They are weak, emaciated, starved, beaten cruelly and ordered about by coats of bayonets. United efforts have been made by merchants of all nationalities to have the Spaniards set free by Aginaldo. The petition is to be delivered at once. However, Otis thinks it will be some time before Luxon is pacified.

Bad Drink For Americans.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A serious problem is confronting General Otis at Manila. The alarming effects upon American soldiers of the seductive beverage procured from native shops produced such physical and mental demoralization as to give rise to a suspicion that the army of occupation was being systematically drugged to render them helpless to resist insurgent attack. This native drink is known as vino. It is exceedingly palatable and inexpensive, but a single drink unfit a soldier for active duty for 24 hours. Frequent potations sent a soldier to the hospital for a long period of illness. As long as Manila was crowded with troops the vino industry, being unrestricted, was exceedingly lucrative, but now that most of the Americans are in the field, practically all the vino shops are closed. Otis restricted the sale, any way.

Volunteers Want to Return.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The desire of the volunteers to return to their country is evinced in a report which shows that of those who have been offered opportunity to re-enlist with the offer of a bonus in travel pay of over \$500, only about 7 per cent will accept. The volunteers, it is said, desire to come home by organizations, instead of individually. Some discharges of individual soldiers have been brought about by congressional

pressure, but as a rule General Otis has been disapproving all applications for discharges except in case of sick or wounded soldiers.

Rebels Concentrating.

MANILA, April 16.—During the absence of Major-General Lawton's expedition to the Santa Cruz district, on the southern side of Laguna de Bay, the insurgents have been concentrating at the northern end of the lake, near Pasig, and the American scouts report that several thousand are already there. General Lawton's expedition is now on its way back.

Two hundred and fifty Chinamen from Santa Cruz have arrived here. They left the town owing to their fear that the rebels, on returning, would wreak vengeance upon them for favoring the Americans.

Rebels Talk Peace.

MANILA, April 17.—A large commission of Filipinos is said to have been appointed to confer with General Otis to the end of securing peace, according to General Lagarda. The Americans, however, believe this commission, which will number a score or more of wealthy Filipinos, want to protect their property rather than end the war. The object of the rebel commissioners is said to be to secure as many rights of self-government as possible, demand that all the offices be reserved for Filipinos and Americans, and restore peace. One of Aginaldo's late chiefs in Manila declares the rebel chief would now be glad to receive overtures, and would sign a peace treaty.

Aginaldo is said to have moved his headquarters to Tarland, far to the northward. At Calumpit the forces of the Americans have been largely augmented.

Comment of the London Times on Philippine Affairs.

LONDON, April 17.—The Times, commenting editorially to-day upon General Lawton's return from the Laguna de Bay district in the Philippines, finds nothing surprising or discouraging. "British generals have often had to do the same thing," says the Times, "in similar situations. The grave matter is the reported discontent of the American troops; but all of the countries pursuing a foreign foe have had the same things to contend with, and no doubt the United States will find it advisable to imitate European measures, and enlist a regular force for the purpose of holding the Philippines. Foreign possessions cannot be held by volunteers."

Prattle of the Youngsters.

"Paw, I know what becomes of the pies. They turn into animals."
"Don't be foolish, Johnny."
"Yes, but they do. They fall on the ground and then they're terrapins, ain't they?—ouch! Stop that!"

Little Jack and Daisy are finishing a plate of peaches. There are only two left—one of them fine and luscious, the other small and unripe.

Daisy—Is oo gweedy?
Jack—No I see not gweedy.
Daisy—Then oo choose.

A Sunday school teacher, reading the words, "The fowls of the air," to her class proceeded to ask them, "what are the fowls of the air?"

After a pause, one little girl solved the problem by replying:
"Please, miss it's the bad smells!"

At the Mission—Pretty teacher (intent on the lesson)—"And vast swarms of flies descended on the land and came into the houses of the Egyptians and covered their clothing and their tables and all their food, but (impressively) there were no flies on the children of Israel."
Small Boy—"Please, ma'am, there ain't now, either."

"Mamma went to the auction and bought one of those decorated Chinese praying machines. She thought it would please papa."
"Did it?"
"At first. He was just looking into it when he asked the price. When mamma told him he swore like a trooper."

"What did your mother say?"
"She said she was glad it was a praying machine and not a phonograph!"

STAFF BUREAUS ARRAIGNED

New York Tribune Compares Them to a Tapeworm.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Tribune, republican, referring to the war department, says, this morning:
"Expansion of the public service, particularly the war department, in recent times, although largely unnoticed by the general public, is nevertheless alarming. Cockrells and Gormans, standing in the way of the necessities of the administration, have held forth in the senate about the danger to American liberty of a large standing military establishment. An equal menace lies not in the army, but in the bureaucratic attachment concentrated at the capitol, like a huge, unsuspected tapeworm in the human body. Fastened in the midst of the body politic, it grows and thrives unseen and unnoted. There is this singular antithesis, however—the tapeworm, with its ever-living head, clinging in the vitals of the victim, mysteriously sapping the life forces, cannot expand beyond a certain limit. Here it stops; dies by sections at the tail, but is as constantly renewed from the head. Not so with the staff bureaus. There appears to be no limit to expansion. Just as long as secretaries will yield to impotency, or congressmen from the backwoods, susceptible of cheap flattery, so long this menacing abuse will continue. These bureau trusts are dangerous antagonists, and the present secretary of war is not the first one who found it easier to placate them by yielding to their demands than to enter a losing fight for a principle that affects him but remotely."

WHEN YOU ARE GONE.

The sun will rise and set the same,
Men will work and strive for fame,
Forgotten soon will be your name,
When you are gone.
Flowers will bloom in the spring,
And silvery wood notes loudly ring,
As feathered warblers sweetly sing,
When you are gone.
Friends will grieve about your bier,
And on your grave will drop a tear,
You'll be forgotten in a year,
When you are gone.
Above you ever and anon,
Will pass the long years, one by one,
Remorseless time sweep on and on,
When you are gone.
And millions yet will follow thee,
Gray age, glad youth, and infancy,
Will join you in eternity,
When you are gone.
The cradle, coffin and the grave,
Will hold alike the king and slave,
The proud, the humble and the brave,
When you are gone.
Age will mourn and youth will laugh,
One-half will give the other half
A tear, a tomb, an epitaph,
When you are gone.

The Feminine Observer.

A beautiful face attracts, a beautiful mind binds.
Fight your own battles if you wish to enjoy the victory.
Some dotted crepes so-called are decidedly reminiscent of challis.
It is only a novice or an idiot who wears a white satin waist to business.
A woman is never really sorry but once and then she is sorry for all time.
We can always spend ten times over the money that we lose or that is stolen from us.
Jumping ropes are sure evidences of spring—do you observe the joke carefully concealed here?
Polka dots are seen everywhere and are very popular excepting when they appear on the nose.
Strangers are kinder to you than your friends, perhaps because they do not know you so well.
The surest way to make some persons read letters that do not belong to them is to mark them "private."
A woman sneers and a man swears; the words are spelt differently, but the meaning is about the same.
The elevator man and the truck driver seem to be in possession of a unique language all their own.
A sandwich tree is one of the novel ideas for tea. It may be added that it is not a product of the Sandwich islands.

Some men look as though they had committed a murder when in reality they only expect to be called on for a speech.

When a woman gets so that she prefers cheese and crackers to ice cream she is either terribly fin de siecle or she has passed 30.

The few possessions in the way of furniture that are a woman's very own are rearer to her than all the gorgeous furnishings of the finest hotel in the land.

CONNUBIALITIES.

According to recent statistics; it costs more to get married in the United States than to be born or die.

If a pretty girl doesn't spell correctly, she never ought to allow herself to get engaged to a young man who lives in another town.

With wedding presents aggregating over \$1,000,000 in value, pretty Virginia Fair and Willie Vanderbilt are probably convinced at this start that marriage is anything but a failure.

In Madagascar a tax has been levied upon all women over 21 years old who are not mothers, but as the babies are also taxed, the plan appears to be for the purpose of raising revenue rather than children.

Married men, according to a German investigator, live longer than bachelors and are less likely to become insane. Another argument for matrimony is found in the fact that there are 38 criminals among every 1,000 bachelors, while among married men the ratio is only eighteen per 1,000.

Mlle de Richelieu, whose engagement to Count Edouard de la Rochefoucauld, a descendant of the epigrammatist, has just been announced in Paris, is, through her mother, of Hebrew blood and a great niece of Heine. Her father was a direct descendant of the famous Duc de Richelieu. The prospective bride's mother is now the princess of Morocco.

Miss Ann Russell Allen of St. Louis, whose engagement to Count Paul Festetics de Tolna of Buda Pesth, Hungary, had been publicly announced, has broken off the match because she learned that the count had been making private inquiries through commercial agencies as to the financial standing of the Allen family and the probable share of his fiancée in the estate.

One of the nine-days' wonders in St. Petersburg just now is the marriage of the widow of Count Vasiloff, beautiful accomplished and wealthy, to the former valet of her late husband. The marriage was performed in Switzerland, because in Russia without the sanction of the czar—which of course, would not have been given—it would have been invalid. The bridegroom is a Frenchman and the couple are now in Paris.

The work of the press agent is not discernible in the story that Cleo de Merode, now in Paris, was about to marry the young duke of Manchester, when his mother, the Duchess Consuelo, heard of it and arrived on the scene in time to prevent it. Then Cleo took a beautiful bracelet the duke had given her to the jeweler who made it and tried to sell it. The jeweler, not having been paid for it, held on to it, and when Cleo threatened to sue the duke's relatives paid for it.

A curious marriage has just taken place at Newcastle, England. For the third time a woman named Makings has been before the altar in the character of a bride, and there has been something remarkable in each of her three engagements. Her first husband was a Quaker, her second a Roman Catholic and her present is a Protestant. Each husband was twice her age. At 16 she married a man of 32, at 30 she took one of 60, and now, at 42, she is united to a man of 84.

A Russian countess, Wyanoff by name, and conspicuous at court by reason of wealth, has run off with her footman. It is a touching romance. The footman never told his love except by daily placing on the countess' toilet table a lovely bouquet. His secret did not come out, however, until his mistress entered her apartment one day to find him in the act of kissing her portrait. An elopement and wedding soon followed and the countess put the finishing touch to the romance by buying a Bulgarian estate with which goes the title of count.

Three hundred illegal marriages are to be made legal by a bill which is now before the Ontario legislature and will pass in a few days. It was recently decided that marriages solemnized in Canada by clergymen who were residents in the United States were illegal. An inquiry showed that during the last five years clergymen from Buffalo, Rochester, Tonawanda, Detroit and Chicago had often performed wedding ceremonies in Ontario and as nearly as could be learned there were 400 children the issue of such marriages. As soon as the illegality of ceremonies thus performed was ascertained the government took action, with the result that the legislation referred to is about to be adopted.

The great granddaughter of Lord Byron was married not long ago and forthwith entered upon a honeymoon quite romantic enough to have suited even her famous ancestor himself. Miss Blunt—that was her name—married Mr. Neville Lytton at Cairo and the couple then drove ten miles across the desert to her father's place near Heliopolis. They were met by a picturesque train of Arab horsemen and Bedouin camel riders under the leadership of the oldest shik of the tribes. The villages were decorated, a whole flock of sheep was roasted and there was an Oriental cast to the occasion which is not customary in English weddings.

Marriage is not a failure, for the man, at least, if a German investigator may be believed. He has been interviewing insurance companies and visiting hospitals and insane asylums and he has now promulgated the pleasing results of his labors. He finds that of the men who die, commit suicide or become insane or seriously ill in early life, the greater number are bachelors. He says that diseases of the digestive organs are the ones which causes the most trouble to unmarried men. This is a distinct compliment to the good cooking of the average wife. Among matrimonial statistics the following French ones are interesting: Thirteen out of 100 young women marry between the ages of 15 to 20; between 20 and 25 the average is 60 out of 100; between 25 and 30, 22 out of 100; between 30 and 35, 12 out of 100; from 35 to 40, 6 out of 100; from 40 to 45, only 5, and from 45 to 50 just one solitary woman out of the hundred.

"There exists in Japan, among some of the classes, a certain custom of hiring a mid-woman, nakoda, or professional

matchmaker, in order to make an engagement between a couple," says the Ladies' Home Journal. "It often happens that a family will desire an alliance with another family with whom they are not intimately acquainted. Then are the services of the professional matchmaker invaluable. To be successful in such a profession one must never be known as such to the family she desires to court. Very often nakodas and mid-women follow this profession for years and yet are not known as such save to the those who have employed them. Most of the matchmakers are very honest and it is their duty to discover all the good and bad points of the couple and point them out to the parents; they give good advice and do everything possible to promote the happiness of the pair. They travel back and forth to the homes of the young people who are entirely ignorant of their motive, carrying compliments and presents and trying in a delicate manner to work on their sentiment."

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