#### GRIEVANCES WHICH LED THE CUBANS TO REBEL

#### Conservative Review of the Causes of Spain's Downfall in the Queen of the Antilles.

Colonel Henry Hall in Pittsburg Times.

What is Cuba's complaint against Spain? Of course, it is generally understood that it is tyranny, injustice and oppression, but at a time when it looks as though the United States might be compelled to intervene to gain Cuba's independence a specific statement of the acts of oppression complained of may be opportune. As in all cases of this kind, the statements of the party making the arraignment are one-sided, and contradicted by the other side. The Declaration of Independence was an ex parte statement, and no doubt King George regarded it as false and slanderous, but the American people put it before the world and then proceeded to back it up with the force of arms. Few people even in England now attempt to defend the course of the British government toward the colonies, and while there are those now who assert that the Cuban representations with regard to the injustice they suffer at the hands of Spain are overdrawn and in many respects false, it is not likely that a people would have risen in rebellion against a powerful mother country six times in 70 years waging once a struggle that lasted 10 years and cost Spain the lives of 200,-000 soldiers, and have now waged for three years another in which Spain has enerificed nearly as many more without having a real and substantlal ground for complaint and resistance. Cuba's grievances, stated as briefly as possible, are as follows:

1-Cuba is not allowed to manage beown affairs. The Cuban budget is presented by the Madrid government to the Cortes and voted by over 500 Spanish representatives, regardless of the Cuban special ones, except those who being elected through the influence of the government, are always ready to vote with it, even if it is against the

interest that they appear to represent, 2-Cuba has her own treasury and what is called her own debt, but not the right to fix expenses, salaries, number of employes, nor to appoint The Madrid government holds that right and sends the officeholders from Spain. Generally paying to be appointed, they fall on Cuba as birds of prey, ravage the country, and return home with the spoils. An official who has served 18 years in Spain may serve two more in Cuba and then retire on a pension of four-fifths his salary which

Cuba has to pay. 3-Cuba has been paying the debts raised by Spain through her wars in Mexico, South America, and San Domingo; also the salaries to all the Spanish ministers and consular officials in America and the amount granted by Spain to the line of steamers between Spain and Cuba. Lately Cuba has been released of part of this burden.

4-All loans raised to meet the war expenses and keep up the integrity of the nation are not pald by the nation at large, but charged exclusively on Cuba, without any interference from her part as to the loans, interest, form of payment, etc.

5-Cula takes no part in regulating her commercial affairs nor her tariff. The Madrid government rules over all, having always a majority in the Corhappens that while the United States is the commercial metropolis of Cuba and buys from her 90 per cent, of her production, Cuba in exchange cannot buy of the United States machinery. farm implements, provisions and goods all kinds, because the important duties fixed by Spain amount to more than the price of the articles in the American market; but if the same article is shipped to Spain it can be reexported to Cuba and compete advantageously in price with the same object imported into Havana from the United States, injuring thus the interests of Cuba and of the United States in their

commercial relations. 6-While most of the merchandise from Spain enters Cuba free of duty, a normal duty, Cuban products are excluded from Spain. Sugar from Cuba is subject to such high duties in the so-called mother country that they amount to prohibition. from the Argentine republic are forced into Cuba, not in reciprocity for the admittance of Cuban clgars or any other Cuban products, but for the benefit granted by the said republic to the

wines from Spain. 7-Cuban tobacco and cigars are almost excluded from Spain, notwithstanding their being the second important production of the island and unrivaled in the world. The Madrid government has established so strong a monopoly in favor of a trust for the manufacture and sale of cigars in Spain that Cuban products can only sold there through the agency of and payment of a high commission to this company.

8-Countless millions of dollars have been officially taken from Cuba to Spain in times of her prosperity, and the scandalous mismanagement of the Spanish government she is charged with all the expenses made to preserve the integrity of the nation and the oppressive policy that will at last produce the independence of the island.

9-Separate from the municipal and the provincial taxes, the ordinary budget imposed upon Cuba by Spain has been as high as \$40,000,000, being at present over 28,000,000, to be drawn from a population of 1,500,000 and a desolated country. The extraordinary budget to meet all the expenses of war

# BABY

rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (cintment), the great skin cure

19-Taxes are levied by the Madrid government on every imaginable thing, and not only on the estimated profit that property, professions, industry, commerce, etc., can produce, but even on the amount paid for said taxes; on every inhabitant from 14 years up, on

stamped paper for all official and business transactions. subject as ever to the prey and ravages of the unscrupulous Spanish govwhom speculate with the mismanage-

public and private salaries and pen-

sions, and on tenants on and for the

hands of the Cuban people was accomtion of Cuba. To this effect it made the electoral right dependent on the payment of a very high poll tax, and n this way succeeded in restricting the right of suffrage to only 53,000 in a total population of 1,500,000, or 3 per ent, of the whole number of inhabiants. In order to give a decided prependerance to the Spanish-European lement, and confine the electoral privilege to industry, commerce and publie officials, to the detriment of the owners of real estate the tax on the latter is reduced to 2 per cent., while the exorbitant poll tax of \$25 is requir- tribunal to deal with the offenses of ed from those who would be electors the press, thereby undermining the conas freeholders. Moreover the simple eclaration of the head of a commercial house is sufficient to consider all of its employes as partners, having, therefore, the right to vote. Thus it comes to pass that the district of Gui-involved. On such occasions the es, with 13,000 inhibitants, only 500 of whom are Spaniards, has an electoral list of 32 native Cubans and 400 Span- of the press is a farce. Many journalards, or 6.25 per cent, of the Cubans to so per cent. of the Spaniards, This shows why the native Cuban represen-tatives in the Spanish Cortes have martial. The newspapers are allowed never exceeded six in number, and on some occasions only three, out of a but the moment they denounce any body of 430 members. As to the senate, native Cubans are practically debarred from entering it. The qualin-cations for membership prevent it. To ficial organ of the home rule party, take a seat in that body the candidate must have been a president of that had stated that a son of the president branch or of congress, or a minister of the crown, a bishop, a grandee of Spain, lieutenant general, vice-admiral, embassador, counsellor of state, judge. or attorney general of the supreme court, etc. No Cuban has ever held any of the above positions, and but two or three are grandees. There are

whole number thus qualified does not Similar discriminations exist with reana, and in the district of Havana in | country, who say they have no for out of 37. In Guines there was not one Cuban. In the same epoch there were gions in the island of Cuba.

body which few Cubans have, but the

Spain appoints Spaniards to all the ucrative, influential and representative offices. The governor general, the regional and provincial governors, the "intendentes." comptrollers, auditors, treasurers, chiefs of communications, chiefs of the custom house, chiefs of administration, presidents and vicepresidents of the Spanish bank, secretaries of the government, presiding judges of the "audiencia," presidents and only a few articles are subject to of tribunals, magistrates, attorneys general, archbishops, bishops, canons, pastors of the rich parishes-all, with very rare exceptions, are Spaniards from Spain. The Cubans are found only as minor clerks in the government offices, doing all the work and receiving the smallest salaries, Since 1878 Matanzas has had 20 governors, 18 Spaniards and two Cubans, and of the latter one was a general in the Spanish army. Within the same period only one native Cuban has been governor of Havana province, and he had lived all his life in Spain. In all the other provinces there has never been a native Cuban governor. Not a single Cuban has ever served on the council presided over by the minister of the colonies,

The governor general receives a salary of 50,000, with a palace, country house, servants, coaches, and a secret service fund; the director general of the treasury, \$18,500; the archbishop of Santlago and the bishop of Havann, \$18,000 each; the naval commander genwhen she has come to her ruin through | eral, \$16,352; the general second in command of the island and the president of the "audiencia," \$15,000 each: the governor of Havana and the secretary of the general government, \$8,690 each the three classes of chief clerks of administration receive \$5,000, \$4,000 and \$3,000 each respectively. In the army the salaries run as follows: Major generals, \$7,500; brigadiers, \$4,500; colonels, \$3.450; captains of men-of-war receive \$6,300; captains of frigates, \$4,560; Heutenants, \$3,370. All these functionaries are entitled to free lodgings and ser-Such sainries as these, to come out of the taxes imposed upon 1,500,000 people, have helped to swell Cuba's public debt from \$25,000,000 in 1868 to about \$200,000,000 at the present time. In addition there have been shameless eculations of the public funds. bate in the Spanish Cortes in 1890 revealed the fact that \$6,500,000 had been aken from the safe in the Cuban treasary, notwithstanding that it was locked with three keys, each in the possession of a different functionary. Then it was known that, under the pretext of false ouchers for transportation and fictitious bills for provisions, during the previous war, defalcations had been found amounting to \$22,811,500. March of the same year General Pando affirmed that the robberies committed through the issue of warrants by the board of public debt exceeded \$12,000,-

> The public expenditures for the last iscal year reported were \$26,411,314. Interest on the public debt consumed 40.89 per cent, of the total amount; the defenge of Cuba against its own people, the only enemies who threaten Spain.

including the cost of the army, 26.59 per cent, leaving for all the other expenditures for civilized life only 22.52 per cent. The interest on the public debt is \$9.79 per person; in France it is only \$6.30. The annual taxes per head in Cuba are \$16.18, and in Spain

less than half so much. As to the tariffs it need only be said, as showing the discriminations under which the Cubans labor, that upon the same quantity of Spanish goods the duty is \$26.65, if foreign, \$47.26; knitted goods, Spanish, \$10.95, foreign, \$195; sugar bags, Spanish, \$4.69, foreign, \$82,-52; cassimeres, Spanish, \$15.47, foreign,

The Cubans complain that not only are they robbed, but they are deprived of personal liberty for trivial causes. denied the right of fair trial by an impartial court and banished from their homes to penal colonies without even amount they pay as farm, house or of- the pretense of a trial. The Cuban fice, there being besides the high-priced rural population are subjected to the most cruel treatment by the armed police, who beat them unmercifully and 11-Since 1836 special laws were even kill them under the pretense that promised Cuba, and in 1898, 60 years they are resisting arrest. Prisoners later, Cuba is still without them and have been put to the torture, and although no executions for political offenses have taken place since 1878 it ernment, Spanish politicans, merchants is because the government has resorted in Spain and public employes, all of to the more simple expedient of assassination, Gereral Polavieja has de-In support of these charges the Cu
December of 1880 he had 265 persons seized in Cuba, Palma, San Luis, Sonseized in Cuba, Palma, San Luis, Sonvincing. Spain's plan of taking the go, Guantanamo and Sagua de Tanamo ontrol of Cuban affairs out of the and transported the same day and at plished by an electoral law which had Fernando Fo. In December, 1891, there has but to strike a torpedo boat in the for its object, first, to reduce the number of was a strike of wharf laborers in the right place to send her to the bottom.

Nobody trusts the honesty or indesendence of the judges. Despite the provision of the constitution, without warrant and for indefinite time, imprisnments are most common in Cuba. The magistrates can tighten or loosen the elastic meshes of the judicial proceedings. The presidents and attorneys general of the "audencia" receives their instructions at the captain general's office. Twice have the governors of Cuba almed at establishing a special tribunal to deal with the offenses of stitution. Twice has this special tribu-nal been established. More than once has a straightforward and impartial judge been found to try a case in which the interests of influential people are straightforward judge has been replaced by a special judge. The liberty ists have been banished from the country without even the formality of a martial. The newspapers are allowed to discuss public affairs theoretically they feel the hand of their rulers laid was criminally prosecuted because it of Havana "audencia" was holding a ertain office contrary to law. Before the people can hold public meetings previous notification must be given to the authorities and a functionary is appointed to be present, with power to suspend the meeting whenever he deems such a measure advisable. Unor few additional qualifications for this der this system meetings of workingmens unions and planters' associations have been for idden

These are the charges which the gard to local governments. Not a single Cuban is an alderman in Ha-891 there were 31 Spanish aldermen tion in truth or justice. To this no other denial would seem necessary than to point out the fact that Spain, in nly three Cuban deputies in the pro- her desperation at the threatened loss vincial deputation of Havana; two in of the island, has promised to grant Matanzas, and three in Santa Clara, to Cuba everything that her people de-And these are the most populous re- mand in the way of reform, provided only that she be permitted to retain sovereignty over the island. If there were no evils to be corrected, and the Cubans have no grievances, then how can concessions be made, or how can Spain remove those things weich do not

#### TRAVELLERS' ELYSIUM.

#### Location Not Made Public for Rensons Which Will Be Understood.

The pilgrim alighted on the depot platform of a small Ohlo town shortly before midnight. A hack stood near by -a four-wheeler-and the tired traveler was soon en route to what the driver assured him was the best hotel in town. When the carriage stopped the visitor pulled half a dollar from his pocket and tendered It.

"No, thank you, sir," said the Jehu. Pleased to have accommodated you. Three minutes later the man had reg-

"Want to go to your room right tway, Mr. Smith?" queried the clerk.

"Well, say," said the clerk, with a nysterious wink, "how would a good drink of whiskey strike you before you

go to bed?" "If it's a drink of good whiskey I think it might be the proper thing,

was Mr. Smith's answer. The clerk took one with his guest, "just to be sociable," and the somewhat astonished Mr. Smith retired. Next morning Mr. Smith arose with

the sparrows, but the cierk was with

"Morning, Mr. Smith," said he, "Hope ou slept well. Just going into breakfast? Say"-another confidential wink "what do you think of a nice cocktail for an appetizer?" Mr. Smith, who believes in picking

up all the gold nuggets on which he stubs his toes while walking life's pathway, yielded assent. He also wondered what kind of a game he had

discovered At noon the obsequious clerk was at the dining room door. "Would a bottle of beer fit in with your dinner, Mr. Smith?"

now thoroughly astonished Smith simply nodded. That afternoon he left town. His bill was simply for bed, breakfast, and dinner. The whiskey, cocktail and beer were not in evidence.

At the depot he was engaged in conversation by a somewhat Incbriated in dividual who was proclaiming in vociferous tones the beauties and glories of the town.

"M'fr'nd, where did you stop?" Mr. Smith told him.

"You sh'd been at ozzer house," was the emphatic answer. "Everything Flowed with liqu'r." Mr. Smith thought he had done wretty

well in the spiritous line and said so. Then the ticket agent smiled and "If those darned fool hotel keepers

don't quit fighting they'll bust themselves and make the brewers independ-The name of this elysium is there-

fore suppressed out of consideration for the heirs and assigns of the hotel men.

#### NAVAL FIGHT AGAINST ODDS

Almost Certain Destruction Awaits the Crews of War Vessels.

PERILS OF THE TORPEDO BOAT

A Well Directed Shot Will Blow a Boat and Crew to Atoms in an Instant .- History of the Vain Attempts to Operate Submarine Vessels -- Recent Successful Trints of the Hol-

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

The naval officer who remarked that the erection of a monument to the memory of the officers and crew of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius would be in order just as soon as that vessel went into action spoke with a full understanding of the probabilities attending the first engagement between the warships of the United States and Spain. He might have included the heroes who will form the crews of the torpedo boats, the torpedo boat destroyers, and even the armored cruisers and buttleships. Their chances of life will be but a trifle better than those of the men on the Vesuvius. One well-directshell aimed at this floating magazine of dynamite means instant annihilathe same hour to the Africa island of | tion. One round from a rapid-fire gut ber of voters; second, to give always a majority to the Spaniards, who form only 9.3 per cent, of the total population of Caba. To end it the strikers and banished them en masse to the island fragment to the fragment of th ship aftoat. In the days when iron and steel had

not supplanted oak in the construction of fighting ships, when long toms, carrenades and ten-pounders were the quivalents of breech-loading rifles and machine guns, when a full broadside at close quarters lacked the destructveness of a single projectile from a high-power rifle over a range of four miles, the sailor felt that as long as his ship floated he had as good a chance of reaching dry land as his enemy. He had an abiding faith in the specific gravity of wood, and counted on finding piece of his ship for a life-preserver if the fight went the wrong way. Today he is in much the same fix as the man who went sailing in a sleve before he learned to swim.

There was never a hope so forlorn, however, that a leader was lacking. and no leader ever failed to find those who would follow him. Today the navy is being recruited as rapidly as possible with men who are of too high an order of intelligence not to know the perils before them. A certain proportion of these men will be assigned to the torpedo boats, a branch of the service which has been recognized as the most hazardous of all, making an exception in favor of any actual work that may be attempted with such newfangled ideas as the Holland and Rad datz submarine torpedo boats. Moral courage of the highest order will be required of every officer and enlisted man when the call of duty takes him into an engagement with any of these deady engines as his weapon of attack.

Experience has demonstrated that he torpedo boot, whether operated above or below the water, is as much of a menace to the life of its crew as the gauntlet of the machine guns under cover of darkness and deliver a the frail little boat and its crew. The submarine torpedo boat is an unknown quantity in actual warfare, unless its worth is estimated by the results attending repeated trials of similar boats luring the civil war.

TRIAL OF THE HOLLAND.

Recent trials of the Holland submarine boat seem to have proved her an easily managed craft, eapable of diving and coming to the surface at the will of the operator. Whether this fish-like machine will behave so nicely in time of war remains to be seen. It is to be hoped that she will establish a better record than the submarine boat constructed by the confederates in 1863. Naval officers have expressed grave doubts whether the Holland will ever accomplish anything but the destruction of her crew, just as the confederate boat did repeatedly in the attempts to use her against union ships. And thereby hangs a story of heroic daring equal to any recorded in the hisory of the American navy,

In the fall of 1863 a tiny, half-sub merged torpedo boat attacked the fine new union war vessel, New Ironsides. as she lay at anchor in the Charleston harbor. The attack was successful, in that the torpedo exploded three feet under the water against the side of the New Ironsides, but the force of the explosion was not great enough to do any other damage than partially sink the little boat and make possible the capture of her commanding officer. Enouraged by this trial, the confederates constructed another torpedo boat at Mobile the same year after plans providing for her use beneath the water. She was constructed of boiler iron, her lines approaching those of the Holland boat very closely. She was thirty-five feet long and carried a crew of nine men. Eight of these worked a hand propeller, while the other steered the boat and regulated her movements beow the surface of the water. She could be submerged to any depth desired or propelled on the surface, and in still water could easily attain a speed of

four knots an hour, Several successful experiments were onducted in the harbor at Mobile, and then one day the boat failed to come to the top of the water. She was raised, more fitting burial. Then she was into service. She was designed to apagainst the side or bottom of the ves- age are at school. sel. The first night set for an attack resulted in death for the nine men composing the crew of the boat. She was lying at the wharf when a passing teamer swamped her by the wash foilowing.

Once again she was raised and tied up to the Fort Sumter wharf. Once again she sank, and six men went down with her. Again she was brought to Charleston harbor. The trials were suc- Spain is worse than Chin

cessful until an attempt was made to dive under a vessel at anchor, when she fouled a cable and became a coffin again for her crew.

THE LAST ATTEMPT.

With a faith in the future of the boat that could not be shaken the confederates raised her again. A brave licutenant asked permission of General Beauregard to attack the Housatonic new war vessel lying in the harbor. Consent was given, with the condition that the boat should work upon the surface with a spar torpedo, and that the crew should be composed of volun-The attack was made on the night of Feb. 17, 1864. When within 100 yards of the Housatonic the torpedo boat was discovered by a deck officer. He was slow in giving the alarm, and the delay in slipping her cable and starting her engines was fatal.

While all hands were being called to quarters and confusion reigned supreme on the war vessel the little boat exploded her torpedo against the side of her bulky foe and knocked a hole in her below the water line. Four minutes later and the Housatonic was resting on the bottom of the harbor, a total wreck. Five of her crew were killed, either by the shock or by drowning, and the others were rescued from the rigging. What became of the torpedo boat? She was never seen again. She was either swamped by the immense column of water thrown into the air by the explosion or she was carried down by the suction created by carried down by the state of the sinking war vessel.

W. H. Macbeth.

#### SPAIN AND THE SPANISH.

Area and Population -- Less Than 18,000,000 Inhabitants --- How Spain Has Lost Its Power.

rom the Times-Herald.

It is interesting to know that the otal population of Spain is 17,565,632. Many people, without looking up the matter, would say at a guess that Spain's population was 35,000,000 or 40,-000,000. But it is, in reality, not 18,000,-000. The area of France is only a few thousand square miles greater, and yet France has a population of very nearly 40,000,000, Texas has an area of 274,-6 square miles. Spain could be laid out on Texas and Texas would have 76,686 square miles left over. The states of Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois end Alabama have more population to-tether than has Spain, and are imiensely more wealthy. These states could borrow enough money, with their whole field of commodities, men and apital behind the loan, to pay off at ne coup the whole national debt of Spain. They could raise, pay and maintain a bigger army than Spain could. Their natural resources could outlast Spain's ten to one. Their steam power s infinitely greater, and as man power an always be gauged by steam power ou can imagine the difference. These our states could exist if they sequestrated from all the rest of the world. Spain could hardly live a day.

ONCE THE GREATEST NATION. Spain was once the greatest nation n the face of the globe. Say, rather, he was twice so. First as a centre of sarning and science under the Saraenic rule, when the city of Cordova and a mile of gas-lit streets and fountains of quicksilver played in the palice yard of the caliph. Second, when she was the greatest military power in Europe. If you look at the names t is to the ship it attacks. It may run of countries, cities and places in the western hemisphere you will realize what a grand empire Spain once was fatal blow against the armored side of and what a power she wielded over the battle ship, but the chances are as men. But Spain could not stand the one in a hundred that the explosion march of modern invention. She has teadily shrunk and shriveled and lost her possessions, until new all she has left worth speaking of is Cuba. The Philippines are insignificant possessions.

HER DECADENCE.

Why has Spain lost all her power? The theorist, who holds that education s the cause of progress, will point you the answer in the statistics concerning Spain's illiteracy. Only one nation in Europe is lower in enlightenment than Spain. That is Italy. Of all the population of Spain only twenty-eight per ent, can read and write, four per cent can read only and sixty-eight per cent. can neither read nor write. When you come to think of it this fact staggers the mind. Here is a nation in the heart of civilization, and sixty-eight per cent. of its people have no conception whatever of the marvels of the printing press or of the letters that Cadmus brought to Europe. But let us go a little deeper into this matter of illiteracy. I do not desire to talk about causes: the sociologists can do that. But were one in the mood to do it a ociological study of Spain would be worth the writing. Spain, as I have said, has a population of less than 18,-000,000, and sixty-eight per cent. of her cople cannot read or write. The United States has a population of, let us say, 70,000,000. Of the native white population in this country only six per cent. cannot read or write. Of the foreign whites only thirteen per cent, cannot read or write, and of the colored popuation fifty-six per cent, cannot read or write. But, accounting for the foreigners and the negroes in the computation, there is but thirteen per cent of the population in this country that cannot read or write. Think of it! Out of nearly 40,000,000 native white Americans only six per cent, cannot read or write, and Spain's percentage is sixtyeight AN ILLITERATE PEOPLE.

Let us see how Spain compares in iliteracy with her neighbors. It is not precisely just to Spain to compare her with such a wonderfully fortunate people as we are. In England (London) three per cent, of men and four per cent of women make their marks on the narriage register. English illiteracy reaches a little higher percentage in ome of the counties. hardly any illiteracy at all. Only 0.11 and the bodies of her crew were given per cent. of the recruits cannot read or write. Of the French conscripts towed to the Charleston harbor and put only 6.1 per cent, cannot read or write. Of the recruits in the German army proach a vessel at anchor, dive under only one-quarter of one per cent, can-her keel while dragging a floating to-not read or write. In Austria eightypedo, and thus bring the torpedo six per cent of the children of school army recruiting it was found that only twenty per cent. of the men were ignorant of letters. Russians at large nay be as illiterate as are Spaniards, but the statistics available do not go to show that such is the case. The statistics in the Statesman's Year Hook show Italy to be considerably more illiterate than Spain, but outside of Italy Spain's ignorance is monstrous in Eu the surface, and after being thorough-ly repaired was placed in charge of a lieutenant and eight more men for trial has in all not quite 7,000 miles of rallin the Stone river. She behaved splen- road. It is fashionable to laugh at didly for a day or two, and then dived China with her seventy-eight miles of to the bottom and stuck her nose in steam railroads and her backwardness the mud. Nine more men were suffo-cated. For the fourth time the con-bo admitted, however much we dislike federates raised this ill-fated craft and to do so, that, making allowances for resumed again the experiments in the her environment and her advantages,

REMEMBER THE GREAT BARGAINS ADVERTISED SUNDAY ARE ON SALE ALL THIS WEEK.

### Real Sacrifice Sale of Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, Wednesday and Thursday

VOU may have read of the recent failure in New York city of a wellknown manufacturer of Ladies' Suits. Experts in the line say there were none better than he. You know about the boy whose "eyes were bigger than his stomach." That was the trouble with this manufacturer. He made too many Suits for the depressed market---the crash came --- and the gilded sign of success no longer hangs over his door. But his Suits were good ones and we're glad to offer them to our public at about half their worth. This is their story---they're in two lots:



#### Lot No. 1

These Suits are made up of very fine materials. The Jacket is Silk lined —the Skirt is the new graceful hanging kind, velvet bound. They come in black and navy blue. In the lot are also a number of Homespun Tailor-Made Suits, made up from green, tan and cadet mixtures. The New York manufacture's price of these Suits was

Special Here Wednesday and Thursday only...... \$5.69

#### Lot No. 2

The second lot are Eton Blouse Suits, which come in Navy, Brown, Green, and Black Cashmeres. Waists are handsomely trimmed; also a lot of the same style suits made up from Scotch Twills in grey, green and cadet. These latter are made to be worn open as a Revere. The New York manufacturer's price of them was \$12.00 and \$15.00.

Special Here Wednesday and Thursday Only...... \$7.90

SUIT DEPARTMENT -- SECOND FLOOR -- LACKA. AND WYOMING AVE. ~~~~~~ Mail orders for these garments will be promptly filled on the days mentioned. Send us the size and color you require, taking particular pains to give the cor-

## goods are delivered free.

rect bust and waist measures and length of skirt. All

Who are the Spanish? What is their dood, their enthnography, their race? We have no end of history about Spain. Philology tells us they are Latin. Their language was once vulgar Latin, such as the Roman spoke. But it was corrupted by the invaders from the north and grew to be what it now is. There are traces in the language of ancient dialects which the Spanish got from the Greeks, the Carthagenians and the Phoenicians. The Goths took the vulgar Latin which the Romans had left and made the language of Espana. In remote antiquity there were certain Celts who mixed with the Iberians (original inhabitants of Spain). Then came the Phoenicians and the Carthagenians and later the Romans and last the Goths and the Visigoths, And there you have the story of Spanish blood and race. The Vandals conquered part Spain and their section of it was alled Vandalusia (whence the modern Andalusia). I do not think we can say the Spanish have had any worse origin than the rest of us. We have the same ancestors, but the other Mediterinnean races have left Spain almost as far

behind as they have left the Mongols. The Basques are not of the same blood as other Spanjards. Professor Mueller in his great work, "Anthropology," says the Ensques are the remnant distinct race, and Professor Ernest Haeckel says the Basques are descendants from a totally different ape-like man than that which was the father of the Indo-Germanic tribes.

AN ANOMALY. Before the age of steam engines and telegraphs, when Europe was semicivilized, Spain was a great nation. She was a strong savage among savages. But this is the age not of cruelty (and how crue! Spain has been and is!) It is the age when amity not entitly The combined predict of anthracite and rules or is making to rule. For the bituminous coals from the Keystone state aske of romances I would not like to amounted to 190,000,000 short tons, hearly sake of romances I would not like to see Spain die. She is so full of color. so unomalous, so alone in Europe. so nobly fierce, so proud among nations that have almost given up the savage pride we had from the old times! She is like dream glimpses of Haroun-al-Raschid. And yet, with all, there is no put nearly 700,000 tons ever 1896, and leadmore pathetic thing in all the world. We are impressed when we see the death of a man. How much more death of a man. How much more death of a man. How much more should we be impressed as we look thoughtfully and attentively at the quick respiration of a dying nation!

LAST YEAR'S COAL OUTPUT. Largest Production and Lowest Prices on Record.

From a preliminary statement compiled y E. W. Parker, statistician of the by E. W. Parker, statistician of the United States geological survey, it is shown that the total output of coal in the United States in 1897 amounted approxi-mately to 198,250,000 short tons, with an aggregate value of \$128,100,000, a fraction less than \$1 per ton. Compared with 1836 this shows an increase in tonuage of 5.

crease in the value of the product was only 81,799,000, a little less than I per cent. The amount of coal produced in 1807 was the largest on record. The average value our ton was the lowest ever known, con-tinuing the declining tendency shown for the past six years,

The increase in production and the de-line in value was confined to the output of bituminous coal. The anthracite prouction in Pennsylvania decreased nearly 225,000 tons, from 54.546.981 short tons of 000 pourds, to 52 122 tos short tons to ed, while the average price received at us mines per short ton was \$1.55 (\$1.85 per long ton), in both years. This is not an increase, but it is much better than a loss, I cent per ten meaning a total of more than balf a million of dollars. In cite coal per ton it must be remembered that only marketable sizes are considered, and the item of "colliery consumption," usually consisting of culm, or waste, and an otherwise valuless product, is not in-cluded. Excluding this factor the marketable product of anthracite coal in long tons, against 41.185,460 long tons in

Of the twenty-nine bituminous coalproducing states there were only six in which the production in 1907 was less than in the preceding year. These six were Georgia, Indian Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio and Oregon. In fifteen of them the output was the largest ever ch-tained. Of the five competitive states prelously mentioned only one (Ohio) had a coreased production in 1897. In twenty out of the twenty-nine states producing bituminous coal the average price per ton in 187 was less than it was in 1886, the general average for the United States being 83 cents in 1896 and 81.6 in 1897. The decime of 1.4 cents on a total production In 1997 of 146,000,000 tons represents a decrease of something over \$2,000,000 from what would have been the value if the price had been the same as it was in 1890 Considering the industry by states Pennsylvania holds for usual position A per cent, of the total output. Ponnsylvanin's percentage of the total bituminous output was 37, her output of soft coal being 51,000,000 tons. Illinois remains it the second place with a total of over 20,000,00s short tons. West Virginia fifth. Iowa sixth, lacked only \$5,000 of 5,000,000 tons. Maryland produced 4,412,000 tons, and Indiana a little over 4,000,000

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