

LOST TO SPAIN.

RICH COLONIES WHICH SHE HAS
DRIVEN TO FREEDOM.

One by One the Arrogant Dons Have Been Stripped of Valuable Possessions Which a Little Tact and Good Government Would Have Retained.

The general rebellion of Spain's American colonies occurred in the early years of the present century. Not only were Spain's affairs in a desperate condition abroad, but also at home dire disension prevailed. In the autumn of 1819 a considerable army had been brought together at Cadiz for the subjugation of their revolted possessions in America. But the officers and troops refused to embark, and a series of internal disruptions followed.

The revolt in Spain's Argentine colonies in South America broke out in 1810. In that year Chile and Paraguay successfully rebelled. The war for Chile's independence lasted eight years. The Argentine Republic established its independence in 1816. Venezuela, Ecuador and New Granada, or Colombia, were lost by revolt in 1819. The revolt in these States was led by Simon Bolivar, named El Libertador for having rescued South America from the Spanish yoke. Bolivar also led the insurgents in Bolivia and Peru, the latter State being the last of Spain's possessions on the American continent to establish its independence. This was in 1826.

The Spanish conquered Peru early in the sixteenth century. Peruvian silver was freely poured into Spanish coffers, and was drained out again to meet the expenses of the wars which the Spanish home government maintained. At the outbreak of the war of independence in South America, the Spanish Government had already declined greatly in internal strength. Spain was distracted with the dissensions of a regency, and was racked by civil war. However, in 1820 the Spanish Viceroy had an army of 23,000 men in Peru, and all the large towns were completely in the hands of the Spanish officials.

Brazil belonged to Spain in 1578. In that year it was wrested from the Portuguese, who had discovered it at an earlier date. During Spain's troubles with the Netherlands, the Dutch captured Brazil, and from the Dutch the State gained its independence.

As to the States of Guiana, their titles were much in dispute for many years. Spain owned what is now British Guiana in 1580, and lost the province in 1602 to the Dutch, from whom it went to the English.

Mexico was the richest and most populous of all the Spanish-American colonies. Frequent insurrections occurred here during the Napoleonic wars in Europe. Pending the war for Mexican independence the most revolting atrocities were perpetrated on both sides. The Spaniards conducted hostilities with the most wanton cruelty. The war was one of extermination, the insurgents being slaughtered like brutes. In 1824 the independence of Mexico was recognized by every country except Spain.

Spain relinquished Florida to the United States by treaty and purchase in 1821.

The Bahamas, which were Columbus's earliest discovery, were depopulated by the Spanish and were never again settled by them. The English occupied them in 1629. After the wars with Spain and France the British secured the Bahamas by the treaty of 1783.

Jamaica, which was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, in 1494, was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509. The inhumanity of the conquerors was so great that fifty years after the Spanish invasion the native population is said to have entirely disappeared. Oliver Cromwell sent out a British expedition in 1655 which captured the island, and in 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the treaty of Madrid.

Haiti's early history corresponds with that of Jamaica. Within little more than an age after 1492 the aborigines had been swept away by the remorseless cruelties of the Spaniards. The eastern part of the island finally wrested itself from the Spanish in 1805 and established Santo Domingo.

When Magellan, in 1519, circumnavigated the world for the first time, he claimed all the islands of the East Indies for Spain. The Philippines alone to-day remain under Spanish domination. The other islands of this group fell to the French, English and Dutch during the wars waged by Spain with these countries from the time of Philip II, to the close of the Napoleonic wars in 1815.

Loaded Down With Names.
Rutherford County, North Carolina, is a place of queer names. The children in one family are going through this vale of tears as follows: Zeno, Zula, Zezulon, Zinnie, Zolen, Zaco, Zaluski, Zenix, Zalf, Zeolly. Still another family boasts these names: Kansas Love, Quilina Quilina Quinn, Eulalia Valtisa, Flabanico, Anifesto. Another thus disfigured their children: Linsco, Lansco, Stumpeo.

Language Before Knowledge.
Berlin University, owing to the large number of foreign students frequenting it, has established an instructorship in elementary German to enable them to learn the language in which the lectures are delivered.

Germany Has No Servant Problem.
Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany found 144 German servant girls to whom she could give the golden servants' cross for having lived forty years with one family. Only one was found in Berlin.

CIVIL WAR EXTRAS.

THERE WERE FEW FAKE BULLETINS
IN THE DAYS OF '61.

How the News of the Firing on Fort Sumter Was Spread in a Lively Western Town—The Mysterious Horseman Who Carried the Tidings.

"I remember the news of the beginning of the civil war as it came to our town," said a man who is not yet a veteran. "I was about 16 years old. I was returning home in the afternoon. I saw coming toward me a horse ridden, as I recall it, madly by a man. As they came nearer I heard the man shouting. The horse was blowing like a locomotive. I noticed that the man rode bareback. Every time he yelled he plunged his heels into the sides of the horse. I do not remember the exact words of the rider, but they were about 'war beginning.' As he rode people in the street who saw him stopped, listened, and asked one another about it, many windows along the way were hoisted, and as I proceeded homeward the women who knew me called from the lookouts and asked me what 'that man' said about the war.

"When I reached home I found my mother's parlor a scene of confusion. The neighbors had called in to tell her what they knew and to ask what she knew about the war. The negroes about our house were frightened. One of them took refuge in the cellar and came out only after she had been threatened. Her fear was the 'abolitionists.' The word 'Yankee' as an opprobrious epithet had not at that time come into use.

"There were two newspapers in the town and each one got out what was called an 'extra.' It was not much like the extra of this generation. The news of the firing on Sumter consisted of less than 200 words, was printed on a small slip of white newspaper and was set in the same width as the columns of the papers which issued them. There was no advertisement or other news on the slips. These extras sold for 25 cents a piece. From that time until the close of the war that was the sort of 'extra' that was issued by the papers in the town where I lived.

"A long time afterward I heard talk about the man who rode the horse and who spread the news. He was the son of the town miller. I never heard where he got his information, but as soon as he heard it he mounted the horse that had been hitched to the rack in front of the mill and carried the news of his own accord. There were four boys in that miller's family. They enlisted early for the Confederate cause. Not one of them returned. The one who spread the news was killed somewhere in the 'Wilderness,' at least, he was known to go into one of the engagements of that series of stubborn fights and never came out. His body was never identified.

"I recall that at the time of the fire on Sumter, many of our people were still 'on the fence,' as we said. The Lincoln electors had received few votes in the town. It was a Breckinridge section. I remember that the tendency was in favor of the preservation of the Union, but the people were afraid of Lincoln. At that time they believed he had been elected for no other purpose than that of 'freeing the niggers and stealing the horses.' And so it happened that negroes and horses were locked up often at night, together, not in the same room, of course, but often in adjoining rooms in the outhouses. I have often thought that, if the people had understood Lincoln in the beginning of the war as they came to know him later, many a man who went South would have fought for the Union. And if I am correct in that, would the war have lasted as long as it did?

"I remember a gathering at the house of my father one evening in which the military genius of Gen. Scott was discussed. Some present had been with Scott in Mexico. It was the consensus of that gathering, and this was before the Bull Run fight, that Napoleon came first and Winfield Scott second. What an impression that made on my mind. I remember hearing one of the Scott enthusiasts say that Scott would end the war in one fight.

"I shall never forget the news of the first Bull Run fight. My people had arranged to leave the town on a short vacation, but this news kept them at home. The second day's news gave more particulars. It told of the routing of the Union Army. And then I saw something in human nature which I had never seen before, of which I knew nothing. I saw the fence cleared, to take up the old metaphor. And every man and family came off to join the Southern cause. I recall that Scott was called a granny, and very soon after his name was forgotten. The first Bull Run made recruits for the South. Several regiments enlisted in my town and county. Success of the South in the first engagement of any consequence carried with it the doubters. And in nearly every instance of this life which I have observed, I have found that, as soon as success is established, those who shook their heads became followers, and yet you and I have known some successes to turn out failures, paradoxical as that may sound."

Now For Aluminum Type.
Aluminum type for printing purposes is one of the latest novelties patented. Type manufactured of the new metal is said to have many advantages over the old style of lead type. Sanitary reasons are advanced for its use, as the lead dust, which has often been found to endanger the health of compositors, is done away with. A company has been formed at Frankfort-on-the-Main to further the invention.

WHAT ARMY OFFICERS DO.

They Are Kept as Busy as Any Man in Private Life.

Officers of the United States army do not find their time hanging heavily on their hands even in the piping times of peace. Some are assigned to the big Government arsenals, where their life is as busy as that of any man connected with a private factory. The officers who have charge of the maintenance of the great and expensive post fortifications have responsibilities which do not give them much leisure. Guns, carriages, emplacements, powder magazines, electric and steam plants and scores of lesser cares demand a daily routine of duty which must be followed implicitly.

The officers in charge of ordnance find enough work in the line of testing, proving and recording to keep them at it day after day as steadily as if they were working for a private business firm.

The Engineer Corps is in demand always. There are dozens of dredging operations to be carried on along the shores of the country from Maine to Oregon, which must be done under the supervision of an engineer officer. All the planning and building of fortifications, the mounting of guns, the designing of gun carriages, the maintenance of channels in all the harbors of the United States; supervision and examination of bridges over all navigable waterways; care, maintenance and erection of lighthouses, come into their department.

Here are some things that an officer of the United States Army has to know if he expects to be ready for any call: Algebra, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, metallurgy, mechanics, photography, electricity, optics, ballistics, civil and military engineering, chemistry, submarine engineering, and, of course, he must be well up in the geography of his own country as well as in that of all other places where it is at all possible that he will be sent. If he is detailed to lay or command submarine mines he must know enough about the action of tides and waves to understand just how the mines must be laid and to guard against any accident to them. If he is to take the field where the country is difficult, and large bodies of troops have to be moved quickly, he must be able to build bridges and perhaps to make roads. A knowledge of surveying is almost indispensable.

He may be assigned to report on the best powder to use. In that case a knowledge of chemistry and an intimate acquaintance with explosives will be demanded of him. Hardly any officer who expects to be detailed for any service except the duller routine duty can afford to be without a knowledge of photography. It is used in almost all departments of the army now. So a man who wishes to excel in the army can find plenty of work for himself.

Don't Tobacco.—Life Awaits. To quit tobacco easily and forever, he may get full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

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Mount Vernon's Guard.

Edward Parker, the little old colored man who occupies the sentry-box at the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon, lives in Washington. That is, his family live here, and he comes over by special permit of the organization which has control of the old home of the first President of the United States. For years the tomb of Washington has been constantly before this old colored man's vision. He has never missed a day from that dingy sentry-box since Mount Vernon passed into the charge of the ladies, and before that, dating from 1841, he had lived on the place. He was a slave of John Washington, and is the last of the old servants now living.

Every other Saturday Parker comes over to Washington, always carrying with him an old-fashioned carpet-bag, so common in the days of reconstruction. The following Monday morning he may always be seen a half-hour at least before the first train starts for Mount Vernon, waiting around the corner of Pennsylvania-ave. and Thirteenth-st. He has never missed the first train since the electric cars began running to Mount Vernon. Before that the first boat to Mount Vernon, on alternating Monday mornings, always found him a passenger.

Parker is, indeed, a character. He assisted in burying the last person consigned to the vault in Washington's tomb. After that the key to the vault was thrown into the Potomac. This was in the early fifties.

Something Like a Search.

A Welshman who was in London when extensive sewer operations were in progress lost his watch. He reported the matter to Scotland Yard, and the officials said they would leave no stone unturned to find the missing timekeeper. Shortly afterward Taffy again visited the metropolis and saw street after street turned up. He was told that in all thirty-six miles of road were in the same condition. He rushed down to Scotland Yard and exclaimed to the wondering inspector: "I didn't think I was giving you all that trouble. If you don't find the watch by Sunday, I wouldn't break up any more streets."

Stone Boot Soles.

An inventor has hit upon a method of putting stone soles on boots and shoes. He mixes a waterproof glue with a suitable quantity of clean quartz sand and spreads it over the leather sole used as a foundation. These quartz soles are said to be very flexible and practically indestructible.

Better Than Cats.

A savant has discovered how to slay mice and rats by means of a bacillus, which he has named after himself, and which is supposed to be far more fatal than the cat.

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