

TRANSFORMING CUBA

Governor General Wood's Report on Island Affairs.

Wonderful Improvements Made.

Hospitals Opened, Prisons Repaired, Courts Remodeled, Schools Established—American Troops Not Used During the Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Major General Leonard Wood has made the following statement as to the contents of his civil report as governor general of Cuba: "The civil report of the island will not be published until the end of the present calendar year. It will cover in detail the work under the various civil departments of the military government during the entire present year. Under the head of hospitals and charities it will be found that every town of consequence in the island has been provided with a hospital well equipped with all necessary supplies and appliances."

"Asylums for orphan children have been established wherever necessary. The number of these institutions has been greatly reduced during the past few months owing to the great improvement in the general conditions existing in Cuba, children being taken back to their families or their friends."

"The prisons have been overhauled and repaired from one end of the island to the other and the sanitary conditions vastly improved. The military government has had its agents go over the island investigating every case under detention, and many hundreds of prisoners who had been detained for long periods of time awaiting trial have been released, only such being retained, however, as had awaited trial for a period as long or longer than they would have been sentenced had they been found guilty."

"Correctional courts have been established throughout the larger cities, where the trial is oral and summary, as in our police courts. The writ of habeas corpus has been published, to take effect on Dec. 1 of this year."

"During the present year over 3,000 public schools have been established. Thirty-six hundred teachers are employed in them, and 150,000 children are in the schools. This number is constantly increasing, and by the end of the present school year it is believed that we shall have 250,000 children in school. The largest number at school under the Spanish rule was between 25,000 and 30,000. The salaries paid the teachers are all high, exceeding any paid in the United States in corresponding grades, with the exception of three of our larger cities. School desks and supplies for 100,000 children have been purchased, sent to the island and put up. Enthusiasm for public education is great. The trip of the 1,300 teachers to Cambridge was most beneficial, and attempts will be made to repeat it next year."

"The United States troops have not been used during the present year for the maintenance of order. The police work in the rural districts is done by the rural guard, which amounts to about 1,200 men for the entire island of Cuba. These men and their officers are all Cubans."

"The financial condition of the country is excellent. The government is entirely self supporting, and the treasury has an unencumbered balance of \$1,500,000. Municipalities are gradually assuming their obligations."

"The condition of the people of the island, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is one of content, and they realize that wonderful progress has been made, and they feel as a people kindly toward and have faith in the people of the United States."

New York City's Registration. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—New York city's electors, over 600,000 in number, are enrolled for the coming election. The registry books were closed at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and the party managers are studying the returns. The increase in Manhattan and the Bronx and in Brooklyn over the registration of 1896 amounts to 67,782, and in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond there is a substantial increase over the figures of 1898. Both political organizations claim that the registration is favorable to their cause.

Zeppelin's Airship Works Well. FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Oct. 22.—Another trial of Count Zeppelin's airship was made yesterday, resulting in a series of successful evolutions. The airship, with Count Zeppelin and Herr Eugen Wolf on board, ascended at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to an altitude of five-eighths of a mile, where various maneuvers were executed. It then descended slowly to the water, which it reached near the point of departure at 25 minutes past 5. The king and queen of Wurttemberg witnessed the trial.

Horrible Tortures by Chinese. VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 22.—According to a correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury Bishop Fontosati, in South Honan, was tortured for four hours by Chinese. The members of his body were removed singly. Two priests were covered with coal oil and placed in a pattern of sticks, which were then set on fire. Bishop Fontosati and others were frightfully tortured. Three thousand converts led by French priests in defending their church were massacred.

Triplets For Two. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 19.—Mrs. Walter J. Swanson gave birth to triplets Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. An hour later Mrs. Howard E. Swanson invariably surprised her husband. The circumstances are surprising. Less than a year ago Dorothy an, Parthenia Freeman, twin sisters, were the belles of Iredon, W. Va. They had many suitors, and finally they chose Walter J. and Howard E. Swanson, young timber men and also twins.

Single Statehood Wanted. FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 24.—The citizens of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory want single statehood for the two territories. The formation of leagues to promote this end has commenced. The first league was organized at Wagoner, T. T. Determined efforts in this direction are being made by the leading people of those territories.

Robert Buchanan Critically Ill. LONDON, Oct. 22.—Mr. Robert Buchanan, the novelist, has had a cerebral hemorrhage, which was followed by paralysis of the right side and complete loss of speech. His condition is very critical.

BRYAN IN MARYLAND.

Enthusiastic Crowds Greet Democratic Candidate in Spite of Rain. BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Hon. William J. Bryan, the Democratic presidential candidate, devoted the entire day to speechmaking in Maryland, speaking in succession at Rockville, Frederick, Brucetown, Union Bridge, New Windsor, Westminster, Glyndon and in this city last evening.

The Rockville meeting was the only one of the day that was not marred by rain. On account of the downpour most of the meetings were cut short, but the crowds in each case remained until Mr. Bryan had concluded his remarks.

The greeting extended to Mr. Bryan on his arrival here last evening and during the meetings held inside and outside of Music hall was limited in numbers only by the capacity of the places in which the meetings were held and in enthusiasm only by the ability of the immense crowds to give expression to it. It was raining gently, but steadily, when the special train bearing the Democratic presidential candidate pulled into the Union station an hour late, but this did not prevent the assembling of a crowd of fully 10,000 people about the depot. A parade was formed, and Mr. Bryan drove at his head to the Hotel Remont, where he dined with several Democratic leaders, including former United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Governor John Walter Smith and Mayor Hayes of this city.

Brooklyn Wins the Trophy. PITTSBURG, Oct. 19.—The agony is over. Brooklyn is champion of the world baseball. The owner of the beautiful \$500 Chronicle-Telegraph trophy cup and carries away one-half the gate receipts of the four games necessary to decide their supremacy over Pittsburgh. The champions demonstrated throughout the series that they were deserving of the League pennant by playing better ball in every way than their opponents, who finished second in the race. In only one game of the four played did Pittsburgh look to be in the same class with Brooklyn. The score in yesterday's game was, Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 1.

Daring Navigators. PENTA GORPA, Fla., Oct. 22.—Peter Johansen and his 12-year-old son Peter have arrived from Gibraltar in an open boat 29 feet long and 7 feet 6 inches beam. They left Gibraltar with 180 gallons of water and provisions for 60 days and made the trip in 59 days, encountering no storms.

Mrs. Bryan in New Haven. NEW HAVEN, Oct. 24.—Mrs. William J. Bryan is enjoying a visit to New Haven as the guest of Mrs. Philo S. Bennett of 137 Wall street, a friend of several years standing. Mrs. Bryan is accompanied by her daughter.

SWISS NATIONAL INSURANCE.

Report Giving Some Interesting Facts About a Proposed Law That Was Recently Defeated.

In a report to the state department Consul General Dubois, at St. Gall, gives some interesting facts about the proposed Swiss accident and military insurance law, says the Washington Post. This law, which was recently defeated by a two-thirds vote, prescribes obligatory insurance in cases of sickness and accident. The government's share of the expense of the entire premium of the insurance was to be 20 per cent., the labor 20 per cent., while the employers of labor were to bear 60 per cent. The text of the proposed law contained 400 articles, among which was the military insurance clause, which met considerable opposition by the military classes. The project was defeated this time by 195,000 votes. Giarus was the only province out of the 22 cantons which gave a majority in favor of the proposition. There are various causes which helped to defeat this measure. In agricultural districts it was considered to be of advantage to the industrial centers. Great dissatisfaction was shown by the people engaged in house industries, because the law was made compulsory for some and optional for others. Strong opposition was met with among the large manufacturers, especially those of the silk industry, because they were convinced that the law would tax them heavier than they were being taxed under the compulsory system which is at present in existence.

PUZZLED ABOUT DESCENT.

Problem That is Distracting an English Student of Genealogy—A Subtle Fallacy.

Here is a little genealogical problem which perhaps some of the readers can solve. A man writes to the Liverpool Post saying: "I have, like the rest of human beings, two parents. They in turn had each two. These four grandparents had each two, and so on. Now, if we take on an average four generations to a century, 33 generations have passed away since the time of William the Conqueror, and by the simple process of multiplying two by itself 33 times I find that at the date of the Norman conquest I must have had 8,589,934,582 ancestors of that generation. But this is eight or nine times the total population of the globe at the present day, and must be fully 30 or 40 times the total number of human beings living in the eleventh century, so that there must be a fallacy in my calculation somewhere. Can anybody tell me," he asks, "what the fallacy is?"

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DEPEW ON THE ISSUE.

The New York Senator Had the Right Ideas Two Years Ago.

In the Chicago Times-Herald on May 22, 1898, Senator Chauncey M. Depew had the following interview, obtained and signed by George Grantham Bain and copyrighted:

"When I asked Mr. Depew what he thought should be done with the Philippine Islands he drew in his breath and said: 'That's a pretty big question.' Then he pushed back his chair from his desk and swung around until he half faced me."

"If we should keep the Philippine Islands," said Mr. Depew, "we would reverse the traditions of this government from its foundation. We would open up a new line of policy."

"Let us see what that would mean. In the first place it would mean the establishment of a military government over possibly ten millions of people 6,000 miles away from us; it would mean the increase of our navy to the proportion of the navies of Europe."

"Not to the proportion of England's navy," I suggested.

"To the navy of France and Germany," said Mr. Depew. "It would mean the increase of our army to 150,000—more likely to 200,000 men. It would mean the increase of our annual expenditures to double what they are now. It would mean that the United States government would be brought in closer contact with the people than ever before in this history of this country."

"We have known that there is a federal government only as representing our flag, our nationality and glorious traditions, but we have not felt the burden of its support or been confronted with the possibility of the payment of an enormous annual military tax, except during the civil war. In Europe, where great armies and navies are maintained, the people are taxed directly for their maintenance. Our revenues have been obtained heretofore by indirect taxation, with the exception of a slight tax on whisky."

"But with the increase of our expenditures by 100 per cent the taxes to support the government would be felt in our homes and in our offices. We would feel them in both the necessities and luxuries of life—in our houses, in our tools, in our food, in our clothing, in our carriages and in our wagons, in our checks and notes and bonds and transfers of property—in every transaction of our everyday business life. For if we are to maintain great armies and navies like the powers of Europe we must raise the revenue for them by the means mentioned, and also by a stamp tax that will face us at every turn."

"These conditions are contrary to our present form of government. Today we know that the customs collector exists. He sits in his office at the custom house and few of us ever think of him—fewer still have ever seen him or felt the taxes collected through him. Under the new regime tax collectors would necessarily be excise men, with offices everywhere. They would be known not only in New York and the other great centers of commerce, but in every town, village and hamlet in the United States. Our people respond with patriotic alacrity to every burden, sacrifice or tax for the successful carrying on of war. Whether they would with equal cheerfulness do the same for the new policy of the colonial empire furnishes food for consideration."

"What also does a worldwide policy mean to us? It means a centralization which would change materially the relations of the United States to the federal government. The control of these populous colonies would be centered at Washington, and we should have a centralization of power far beyond what the old federalists ever dreamed of. You cannot have empire without all its attributes, and that means a practical revolution of our form of government and an abandonment of the beliefs which the fathers held when they established this government in 1776."

I asked Mr. Depew if it was not possible to derive from these proposed colonies a revenue greater than the additional expenditure which their possession would involve.

"How," said Mr. Depew, "by taxation? Every time you attempt to collect a tax from these people they would rise and you would have to call on your military force to suppress them. And suppress them for what? For doing what John Hancock did? They might quote against us our immortal declaration 'that taxation without representation is tyranny.'"

Hanna as an orator is one of the most amusing incidents of the presidential campaign. He is a thorough exponent of the art of saying things which should not be said and of leaving unsaid the things which should be said.

The lowest depth of campaign mud slinging was sounded by the New York Sun in its recent attempt to charge the Democratic party with the instigation of the strike in the coal regions. This was nothing more nor less than yellow journalism run riot.

Mark Hanna says the issue is McKinleyism or Bryanism. Well, let it go at that. McKinleyism means imperialism, Hannaism and the domination of trusts, and the people don't want those things while they retain their reason.

Roosevelt's campaign trip through the west did not net anything to the Republican party but disappointments. The real cowboys of the plains cannot be easily deceived by a wide-brimmed felt hat and a blatant voice.

Senator Hanna, if he is wise, will let others do the talking and will return to the pleasant task of squeezing money out of other people, which has been his occupation through life.

"A private monopoly has always been an outlaw,"—W. J. Bryan.

An Unattractive Fact.

Judge Este, of the United States court, recently rendered a decision that must be of great interest to the people of the United States, and especially so with respect to the laboring element of our citizenship. It is to the effect that since the annexation of the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands a native of the island of Guam does not need to be naturalized to become a citizen of Hawaii, for the reason that the islands are under the same jurisdiction. On the same theory he would be obliged to rule that a native of either of the islands may become a citizen of Pennsylvania without taking out naturalization papers.

If that be true, and it is supported by reason, the thousands of Asiatics who are born in the Philippine Islands and Hawaii have the right not only to land at any port of entry in the United States, but to claim citizenship, with all the rights and privileges which that relation entails, in any part of the territory of the United States. More than half of the present population of Hawaii are Chinese, either imported or born of parents imported, and every such person would have the same right to come to Pennsylvania as would a citizen, native or naturalized, of New York, New Jersey or any other state in the American Union.

This is a lovely feast to offer to the workmen of this country. The Chinese exclusion act is abrogated, and the millions of Filipinos, no more intelligent and quite as unfit for American citizenship, can force themselves, under the imperial policy of the McKinley administration, into competition in the labor market of every industrial center in the land. How do the iron workers, the coal miners and the other laborers of Pennsylvania like such a prospect? It is certainly not attractive, but it is what is before them, according to the decision of Federal Judge Este. The remedy is to vote against the re-election of McKinley.

"Since but a small proportion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly, it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the helpless victims of every monopoly organized."—W. J. Bryan.

Democrats Not Evasive.

In his speech made Oct. 2 before the Commercial Travelers' League in Chicago Senator Hanna took occasion to throw bouquets at the Republican party and himself incidentally as to the manner in which he thought "every issue brought out by the Democratic party has been thrashed out." This is the most fatuous statement that has fallen from the lips of Mr. Hanna since he took the stump for the purpose of trying to lift the Republican party out of the slough of despond into which the reckless administration of McKinley has plunged it.

Senator Hanna went on to declare that he was anxious to see what the Democrats would bring up next. The Democratic party has nothing to "bring up next." The questions which that party has been insisting upon as the leading issues of the present campaign have nothing of the haphazard about them. They were all duly set forth in the Kansas City platform and have been reiterated time and again on the stump and in the letters which Mr. Richard Olney, Mr. Carl Schurz and other untrammelled minds have seen fit to write. The Republican party cannot point to any avoidance of the true issues of this campaign. Even the money question, which properly speaking is not this fall an issue of first importance, has been kept plainly before the people by Mr. Bryan and other speakers. There has been no attempt to hide it.

This course presents a striking contrast to the conduct of the Republican speakers who have appeared on the hustings this fall. Mr. Hanna himself tried to dispose of the trust issue by his own simple unsupported assurance that there are no trusts. He thought to kill this important question with one breath of wind from his reservoir of oratory, and of course, with over three hundred organized trusts, robbing the people all over the country, and their robbery felt by every one, he utterly failed and became the laughing stock of sensible people. He and his colleagues on the stump have studiously avoided the question of imperialism whenever they have been able to do so, and have failed most ignominiously when compelled to attempt to answer the charges on this head.

Appropriate From One Point.

The appointment of General Frank Reeder as banking commissioner seems entirely appropriate from one point of view. He was dismissed in disgrace from Governor Hastings' cabinet for having joined in a bond given to State Treasurer Haywood to indemnify the latter for illegal payments, made to Quay henchmen, on the padded pay rolls of the legislature. A man of that stamp is just suited to the Quay-Stone administration of the state government. Whether the people of the state will enjoy having him rewarded and put again in high position is another matter. But Quay takes care of his friends, and that is the reason his friends work so strenuously to keep him in power. Keeping men like Attorney General Elkin and General Frank Reeder in fat offices is a necessary part of machine politics in the state of Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Even those who justify the general policy of protection will find it difficult to defend a tariff which enables a trust to exact an exorbitant toll from the citizens."—W. J. Bryan.

"If a voter is competent to vote for a member of congress, for state officers and for president, he is competent to choose his representative in the senate."—W. J. Bryan.

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An Incident of Politics.

The interchange of communications between Canton, O., where Mr. McKinley has a temporary residence just now, and the Carnegie company and the navy department, which has in its hands the allotment of \$20,000,000 armor plate contracts, Mark Hanna of course assisting in pulling the wires, is one of the incidents of everyday politics, and is not miles removed from Mr. Carnegie's "North American" article supporting McKinley while vouching for Bryan as setting forth the truest Americanism. It is announced the contracts may not be awarded until after the November election. Very likely, Mark Hanna must first be satisfied as to the nature and extent of the political contributions. The advanced price of armor plate, which Secretary Long is considering, amounts to five or six millions on the great contracts to be awarded. A million of that for the uses of Mark Hanna would be a small contribution, and nobody would feel it but the taxpayers of the United States out of whose pockets it would come.—Pittsburg Post.

The Auditor General Had Known His Business.

The auditor general had known his business the governor never could have made that mistake of a few millions in estimating the receipts and expenditures upon which his unconstitutional and absurd out of the school appropriation was based. The Democratic party offers to the people of Pennsylvania a candidate for auditor general who if elected will make a more accurate estimate of the resources of the state. It would be worth while to give him a trial.

Female Physicians in Asia.

Within the last 20 years the number of American and English female physicians in Asiatic countries has increased from 20 to 220.

Ebb and Flow of Artesian Wells.

It has been observed that artesian wells have a daily period of ebb and flow, as well as the ocean tides, only the process is reversed. The time of greatest flow of an artesian well is the period of low tide in the ocean.

Victoria's Various Subjects.

Queen Victoria rules over more Maometans than the sultan of Turkey, over more Hebrews than there are in Palestine, and over more negroes than any other sovereign who is not a native of Africa.

McClure's Magazine for November.

Perhaps the most timely article in McClure's Magazine for November, is "A Woman's Diary of the Siege of Peking," by Mrs. E. K. Lowry, one of the besieged missionaries in the legations last summer. This vivid narrative by an eye witness of most of the events described is sure to command attention at a time when the eyes of all the world are turned to the Far East. It is in a true sense history from original documents.

Another article that will awaken general interest is that on "The First Flight of Count Zeppelin's Air Ship," by Eugen Wolf, the Count's assistant and companion in the trial. Only by such an explanation as is here given, aided by the accompanying photographs, showing the design of the ship and its appearance in full flight, can Count Zeppelin's marvel of construction and achievement be appreciated.

The fiction of this number is of the usual high standard.

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McClure's Magazine for November.

McClure's Magazine for November will contain a vivid account of the siege of the Foreign Legations in Peking, written as a diary by Katharine Mullikin Lowry, one of the besieged. It will relate in full many of the soul-stirring events that we already know, and will make clear many incidents upon which we have hitherto had little light. It will be illustrated with plans of Peking, of the Legation Quarters, and of the British Legation.

The fiction in McClure's Magazine for November will be widely representative, both in subjects treated and the localities in which the scenes are laid. Life in the Far West and on the Eastern Seaboard, in crowded cities, in country districts, in turbulent mining camps, and in railroad centres, will be portrayed; incidents of ward politics, of football game, of simple, true affection, of daring and energy, and of courageous self sacrifice, will be related by Frederic Carroll Baldy, George Kibbe Turner, Lilian Truitt Bryant, Charles Warren, and Alvah Milton Kerr.

The illustrations are by Frederic Remington, Albert T. Reid, W. R. Leigh, and others. THE S. S. McCLURE CO., 141-145 East 25th St., New York.

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DISTRESSING STOMACH DISEASE—Permanently cured by the mastery power of South American Nerve Tonic. Invalids need suffer no longer, because this great remedy can cure them all. It is a cure for the whole world of stomach weakness and indigestion. The cure begins with the first dose. The relief it brings is marvellous and surprising. It makes no failure; never disappoints. No matter how long you have suffered, your cure is certain under the use of this great health-giving force. Pleasant and always safe. Sold by C. A. Klein, druggist, 125 West Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa. 134 49

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WHAT SHALL WE HAVE FOR DINNER?—This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it too-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No baking! Add hot water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, orange, raspberry and strawberry. At your grocers. 10c. 10254

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