

LOVE LIVES ON.

I took from their hiding place last night
Four letters, sweetest, and read;
And their passion thrilled in the waning light,

THE DECADENCE OF SPAIN.

Fall of the Greatest Empire Ever Seen on the Earth—
Now None to do It Honor.—Wealth and Extent of
the Spanish State During the Days of Charles V
and Philip II—Now It is All Ruined.

To the student of the philosophy of history
no more thrillingly interesting chapter
has ever been written than that penned
by Buckle on the causes of the decadence
of Spain, and no more significant words
were ever spoken than those he used when
contrasting the Spain of Philip II. with
the Spain of to-day.

When the universal contempt into which
Spain has fallen is remembered, it is difficult
to realize that only three centuries ago
Spain ruled the world. It was the
emperor Charles V who first made the proud
boast that on his dominions the sun never
set, nor was it an idle word, but a plain
statement of fact.

The overshadowing supremacy of Spain
can be better understood by glancing at
the relative positions held by other states
of Europe that have grown while Spain was
declining. When Spain was at her best
France was hardly more than a vassal
state. Hounded in on every side by her
powerful neighbor, the territory of France
was much more limited than at present,

the marvelous ability of the English people
as colonists in a new country; the English
commerce and manufactures and banking
institutions were all in the future; there
was no standing army on the islands; a
few top heavy ships, more dangerous to the
sailors on board than a tendency to capsize,

The natural resources of the Spanish
Peninsula are in themselves so considerable
that in the hands of an enterprising
and industrious people the country would
take high rank among the nations of the
earth, but the resources of Spain were but
a trifle compared with those of the empire.

Philip dreamed of another Lepanto on
the English coast, and with sublime confidence
in the invincibility of his fleet, was with
difficulty restrained from accompanying
it to England. The ruin of the armada
was the first great shock to the Spanish
monarchy. It had been weakening for years,

In addition to these reverses abroad,
a train of disasters came at home, from the
incompetence of the Spanish rulers. No
country was probably ever so cursed with
fanatical and imbecile kings as Spain
during the seventeenth century.

Extravagance, whether national or individual,
infallibly brings its own punishment,
and Spain was no exception to the rule.
It is possible for nations, as for individuals,
to become shrewd, and Spain had become
a nation of improvident spendthrifts.

The eighteenth century was a period of
almost uninterrupted disaster. Two unsuccessful
wars were waged with England; during
one, Gibraltar became an English possession;
during the other, when Spain took sides
with France after the revolution, the Spanish
fleet was destroyed.

So a rapid decline and a fall so great
have not taken place without attracting
the attention of philosophical minds, which
have exerted themselves to discover and
explain the causes of the decay of an empire
that comprised more territory within
its limits than any other known to the
historian.

opening of his reign. He was sick of the
whole business and, so in disgust, turned
it over to his son to manage as best he
could.

The evil that Charles did lived after him
and soon grew to mighty proportions under
Philip II. Some of the mischievous measures
of this short-sighted king have already
been alluded to, but the most disastrous
and far-reaching mistake was the English
war. His marriage with Mary had not
endeared him in the least to the English
people, and his conquest of Portugal and
the Netherlands showed the English what
they might expect should he succeed in
obtaining authority on the islands.

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in general, the historians have explained
the phenomenon according to their own
prejudices. The Protestant uses the
decline as an object lesson against the
prevailing religion of Spain, finding a full
and satisfactory explanation in the Inquisition
and the suppression of the freedom of
religion opinion; one Catholic historian, on
the contrary, attributes the decadence to
the leniency in dealing with heresy in its
early stages, affirming that had Charles V
exercised due diligence in stamping out
the reformation in Germany, Spain would
be to-day what she was then, the greatest
power on the earth.

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GREEKS HAVE SOUGHT ANOTHER STRONGHOLD.

Withdrawn From Larissa, After Dismantling It,
Pharalos, With the Turkish Army in Close Pursuit.
Athens Alarmed. Not Discouraged.—Capital Will be
Well Defended.—Edhem Pasha Reported Dead—His
Soldiers Outnumber the Christians.

ATHENS, April 24.—The Greek army has
fallen back to a second line of defense. A
dispatch was received from Prince Constantine
to-day, that the army, after a terrific
battle at Mati, was driven back by force
of numbers and had retreated to Pharalos.

The Greek army withdrew in perfect
order, although pursued by overwhelming
numbers of Turkish infantry and cavalry.
The brigades under Colonels Smolenski and
Dimopoulos withdrew from the passes of
Reveni and Bonghazi in good order.

Upon reaching Pharalos the troops began
to retrace themselves in anticipation
of pursuit by the Turks. Strange to say,
the enemy has remained in the vicinity of
Larissa, and has yet made no move southward.

As may well be supposed, the news of
the retreat of the army has thrown this city
into a state of greatest consternation. The
streets are full of weeping women and
wildly excited men. There is no thought
of surrender, however. All the talk is of
war to the bitter end.

If the Turks come within gunshot of the
defenses around the city they will be opposed
by thousands of armed and desperate
women, frenzied with patriotism and
fired by a noble purpose.

Half a dozen or more attacks were made
by the Turks before they finally succeeded
in driving the Greeks back to Kuzablar.

The people here fully realize the situation,
but have by no means abandoned
hope. They hope center upon Bulgaria.

Before receiving news of to-day's disaster
there was much rejoicing among the people
here over a dispatch from Arta, which stated
that two Albanian regiments had mutinied
and another had surrendered to Colonel
Manos.

An answer to a telegram of inquiry sent
to Sofia to-day says that matters in Bulgaria
are very serious, and that a declaration
of independence is being discussed by
prominent officials of the government.

The customary Good Friday celebration
which was observed last evening was the
occasion of a very impressive ceremonial.

Thousands of persons with lighted candles
in their hands made their way to the public
squares, and from there formed in a
procession and marched to the cathedral,
where singing and queen attended mass.

In the procession were also the officers of
the capital. They came to a halt in the
middle of the square, where the leader
prayed for the soldiers who were fighting
for the cross.

The people stood with uncovered heads
as silent as death, save for an occasional
deep sob or an amen. After the prayer the
cathedral dispersed.

The Cretan insurgents are threatening
the representatives of the powers, and
are demanding reinforcements. A dispatch
was received from Paris to-day, saying
that the French government favors intervention
between Greece and Turkey.

REGARDING THE POWERS.
LONDON, April 25.—What seems likely
to be the last week of the war is entered
upon to-day. It is difficult from the tangle
of conflicting telegrams to understand the
Greek defeat at Larissa. Following the
Greek defeat at Larissa, London opinion is
almost unanimous that the end is in sight,

It is believed that intervention will first
take the form of a suggestion of armistice,
to which the combatants would no doubt
agree. Since yesterday afternoon the
British foreign office has been in close
communication with the other members of
the European concert, Great Britain suggesting
that the time has now arrived for them to
act. The French, German and Italian
governments have already responded, offering
to agree, though the German government
adds a condition that it will be necessary
first to exact a pledge from Greece
to obey the mandate of Europe when this
mandate is again given.

Have the skirts of your wash gowns and
those of clinging materials made a half-yard
wider at the bottom than your cloth
one; that is, five yards around, instead
of four and half. Always have a straight
back in wash gowns and have it gathered;
they will launder so much better.

Senators Mason, of Illinois, says it
cost him half his salary last month to write
letters to office-seekers. If he devotes several
hours every day to seeing personally
office-hunters who call on him.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

A woman of good sense will not wear a
bird or a bird's wing in her hat. She will
hold up her hands in horror at a boy who
dares kill her robin, and yet she has almost
exterminated the feathered tribe to gratify
her vanity and bedeck her head.

A specialist says: "Tincture of benzoin
is very detrimental to oily skins. The
familiar rosewater and glycerine in the
majority of instances makes the complexion
dry, yellow and leathery. "Face masks are dreadful in their effects
on not only the skin, but the general
health, particularly those made of rubber.
They make the face perspire, and the impurities
which exude from the pores clog
the skin. The rubber for a while and are reabsorbed.
Steaming the face robs the skin of its natural
oil, causes wrinkles to appear and
makes one sensitive to neuralgia. Under
the delusive pretense of facial massage
hundreds of women have had the delicate
tissues of their faces pinched and slapped
and rubbed and twisted without any regard
whatever for the natural condition of
the skin. Disappointment generally follows
the use of all the methods mentioned,
and also of the methods employed. All
of these remedies are enough to ruin
a woman's face."

"One should be as careful about the
soap they use on the skin as about the
diet. The best soap in the world for the
complexion is a pure olive soap made in
south of Spain from the fruits of trees that
grow near the creeks."

"It takes six months to make this soap,
and it is expensive; but it is economy to
pay a good price for anything that goes on
the complexion. A woman cries out
against paying \$1 a box for powder. She
doesn't know that it will last twice as
long as \$1 worth of cheap powder."

The new spring jackets have an unmis-
takable appearance. No matter what the
color or what the material, there is a military
finish.

One of rough gray cloth is cut short like
the cadet jackets of West Point. It is
trimmed across the front in black braid
and has the same trimming on the
sleeves. The black braid has a tiny edge
of gilt, giving it a very neat look. The
little jacket opens just enough to show
a white satin blouse underneath. A
skirt that will be worn with this will be
a black broadcloth, with a satin finish.
The hat is a deep violet rough straw,
profusely trimmed with hollyhocks in red;
the crown is rather low and owes its height
only to the immense hollyhocks that are
set boldly at the back.

To the frugal maidens who are trying to
make some last year's stock do duty dur-
ing 1897, it is pleasant to know that the
changes in style are but slight. With the
exception of an expected decrease in the
size of sleeves and one or two new styles in
collars and a slight addition to the amount
of permissible frivolity, the models are
made of green and white, and are fitted
and made most closely and exquisitely fitted,
while made in the very newest fashion.
Tiny white turnover collar and cuffs serve
emphatically to mark it as an 1897 brand.

To suit a long, narrow face, the hair
should be dressed round, and it is always
best to show a coil or so from the side be-
hind the ears; also endeavor to fill up the
shape of the neck as much as possible. For
a sharp-featured face always avoid dress-
ing the hair right at the top of the back of
the crown in the line with the nose, as
this so accentuates the severe outlines.
Dress the hair low down or else quite on
the crown-top to meet the fringe. For a
round face, narrow dressings are becoming,
and can be taken as well down the neck.

For a broad face, narrow dressings are prefer-
able, but should be kept some-
what high. Exceedingly tall people
should keep the hair rather low and decid-
edly round. Very short ladies can have
their hair dressed high, as it gives addition
to their stature. It is very rarely that we
find purple white hair; it is more generally
gray-white or greenish gray, and with
this latter no colors are so desirable as
dark greens, browns, ambers, purple tints, deep
cream, dark red and warm shades of dark
blue.

To fall into a habit of fault finding is
one of the easiest things in the world.
In no place are there so many opportu-
nities for indulging in this sort of thing as
in the home.

It is a disagreeable thing to find fault,
yet there are some who seem to like to
do it simply for the sake of finding
fault.

These people do not mean to be chronic
fault-finders and it never occurs to them
that they are.

They would not for the world be thought
disagreeable and but for that one trait
would be generally very pleasant com-
panions.

They did not acquire the habit at once;
any of their friends will tell you that
there was a time when they were not so.

They began by noticing every little fail-
ing, or supposed failing, among their ac-
quaintances, and the habit grew with them
until it appeared as part of their nature
to notice and condemn every little fault
supposed or real.

They are very far from being perfect
themselves; in fact, they think so much
about the imperfections of others that they
have little time to attend to their own.

They would be grieved and hurt should
their friends retaliate by noticing every
little eccentricity of theirs, and perhaps
had their friends had the courage to do so,
it might open their eyes to the unpleasant-
ness of fault-finding.

Everybody has faults of some kind, and
most people fully realize how great or small
they may be, but nobody cares to be re-
minded of them every little while. The
fault-finders who make a practice of this
will soon find themselves with very few
friends.

Have the skirts of your wash gowns and
those of clinging materials made a half-yard
wider at the bottom than your cloth
one; that is, five yards around, instead
of four and half. Always have a straight
back in wash gowns and have it gathered;
they will launder so much better.

Sleeves are tucked; skirts are tucked;
the edge of the bolero is tucked; vests are
tucked to the bust line, and then the full-
ness is allowed to fall. Have at least one
of your gowns trimmed with tuckings this
season if you want to have what everybody
else is wearing. At Easter all shades of
blue were observed, trimmed with empire
green, and no combination of colors seem too
bizarre in the effort to secure striking and
novel results.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, says it
cost him half his salary last month to write
letters to office-seekers. If he devotes several
hours every day to seeing personally
office-hunters who call on him.

Not on the Map.

How far is it to paradise?
In faith, I cannot say;
Last eve I saw a lad and lass
Stroll surely out that way.

How far is it to paradise?
No chart the goal reveals;
It lies not far, for folk I know
Have gone there on their wheels.

—Chicago Record.

Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

(Continued on page 6.)