# AFTER ROOSEVELT.

His Riders No Better Than Other Volunteers.

### CALLED DOWN BY ALGER.

In a Letter to the Secretary of War the Commander of the Rough Riders Says His Men Are as Good as Any Regulars and Three Times as Good as Any State Troops.

A Washington special says: The following correspondence has passed between Colonel Roosevelt and Secretary Alger: Santiago, July 23, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I am writing with the knowledge and ap-

proval of General Wheeler. We earnestly hope that you will send us, most of the regulars and, at any rate, the cavalry division, including the Rough Riders, who are as good as any regulars, and three times as good as any State troops, to Porto Rico. There are 1,800 effective men in this division. If those who were left behind were joined to them we could land at Porto Rico in this calvary division close to 4,000 men who would be worth, easily, any 10,000 national guards armed with blackpowder Springfields or other archaic weapons.

Very respectfully, THEODORE ROOSEVELT. The following reply was cabled to Col-

onel Roosevelt. Your letter of 23d is received. The regular army, the volunteer army and the Rough Riders have done well, but I suggest that, unless you want to spoil the effects and glory of your victory, you make no invidius comparisons. The Rough Riders are no better than other volunteers. They had an advantage in their arms, for which they

ought to be very grateful. [Signed.] R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

The Letter a Personal One.

In its Washington correspondence the New York Sun says concerning the correspondence between General Alger and Colonel Roosevelt:

"When Secretary Alger made these matters public at the War Department, much gossip was occasioned, and various views were privately expressed by officers of the administration. A good deal is being said about the unwise action of an army officer in expressing such views. The fact was not lost sight of however, that the latter was a personal one to Secretary Afger, and that it probably would never have been made pubic except by the Secretary's unlooked-for action. Now that the excerpt from the letter has been made public, and the reply to Colonel Roosevelt's personal communication has been put in official form, both will doubtless be made a part of the permanent secords of the War Department.

Reported Rebuke.

The New York Journal's Washington correspondent sends the following:

"General Shafter is in virtual disgrace at the War Department, having incurred the deep displeasure of the Secretary of War, who has severely rebuked and censured

"General Shafter's offense is that he made public in advance of its receipt by the War Department the report of General Kent. fescribing the conduct of the troops of his division, published this morning.

"The President and Secretary of War are very angry at General Shafter, and General Alger sent him a telegram severely rebuking him and instructing him not to make public any such information hereafter.

SPANISH SOLDIERS AS POLICE.

#### The President May Decide to Leave Them Stay In Cuba.

A Washington Special says: The President, on assurances of M. Cambon, is satisfied that Spain will accept the terms of the United States. Hostilities will then cease. The blockade in front of Havana may be raised, and the President may permit the Spanish forces to occupy the island until after the rainy season.

The President feels that, in view of the unhealthy condition of the island, and the lliness of the American forces, the Spanish soldiers might be left there to do police duty. As compensation for this service, the Spanish government may be permitted to collect the customs at the port of Havana, under the direction of a special commissioner to be appointed by the United States.

Under such an arrangement the Spanish civil authorities would be left in charge of the city and administer the laws under the supervision of the American commissioner. This commissioner would be absolute during his tenure of office. He would not be a military man, and there would be no effort to establish a military government until after the close of the rainy season.

The Cuban army will be fed and made to quietly wait until the disposition of the island is finally determined. The Cubans will not be used for garrison or police pur-

## EVACUATION OF GIBARA.

## The Insurgents Are Reported to Have

Killed Eighteen Volunteers. It is announced from Havana that the town of Gibara, on the North coast of Santiago de Cuba province, has been evacuated by the Spanish troops, and that the rebels, on entering, killed eighteen volunteers. General Arolas, military governor of Havans, has asked the local newspapers to take up the question of the best way to distribute the available food supplies in the city. General Blanco has decreed a suspension of the sittings of the Insular Chamber.

Buena Ventura Bought For \$12,200. The first prize steamer captured by the Americans during the present war, the Buena Ventura, was sold at New York to the highest bidder, Lewis Luckenbach, for \$12,200. The price is considered good. The Buena Ventura was the first ship which passed through the Suez Canal. She is of 1,348 tons net and 1,763 gross; length 280 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth, 26 feet. She was built at Sunderland, Eng.

Reina Mercedes Can Be Raised. A Washington special says: The Navy Department has received the report of the board which examined the Reina Mercedes. the Spanish ship sunk in the channel of Santiago harbor. The board is of opinion that the vessel can be easily raised with suitable wrecking equipage. She lies abreast the Estrella battery in such position as to make work on her easy.

PRACE TERMS.

An Announcement in Washington Confirms Reports.

ing is the official statement given out by the President as to the terms of peace offered by the United States: The following statement was given out at

the State Department Tuesday: In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain, in the note handed to the French ambassador, are in substance as follows:

The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island; the cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies; and the like cession of an island in the Ladrones. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and goverament of the Philippines. If these are accepted by Spain in their entirety, it is stated that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated.

It is understood to be the present intention of the administration to assume liability for all the indebted claims preferred by American citizens against Spain, on account of injury to personal property in Cuba.

Some part of this liability may be imposed upon the government of Cuba later on, when that shall have been established, and to include such cases as can be directly charged up against the insurgents, where they have destroyed the property of American citizens in the course of their operations.

This assumption by the victorious nation of liability for private claims is not new in the arrangement of peace conditions; but, on the contrary, is rather in the line of the usual practice. At the conclusion of the Mexican War the United States assumed all such claims in behalf of American citizens, and established a special tribunal for their adjudication and payment. The same course was pursued in 1819 in effecting a settlement of the Florida troubles with Spain, though the decisions announced by the special tribunal were a source of litigation and negotiation clear down to the present

The amount of these claims against Spain in behalf of American citizens who suffered in Cuba was \$15,000,000 at the date of the destruction of the Maine. It is estimated that this total has been increased to \$20,-000,000 since that time, and no doubt is entertained that there are many other claims of large amounts that have not yet been presented. Of course, it is not possible at this stage to indicate what proportion of the claims are justly chargeable to the acts of Cuban insurgents, and it is known that in many cases the claimants themselves were unable to tell the source of the damage to their property, whether the Spanish troops or the insurgents.

AGUINALDO'S INFLATED NOTIONS.

Attempt to Deprive Us of Conveyances Foiled by Anderson.

A dispatch to the London Times from Cavite, says: "It is becoming more apparent daily that there are serious complications ahead. The Americans never made a greater mistake than in bringing Aguinaldo and the insurgent leaders here and giving them arms and ammunition for free use, from the Cavite arsenal. Aguinaldo, fears annexation by the Americans, and openly opposes

"Either he has been corrupted by some foreign power or he has a false notion of the strength of the Philippine revolutionaries, failing to recognize that their recent successes are due to the concentration of Spanish strength at Manila, consequent upon the presence of the Americans. Although he admits no foreign recognition. he talks of his government, and dictates to the American authorities in absurb and infiated terms.

"He has compelled the natives of the southern approaches to Manila to register their bullocks, ponies, and conveyances, instructing the owners not to supply them to the Americans for transportation without his sanction. Brig. Gen. Anderson promptly adopted firm measures, warning Aguinaldo that force would be used to impress the means of transport, which were ultimately forthcoming. Aguinaldo's attitude makes future operations against Manila problematic.

"In my opinion, with the aid of the fleet, the city might have already been American. Nothing prevented an advance. Now the violent rains have set in, making camp and field operations arduous and threatening the health of the men, which until now has been excellent.

## INDIGNATION IN HAVANA.

Strong Feeling Against The Government -Food Getting Scarce.

The Havana correspondent of the London Times describes a condition of "growing in-

dignation." He says: "Though Havana is still quiet, extraordinarily, ominously quiet, as a calm before a storm, there is an ever increasing feeling against the government's deceit in hiding the truth and spreading false news, apparently with the intention of leaving the peo-

ple to the mercy of their enemies. "Famine is slowly tightening its bands, The bulk of the population would already have starved but for the supplies of mangoes, pineapples and bananas. The death rate is extraordinarily high in Havana, and

still worse in other parts of the island. "In some settlements half the reconcentrados have died since war was declared."

## WILL MEET IN LONDON.

The Liberal's Information About the Proposed Peace Commission.

The Madrid Liberal say the Spanish-American peace commissioners are to meet in London, and that the points which will be discussed will be the disposition to be made of the Philippine Islands, the payment of the Cuban debt, the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rice, and the ownership of the war material in the Antilles.

The Spanish Minister for War, Gen. Correa, is said to be "actively arranging for the repatriation of the Santiago soldiers," the first of whom are expected to arrive in Spain

at the end of Angust.

Three Burned to Death. Fire destroyed a large brick house on the stone road leading to Romulus, about five miles from Seneca Falls, N. Y., occupied by Warren Poffenberger, and caused the death of three inmates -- Mrs. Poffenberger: Mrs. George H. Zartman, mother of Mrs. Poffenberger, and Chris Seward, a hired man. se home was at Elmsport, Pa.

# SURRENDER.

A Washington special says: The follow-General Henry Marches From Guanica to Ponce.

#### FOUR CITIES CAPTURED.

Alcalde of Yauca Dates a Proclamation 'Porto Rico, United States of America" Miles Hears of Peace Negotiations-He

PORT OF PONCE, Porto Rico (Cable) .-Without seeing or hearing anything of the enemy, the advance guard of General Henry's division, which landed at Guanica arrived here, taking en route the cities of Yauco, Tallaboa, Sabana Grande and Ponuelas.

Attempts by the Spaniards to blow up flat cars being burned. Our troops have fired up the locomotives, and are now opersupplies, messages and men.

An Yauco the Americans were welcomed by an address made by the Alcalde, and a public proclamation was issued, dated: "Yauco, Porto Rico, United States of

America, July 27." Maj. Webb Hayes, of the Sixth Ohio, son an uprising of the natives in the Interior, tillery will be brought here immediately. who, it is asserted, will rob, kill and destroy

property in revenge for many years of Span-

sisting of the Second and Third Wisconsin and the sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiments. out a mile and a half on the military road, retaining two companies of the Sixteenth to act as a provost guard in the city. Captain Allen has been appointed provost marshal, and with the aid of local constabulary has preserved excellent order, although almost the entire population of the city remained in the streets, celebrating the arrival of their American liberators until long after mid-

night. Gen. Jose Garcia, who is in immediate ommand of the Spanish regulars-not be lieved to number more than 500-was deserted by most of the Spanish volunteers in his command during the night, and they began straggling back to the city with the Is Awaiting Reinforcements—Natives dawn. They immediately presented them-Persecute the Volunteers. ed their arms.

> Business Booming. Business in the city has enjoyed a great boom since the arrival of the Americans. American gold is at a premium of 100 per

cent. Friday the price of a breakfast at the Hotel Francais was 25 centavos; now it is at one peso. Everything else has risen in proportion. The native correspondents bridges and otherwise destroy the railroad have difficulty in obtaining horses at \$200 between Yanco and Ponce falled, only a few gold. The natives imagine that the pockets of the Americans can emit a ceaseless flow of eaglee and double eagles. There ating the road from end to end, carrying is plenty of provisions in the city, excepting rice, one of the staples, which is quoted at a very high figure for this country.

Our army will not lack for fresh meat in the march across the island. The broad savannahs which lie between the undulating hills swarm with cattle at reasonable prices and of excellent quality. General Garretof former President Hayes, bauled up the son's brigade is massed at Yauco, the termiflag on the palace, amid cheers from the pus of the railroad, 15 miles off, and will populace. The people seemed really glad probably remain there until the army is that the Americans were here, but they fear | ready to move, but it is thought that the ar-

The railroad is in good order, but much of the rolling-stock has been destroyed. Gen. ish misrule. General Henry has made a re- Roy Stone found several engines wrecked port to this effect to General Miles, and ad- The machinery had been dismembered by



n Baltimore Morning Herald. GEN. GUY V. HENRY.

vises that a guard be left to protect the cap- Spanish sympathizers at the roundhouse. tured cities. The empty transports have and hidden. General Stone gave them two left for Tampa.

To Bring Back the Sick. A delegation of nurses of the Red Cross ociety from the hospital ship Lampasas waited on General Henry at Guanica, and asked to be allowed to return home with the sick. They said their supplies had given out, and that the condition on board their ship, which was crowded with patients, was

terrible. Gen. Miles is in constant communication with all his forces, and is keeping the artillery steadily in advance. The entire army is encamped along the military road to San Juan. He is acting throughout, however, with a promptness which indicates quick action all along the line as soon as the transports containing the remaining troops ar-

A corrected list of the injured in the first day's battle at Guanica follows. All the injured belong to the Sixth Massachusetts: Captain Edward J. Gihon, shot in the left

Private James Drummond, Company K, shot twice in the neck. Private Benjamin Bostick, Company K,

hot in the right shoulder. Corporal William F. Carpenter, Company L. shot in the right hand.

Corporal Henry Gary, Company K, shot in the neck. Sergt, George Carlton, of Battery B, Fifth

Siege Artillery, died of typhoid fever and was buried at once. This makes five deaths from that disease on the transports. Private Arthur Draper, of Company M, Sixth Massachusetts, has been promoted to a lieutenancy for gallantry in action. He

led the final charge which drove back the Spaniards. He is the son of Gen. William F. Draper, American Ambassador to Italy. Miles Hears of Peace.

The news that Spain had consented to sue | icipalities. for peace was received here in a dispatch to the Associated Press, and was at once taken to General Miles. The General wrinkled his gray brow when he read it, and said he did not know what effect it would have on his expedition, but he proposed to push on abend and take San Juan, pending orders from the President. The Associated Prese dispatch boat carried information out to the and fleet, there was a celebration at the first indication of weakening on Spain's part.

Outside of the typhoid fever on the trans ports and in Guanics, the general health of the army continues excellent, and there has been no trace of yellow fever thus far.

Awaiting Beinforcements. No forward movement of the army is ex pected for several days. The transports with General Brooke's army corps and the remainder of the First Corps are arriving slowly. Our troops will probably remain here quietly until the bulk of the army has

General Miles will retain his headquarters

hours to get the engines into working order, under penalty of imprisonment, and in less than that time the engines had steam up and were ready to move.

A Stand At Albonito The Spaniards will probably retire as far back as Afbonito, about 35 miles on the road to San Juan, where they are likely to make a stand if they receive reinforcements. They left bere entirely without artillery, which makes it even more obvious that an attack at this point was never dreamed of by them. Not a gun was mounted. The garrison was small and poorly armed. All the guns with one exception, that were abandoned in the arsenal when they beat their hasty retreat,

were Remingtons, not Mausers. There was not a mine in the Harbor of Conce, although two ancient affairs covered with barancles, were found at Puerto de Guanica. These had been placed there years ago, and resisted every effort to ex-

Miles Wants Flags. General Miles, in command of the Porto Rican expedition, sent the following dispatch to Secretary Alger, which was made

public at the War Department. "Ponce, Porto Rico .- Secretary of War, Washington: "Your telegrams received and answered

by letter. "Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of of the Metropolitan Opera House held the people are overjoyed at the arrival of such an enthusiastic audience, and the army. Two thousand from one place never have its walls rang to such thunders have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in transportation beef, cattle ant Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of and other needed supplies. The Custom-

be in readiness to move. "Please send any national colors that can be spaired, to be given to the different mun-

"I request that the tariff rate to be charged in the parts of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the President for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force.

"As to the Government and military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon the instructions issued by the President in the case of the Philippine Islands, and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba.

MILES, Major-General Commanding. Baltimore and Ohio engine No. 99, which as just been laid aside at Grafton, W. Va., and will be consigned to the scrap pile, has quite a history. It is one of the Ross Winans camel engines and was built in 1851. There are only four of this class of engines now remaining. During the late war this engine was one of several captured at Martinsburg by the confederates, and hauled across the country by pike to Staunton, Va., under direction of Col. Thomas R. Sharp, President John W. Garrett, after the war while General Wilson will be in immediate command of the troops in the city. General Wilson pushed General E. at's brigade, connumbaralleled achievement.

# ARMY IN PERIL.

### The Men Must Be Moved From Cuba.

### OFFICERS MAKE DEMAND

Meeting of the American Commanders at Santiago-Declare That the Army is Unable to Move Into the Interior of the Island, as Ordered, and if Not Speedily Moved Men Will Perish.

A Washington special says: Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders, has succeeded in hurrying the movements of the War Department in fetching General Shafter's army away from Santiago, though in his disregard of the conventionalities, he has drawn upon himself a rather sharp rebuke from the Secretary of War, who evidently regards the source pursued by Colonel Roosevelt as being calculated to injure discipline, though inspired by the most worthy motives. It is only fair to state that the War Department, for some time, has been intent upon removing these troops, and it is now more than a week ago that General Shafter was instructed by a special cablegram to cheer up the soldiers by publicly informing them of this determination. It was rather a question of ways and means than a lack of intention to redeem this promise that caused delay. As far as the question of removing the troops back into the mountains was concerned—the question seems to have precipitated the indignation meeting among the American commanders at Santiago-it is learned that the medical department here made no such recommendation. All that it had to say on this sabect was that if the troops must remain near Santiago, an effort should be made to remove them at once to some healthier camping ground. Surgeon General Sternberg agrees thoroughly with the opinion expressed by the signers of the "round-robin," at Santiago, that men who have suffered from severe malarial fevers of the South Cuban coast, so far from being immune against attacks of yellow fever, as has been asserted in some quarters, are actually in very much greater danger than those who have escaped the malaria.

Malarial fever, it is stated, is no more protection against a subsequent attack of yellow fever than would a case of measles against smallpox, while the fearful debility resulting from the malarial fever would certainly tend to make the victim an especial mark for yellow fever. The department gave out a statement of its resources in the way of transports at Santiago, and, also, as an incident, directed attention to the fact that the troops cannot be withdrawn as a whole until the Spanish prisoners are disposed of.

Otherwise, there is no certainty that, finding themselves able to do so, the Spaniards would not overpower their eaptors, repossess themselves of Santiago, and thus lose to the American army the small footbold in Cuba which it has cost so much blood and money to secure. It is, however, the expectation that all of the American troops will have been removed from Santiago to the United States by the end of this month, and that is probably the very best that can be done under the circumstances.

The following official statement has been issued from the Adjutant General's offic The Secretary of War has ordered Gen. Shafter's troops relieved from further duty in Santiago as fast as transportation can be provided, and the transfer of Spanish prisoners will admit of reduction of the gar-

SEEKING NEW MARKETS.

A Proposal That Spain Be Required To

Open Ports on Liberal Terms. A Chicago special says: A move has been made here to include in the peace treaty with Spain provision for new markets for the product of American industry. A telegram sent to President McKinley is in part as follows:

To the President of the United States, Washington:

It is of great importance to the manufacturers of this country and of equal importance to all of its people, that the markets of the world be opened to its manufactures.

Without in any way expressing an opinion upon the question of acquisition of Spanish territory by this country, it is the sense of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association that the President be respectfully requested to instruct those having in charge for this country the conclusion of a treaty of peace. to exact that the ports of all Spanish territory in the Pacific Ocean be opened upon the most liberal terms to all products of American industry.

W. B. CONKEY. President of the Association. J. M. GLEEN. Secretary.

HOBSON AS AN ORATOR.

Story of His Exploit at Santiago Told to An Immense Audience

A New York special says: Never in its history has the great auditorium of applause as those which greeted Lieutenthe Merrimac, who presided at the meeting house has already yielded \$14,000. As soon for the benefit of the families of soldiers as all the troops are disembarked they will and sallors.

Lieutenant Hobson delighted his audience and discovered the possession of an entirely unexpected talent by proving himself to be an orator of much dramatic force. For more than half an hour he held the great audience spellbound, while in the simplest language and with few gestures, but with wonderful force and pathos, he told the story of his exploit in the harbor of Santi-Throughout he made no reference to the part borne by himself, almost the whole of his thrilling story being devoted to a eulogy of his gallant companions.

Auxiliary Fleet to Be Reduced. A Washington special says: Secretary Long is now devoting a good part of his attentions to reducing the expenses of the Navy Department, which were so vastly increased by the war. In this he is carrying out the wishes of the President, and it is out the wishes of the President, and it is expected that a similar policy will be adopt-ed by all of the other executive departments affected. One of the first steps adopted by the Navy Department is the reduction of the fleet of auxiliary vessels. Such of these as are unnecessary but are owned by the gov-ernment will be retired from commission, while in other cases, like the American Line, the Navy Department will surrender the vessels to their owners and cancel the char-

#### UNHAPPY PORTO RICO.

The Spaniards Have Had a Varied List of Mistortunes in the Islands.

"The Island of Porto Rico" is the subject of an interesting illustrated article by Fred A. Ober in the Century. Mr. Ober says:

Those early settlers may well have

deserved their fate; still, one may hardly withhold sympathy from them in their many and varied misfortunes. In 1515 they had a visitation of ants which devoured everything before them; and then, soon after the insects had been driven away or destroyed. an epidemic of the smallpox decimated their ranks, swiftly followed by another disease, more insidious, but scarcely less fatal in its effects. In 1529 French pirates burned the town of San German, on the south coast; the fierce Caribs ravaged the eastern provinces, carrying off some of their prominent men to be sacrificed at cannibal repasts; and seventy years later, in 1595, "that great pirate, Don Francisco Drake," appeared off San Juan. which city he sacked, the English claim; but to be gloriously repulsed, the Spaniards say. The fortifications of San Juan then mounted seventy pieces of artillery, with thirty-four in the great Castillo del Morro alone. There is no doubt that a Dutch attack was repelled in 1615, and another English attempt defeated in 1678; but in the latter instance the Porto Ricans were aided by a hurricane, which destroyed many of the ships of war. The islanders were wont to point many a moral with this signal instance of divine interposition, until a fleet of their own was similarly destroyed, in 1702, when it seemed to them more rational to ascribe such an event to natural causes.

During the greater part of the seventeenth centry the fillbusteros and bucaneros, composed of combined Dutch, French and English renegade adventurers, continually harried the coast and attacked the supply galleons coming from Spain. At first intrenched in the island of St. Kitts, they were driven out by a fleet under Don Federico Toledo, fitted out in Porto Rico. when they flocked to the island of Tortuga, north of the coast of Haiti, whence they preyed upon Spanish commerce at their convenience.

The Morro of San Juan, standing well out at sea, was a chip on the Spanish shoulder at which passing ships could not resist taking a shot or two. The last great attack upon San Juan, previous to the American bombardment of this year, was in 1797, by the English, under Abercromble, who were compelled to retire after a three days' siege.

During the century that has elapsed since that event the inhabitants of this rock-ribbed fortress town have boasted the impregnability of their fortifications, until so rudely disturbed by the guns of modern battle-ships. London Telegraph.

Eleven Thousand Eyes in One. In the course of his lecture at the London Institution on "Insects at Work," F. Enock, after referring to the trap door and the garden spiders, spoke at some length on the leaf cutting bee, probably the most remarka-

ble of all bees. The leaf cutter, he said, had three eyes in the center of its head (a very thick one) and two compound eyes. occupying, respectively, positions on each side of the others. In each of these compound eyes there were 11,000

reflectors, making a total of 22,000. That appeared strange, but he had proved it to be a fact by placing a locust in the lens, and then taking a photograph of the head, which show-

ed a locust in every reflector. In explanation of the title given to this bee, it was explained that its habit was first to burrow in a sand bank, making a sort of tube for its nest. Next the intelligent creature-which was really a capital architect-would proceed to a rose tree. It would there alight upon one of the leaves and with the tools with which it worked would cut a round piece out of it. This it would carry to its nest and ram it against the extreme top end. Then it would take an oblong piece, which it used to commence the side of a cell with; and so it would go on until it had constructed twelve cells, in each of which it would deposit its collection from the Canterbury bell, of which it was very fond, and other flowers. An egg was laid in each of these cells and in due time young bees appeared and in their turn escaped from the cells and flew about, to carry on the same kind of work .- New York Weekly Witness.

## A Private's Patriotism.

"Discharge impossible. Am in for two years or during the war. Will write immediately." This is the reply Private Henry M. Brewer of Company A wired to Hop. R. B. Stone of Bradford in response to the offer of the post-office at Kawne, Pa., at a salary of \$2,000 a year. Private Brewer is a glassworker. His home is in Kane, where he is influential in politics, although he is only twenty-six years of age. He has been employed at Charlerol, where he received a salary of \$125 a month. He surrendered this job and accepted one for Uncle Sam at 15,60 a month when he enlisted in Company A to go to Manila. Thismorning he received a telegram from Mr. Stone telling him to apply for his discharge and he would get him the office for which he had been an applicant before he enlisted. Mr. Brewer said he was glad he had come and he means to stick until the end of the war. He will not ask for his discharge, although the same power that got him the appointment could secure his release from the army.-Pittsburg