Minute Instructions Are Issued by the War Department.

MUST FIGHT ON A HIGH PLANE

War at Best Is Organized Savagery But the United States Intends to Wage It in as Decent a Manner as Possible.

From the New York Herald.

A war is not a lawless thing. The United States has its instructions for the government of armles in the field, and just what actions are lawful and dewhat are unlawful are very clearly dewhat are unlawful are very clearly defined. These instructions were prepared by the late Dr. Francis Lieber at the request of the War department, and were issued to the army in 1863. As They are still in force, and constitute the standard as to the rules of war on

The instructions begin with a definition of martial law, which takes the place of criminal and civil law in times of hostility. We learn that war is not carried on by arms alone. It is lawful to starve the hostile belligerent, armed and unarmed, so that it leads to the speedier subjection of the enemy. When 🚕 the commander of a besteged place expels teh non-combatants in order to lessen the number of these who consume his stock of provisions, it is lawful, though an extreme measure, to drive them back, so as to hasten a sur-

Commanders, whenever admissible inform the enemy of their intention to bombard a place, so that he non-combatants, especially the women and children, may be removed before the bombardment commences. But it is no infraction of the common law of war to omit thus to inform the enemy Surprise may be a necessity. In modern wars protection of the inoffensive citizen of the hostile country is the rule; privation and disturbance of private relations are the exception.

AS TO RETALIATION.

On the subject of retaliation, instructions are set forth as follows:-Peace is the normal condition of nations; war s the exception, The ultimate object of all modern war is a renewed state of peace. The more vigorously wars are pursued the better it is for humanity, Sharp wars are brief,

Ever since the formation and co-existence of modern nations, and ever since wars have become great national wars, war has come to be acknowledged, not to be its own end, but means to obtain great ends of state or to consist in defence against wrong, and no conventional restriction of the barbarity. modes adopted to injure the enemy is any longer admitted; but the law of war Imposes many limitations and re- may be deemed necessary on account strictions on principles of Justice, faith of safety. They may be required to

The law of war can no more wholly dispense with retaliation than can and condition. Those who attempt esternment. The prizes worth capturing the law of nations, of which it is a cape may be killed in flight. In case new would be steamers, and for this Yet civilized nations ac- of a conspiracy for the purpose of a knowledge retailation as the sternest general escape the conspirators may be steamers also. The cost of steamers. feature of war. A reckless enemy rigorously punished, even with death. often leaves to his opponent no other means of securing himself against the repetition of barbarous outrage. Retaliation will therefore never be resorted to as a measure of mere revenge, but only as a means of protective retribution, and, moreover, cautiously and unavoidably. That is to say, retaliation shall only be resorted fire careful inquire into the worl occurrence and the character of the misdeeds that may command retribu-

Unjust or inconsiderate retaliation removes the belligerents further and further from the mitigating rules of a regular war and by rapid steps leads them nearer to the internecine wars

PROPERTY AND PERSON.

In this connection, under the rules of law, a victorious army appropriates all public money, seizes all public movable property, until further direction by its government, and sequesters for its own benefit or that of its government all the revenues of real property belonging to the hostile na- hostile army for the purpose of robbing tion or government. As a general killing or of destroying bridges, roads, rule, however, the property belonging to churches or hospitals, educational titled to the privileges of the prisoner or charitable institutions shall not be considered public property.

The United States acknowledge and protect in hostile countries occupied by them religion and morality, strictly private property, the persons of the inhabitants, especially those of women, and the sacredness of domestic relations. Offenses to the contrary shall be rigorously punished. Private property, unless forfeited by crimes by the offenses of the owner, can enemy, be he a military or civil officer be seized only by way of military necessity, for the support or other benefit of the army of the United States.

All wanton violence committed against persons in the invaded country, all destruction of property, unless authorized by the commanding officer; all robbery, all pillage or sacking, even after taking a place by main force, all rape, wounding, maining or killing of such inhabitants are prohibited under the penalty of death, or such other severe punishment as may seem adequate for the gravity of the offense.

soldier, officer or private, in the act of committing such violence, and disobeying a superior ordering him to abstain from it, may be lawfully killed on the spot by such superior.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Deserters from the United States army, having entered the service of the enemy, suffer death if they fall again into the hands of the United

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or and every remedy tried, to no account. ried all the time and his face was like raw meat. I had to carry him on a pillow and was fairly discouraged. I used bulf a BOAP, and in one week my baby was entirely To-day his skin is as smooth as silk Mrs. J. C. FREESE, 360 S. 1st st., Brooklyn, N.Y. SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR SKIN-TORTCRED BARRES, -- Warm baths with Curiousa Suar, and gentle anoutlings with Curiousa, greatest of skin cures. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUGAND CREM.

FACTS ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES.

REA-The Philippines cover 114,326 square miles, all but 2,000 square A miles of the total Asiatic colonial possesssions of Spain. The total number of the islands is about 1,200. They are all small with the exception of Luzon. Luzon, or Lucon, as it is called in Spanish, has an area of 40,024 square miles, has a population of more than 5,000,000 and is the source of the largest revenue from these islands. Mindanao is the second largest island in the group, and has an area of

POPULATION-The population is about 7,670,000. This includes the Spanish army and navy. The native inhabitants are of the Malay race, and there are a few tribes of Negritos. One-seventh of the people have never been conquered by Spain. The native Malays, or Tagadays, have been crossed with the Spanish, and a large part of the people are half-breeds, These, like the Cubaus, hate the Spanish, and have worked with the natives to throw off the Spanish

CITIES-Manila is the capital of the islands and of Luzon. It is the largest city and has a population of 154,062. Other important towns are Lacag. 30,642; Lips, 43,408; Banang, 35,588, and Batangas, 35,587.

REVENUES-The revenues to Spain from the islands, as well as population, have been always given out falsely by the government. The estimated revenue for 1895 was \$10,899,000, and the expenditures were \$13,250,130. There is an export duty on tobacco, and every article is heavily taxed on being imported. The duty on muslin and petroleum is 100 per cent. of the cost.

PRODUCTS-The islands produce hemp, sugar, coffee, copra, tobacco teaf, eigars and indigo. Gold mining is an industry of Luzon, There is coal in Cebu and an output of 5,000 tons per month.

States. A prisoner of war is a public

enemy armed or attached to the hostile

army for active aid, either fighting or

wounded, on the field or in the hos-

pital, by individual surrender or ca-

pitulation. Citizens who accompany

an army, such as sutlers, reporters

or contractors, if captured, may be

made prisoners of war, and be de-

The enemy's chaplains, surgeons,

anotheraries. hospital nurses and ser-

vants, if they fall into the hands of

the American army, are not prisoners

of war, unless the commander has

enson to retain them. A prisoner of

war is subject to no punishment for

being a public enemy, nor is any re-

venge wreaked upon him by the in-

tentional infliction of any suffering or

disgrace by cruel imprisonment, want

of food, mutilation, death or any other

Prisoners of war are subject to con-

nement or imprisonment such as

work for the benefit of the captor's

government, according to their rank

Outposts, sentinels or pickets are not

to be fired upon, except to drive them t

in or when a positive order, specified or

general, has been issued to that effect. The use of poison in any manner is

wholly excluded from modern warfare,

and he who uses it places himself out

of the pale of the law and usages of

Whoever intentionally inflicts addi-

tional wounds on an enemy already

disabled or kills such an enemy, or who

orders an encourages soldiers to do

o, shall suffer death, if duly convicted,

hether he belongs to the army of the

United States or is an enemy captured

after having committed his misdeed.

SPIES AND FLAGS OF TRUCE.

Scouts or single soldiers, if disguised

n the dress of the country or in the

uniform of the army hostile to their

own, employed in obtaining informa-

ion, if found within or lurking about

he lines of the captor, are treated as

spies, and suffer death, Armed prow-

lers, by whatever names they may be

called, or persons of the enemy's ter

ritory who steal within the lines of the

canals or telegraph wires are not en-

A spy is defined as a person who se-

cretly, in disguise or under false pre-

ences, seeks information with the in-

tention of communicating it to the en-

The spy is punishable

death by hanging by the neck, whether

e not be succeeds in obtaining the

information or in conveying it to the

enemy. If a citizen of the United

States obtains information in a legiti-

mate manner, and betrays it to the

or a private citizen, he shall suffer

leath. The law of war, like the criminal

law regarding other offences, makes no

difference on account of the difference

insist upon being admitted. He mu-

always he admitted with great caution

'nnecessary frequency is to be care-

of truce offer himself during an en-

gagement, he can be admitted as a

very rare exception. It is no breach of

good faith to retain such a flag of truce

Firing is not required to cease on the

appearance of a flag of true in battle.

if admitted during an engagement.

If the bearer of a flag of truce, pre-

entirg himself during an engagement,

s killed or wounded, it furnishes no

ground of complaint whatever. If it be

liscovered, and fairly proved, that a

flag of truce has been abused for sur

reptitionsly obtaining military knowl-

dge the bearer of the flag is deemed a

It is customary to designate by cer-

ain flags, usually yellow, the hospitals

n places which are shelled, so that the

esieging army may avoid firing on

oad faith to decive the enemy by days

of protection. Such acts of bad faith

may be a good cause for refusing to re-

NAVAL WARFARE.

cept the United States, Spain and Me.t-

Spanlards, privateering will probably

be recognized by both governments.

So in case of a brush with the

spect such flags.

It is just considered an act of

'ully avoided. If the bearer of a flag

of sexes concerning the spy or the

The bearer of a flag of truce cannot

emy.

tained as such.

IMPORTS-In 1896 the imports were about \$12,000,000, and exports about \$22,000,000.

SHIPPING-The commerce is quite large ordinarily. In 1893 304 vessels cleared the principal ports. There are 720 miles of telegraph in the islands and seventy miles of railway.

GOVERNMENT-The colonial government is administered by a governor general and a captain general. There are forty-three provinces ruled by governors, alcaldes, or commandants, according to their importance and position.

HISTORY-The Philippines have been sbject to Spain since 1600, but it was not until 1829 that Spanish rule was finally acknowledged. To this day the Negrito tribes in Mindanao have no communication

TAXATION-The Spanish have been outrageously severe and the natives have been oppressed by fearful cruelties which Spain alone knows how to inflict. The income tax has been collected from persons who have no incomes, and the poll tax is enormous and

REBELLION-The insurrection came two years ago, and since then the cruelties, butcheries and torture which the people have suffered have been indescribable. Blanco slaughtered the poor people right and left, but even this monster was not savage enough, and Spain recalled him to send the fiend Polavicja to the Islands. The horrors of Spanish rule in the Philippines are inconceivable to civilized minds. Still, the insurrectionists have been fairly successful, and in the few fights that have taken place the Spanish have suffered considerably.-Chicago Times-Herald.

HOW HAVANA WAS teering. After the Revolutionary War CAPTURED IN 1762

vateering was extensively practiced, but during the Mexican War it was not indulged in by either side. In 1856,

The United States have taken a some-

what varying position toward priva-

treaties were made providing for its

when it was proposed to the United

States to accede to the Declaration of

Paris, the government declined unless

private property at sea was exempted

In 1863, during the civi war, a law

the issuing of letters of marque and

reprisal by the president, but the law

United States still maintains the right

to issue letters of marque and reprisal

question of policy which would prevent

its exercise in any war which might

PRIVATEERING EXPENSIVE.

The conditions of modern naval war-

fare have lessened the desirability of privateering from the standpoint both

reason privateers would necessarily be

of their maintenance and the difficulty

of obtaining coal abroad would render

privateering very uncertain and expensive, especially as the renuncrative

prizes would be the large, fast and probably partially arried merchant

tramers without convey. The difficul-

ty of capturing these and getting them

into port after capture would render

venture, especially as without proper

be done in a home port, the privateer

Non-commissioned vessels have a

right to resist when summoned to

surrender to public ships or privateers

of the enemy. The crews which make

such resistance have belligerent privi-

leges, and it is a natural consequence

that if they succeed in capturing their

assailants the capture is a good one

for the purpose of changing the owner-

making the enemy prisoners of war.

NEUTRALS AND CONTRABAND.

This government has not yet offi-

ially prescribed a list of articles

would have no recompense.

was never put into execution.

come along.

abolition. During the War of 1812 pri-

If we are to have a war with Spain and an invasion of Cuba by United States forces, it will not be the first time that this country has furnished modore Keppel to send a part of his troops for the capture of Havann. In fleet to bombard the Morro on the sea 1762, soon after the declaration of war side, hoping thus to divide the attenbetween England and Spain, the Brit- tion of the enemy and prevent the conwas passed by congress providing for ish government dispatched an expedition against Havana. The land forces teries. It was a dangerous undertak-were commanded by Lord Albermarie ing. Keppel says: "The ships pro-(William Anne Keppel), the victor of ceeded to their stations. Captain Culleden, and the fleet by Admiral Sir Campbell, in the Sterling Castle, was turned from a brilliant campaign in the East Indies. The expedition, as or- gon. Mariborough and Cambridge, to the fullest exent, and it is only a ganized, was to consist of 16,000 men, of which Lord Albermarie carried with laid their broadsides against the fort. sand were to be furnished from the British forces then in the West Indies under General Monekton, and 4,000 from the continent of North America, Of these 2,000 were to be British regulars | death, and 2,000 provincial troops,

upon its arrival was reinforced by the fleet there under Rodney's command, and soon after, on its way to Cuba, by Captain Hervey's squadron. Monekton's troops joined Albermarie at Martinique and the land forces were aug-mented to 11,351. The English fleet arrived off Havana on June 6. Here Pocock divided his fleet. With the larger division he sailed down the coast past Havana. On the next day he manned and had to be retired for repairs. privateering a very doubtful financial his boats and mode preparations apparently for landing at a point about four was made by the oter division under of the legitimateness of their acts ship of the property taken and of

war. Each government is competent to prescribe its own list for the guidance of its own authorities. Such list is conclusive upon the government nel the flat-bottomed boats containing making it and upon all neutral nathe troops repaired to their respective tions, in the absence of any disregard rendezvous under the sterns of the line of treaty engagement and of international law. Any grave disregard of such a trenty obligation would perembarkation was going on the enemy haps provoke the interposition of any of resistance from a neutral state affected. Until such list pon this Commodore Keppel directed umns, driving them into the is prescribed, the question whether arthe Mercury and Bonnetta to pour their where 150 Spaniards were drowned. ticles captured are contraband of war fire into them, and they were soon put will be governed generally by the law flight. A more considerable body of of nations, and specifically by the en making their appearance, he treaty stipulations between the beiligerent captor and the neutral state to whose subject the articles belong. Bocca Nao, which in the course of an International law gives no hard and fast rule for the determination of the question whether articles are contra-He thus describes the defences band, except the general rule that all articles destined for an enemy's use are contraband. Many articles, to contain a hundred sail of the line. such as provisions, coal, etc., are of an equivocal character, and if desprincipal of these, the Morro, built upon tined for the enemy's use, are deemed a narrow point of land, is inaccessible contraband. It follows that if such from the sea. To the east it is fortified by several works and by a deep ditch. ists should be prepared by the United half of which is cut out of the solid States and Spain, they may be identirock. On the opposite entrance of the cal or may be widely divergent, deharbor stands Fort de la Punta; furpending on the policy of each governther in and on a level with the water The action of each governis a strong battery mounting twelve ment will bind only itself, and its own guns, called 'The Twelve Apostles,' prize courts and neutrals. The quesand higher up a work opposite the tion whether contraband or not might, Point Gate cailed 'The Shepherds' Battherefore, depend on whether the tery.' Above these are the Cavannos, a captor was American or Spanish. And chain of hills which range from the shippers in neutral vessels would not Morro to the plains of Gunamacoa. A only consider the character of the chain of bastions and other works degoods shipped, but whether destined

negroes, and these performed the greater | five heavy riego guns, that he signified

works and erecting batteries. In spite of all obstacles it was pushed on as rapidly as possible, and on June 30 the batteries bearing on the Morro were completed, and the next morning a tremendous cannonade was opened upon the Spanish fort.

Admiral Poecek, anxious to co-operate with the land forces, d! cetel Comrge Pocock, who had recently re- ordered to lend, but his courage failed anchored close in with the shere and For six hours they kept up an unintermitting fire. Early in the engagement Captain Goosetry, of the Cambridge, was killed," Captain Hervey, in announcing to Keppel Captain Goosetry's death, wrote: "I am unluckily aground, but my guns bear. I cannot perceive their fire to slacken. * * * The fleet left Spithead March 6, and I have many men hors de combat now and officers wounded; my masts and rigging much cut, and only one anch-I shall stay here as long as I can, and wait your orders." As it was evident that the fire of these ships had little effect on the Morro, while its fire was playing havor with them, Commodore Keppel ordered their withdrawal. They were in bad condition

On July 9 the English batteries miles west of Havana. But this was a lagain opened on the Morro, and the mere feint to distract the attention of hext week showed encouraging results. the Spanish while the actual landing On the 16th the English fire had increased, while the Morra could only Commodore Augustus Keppel, a brother | reply with two guns. The British comof Lord Albermarle, about six miles manders now determined that it was east of Havana. Here the army was time to prepare for an assault upon landed in three divisions, commanded the works. The Morro was defended respectively by Lieutenant General El- by a ditch 80 feet deep and 40 feet liett, Major General Keppel, another wide, cut through the solid rock, exbrother of Lord Albermarie, and Brig- cept in one place, where a narrow adier General William Howe, after- ledge had been left across the ditch ward the 'Lord Howe" of our Revolu- to shut out the water from the sea. With this force was also Colonel | Along this ledge only one man could Guy Carleton, who, as Sir Guy Carle- pass at a time, but on July 18 the Engton, surrendered New York city to Gen- lish sappers and miners made a dash eral Washington in 1782. On this occa- across it and effected a lodgment in sion he distinguished himself by his the wall of the fortress. The defense gailantry in repelling a charge made by of the Morro had been committed to the Spanish cavalry upon the landing Don Luis Velasco, a gallant naval captain, who proved himself worthy of the trust. Appreciating the necessity Commodore Reppel gives this account of driving the British miners from of the landing: "At an appointed sig- their position, Velasco sallied out with 1,500 men, in three divisions, but was promptly met and repulsed with heavy loss. In this affair the battalion of of battleships, whose Captains con- Royal Americans, who had just arducted them to the shore. While the rived, distinguished itself greatly. Under the immediate command General Keppel, who led it in person. breastwork which they had thrown up, it defeated one of the Spanish col-

In the subsequent operations of the siege, the American provincials, 2,200 dered Capt. Hervey to run in and but- strong, consisting of the First Connecter a fort situated at the mouth of the | ticut Regiment, a New York battallon and one from New Jersey, and two or hour he completely silenced, and the three companies from Rhode Island, all army landed without further molesta- under command of Gen. Phineas Ly man, did good service. Lyman was Colof Havana at that time: "The harbor onel of the Connecticut troop, but be-Havana, which is spacious enough ing the senior provincial officer, he took command of the brigade, and his Lieuis defended by two strong forts. The tenant-Colonel, Israel Putnam, the principal of these, the Morro, built upon "Old Put" of our Revolution, commanded the regiment, Putnam with half of his regiment had been shipwrecked in a storm off the coast of Cuba, about thirty miles from Havana. He managed to land his men on an island, and they were afterward taken off and joined the main body at the siege. The arrival of the Americans was a great relief to the British army. as they came in good health, while the English forces were in large part prostrated by the heat of the climate and endemic disease.

> The Spanlards having failed in their sally, the work of sapping went on without interruption, and on July 30, a sufficient breach was made in the walls of the fortress. Through this, on the of that day, a storming afternoon party, headed by Lieut. Forbes of the Royals entered the works and took the Spanish by surprise. They made a desperate but brief defence. Don Luis Velasco, rallying around him about a hundred of his men, refused to surrender until mortally wounded. He died a gallantry the King of Spain created his Spanish Navy called the Velasco, That order is respected to this day. The Spanish cruiser of that name is now at the Philippine islands.

The Morro taken, the fate of the city was sealed. The Spanish governor, part of the work of throwing up breast- his willingness to capitulate. The Brit-

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SHOE DEPARTMENT -- MAIN FLOOR.

on August 13. The Spanish land and erected a cyanide plant costing him sea forces available for the defence of about \$100 of his own and his friends. the city amounted to about 30,000 men, money. Then he hired fifteen Mexi-They had a fleet in the harbor of Has cans and Indians and began work on vana of twelve line-of battle ships, but those tailings. The other day some instead of sailing out and giving battle to the English ships, or making an attempt to escape, they remained there, and passing throughthe desert, thought to be caught like rats in a hole. Three | they would visit the mine, of the battleships were sunk to block the entrance to the harbor: the other who also burned two more upon the

The triumph was one of the most emplete ever nebleved by British arms. The value of captured property amounted to \$14,000,000. Philip II, had given to Hayana a coat of arms, in which was idazoned a golden key, to signify that it was "the key of the West Indies." England now held that key, and had she been wise she would have kept it. But, a few months after its surrender peace was declared, and England gave up Hayana for Florida, She lost Fiorida in our Revolution; sh might have held Havana, and with it she would have held the main gate to the Gulf of Mexico and the Isthmus.

WEALTH IN MINE DEBRIS. An Old Prospector Buys About 8250,. 000 Worth for \$10,000.

work and the closest economy, man- and six truss along the coast, aged to scrape together a few hundred | Even more important for the fu-

dollars. rade, some twenty miles north of tion with the Shetland islands over Yuma, he met an old Mexican who told | the Parce Islands. A large appropriahim of a deserted mine some ten miles tion for this purpose was unantmously back from the riwr and seven miles passed by the Althing, and the Danish north of Hedges. Luce's interest was government has signified its intention aroused, and he visited that mine, to to give the measure substantial aid. find there an abandoned twenty-stamp Wille no final arrangements with mill which had pounded away for many either of the companies that bid for years and finally shut down. He then the contract has been made, there is learned the story. The mill was on no reason to doubt that the plan will leased ground. The lessee had mined no successfully carried through A fairly well, although the ore was not be a North Atlantic cable between entirely free milling. One day the vein | America and Europe, with leeland as a that it was there all right, but the scheme would be to add immensely to owners refused to put up a cent to help our meteorological resources by fur-bim find it again, and, tired of living pishing daily weather reports from on the desert, he threw up the whole Iceland.

Luce examined the property and dis- of Iceland is the new arrangement covered that there was a small mount the state medical system. There years tain of tailings, the accumulation of ago there were only reven official physi-years, piled up behind the mill. He cians in the whole of iceland. Under tested these tailings with cyanide, the new arrangement the island will Then he measured the pile roughly and | he | jiyidad into forty-two medical disestimated there was over 100,000 tons of tricts, each with a regular physician, the stuff there. That night he wrote A salary, varying in amount in the to the president of the company in different classer, is attached to the New York city, offering them 10 cents position in addition to patients' fees, per ton for the tailings on a basis of which latter are regulated by govern-199,000 tons. The president read the ment ordinance, and there is a penday or two after. In recognition of his letter, looked surprised, and called the sion. But when one thinks of its enors directors together. They read the let- mone distances to be travoled on cold, son Viconde del Morro, and ordered that ter, looked wise, tapped their forcheads dark Winter days and nights, there there should always be a ship in the significantly, and laughed to each seems to be no occasion to envy these

"This poor fellow Luce should be called 'goose,' " said one. "Desert's proved too much for him-

probably gone daft," observed another. Not one of them thought those tailings were worth anything, and they had almost entirely forgotten that old mine out on the Colorado desert. But they answered the letter, telling Luce to go ahead.

This was in April of last year. On Price 25c

"How are you?" said Luce. "Glad to e you. By the way, we might as well were surrendered to the British. fix up our little account now as at any time," and so saying he drew the asonished Cothamites a check for \$10,-000. Then he explained that in the nine months he had been running the cyanide plant he had cleaned up \$45,000 and that there was plenty of tailing in sight to not him \$200,000 within three

THRIFTY ICELANDERS. They Are Making Progress, but Need the Telegraph.

Not only are the Irelanders steadily increasing in material wealth, but they om to be making the best use of their enlarged opportunities, says the Independent. As there are no great capitalists in Iceland, the government is compelled to take the mitiative in many enterprises that in other countries might better be left to private individuals. Thus a targe appropriathat has been made this session for There are some men in this world subsidizing steamship communication who have to toll for a mere apology of with Denmark and along the coast. a living-and then there are others. When these arrangements are complet-One of these latter is Mr. Luce, of Crago ed n will be possible for the tourist Muchacho. Luce's experience reads to reach Iceland much more readily like a romance. For twenty years he than is the case now. A contract has had knocked about the coast, on the losen made with a Danish company by desert, in the mountains, prospecting which sixteen trips a year will be made and mining, and had finally, by hard between Reykjavik and Copenhagen

ture development of Iceland is the pro-One day on the shores of the Colo- posed plan for telegraphic communicathe property on shares and had done natural extension of the idea would "pinched out." The mining man was stopping place. One direct practical sure he had simply lost the lend, and and scientific result of the present

Leslandic country dectors their salaries and pensions.

MOTHERS PRAISE ricod's Sarsa. parilla, because, by its great blood enriching qualities, it gives rosy checks and vigorous appetites to pale and puny children.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic and liver medicine.

They were looking through their book With pictures of the Zoo; Both too young to read the text, In the matter of naval warfars the tws of war are not so clearly defined. But each the pictures knew Phis is natural, inasmuch as the possi Will was three, and Hay was fivee loss to personal property is not a And five years old is old! When his wiser brother spoke, creat, and at sea only those directly

one or the other state.

ment.

mplicated are to be considered. There ere not non-combatants in naval war-Will did as he was told: Look! Eve found the efuluated The main issue is that of privateer "Don't say efalunt," said Ray. Said their mother: "You should tell By the declaration of Paris, the signatory Powers declared privateering Little brother what to say." abolished. This declaration has been acceded to by all maritime Powers ex-

Don't say efalunt-that's wrong It is efailet!" said Ray

for American or Spanish ports, and

whether the goods are included in the

list denounced as contraband by the

A QUESTION OF SPELLING.

Efalint" said little Will, In his confiding way. -Edith M. Thomas, in St. Nicholais

From the New York Sun.

which it will treat as contraband of fend the town to the west."

The landing having been successfully complished, one division of the army. under Major-Gen, Keppel, marched to the west to invest the Morro Castle and the fortifications on that side of the harbor, Gen. Howe's division was assigned to the investment of the Castle del Punta, while Gen. Elliott, with the centre division, cut off communications with the interior of the island. The British commanders at once commenced the erection of batteries at the most advantageous points on the line of investment. This was accomplished inder great difficulties. The troops were unaccustomed to the heat of a Cuban summer, the water was scarce and very bad, there was great want of fresh provisions, and the army soon began to show signs of epidemic disose. At one time there were 5,000 soldiers and 3,000 seamen on the sick list. however, held out to the last, and it Fortunately. Albemarle had brought was not until August II, when the Britwith him from Martinique about 1,500 ish opened fire on the city with forty-