

A DREAM.

Oh, it was but a dream I had
While the musicians played—
And here the sky and here the glad
Old ocean kissed the glade;

PUDGY AS "ARIEL."

Once it was my good fortune to know a man who is now acknowledged by the English-speaking world to have possessed, more than other men of his time and race, that quality which for want of a better name we call genius.

Being a genuine king, and not a pretender, he bore himself on ordinary occasions like any other man. But his anxious little wife forced him upon us at every turn as a spokesman for Apollo. She would have had him mount the tripod before breakfast, and be torn by his demon all day long in full sight of the public.

There are eight hundred girls—undergraduates. They have their gowns and caps, their semesters, their "little-gos" and "great-gos," their degrees, and—all the rest of it. They are being trained as biologists, chemists, linguists, electricians—well, in every profession of science and learning—precisely like men!

It seemed to me, as I came home alone, that I had seen again poor Pudgy trying to believe and to make me believe that she was Ariel.—By Rebecca Harding Davis, in Harper's Bazar.

In the Tropics.

Weather No Worse Than it Often Is in New York in Midsummer.

The prevailing notion that the health of men from the temperate zone is necessarily impaired by residence in a tropical climate, or that they lose their energy and tend to lapse into barbarism, is due to a variety of misconceptions. There has been much interest in explorations in Africa, where numerous morasses, dense vegetation and the absence of winds from the sea make the conditions very unfavorable to men undergoing hardship and fatigue; but there is no land surface on earth more naturally salubrious than the islands of the Caribbean sea and of the Pacific ocean, especially the latter, which are almost always swept by periodic currents of the atmosphere.

The natives of the tropical lands upon which attention has been mostly fixed in recent times are in a backward state and have no knowledge of sanitary or hygienic conditions and requirements. The surroundings are often particularly unwholesome for strangers. Large cities within the tropics in which sanitary requirements are neglected become subject to direful epidemics, but the same used to be true of Northern cities in the hot season and Boston has been subject to no worse plague in this century than London suffered from two centuries earlier. Spanish incompetency and neglect in the city of Havana are mainly responsible for the notion that the climate of the West Indies is dangerous in summer. Of course there are unwholesome places and unwholesome conditions, as everywhere; and, as elsewhere, man's life must be adapted to its environment.

In point of fact, few places in the tropics have such oppressive heat as is often encountered in New York in midsummer. At the meteorological observatory in Manila the record for a series of years showed a range throughout the year from 67 degrees to 91 degrees Fahrenheit, and the variation in any one day or during the same season is seldom over 10 degrees. There are no violent fluctuations or racking extremes. The highest temperature never accompanies a wet season, and, on the other hand, there is no chill in wet weather. Some people get the notion that a wet season means rain all the time, but it only means that the year's rain is concentrated in certain months, as it is mostly on our Pacific coast.

Murphy's Natural Mistake.

Officer (to new servant)—Murphy, I have left my mess boots out this morning. I want them soled.
Private Murphy—Very good, sir.
Officer (later in the day)—Did you take those boots, Murphy?
Private Murphy (feeling in his pockets and putting on the table 15 pence)—Yes, sir; and that's all I could get for them. The corporal who bought them said he would have given 2 shillings had it been pay day. (Collapse of officer.)

—All things come to him who waits, but lots of things slide by while he is looking the other way.

FIRST LAND BATTLE.

THE AMERICAN MARINES WHO WERE LANDED AT GUANTANAMO ATTACKED BY THE SPANIARDS.

The Battle Raged from Saturday afternoon until after Daylight on Sunday, When Our Troops Were Reinforced—Four of the Americans Killed and one Wounded.—Nothing Known of the Fate of the Advance Pickets.—The Enemy Finally Repulsed.

Lieut. R. W. Huntington's battalion of marines, which landed from the transport Panther on Friday and encamped on the hill guarding the abandoned cable station at the entrance to the outer harbor of Guantanamo, has been engaged in beating off a bush attack by Spanish guerrillas and regulars since 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The fighting was almost continuous for 16 hours until 6 o'clock Sunday morning, when reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead.

Four of our men were killed and one wounded. The advance pickets under Lieuts. Neville and Shaw are unaccounted for. Among the killed is Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, son of Maj. Gibbs, of the regular army, who fell in the Custer massacre. His home was in Richmond, Va., but he had been practicing in New York, and he entered the service since the war began. He was a very popular officer. The others killed are Sergt. Charles H. Smith, of Smallwood; Private William Dunphy, of Gloucester, Mass., and Private James McColgan, of Stoneham, Mass. Corporal Glass was accidentally wounded in the head.

The Spanish loss is unknown, but it was probably considerable. The splashes of blood found at daylight at the positions the Spaniards occupied indicate fatalities, but their comrades carried off their killed and wounded. The engagement began with desultory firing at the pickets, 1,000 yards inland from the camp. Capt. Spicer's company was used guard duty, and was driven in, finally rallying on the camp and repulsing the enemy at 5 o'clock. The bodies of Privates McColgan and Dunphy were found, both shot in the head. The large cavities caused by the bullets, which inside a range of 500 yards have a rotary motion, indicate that the victims were killed at close range.

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The secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States, from time to time, as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures) the sum of \$400,000,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary and to prepare and issue therefore, coupon or registered bonds of the United States in denominations of \$30 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable twenty years from such date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The bonds are to be first offered at par as a popular loan.

Why It's "Morro" Castle.

Many people who noted with surprise that Rear Admiral Sampson had encountered a second "Morro" castle at San Juan de Porto Rico have wondered at the repetition of the name on an island so near to Cuba and the famous "Morro" of Havana. But the apparent strangeness of this circumstance disappears when it is understood that "morro" is not a proper name at all, but merely a word to denote a certain type of fortification. The Spanish definition of the word expresses its meaning quaintly, but fully, as follows: "un guajero cosa linda, un guajero sea semejante a la de la cabeza." (Anything which is round, the form of which resembles that of the head.) From this starting point "morro" came to mean any hill or small, round promontory.

In a compilation of "the laws of the Indies" the following definition is given: "El alcázar (military garrison) shall place sentinels, who shall stand guard in the ordinary manner, \*\* \* \* upon the highest part of each fortified place—upon the morro, if there be one, or upon the tower of the fortress—and in all other places whence both the sea and the land can best be observed."

In the development of the world's meaning it came also to indicate any scarped hill or cliff which should serve as a guide to navigators on the coast. A "morro" which came into public notice a few years ago is that of Arica, Chili. It is a promontory situated at the southern extremity of the harbor of Arica. The towering mass of rocks rises almost perpendicularly to a height of about 500 feet above the sea. Its summit forms a beautiful plateau, upon which stands a strong battery of heavy caliber guns. Upon this "morro," on June 7th 1880, the Peruvian army, or garrison, under Colonel Bolognesi, made a desperate attempt to resist the Chilean forces under Colonel Don Pedro Lagos. But the latter troops were victorious, and succeeded in taking by main force not only the fortifications of the "morro," but the city of Arica. The attack was so well conducted that it required only 45 minutes to gain possession of the "morro."

The term "morro" is also applied to a part of the district of Arica, near the promontory. Among other localities which bear the name "morro" are a canal and village on the coast of Ecuador, a municipality in Venezuela, the Morro Ingles, a point on the Bay of Guaymas, Mexico, and the Morro Velho, one of the richest gold mines in Brazil.—Pittsburg Post.

Philippine Intelligences. However lacking in intelligence the natives of the Philippines generally may be, they could not with truth be characterized as savages, says the Review of Reviews. There are in the Philippines between 6,000,000 and 9,000,000 people—probably about 7,500,000. Nearly half this number inhabit Luzon, are principal island of the group. The Tagals of Luzon are a copper-colored people, and, like all people of the Malay family, are short of stature. These Tagals are the most advanced and influential element in the whole population of the islands. There are a great many very intelligent and ambitious men among them—men who got their start in the schools established by the monastic friars, whose political domination furnishes one of the many grievances which have given rise to the present insurrection. The Tagals are as industrious as the Chinese or Japanese, and more easily controlled and less criminally disposed than the latter. That they are entirely amenable to discipline when they have confidence in and respect for their leaders and advisers is evidenced by the fact that for over a year General Emilio Aguinaldo, their acknowledged leader, was able to maintain good order and comparatively good discipline among his 30,000 to 50,000 followers, and under circumstances where chaos and disorder would be the natural conditions. Such characteristics as rudeness, assumption or boisterousness are entirely lacking in the best natives.

A Mooly Cow and a Governorship. When Governor Schofield, of Wisconsin, moved from his home in Oconto to the State capital at Madison he had his cow carried dead with him by the express company. He afterwards learned that it was a cow that had passed by the Legislature imposing taxation upon the express companies. Now, when the Governor is a candidate for re-nomination, his enemies are using the incidents of the cow and the succeeding veto as a means of defeating him.

The cow issue in Wisconsin—though the Governor himself has disclaimed it—has had a much wider application to current politics than the boundary lines of any single State. It will be found that state Executives, members of the state Legislature, judges of the Courts, important municipal officials and a great army of federal office-holders—all or nearly all—are furnished with free expressage, free telegraphing, and telephoning, and free transportation from one end of the country to the other. The corporations do not give something for nothing. If they carry cows they get their money back in executive, legislative and municipal favoritism and discriminations. The whole system is evil, dangerous and corrupting.

A Japanese Recipe for Potpourri. Lavender flowers, one pound; rose leaves, one pound; ground orris root, half pound; crushed cloves, two ounces; crushed cinnamon, one ounce; crushed allspice, two ounces; table salt, one pound. Thoroughly mix these several ingredients, and then keep in a tightly sealed jar placed in a tub of water, and change the water frequently. For sachets, to place among clothing and house linen, this potpourri will be found very fragrant and refreshing.

He Was Scared at First. Traveler (in country town)—What's the matter with the people of this place? Is there some sort of an epidemic raging here? I see that nearly everybody has wads of cotton stuffed into their ears.

Native—No, there ain't nothin' the matter with us 'specially. This is our brass band's regular night for practicin'.

The War Revenue Bill.

Amicably Arranged—Senate Withdraws Its Amendment Calling for the Coinage of the Silver Sealeng—A Substitute Agreed To—How the Silver Will Be Coined.

The conference report on the war revenue bill has been submitted to the house. It follows: The house accepts the senate provisions: Allowing rebate of 7 1/2 per cent. on the sale of stamps for fermented liquors instead of 5 per cent. as provided by the House. Imposing special taxes, etc., with an amendment striking out insurance agents and also making the tax as to theatres apply only to cities exceeding 25,000 population. The amendment striking out the house provision imposing a special tax on retail tobacco dealers. The provisions relating to stamp taxes on life insurance policies but reduced to eighty cents for each hundred dollars of insurance to be paid only once at the inception of the policy and a corresponding reduction on weekly payments insurance. The proprietary medicine and perfume amendments of the senate with a reduction of the tax about one-third. The senate amendment providing that stamps may be affixed on medicinal articles held in stock, when such articles are sold by the retailer.

The senate amendments imposing an excise tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent on corporations refining sugar and petroleum, measured by their gross receipts exceeding \$250,000 and also the senate amendment imposing a stamp tax of 1 cent on the sale of each sleeping and parlor car ticket sold by a company issuing the same and also the senate legacy and inheritance tax.

The house recedes from its tonnage tax provision. Senate amendment imposing a duty of 10 cents per pound on imported tea, with an amendment providing that the duty shall take effect on the passage of the act. The senate act relating to mixed flour with a substitute embodying the bill on the same subject as reported by the committee on ways and means.

The senate recedes from its coinage of the silver sealeng amendment and a substitute is agreed to simply authorizing and directing the coinage of not less than one and one-half million silver dollars per month from the silver bullion held in the treasury, such silver dollars to be applied as provided by the act of July 14, 1890.

The senate accepts these house provisions: Placing the increased tax on fermented liquors stored in warehouses. The certificates of indebtedness and lone provisions of the house, with a reduction of the amount of bonds authorized to four hundred millions.

The house accepts the senate rates on cigars and cigarettes, and the Senate accepts the house proposition imposing an additional tax on stocks on hand, but reducing the tax on such stocks one-half, and excepting from its operation stocks not exceeding 1,000 pounds of tobacco or 20,000 cigars and cigarettes.

The house accepts the senate amendment imposing a stamp tax on all speculative sales on stocks and produce exchanges. The senate accepts the house exempting of receipts from stamp taxes.

The senate recedes from its amendment imposing stamp taxes on articles sold under a trade mark or any name or designation not open to general use. The provision for the coinage of silver bullion is as follows: That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than \$1,500,000 in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the treasury purchased in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 14th, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the use of treasury notes thereon and for other purposes," and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purpose named in said act.

The provision of the bill regarding issue of bonds is as follows:

Who is responsible for this? No one knows.

The poor men have to sleep on the ground, in the heavy, dirty sand. Their sweaty clothing picks it up, and their food is full of it. Every whiff of hot air blows sand about, and every horse cart or even passing person adds discomfort to the men already miserable. How little it would cost to have the camp sprinkled once or twice a day; or at least the government could have provided rough boards, from which the men could have saved themselves a few feet of flooring.

We are in the habit of pitying the soldier of Europe as badly treated. For downright neglect I have seen nothing to beat the way the American soldier is treated by Uncle Sam.

The troops are supplied with only that which is most unseasonable—greasy pork and beans of that brown quality that makes one ready to spend the rest of the day in the watermelon patch. Is it a wonder that the men develop an abnormal thirst, and rush off to satisfy this craving as best they can—some with plain water, some with milk-shakes, some with beer and some with other compounds? The result is that already the camp doctors are busy every morning with men and officers suffering from various degrees of dysentery. We wish this up as well as we can, but to do so altogether is impossible. Who is re-

Startling Statements.

A Description of the Troops in the South Will Cause a Sensation Even if It Proves to be only Partly True.

Down here (Tampa) we are sweltering day and night, with the thermometer 98 in the shade. Nobody dares complain, for fear of appearing unpatriotic. Still, it will do us no harm to hear a little of the truth, for this affair is turning out just as the officers of the regular army have foreseen.

Here we are 30 days after the declaration of war, and not a regiment is yet equipped with uniforms suitable for hot weather. The United States troops sweat night and day in their cowhide boots, thick flannel shirts and winter trousers. In addition to this they wear a tunic at inspection—a piece of torture.

Who is responsible for this? No one knows. The poor men have to sleep on the ground, in the heavy, dirty sand. Their sweaty clothing picks it up, and their food is full of it. Every whiff of hot air blows sand about, and every horse cart or even

passing person adds discomfort to the men already miserable. How little it would cost to have the camp sprinkled once or twice a day; or at least the government could have provided rough boards, from which the men could have saved themselves a few feet of flooring.

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