

GEN. LUNA A DICTATOR.

So Declares Aguinaldo's Former Commissary General,

WHO HAS SURRENDERED TO OTIS.

The Question of Peace Was Not Considered at the Late Meeting of the Filipino Congress, the Members Fearing Luna's Displeasure.

Manila, May 24.—Rosario, a Filipino congressman, wealthy resident of Manila and formerly Aguinaldo's commissary general, accompanied by an insurgent captain, called upon Major General Otis yesterday and announced that "we desire to surrender our persons and property into the hands of the Americans."

According to the story told by Rosario General Luna is absolute dictator and Aguinaldo fears him. Every Filipino leader, it is added, suspects the others of treachery. The recent meeting of the Filipino congress was to secure a new cabinet, and the question of peace was not formally considered, as the members feared General Luna's displeasure.

The Filipino commissioners spent the day at the residence of the American commissioners. They discussed every point of the scheme of government and the peace proclamation details, asking for information as to what personal rights would be guaranteed them.

The Filipinos also desired information as to the school system to be established, and approved of the American policy of the separation of church and state. They chiefly objected to the scheme on the ground that it gave them personal liberty, which they know they would have, but did not give them political liberty.

Finally the Filipinos said they were personally pleased with the plan, but could not endorse it officially.

General Otis, from ante-bellum experience, and owing to the Filipinos fondness for discussion, has maintained the attitude he assumed with the first commission. He has had no offer to make the Filipinos save that they lay down their arms without terms. The army believes that if we intend to remain in the Philippine islands it will be cheaper in the long run to whip the insurgents so thoroughly that they will be glad of the opportunity to surrender rather than to parley with them and make terms which they would construe as a compromise.

Professor Schurman, speaking of the commission's policy, said: "I believe force was necessary, because they thought weaklings and cowards; but I believe also that conciliation should accompany force. My endeavor has been, ever since I came here, to exercise conciliation."

The professor is most optimistic as to the results of the negotiations and believes the scheme of government proposed by the United States commission will ultimately be adopted.

Major Bell, with two companies of the Fourth cavalry, has been reconnoitering in the direction of Santa Arita. He found a hundred Filipinos there and was driving them away when large reinforcements of rebels arrived and he was obliged to withdraw with four men wounded.

A raft carrying soldiers of the Fourteenth regiment has been sunk at the Pasig ferry. One man was drowned.

The wet season has finally begun, and another week's rain will make the rice fields thick with mud.

LIBERAL GOVERNMENT OFFERED

President Schurman Submits Our Proposal to the Filipinos.

Manila, May 23.—Prof. Schurman, head of the United States Philippine commission, has submitted the following written propositions to the Filipinos:

While the final decision as to the form of government is in the hands of congress, the president, under his military powers, pending the action of congress, stands ready to offer the following form of government:

A governor general to be appointed by the president, a cabinet to be appointed by the governor general, all the principal judges to be appointed by the president, the heads of departments and judges to be appointed by the president, the heads of departments and judges to be either Americans or Filipinos or both, and also a general advisory council, its members to be chosen by the people by a form of suffrage to be hereafter carefully determined upon.

Consul Clark Died at Sea.

New York, May 24.—Benjamin Franklin Clark, United States consul at Pernambuco, died on board the steamer Hevelius on May 19 of Bright's disease, and was buried at sea the same evening. Mr. Clark, who had been ill for some time, was returning to his home at Manchester, N. H., accompanied by Mrs. Clark. He was 46 years of age.

Three German Officers Killed in China London, May 24.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Tien Tsin, the port of Peking: Three German officers were killed on May 20 by the Chinese at Kiao-Chau (the German port in the Shan-Tung peninsula), which may lead Germany to use force to compel the payment of indemnity.

PRINCE BONAPARTE'S PAROLE.

His Challenge to Count Falkenstein in Connection Therewith Was Not Accepted.

One of the incidents of the career of the late Prince Charles Bonaparte about which there is much obscurity is his imprisonment in Germany and release on parole, says the Paris Messenger. The prince distinguished himself in the Franco-Prussian war by his bravery at the battles of Boony, Bezonville and Gravelotte, where he was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor on the battlefield. Later on in the war he was made prisoner and sent with several other officers to Germany, where they were released on parole.

During their captivity, however, the prisoners were treated with very little consideration, and at the beginning of February, 1891, Prince Bonaparte wrote a letter to Gen. Von Werder in which he declared that he had no wish for liberty dishonored by insult, and demanded to be put in a cell. No notice having been taken of this letter, Prince Bonaparte wrote a second time, taking back his word of honor not to escape. He was thereupon arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of Koenigsberg and afterward conveyed to the fortress of Bozen, on the Russian frontier. Gen. Count Falkenstein then published and communicated to the press an order of the day, in which he accused Prince Bonaparte of having broken his word of honor. When the prince was set at liberty at the end of the war he addressed a letter to Count Falkenstein, which amounted to a challenge. The count, however, did not accept it.

ANTS' EGG TRADE.

How the Collectors of These Tiny Articles Go About Their Strange Work.

Ants' eggs are the base of a rapidly-increasing business in the British isles. Hundreds of the tiny spoils are imported yearly by the bird fanciers, who feed them to young pheasants, canaries and aquarium fish. They are collected for the most part in a certain district in the south of Russia, where many thousands of peasants make a living by them. A collector, going out upon a sunny day to some hills he has in mind, picks upon them little twigs and sticks. Then he rudely disturbs the ants in their busy home. Their first instinct, on having the roof torn off their dwelling is to fly to some shelter. They make for the pile of twigs, just as the peasant had thought they would. He does not wait for them to hide all their eggs there, but goes off to repeat the trick at dozens of other hills, returning in the evening with stiff paper bags to collect his spoil. This is very simple, as all he has to do is to sweep the tiny clusters of tiny eggs off into the bag. It is said that an industrious man may in one day collect as much as eight pounds. These are, in turn, gathered up by agents of large firms, who handle for exportation. At present, Russia is the only country where ants' eggs are gathered, although the forests of South America, where there are said to be hills 12 feet high and 18 feet round, ought to be a good place to gather them.

TAKLA-MAKAN.

A Dead City of Forgotten People Buried in the Forests of Central Asia.

Interest is being revived in the buried city of Takla-Makan and the dead forests around it by Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, in the Desert of Gobi, Central Asia, at an elevation of between 16,000 and 18,000 feet above sea level. Dr. Hedin considers that the site of this city now exceeds in dreariness and desolation all the other desert parts of the earth, and yet under the sand drifts he found undeniable evidence of the existence of a great and populous city, mostly built of poplar wood, whose inhabitants were far advanced in arts, religion and industry, and whose very name has been lost to the world for over 1,000 years.

The find has even rivaled, from the philological standpoint, those which in Mashonaland would appear to have revealed the habitat of a very ancient community who have been lost sight of since early Biblical times. They appear to have been a very large colony of gold diggers and wheat growers, who had their outlet at Ezion Geber, on the Gulf of Akaba, and it is quite probable that they were the community from which King Solomon drew a great portion of his enormous supplies of gold.

A POSSIBILITY.

The Railroad Man's Guess Why Tickets Were Selling at Bargain Counter Prices.

She was a portly lady with a lot of bundles—and it may be noted at this point that it is almost always the case that the larger the lady is, the larger and more numerous are the bundles she carries—and when she entered the railroad station she was puffing so that a drowsy man on the front seat jumped up suddenly, thinking it was the engine of the train he was waiting for. She approached the ticket window and there she put her bundles in all the available space. They were nice, new, store-bundled, however, and no objection was made.

"Is the train for Jungleville gone yet?" she inquired.

"No, ma'am," responded the clerk.

"How far is it there?"

"About 70 miles, I guess, ma'am," for he was new to that place, and was not thoroughly conversant with details.

"What's the price of a ticket?"

"One ninety-eight, ma'am."

"One ninety-eight?" she repeated.

"How does that happen?"

"I don't know, ma'am," he replied as he eyed her bundles. "I guess it must be marked down from two dollars."

TOILET AND WARDROBE.

Some Suggestions Which May Prove Useful to Ladies Old and Young.

To freshen black kid gloves when the outer surface has rubbed off mix a few drops of sweet oil with the same quantity of black ink, and apply to the rubbed spots.

In sewing braid on the edge of a new skirt, or replacing it when worn, after running on the braid in the usual way take a needle and strong thread and secure it by a few overcast stitches, at intervals of some inches, fastening each set neatly off. Then, when the braid meets with an accident, it will not rip far.

Creased ribbons may be improved by dampening them evenly all over, rolling them smooth and tight on a ribbon block wider than the ribbon; then, when dry, transferring them to a clean, dry block, and wrapping them in brown paper.

A dry shampoo is recommended to women who take cold easily from having the hair washed. The hair should be shaken loosely out over the shoulders, and the head manipulated with the fingers till all foreign matter is well loosened and scattered through the hair, which should then be parted in different places all over the head, and the parts cleaned with a stiff little brush, after which the entire head and hair should be very thoroughly brushed in sections till the dandruff is brushed out as much as possible, when some good scalp tonic or scalp cleanser may be rubbed on, and the whole gently combed out, and the ends clipped. This should always be done once a month to promote the growth and fine glossy condition of the hair.

A dry massage will increase wrinkles rather than drive them away. Six drops of olive oil, however, will work wonders, if carefully stroked in with the tips of the fingers, about the face and throat, left on overnight, and washed off in the morning with tepid water, but no soap. This should be done about every third night; but where the skin shows a tendency to be oily a longer interval should be observed.

An inexpensive cosmetic may be made by mixing the white of an egg with lemon juice to cure red and rough skins. The yolk, beaten and thinned with warm, soft water, will make the hair glossy and soft, and brighten its color.

Eyebrows may be trained and improved by care and watchfulness. Always brush and comb them when brushing the hair, and see that they do not grow in a wrong direction. Vaseline will both darken and thicken them.

The women who accumulate celluloid trifles on their toilet tables and in their dressing-rooms should remember how very explosive this material is; and should observe extra care in handling it, or letting fire or light come near it. A half-burned match falling on a celluloid comb has been known to start a blaze which might have resulted seriously.

The middle-aged or elderly woman who wants to look her best must not wear black too freely. It will make her skin sallow and bring out her wrinkles twice as distinctly. Dark steel or silver gray will, however, make an almost incredible difference. The cheeks will take on a touch of bloom, the eyes a brilliancy, and the hair a sheen which the unrelieved black gowns rendered impossible.

Many women think they cannot wear white becomingly; yet, after middle age, ivory, cream and similar tints of white may be worn very successfully.

Eyebrows may be darkened and thickened by mixing vaseline and cocoanut oil in equal parts and rubbing it on as a tonic. A pretty face rendered still more attractive by dark eyebrows.—Housewife.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

Women of the Past Are Greatly Distanced by the Women of To-Day.

The woman of to-day is a far more vigorous creature than her sister in olden times. It has drifted into a tradition that people should praise "the good old times" and that the man or woman who belongs to another generation should revere that which is present and praise that which is past, but honesty, candor and absolute keen-sightedness forces one to the opinion that never in any age that has joined the shadow has been there women of such vigor and fortitude as to-day live and have their being in our social ranks.

The mothers of heroes in the revolution or duty-bound servitors of the rebellion could not vie with the debutante of to-day, who proves the wonderful power of her constitution as well as that of her country's by an enduring and never-flagging strength that many a man might envy.

The routine of a day in her life is enough to stagger most men. One or two lunches, a half dozen teas, a dinner, the opera and a ball ending at daybreak with a chafing-dish repast is a programme sufficiently severe to wear out the beauty and the digestion of a veteran, yet which apparently has no power to feaze dozens of delicately reared, delicately built women.

Have women stronger constitutions than men? Is the modern code of athletic indulgence the secret of woman's physical present-day superiority over that of our mothers and grandmothers? Is the race being vitalized by the demands of social life? These are questions hard to answer, but the fact remains that the society woman of to-day can endure more and look less like one having undergone an ordeal than all the women put together who figured in that era which is idealized, and emphasized as being part and parcel of the good old times.—Chicago Chronicle.

WHAT OLD AGE MEANS.

Changes in the Body That Are Wrought by the Passing Years.

In the study of living forms, from the protozoa to the mammals, and from the protophytes to the seed plants, we find certain changes and conditions characteristic of old age.

In the human subject the principal changes which we note are atrophic and degenerative in their nature. The muscles and glands are the parts more especially involved in senile atrophy, although other soft parts are affected to some extent. There is a diminution in size of the cellular elements, though without involving any essential change in their structure. The muscular fibers become small, and are said to take on more uniformity of size, while the spleen and lymphatic glands undergo a remarkable diminution in weight and size, which increases as age advances. There is also some shrinking in volume of the glandular structures of the digestive tract. Wherever fat has accumulated it gradually wastes away. It is said that atrophy begins to take place before degeneration commences. Pigmentary and fatty infiltrations of the elements are common, as are also calcareous in-crustations. As an instance of the location of this fatty degeneration, muscular fibers, both voluntary and involuntary, might be mentioned. It is also found in blood vessels, especially the terminal arteries of the brain, and to some extent in the nerve cells and in the parenchyma of glandular organs. Pigmentary infiltration, it is claimed, is not so frequently met with as is fatty infiltration. In the pineal gland, in ligaments, cartilages, tendons and the walls of arteries calcareous deposits are common. In the brain and spinal cord the neuraglia increases until it frequently predominates over the nervous element, and there is a tendency to the deposition of amyaceous bodies in these parts. The fatty elements of the brain are diminished, while the water and phosphorus are increased in quantity.

The height and weight of the body on account of these changes are diminished, the body as a whole being shorter and lighter, while its individual parts are also lessened in size, with the exception of the heart and kidneys. The heart, as a rule, is hypertrophied, while the kidneys are at least the size they were in middle life. Changes take place in the skin, rendering it dry and wrinkled, the hair becomes thin and white, the teeth drop out, the body bends.

These changes induce a general decrease in vigor; the power of the muscles is lessened; the combustion going on in the body is diminished, as is shown by a decrease in the amount of carbonic acid gas exhaled. The vital capacity of the lungs is decreased, although there is a quickening of the respiratory rhythm. The pulse rate rises, the secretions are diminished, and the quantity of urine is less. Such, briefly stated, are some of the characteristics of old age. This period of life is more liable to certain diseases, as those due to arterio-sclerosis, to certain forms of rheumatism and gout, and so on.

What produces these changes in the body which drag us down to the grave? Is there no way to retard or prevent them? If we could obviate them, even in a measure, how great would be the benefit and with what rejoicing would the earth's inhabitants hail the discovery, especially those among them who have begun to enter the shadows which gather about life's evening! In the cycle through which a portion of the material world revolves—from the organic to the inorganic, from the living to the dead and back again to the living—it would appear that, as old age approaches, the material of the animal body takes on more and more the nature of the inorganic and becomes more and more akin to the mineral world. When an individual starts in life he appears to be endowed with a certain power or ability to maintain his status in the highly organized animal world and to resist largely the tendency of his tissues to become in their chemical nature more nearly akin to the mineral kingdom.

What this power consists in I do not know, but it seems to be greatly impaired by age. Now, if by introducing into the body certain agents which might render the excess of accumulating mineral matter more soluble, so that it could be more easily eliminated from the body, we might get rid of one element that contributes largely to the deterioration and degeneration that come with old age. Again, all animal and vegetable tissues when young possess in a large measure this resistance toward the changes that take place in senility. Then, why would it not be a feasible and rational idea for those who are approaching the period of life when senile changes begin to make their appearance to take as nourishment only the tissues of young animals and vegetables and thereby supplement their waning power of resistance with that of those organisms which contain it in abundance? And, also, as we now have a process of treating certain diseased conditions of different organs of the body with the products of the corresponding organs of animal bodies (and I believe with some success), why could benefit not be derived by administering the quintessence of the organs of young and healthy animals to those whose bodies are beginning to show the effects of age, and in that way furnish them artificially with the power to resist the encroachments of time? Two or three times a year, for instance, we might administer this treatment for a week or two at a time, and who can say that we might not retard in this way the capture of life's citadel by the king of the glass and mythic Medical Record.

NEVER TOO OLD TO BE CURED.

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Mrs. Sarah Pike, 477 Broadway, South Boston, writes: "I am seventy years old, and had not enjoyed good health for twenty years. I was sick in different ways, and in addition, had Eczema terribly on one of my legs. The doctor said that on account of my age, I would never be well again. I took a dozen bottles of S. S. S. and it cured me completely, and I am happy to say that I feel as well as I ever did in my life."

Mr. J. W. Loving, of Colquitt, Ga., says: "For eighteen years I suffered tortures from a fiery eruption on my skin. I tried almost every known remedy, but they failed one by one, and I was told that my age, which is sixty-six, was against me, and that I could never hope to be well again. I finally took S. S. S., and it cleaned my blood thoroughly, and now I am in perfect health."

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