

## AN ARMY OFFICER

ORDERED TO LEAVE RECRUITING STATION IN PORTLAND.

Governor Geer Recommends Captain O'Neal's Retention in Recruiting Work in Oregon.

Some little time ago Captain J. P. O'Neal, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who has been on recruiting service at Portland, was ordered to rejoin his regiment, preparatory to accompanying the same to the Philippines. His eminent success in securing recruits for the army, and his faculty of making friends among the best people of the state, stood him in good hand, and now, that the government has decided to enlist 10,000 volunteers for the provisional army, and recruiting officers will be needed, his friends in Oregon are urging the war department to countermand the order, compelling this officer to retain his command, and to keep him at his present station, and in the recruiting service. It is believed that, when the Oregon troops return, many of the members of the Second Oregon regiment will desire to re-enlist in the volunteer service and again go to the front, and it is thought Captain O'Neal would be a most satisfactory recruiting officer to enlist these veterans than a stranger.

The matter was yesterday brought to the attention of Gov. T. T. Geer, and last night, the governor sent a message to Adjutant General H. C. Corbin, of the war department, recommending the retention of Captain O'Neal at the Portland recruiting station. Following is the governor's message:

"I take pleasure in recommending Capt. J. P. O'Neal of the regular army as a suitable recruiting officer for the enlistment of volunteers in the Northwest, and desire to say that, although the Second Oregon is on its homeward journey, this state stands ready to furnish another regiment of volunteers, or such portion of one as the military service may require."

## THE HOP LICE.

F. Levy, a Salem Grower and Buyer, Says the Pest is Not to Be Found to Any Large Extent.

There seems to be a variance of opinion among even hop growers and buyers as to the prevalence of lice in the yards surrounding this city, and the reporter finds himself bewildered in an attempt to obtain information as to the actual condition of the growing hop crop. None of the local buyers deny that lice is to be found in the yards but they differ very widely in their respective estimates as to the number, but the grower finds consolation in the fact that the lice cannot damage the hop until it has budded, and that stage of maturity is not reached until about the middle of next month.

F. Levy, of the firm of Herren & Levy, was seen yesterday afternoon. Mr. Levy owns a yard south of this city and in speaking of the general hop conditions, said: "There is a wrong impression current as to the presence of hop lice in the yards surrounding Salem. At the present time there are very few lice in any of the yards and they are doing no harm. I visited my yard south of this city yesterday and on the vines of the densest foliage, where the pest always congregates, I could find only one or two lice on a very few of the leaves. The Crofton and Holmes yards and other yards in that section of the county are comparatively free from lice. I noted the presence yesterday of hundreds of lady bugs in the yards and these representatives of the entomologic world subsist chiefly on hop lice. The presence of those bugs in the yards is a good indication that many of the lice will be annihilated."

## APPRAISER'S REPORT.

Inventories in the Estate of F. S. Smith and John Sutton, Deceased, Filed Yesterday.

Thomas Coleman, John M. McKay, and Alphonse Buysse, appraisers of the estate of Francis S. Smith, deceased, yesterday filed their report and inventory of the estate. The total value of the estate is placed at \$9,875, consisting of the following classes of property:

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Real estate              | \$7,530 |
| Cash, notes and accounts | \$1,775 |
| Other personal property  | \$570   |

There were no charges in the part of the appraisers, for their services. Ellen Smith, the widow, and Bernard Smith, a son, are the co-executors of the last will and testament.

J. W. Hobart, H. G. Sonnemann, and I. S. Steiner, the appraisers, appointed to prepare an inventory and appraisal of the estate of John Sutton, deceased, so far as the property belonging to it is located in Marion county, yesterday filed their report in the probate court showing the property located in Marion county to be valued at \$14,889.93.

W. S. Whitten, John M. Ayles, and John Stimpson, appointed to appraise the property belonging to the same estate and located in Lincoln county, filed a report, showing the property enumerated by them to be valued at \$260.75.

S. Bullock, M. F. Culver and H. H. Newhall, appraisers appointed to make an inventory of the property of the same estate located in Multnomah county, filed their report, showing the value to be \$255.

Audie Parvin is executrix of the last will and testament of the deceased.

The oldest loaf in existence is in the British Museum. It is supposed that it was leavened and baked about the year 600 B. C. In shape it resembles a penny bun and is in perfect condition.

## A PIONEER DEAD.

Thomas Townsend Expired Some Time Wednesday Night—Found Lifeless in Bed.

Thomas Townsend, a resident of Salem and vicinity for fifty-three years, was found dead in bed at his residence near the Park school building, this city, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, having died sometime during the night. He was aged 64 years and 20 days, and the cause of his sudden death was, by Dr. D. F. Lane pronounced congestion of the brain.

Mr. Townsend had been in usual good health until a very short time before his death. On Tuesday afternoon he was down town and on the following morning was working in his garden when a shower came up unexpectedly and he was drenched. He at once went to the house complaining of being cold. He experienced a chill and retired. His daughter wished to call in medical assistance but he said he felt better. He was last seen alive at 8:30 o'clock on Wednesday when he appeared much better than at any time during the day. The daughter, Rose, was considerably shocked at 7 o'clock yesterday morning when she went to call her father, whom she found dead.

The deceased was a native of Georgia having been born there June 9, 1835. When eleven years old, he crossed the plains with his parents locating near this city where he has resided continuously. For several years he was street commissioner for this city. He was not a member of any church or secret order.

Deceased was four times married, his last wife having died a few months ago. He is survived by four children, viz: George E., Bertha May, and Rose Townsend, all of this city; and Thomas C. Townsend, a member of Company K, Second Oregon volunteers, now enroute home from the Philippines.

Funeral services will be held at the residence at 3 o'clock this afternoon, conducted by Rev. John Parsons, of the First Methodist church. The remains will be buried in Rural cemetery.

**FAIR WARRANTS.**—The state fair warrants, payment for which was provided by a special act of the legislature appropriating \$7,000 therefor, are being received and paid at the state department. Up to last evening of the \$7,000 in warrants outstanding, about \$4,300 had been paid, and the indications are that all of these claims against the state fair board will be presented and taken up inside of the next few days.

## THE REFEREE'S REPORT.

The Gravel Bar Contest Decided in Favor of Mr. Minto.

The contest case over the gravel bar at the foot of Minto's island, in the Willamette river opposite this city, which was referred to Referee Schuyler C. Spencer, of Portland, by the state board of school land commissioners, has been decided by that gentleman, and his report is now on file in the office of Clerk W. H. Odell of the land board, and will be considered at the regular meeting of the board of July.

The report states as findings of fact that prior to 1887 a body of land began to form on the north bank of Minto's island, and that some ten years later the owner, by contract, granted the Salem Water Company the privilege of laying its main pipes across the lower end of the island and taking from the island the sand and gravel necessary to construct a reservoir or crib in the river on the north side of the island. The subsequent growth of the land at the point of junction with the mainland, with its extended length down the river and out from the island, created an eddy or reverse current to such an extent as to affect the water supply of the city of Salem. To remedy the trouble, the company obtained the consent of Mr. Minto to cut a ditch at the point of junction with the mainland, in 1894, which has been recut year after year in consequence of the winter filling. The ditch is about 20 feet in length and several feet deep, so that steamers may pass through it in ordinary high water and land at the wharves at Salem.

The report continues, in substance: That the made land was an extension of the island in the direction of the Polk county side of the river, in which direction the island as well as the main channel of the river is and has been for many years gradually moving. That at the time of the filing of the application to purchase this land there was no law authorizing its sale, if it had then been the property of the state.

That the application of Mark H. Savage, though in form the application of an individual, is the application of a company or partnership, and made in the interest of and for the benefit of the company or partnership.

Based upon the findings of fact, Referee Spencer found that John Minto is the owner of Minto island, and the land in question is a proper accretion thereto; that the state is not the owner of the land described in the application and that it is not subject to the control and sale of the state board of land commissioners as contended; that the application to purchase said land, is void, and should be dismissed, for the reason that, at the time of filing of said application, there was no law authorizing the sale thereof by this board; that the application to purchase is void, and should be dismissed, for the reason that said application was made by and for the benefit of a company or partnership, and not by an individual person for his own use or benefit.

A rose-grower of Kesauk, the Valley of Roses, Bulgaria, is reported to have grown a pure blue rose. Blue is by no means a common flower color, and though those de force in flower coloring produced by artificial selection are not generally admirable, this blue rose should be a thing of beauty, and its novelty is sure to commend it.

## TO GREET THE BOYS

RETURNING VOLUNTEERS TO BE MET ON THE COLUMBIA.

Fourteen Willamette River Passenger Steamers Have Been Secured for the Occasion.

The Oregon volunteers, upon their return from the Philippines, will not be obliged to wait until they reach Portland to meet relatives and friends. On the contrary, the friends and relatives of the boys will be given an opportunity to descend the Columbia via passenger steamers and greet the boys aboard the transports shortly after they leave the Pacific.

A fleet of at least twenty big river steamers will leave Portland at 3 o'clock on the morning of the day on which the transports will reach the metropolis. The big fleet will steam down as far as St. Helens, and will act as an escort to the returning heroes and will enable all of the friends of the boys aboard to go down the river to meet them. Of the twenty river steamers desired fourteen have already been secured, including the steamers Pomona and Hoag. The number of passengers assigned to each varies from 150 to 600.

Speaking of the excursion a Portland paper says: "The fleet will be headed by the steamer Inland Flyer, which will be equipped to represent the battleship Oregon. On board will be Governor Geer and staff, General Beebe and staff and Commodore E. S. Edwards, who will have direct charge of the fleet. Accompanying the Inland Flyer at the head of the procession will be the steamer Hadie B., in charge of Captain Day, and the steamer America, in charge of Captain George Fuller. These two steamers will act as dispatch-boats to carry orders from the commodore of the fleet to the other steamers. As the big excursion will be directly under the supervision of the government steamboat inspectors, strict discipline will be maintained. Each boat will have an appointed place in the line, and under no circumstances will it be permitted to depart from the position assigned it, and they must not approach nearer than 500 feet to the boat ahead."

"To avoid overcrowding, the inspectors have placed the number of passengers to be allowed each boat much below the limit allowed on excursion permits, and in order that there will be no violation of this provision, the required number of tickets for each boat will be printed, and they will be good for the boat for which they were printed, and no other. This admirable system, to prevent confusion and overcrowding will enable people living in the country to send in and secure tickets in advance, so that when they come in on the morning of the event they can go direct to the boat which their ticket calls for and find plenty of room. The tickets will bear the name of the boat and the dock from which she will depart, and the committee on arrangements are anxious to hear from the country people as soon as possible, so that they can assign neighbors and friends from interior points to the same boat before the quotas are filled. The transports will be met near St. Helens, thus giving excursionists a sixty-mile ride up and down the river. The price of tickets will be \$1, and the entire proceeds will go to the fund for entertaining the returning heroes. The steamers have been contributed by the O. R. & N. Co., Dalles, Portland & Astoria Navigation Company, White Collar Line, Corvallis & Eastern Railroad Company, Shaver Transportation Company, Oregon City Transportation Company, Captain F. B. Jones, and Captain James Good, and this is undoubtedly the heaviest single contribution that will be made toward the entertainment fund, as nearly all of the boats will be temporarily taken off their regular routes, at great expense to their patriotic owners."

M. F. Baldwin, local agent for the O. R. & N. Company, which has offered the services of the steamer Pomona, will have for sale 500 tickets, that being the number of passengers assigned to his boat. Ed. N. Edes, local agent-elect for the C. & E. Company, and Guy M. Powers, of the O. R. & N. Company, will also probably have tickets for sale for the excursion via their respective steamers. The agents named will have tickets for the excursion from Portland down the Columbia river and return and persons desiring to go via other steamers will be obliged to secure their tickets in Portland. But it is likely that the supply of tickets that will be had for sale by the two Salem agents will be amply large to accommodate all who may wish to go from this place. By taking passage on these boats direct from Salem, the trouble and confusion incident to a transfer at Portland will be obviated. Nothing has been heard from the volunteers since they sailed from Manila bay, but when any definite and authentic news is received as to the probable time that they will reach Portland, further announcement will be made of the proposed excursion.

One thing is certain—the fleet will sail and the boys will receive a magnificent welcome before they have left the transports. It will prove one grand, popular expression of sincere gratitude and wonderful admiration for the valuable services rendered in the Philippines by Oregon's brave and loyal volunteers—the pride of the Eighth army corps.

## THE OLD UNRECONSTRUCTED.

"I see, colonel, that you're advertising your 'History of the War,' but you don't specify what war."

"Sir," said the colonel, "there was only one war—the civil strife in which the states were engaged. The late brush with Spain can not be dignified by the name of war. They had the opportunity of their lives to kill men, but more men fell in one battle of the civil war than their record for a dozen battles shows. I myself had 340 to my credit at the time I quit country!"

## HEAVEN.

Just as we should not hesitate to sail forth from secure harbors upon a trackless ocean, in expectation of reaching another continent of which we have heard, so in the supreme journey we accept the statements of the Son of Man concerning heaven and the course thither.—Rev. H. M. Booth, Presbyterian, Auburn, Me.

A life-sized portrait of Cornelius N. Bliss has been purchased for the Fall River (Mass.) high school, where Mr. Bliss studied.

## THE RIGHT KIND.

Anent the story told by Industrial Agent Judson, of the O. R. & N., about growing macaroni in the Palouse country, Secretary Lennox, of the Colfax chamber of commerce, sends The Oregonian a specimen bunch, freshly harvested, to show the capabilities of that section. It consists of greenish, jointed, hollow stalks, and suggests the sort of reed that was the hiding-place of Moses when Pharaoh's daughter found him, several years ago. Some people prefer bur-rushes to macaroni, anyway. It is feared, however, that the Colfax chamber of commerce did not plant the right kind of macaroni seed.—From Notes and Comment, in Oregonian.

Levity aside, the macaroni people of the United States eat now is raised in this country—yes, both raised and made in this country. That is, the wheat is raised here from which the flour is made from which the macaroni is manufactured. It was different only a few years ago. Hon. Roswell G. Horr, in one of his campaign speeches at the opera house here, some years ago, and not long before his death, told how this came about. No doubt many of our readers remember the speech. All the macaroni used in this country was coming from Italy and other European countries prior to the passage of the McKinley tariff bill of 1890. It had always been so. Some of the people of the United States, remembering how filthy many of the Italians are, wondered if macaroni could not be made in America. So they proposed a tariff duty on the article. They thought they would like to just try the experiment and see what would happen. But there was a loud protest. Importers of macaroni insisted that it was made by a secret process, known only to the European manufacturers, mostly located in and near Genoa, Italy. They said the fixing of a tariff charge would have no other effect but to raise the prices paid by American consumers; that our people would never make macaroni. But some of the members of congress insisted on trying the experiment, anyway. They had experimented very successfully along that line before. So that bill carried a specific duty of two cents a pound on macaroni.

Lo and behold! Pretty soon some enterprising Yankee nosed around and found out something about the business, and actually in a spirit of recklessness, started a macaroni factory. We believe he started it in Chicago. This was very soon after the enactment of the law. Then some other inventive Yankee, seeing that the old processes brought over from Italy were crude, commenced experimenting on machinery for making macaroni. There had been too much hard work. Too much dirt. The machinery was a go, and so he soon had macaroni machinery to sell. The result was that other macaroni factories sprang up. Very soon the consumers recognized the superiority of the American made macaroni, as to cleanliness and otherwise. And, despite the efforts of the importers, the American factories were in a little while making in this country, and turning out a superior article—and what is more, selling it cheaper than the dirty foreign product had ever been. And they were and are yet looking for outside markets. We do not know but there is now an American macaroni trust. Possibly.

This is the history of scores of American enterprises. Take tin plate. Take steel rails. The list is a very long one.

## A MAN KNOCKED OUT BY A SCREECH OWL.

John Young Mayes tells a story of a remarkable encounter which he had the other night that would tax the credulity of his friends in believing were it not for his good reputation for truth and veracity and the fact that he bears the scars of battle in evidence. Mr. Mayes says that a few nights ago, while passing under some trees in his yard, his attention was attracted by a couple of screech owls that would fly at him in a threatening manner. He, however, paid little attention to them, thinking they could do him no harm, when suddenly one of them flew at him and struck him full in the face. The blow was so sudden and came with so much force that he was knocked down and partially stunned. The owls continued the attack until Mr. Mayes made his escape into the house. He now exhibits a bruised eye and several scratches about his eyes and nose.—Springfield, Ky., News-Leader.

## HE STROVE TO PLEASE.

The boy who tackles a new job may always expect to be, for a while at least, the butt for many jokes and pranks from all the other boys in the place. A clerk in a big Chicago hotel tells of a new bellboy who was employed last week. Yesterday the housekeeper met him in one of the hallways staggered, under the weight of two "fire buckets" filled to the brim with water.

"Here, boy, what are you doing?" she asked.

"Why, he other kids told me I had to change the water in these buckets every day, and I'm doing that."

"And do you know," said the clerk, "that boy had put fresh water in 215 buckets? But I guess it didn't do any harm to have the water freshened up a bit, anyhow."—Chicago News.

## HEAVEN.

Just as we should not hesitate to sail forth from secure harbors upon a trackless ocean, in expectation of reaching another continent of which we have heard, so in the supreme journey we accept the statements of the Son of Man concerning heaven and the course thither.—Rev. H. M. Booth, Presbyterian, Auburn, Me.

A life-sized portrait of Cornelius N. Bliss has been purchased for the Fall River (Mass.) high school, where Mr. Bliss studied.

## ONE APPEAL CASE

SUBMITTED WITHOUT ARGUMENT IN THE SUPREME COURT.

A Statement of the Action Which Was Brought to Secure the Appointment of a Receiver.

In the supreme court, the case of B. F. Poley, respondent, vs. J. T. D. Larcort, appellant, an appeal from the judgment of Circuit Judge Robert Eakin, of Walla Walla county, was set, to be heard yesterday noon, but was submitted without argument, upon stipulation by the interested parties. Following is a brief statement of the case:

On November 10, 1896, the plaintiff and respondent began a suit in the state circuit court for Walla Walla county to recover from the defendant the sum of \$1068 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from March 26, 1895, until paid, and for the further sum of \$106 attorney's fees, and that said sums, interest, expenses of suit and costs and disbursements be held and declared a lien and charge against the real property mentioned in plaintiff's complaint. Plaintiff also prayed that such lien should be foreclosed according to law, and that the proceeds of sale be applied to the payment of the sums involved. Plaintiff also asked the court to appoint a receiver to take charge and manage a sawmill upon the real property sought to be subjected to foreclosure.

On April 21, 1897, a demurrer to the complaint was overruled, a receiver in the meantime having been appointed and removed.

On April 28, 1897, defendant filed his answer and on the 24th of September, 1897, defendant was permitted by the court to file an amended answer as of date April 28, 1897.

On the 20th of September, 1897, the judge filed with the clerk his findings of facts and conclusions of law based upon the testimony then taken, and on the 5th of August, 1898, the judge filed his supplemental findings and conclusions in the suit and at the same time had the decree and judgment from which defendants appealed entered, giving plaintiff judgment for \$149.34, with interest from that date at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and for \$100 as plaintiff's attorney's fee and for \$100 as plaintiff's disbursements of the suit. The decree further provided that the plaintiff have a lien against the real property mentioned in plaintiff's complaint and that the property be sold to satisfy the judgment, and that the plaintiff have execution for any deficiency after applying the proceeds of sale of said real property. From this judgment the defendant appealed.

Plaintiff and defendant agree that at the time and place alleged by plaintiff, they entered into the contract and executed the mortgage and bond for deed, as alleged, and that they all constitute one entire contract, the only question being, did defendant suffer any damages by reason of any failure of plaintiff to deliver to defendant all his contract discloses that he sold him, and this can only be determined by an examination of the testimony for the purpose of ascertaining if the several findings and legal conclusions of the trial judge are, upon a fair interpretation of the obligations of plaintiff, sustained.

The following minor orders were made by the court:

For Jack, et al, appellants, vs. Mason & Wittenberg, respondents; ordered on stipulation that respondents have until July 10th to serve and file their brief.

B. F. Poley, respondent, vs. J. T. Larcort, appellant; ordered that respondent's time to serve and file his brief be further extended fifteen days.

## SOLDIERS WISH TO STAY

Four Thousand Would Try Fortune in the Philippines.

Paymaster Sternberg Writes of Desires and Conditions—Says Trade Avenues are Open—Would Make Re-Enlistment Conditional.

Washington, D. C., June 25.—Paymaster Sternberg writes from Manila that 4,000 enlisted men want to try their fortunes in the Philippines. He tells of the development of a movement to Americanize the islands about which this country has heard little.

"One evening last October, while dining at the English hotel in Manila," writes the paymaster, "I overheard some artillerymen of the Astor Battery express a wish to remain in these islands. It occurred to me that others might be quite of the same mind, and it was suggested that these men undertake to find out how many soldiers wished to try civil life in the Philippines. A preliminary meeting was held at the quarters of the Astor Battery, which brought the matter to public notice, but the battery was ordered home before anything definite could be accomplished. Twelve men of the command made application to be discharged at Manila, but there was no time for their requests to be acted upon. Another meeting was held, at which 603 enlisted men expressed a desire to remain. Then came the symptoms of the outbreak and the men were held in quarters, and the campaign followed."

Now that the volunteers are ordered home, Paymaster Sternberg says that 4,000 want to stay. He urges encouragement of this inclination and urges from his experience and observation that in such encouragement will be found the quickest and easiest solution of the Philippine problem.

"It may be," writes the paymaster, "the effects of our pioneer blood, but it is true that the real American loves to try new lands and loves to plant

the institutions which develop strong self-reliant men, capable of maintaining a republican government, and verily believe capable of teaching races inhabiting these islands. In my judgment the lesson must be in the form of a plain object lesson doing here just what the American pioneers did at home—namely, cultivate the soil, make a home, adorn the landscape, establish public schools, build meeting houses, organize debating societies, and, in short, rear American boys to become American citizens."

"The natives will speedily come of the slough of ignorance, and coming generations will be good American citizens, because I fully believe our American plan of life as adapted to all people, in all climates, have aided, so far as I can, movement of our private soldiers to wish to try what the ordinary everyday American can do in the tropics."

"Many of the private soldiers, and their reason for believing that, can do manual labor in this country, argue that they are doing no harder physical labor as soldiers than they ever did while working on American farms. If they can do army life here, they are sure to could manage their own little farms."

"We don't have to work from 5 m. to 2 p. m.," said one, "for we have twelve months to work in, and, six, as in our mother country."

Of the natural opportunities which are offered to settlement in the Philippines, Paymaster Sternberg writes: "Some of the fields open to emigrants are the entire line of citrus fruits of the best improved varieties, oranges, lemons, etc.—those here seedlings and not very good—also figs, in short, all the subtropical fruits and nuts of the better class. Strawberries and raspberries grow wild in the mountains, but are known in the markets, and these industries are open. I am sure that such can be found where the peach, apricot, plum, pear, apple and orange can be grown with profit. One would be well worth planting. The elevations where the Irish potato can be grown."

"The shipment of two ship loads of mules and horses from San Francisco which have arrived safely, with animals in excellent condition, show the way may be open to improving the stock of the islands and making it of great value."

That such numbers of the soldiers wish to remain is perhaps the most surprising statement of this officer. The purpose of the writer is to point out the advantages to the government of fostering this spirit, and also to draw attention to the orders of the war department, which tend rather to discourage the soldiers who wish to try peace in the Philippines. Under the present orders volunteers who wish to remain in the Philippines may be mustered out there and receive in cash the travel allowance from San Francisco to place of enlistment, at any time within a year will be furnished free transportation to San Francisco. This gives a year's soldier to try how he likes it, and is of great value. But the soldier re-enlists gets travel allowances cash to his place of enlistment. The pay to enlisted men is one day's and 30c for subsistence for every twenty miles from point of discharge to place of enlistment. This will average \$500 to the man, and is quite inducement to re-enlist.

"Unfortunately," writes Paymaster Sternberg, "it is not certain when a country will be quiet enough for men to go into the country and settle down. It may be more than a year before that takes place. So the soldier wishes to stay may be compelled to re-enlist, but he is confronted with this obstacle, he must re-enlist three years, and before the three years elapse the regiment is likely to be ordered to the states, and he must go with it. The only remedy is to have the order permitting the soldier to be discharged in the event of the regime being ordered home before his term of enlistment expires. My own idea is that the privilege to be mustered out here, the one year in which return to the states, is under present conditions of little value, and will aid any of our soldiers except the men who go into mercantile pursuits. The home builder is left out. The requirements to re-enlist for three years is only to maintain the army, and is nothing in it particularly beneficial to the miner or agriculturist who wishes to stay in the Philippines."

"I believe that each man who is earnest to help develop these islands is of more value in dollars and cents to our country than a soldier. It is better business to aid the pioneer and put him on his feet financially than to all another soldier to the army. In short, that full travel pay, paid to deserving men who settle here, is better for the states than when given as a premium for re-enlistment."

## A LAZY CITIZEN.

O I des so lazy dat I dunno what to do!

I see de sun a-ridin' in a-purty ben' de blue,

En he say: 'I never idle on de river bank, lak' y'ou.'

But I des so lazy dat I dunno what to do!

But I des so lazy dat I dunno what to do!

De yaller fly light on me, en I never tell him 'Shoo!'

En de bee a-huntin' honey in de daisies en de dew,

But I des so lazy dat I dunno what to do!

O I des so lazy dat I dunno what to do!

De river quiclin' at me, en de jaybird jawin', too;

Dey low: 'You des so triflin' dat de grass ketch up wid y'ou!'

O I des so lazy dat I dunno what to do!

## AN UNPLEASANT DREAM.

A New York man dreamed he was attacked by burglars, and that he defended himself valiantly, but received wounds from his assailants. He awakened suddenly to discover that he had slashed himself with a knife, which he had seized while asleep to defend himself with.