

ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS.

The Picturesque Troop in the Cuban Army of Invasion Familiarly Known as "Teddy's Terrors."



HEIR feet in the stirrup and hands on the rope, Right into the round-up the cow-punchers lope. Like the dust clouds that ride on Dakota's wild breeze, The kings of the grassland are swarming like bees.

One peal from the tocsin at Fargo was rung, And into the line every brave cowboy swung; "Our cattle are safe on their own native plain, Come on, every cowboy—light out after Spain."

Who cares for all Europe with these in the van? Make way for the monarchs—the men from Mandan. Let the Regulars watch the accoutrements shine, As the Dandies of Deadwood fall into the line.

With a rope on his pommel, a gun in his hand, Make way for the cowboy; he's chook full of sand; The Spirit of Freedom flies on in his train, And echoes his war cry, "Remember the Maine!"



FACT which none will dispute is that so far, the most picturesque development of the war is Theodore Roosevelt's regiment of rough riders, commonly known as "Teddy's Terrors." Theodore Roosevelt is one of the few figures in our latter-day life that seems to have the romance and brilliancy of the past allied to the nervous energy of the present. His mother was a Virginian, and gave to him some of that cavalier spirit which was supposed to be the heritage of the sons of the greatest of the Southern States.

The rough riders have as interesting a personnel as any regiment that ever was organized. The punchers and bronco-busters from Arizona, the mining-men from Cripple Creek, the plain every-day cowboys

most intense excitement by taking his valet with him. Some of the swell Rough Riders are injured to outdoor life by years spent in hunting big game in odd corners of the world. Others have simply tired of the dissipations of the town and have turned to the stern life of camps to try something new. It is said that what are roughly known as gentlemen stand the rigors of a severe campaign better than those who have been habituated to hardships by an agricultural and outdoor existence. Those who know say Colonel Roosevelt and Colonel Wood must look for their hardest task in the controlling of this force of more or less lawless men. How the wild spirits from the Mexican border, and the fiery, untamed cowboys from Texas will stand the restraints of military discipline is the serious question.

Accustomed to life in the saddle, trained to shoot quickly and accurately, hardy, athletic, and fitted to en-

for a seat and without a "boiled shirt" in the tent, as when discussing a metropolitan dinner at Sherry's or a supper at the Union League Club, in

Antonio, Texas, were given an exhibition of Western horsemanship which opened the eyes of those accustomed to following the hounds on thorough-



(At the time the photograph was taken, Hamilton Fish, Jr., killed in battle at La Guasima, was at the extreme left. Colonel Wood and Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt are shown side by side in the center.)

Others are new to Western life. These include polo, football and baseball experts, thoroughbred horsemen and golfers. They are up-to-date Americans—many of them, like Roosevelt, wealthy, and more than one a millionaire. Some of the best known are Craig Wadsworth, noted cross-country rider; Hamilton Fish, Jr., polo player; William Tiffany, a New York society leader; Horace Devereux, the pride of Princeton's football team; and Ronalds, Yale's great half-back. A number of Chicagoans, prominent in social and athletic circles, are also enrolled as troopers. The others may be called plainmen, coming from a section where you see a Winchester or shotgun back of the counter in every country store, and where the saddle takes the place of the buggy. Tall, muscular, wiry, straight as arrows, with cheeks bronzed by exposure to the weather, eyesight which promises a deadly aim, muscles like steel and nerves like iron; they have been toughened by lives of constant peril and hardship. They are much at home on horseback as afoot, and it is a part of their lives—even of those who sell anything, from pins to pork, at their little country stores—to "draw a bead" on rough or half-

bred jumpers. In the West, "breaking" a horse is putting the saddle on him once. He is supposed to be ready for use after that. Several of the novices thought differently after the little brutes had "bucked" and thrown them over their heads. The drill of the volunteers includes all of the regular cavalry movements and some special maneuvers. These comprise handling the lasso, skirmish fire with carbines while riding at full speed, shooting from horseback objects thrown in the air, and jumping ditches and other obstructions. Every man is obliged to care for his animal, and is responsible for its condition. He must feed and water it, rub it down, bundle the bedding, saddle and un-saddle; and special instruction has been given in picketing them, in bivouacking without tents, and in other features of outdoor life. For many weeks the troops were put through hours of drilling and other evolutions daily, until now the regiment is proficient in marching, trotting and wheeling company front, platoons, files of fours, etc., while each man is able to lit a Spaniard at a half mile, whether from the back of his horse, lying behind it, or as a dismounted skirmisher. Colonel Leonard Wood, in command, was for ten years under General Miles and other noted commanders in Indian campaigns. Although a surgeon by profession, he is also a thorough soldier and tactician, and his experience has furnished many valuable hints in the preparation of the men for Cuba. Major Brodie is also a veteran cavalry officer. Roosevelt's rough riders have had a curious effect on the styles. The sombrero hat of the Western plains is all the fashion in New York. It is the favorite outing hat of the Fifth avenue girl. And also of her brother, whether he has gone off to the war with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's band of rough riders or whether he plans to be among the chosen few at the summer resorts. Fashion has sanctioned the sombrero, hence the most up-to-date young persons in town are wearing it. It is big and dashing and Western-like, but not becoming until the modern girl has given it an indefinable touch all her own. Then it is the most picturesque thing in town. The sombrero is carrying off all the laurels as the correct hat for outdoor sports. The bicycle hat, the golf cap and the long-popular soft felt Alpine are losing their popularity. And then the Fifth avenue hat is trimmed in its own individual way. A band of finely striped ribbon encircles the crown, generally in the Roman shades. At the left side a single quill is caught with a silver buckle, and the stem of the quill to be absolutely correct must not only be thrust through the buckle, but the end of it must be bent up. The hats come in cream color, gray, black and a dun shade. Many of them are sold with just a plain leather

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

By a vote of 25 yeas in 19 yeas the senate Thursday declined to take up for consideration the bill limiting to eight hours daily the services of laborers, workmen and mechanics on government works or on work done for the United States by private firms. This is a decided defeat for the labor organizations, as they were almost a unit urging its passage.

The annexation of Hawaii is now accomplished, so far as the legislative branch of the government is concerned. The resolutions providing for the annexation of the islands were brought to a vote in the Senate Thursday afternoon, and they were passed by the decisive vote of 42 to 21.

The test vote came up on an amendment offered by Mr. White (Cal.), to change the title of the resolution. It was offered with no expectation that it would be adopted, but merely to place the ideas and opinions of the opponents of annexation on record. It was rejected by a vote of 40 to 39, indicating that the annexationists were strongly in the majority.

Amendment after amendment was offered, but the advocates of the resolutions stood solidly together, gaining rather than losing strength on the successive voting.

Finally, at 5:30 p. m., the resolutions themselves, in precisely the form in which they were received from the House of Representatives, were reported to the Senate and the roll call began.

In a manner so simple as to be almost perfumery the Senate at 2:05 Friday adjourned without day. For nearly an hour previous to adjournment President McKinley and all the members of his cabinet, except Secretaries Day and Long, were in the President's room, adjoining the Senate chamber. During that time the president signed a large number of congressional bills, many of which would have failed had it been necessary to send them to the executive mansion for his signature.

Mr. Morgan (Ala.) opposed the proposed adjournment, maintaining that it would be far more desirable for Congress to take a recess till the first Monday in September. In response to a question by Mr. Allen as to whether it was not likely that peace negotiations, in view of the dispatches published this morning, might attract the attention of Congress soon, Mr. Morgan said the suggestion was correct and apt.

Mr. Gallagher said there were just 115 general and 20 odd pension bills left over, a number fewer than had been on the calendar at adjournment at any time during the past 20 years. At 1:05 p. m. the Senate went into executive session. It was just one minute of 2 o'clock when the executive session ended. The clock by which the Senate regulates its business had been turned back five minutes in order that the extra time might be gained.

HOUSE.

Representative Berry of Kentucky, a member of the house committee on foreign affairs, Tuesday introduced the following joint resolution: "Joint resolution tending the thanks of Congress to Commodore Schley, U. S. N., and the officers and men under his command."

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore Schley, U. S. N., and the officers and men under his command for their heroic and distinguished conduct in destroying the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters on the night of July last.

Both Houses of Congress agreed Thursday to adjourn sine die on Friday. After the resolution was agreed to in the House there was a clamor characteristic of the closing days of a session, members in large numbers being constantly upon their feet, appealing for recognition and consideration of their local measures.

The bill to incorporate the International American Bank was called up, but by unanimous consent it went over to the first Wednesday after Congress shall meet in December. The Senate resolutions extending thanks and directing the giving of medals to Lieutenant F. H. Newcomb and the officers and men of the Hudson in the fight at Cardenas, and directing the retirement upon full pay of Captain Daniel B. Hodgson, of the McCulloch, in the Manila battle, were laid before the House. Mr. Hepburn asked consent for its consideration, but Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.), objected unless the Schley resolution should be taken up with them. This condition was conceded and the Senate resolutions went over.

The Fifty-fourth Congress passed out of existence Friday by the adjournment and dissolution of both Houses. The end of this session in the Lower House was marked by a notable incident. It was sensationally partisan, well nigh resulting in personal conflict on the floor of the House. The scene followed a motion of Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.) to strike from the Record portions of partisan remarks of Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.) in a speech made Thursday. Handy contended that Ray had not made the remarks which appeared on the Record. Ray, in reply, declared he had uttered every word.

Members clung to the hope of getting their bills through in the remaining hour of the session, and desired to have the Ray-Handy incident closed. The House became excited, and Cannon (Rep., Ill.) denounced the Democrats for delaying legislation. A vote was taken and the House declined to strike out the speech. Handy then called for a division and demanded tellers. Cannon stepped into the aisle and again declared the Democrats were deliberately obstructing business. Ball (Dem., Tex.) addressing the Republican side, declared: "The Record is false, and you know it was false when you voted against correcting it."

"That is a lie!" cried Mr. Cannon, and in an instant the belligerent members were struggling to reach each other, while many others were pulling and struggling to control them. The rollcall upon Mr. Handy's motion to strike out, resulted, yeas, 50; nays, 106.

Later in the session Mr. Cannon explained that Mr. Ball had addressed his remarks not to him personally, and therefore, he desired to withdraw his offensive statement. Then amid the singing of patriotic songs in which the galleries joined, and with cheers for the president, the speakers and the heroes of the present war, the house adjourned.

TERMS OF PEACE.

It is rumored that Spain is drawing up conditions to present to the United States.

A dispatch from Berlin says feelers have been put out from Spanish quarters with a view to ascertaining how the powers and the United States are likely to regard the terms of peace that Spain is willing to propose. These are said to be:

First, independence of Cuba; second, that Cuba pay a tribute to Spain for 20 years; third, that Spain keep a small garrison at a small port during that period; fourth,

MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.	
Grain, Flour and Feed	
WHEAT—No. 1 red.....	70 3/4 71
No. 2 red.....	74 7/8
CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	41 4/8
No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	37 3/8
Mixed ear.....	35 3/8
OATS—No. 2 white.....	30 3/8
No. 3 white.....	29 3/8
RYE—No. 1.....	49 5/8
FLOUR—Winter patents.....	4 90 5 00
Fancy straight winter.....	4 50 4 60
Rye flour.....	2 25 2 50
HAY—No. 1 timothy.....	10 00 10 00
Clover, No. 1.....	5 00 5 20
Hay, from wagons.....	9 50 10 00
FRESH—No. 1 White Md., ton.....	17 00 17 50
Brown middlings.....	13 00 13 50
Straw, bulk.....	12 00 12 00
STRAW—Wheat.....	4 50 5 00
Oats.....	5 00 5 20
SEEDS—Clover, 60 lbs.....	3 00 3 25
Timothy, prime.....	1 45 1 60

Dairy Products.	
BUTTER—Eight Creamery.....	19 20
Ohio creamery.....	15 16
Fancy country roll.....	11 12
CHEESE—Ohio, new.....	8 9
New York, new.....	8 9

Fruits and Vegetables.	
BEANS—Green, 9 lbs.....	60 75
POTATOES—White, per bbl.....	2 25 2 50
CABBAGE—Per cwt to 100 lbs.....	1 00 1 25
ONIONS—New Southern, bbl.....	2 40 2 50

Poultry, Etc.	
CHICKENS, 7 pair small.....	50 55
TURKEYS, 7 lb.....	11 15
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	11 12

CINCINNATI.	
FLOUR.....	4 00 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	45
RYE—No. 2.....	38
CORN—Mixed.....	40
OATS.....	25 26
EGGS.....	12 13
BUTTER—Ohio creamery.....	12 15

PHILADELPHIA.	
LOUR.....	4 60 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	82 84
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	35 36
OATS—No. 2 white.....	30 31
BUTTER—Creamery, extra.....	17
EGGS—Pa. firsts.....	12

NEW YORK.	
FLOUR—Patents.....	5 00 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	92
CORN—No. 2.....	38
OATS—White Western.....	28
BUTTER—Creamery.....	13 17
EGGS—State of Penn.....	12 13

LIVE STOCK.	
CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LEBANON, PA.	
CATTLE.	
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.....	4 50 4 90
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.....	4 70 4 80
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.....	4 50 4 70
Fair light steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.....	4 30 4 40
Common, 700 to 800 lbs.....	3 90 4 10

HOGS.	
Medium.....	4 05 4 10
Heavy.....	3 95
Roughs and stags.....	3 25 3 40

SHEEP.	
Prime, 95 to 105 lbs.....	4 55 4 65
Good, 85 to 95 lbs.....	4 45 4 55
Fair, 70 to 80 lbs.....	4 00 4 25
Common.....	3 40 3 75
Culls.....	1 50 2 00
Fair to good lambs.....	4 25 4 75

TRADE REVIEW.

War That Far Has Not Affected Business—Much Iron Being Consumed.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade reports as follows for last week: The usual half yearly statement of failures by branches of business is peculiarly interesting because it shows that war and fears of war have not caused increase in commercial disasters. The surprisingly large and general decrease in trading defaults would without doubt be accompanied by corresponding returns as to manufacturing, but for excessive expansion in some lines and the helpless condition reached by a few large firms in other branches. Failures in the second quarter have been smaller than in the same quarter of the past four years in trading, and in manufacturing smaller than in the same quarter of any year excepting 1894.

The fiscal year has ended with financial results a shade beyond expectation, and the new war tax begins to increase revenue, not seriously disturbing business in any line. No reason yet appears to apprehend that the war revenue bill will fall below expectations.

The cotton crop looks better and the prospect is reflected in a decline of a sixteenth in the spot price. The manufacturing works at the north are quite well employed, much more than usual during the vacation season, and the demand for goods is somewhat improving. Abroad the state of the manufacture does not encourage hopes of an extraordinary demand for the raw material, while the stocks held by millers are known to be unusually large. The south is increasing its manufacture rapidly and not entirely in place of northern mills. There is no disheartenment in other textile manufactures, and business is good and growing in silks, bagging, hemp products and linens.

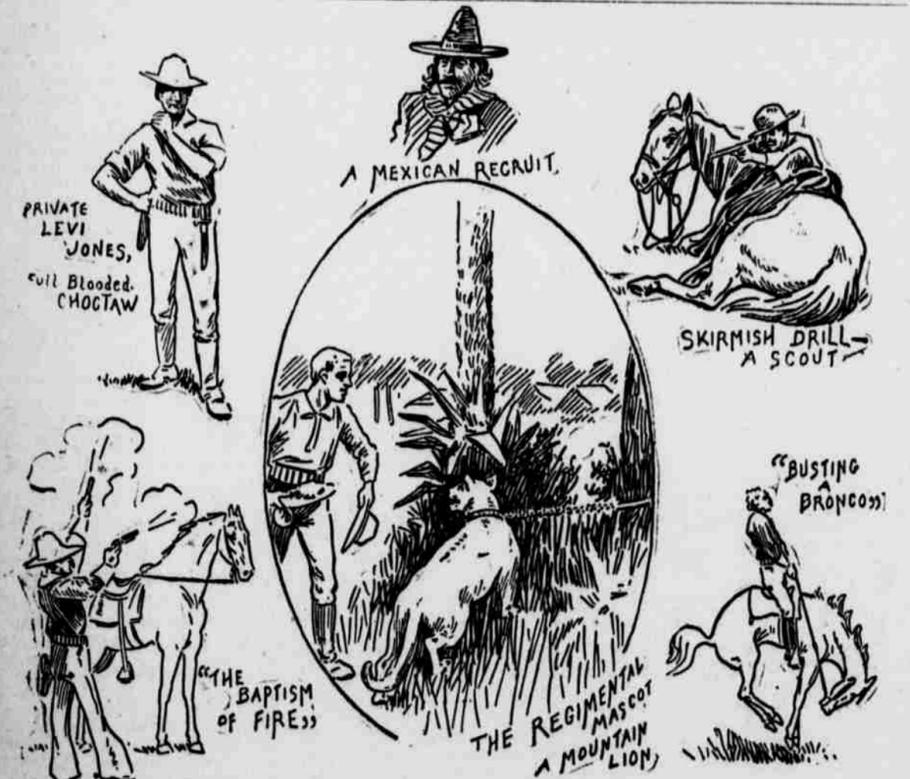
The manufacture of wool hesitates, although a distinctly better demand has appeared during the past ten days, because prices at which western wool is held are too high for eastern markets and apparently too high for profitable manufacture. Sales for the week at the three chief markets have been only 3,200,000 pounds, of which 2,290,500 were domestic, against 14,120,500 last year, of which 4,969,500 were domestic, and 8,151,000 pounds in the same week of 1892, of which 3,651,000 were domestic. The markets are all dull, in spite of a fairly large demand for territory and manufacturers are very cautious in purchasing, although there is every evidence of a great consuming demand for goods which the American manufacturer, with reasonably cheap material, can supply. It is for them an open question whether they can meet it if they have to pay such prices as are asked by western holders.

It is not enough to dismiss the iron industry with the bold statement that it is using up more iron, even at the slowest point of the year, than ever before. It is getting bigger domestic contracts for agricultural implements and car materials, and also for structural work, than in any previous year, but especially for plates, the demand for which overruns the capacity of all the works, and not mainly on government account. Nevertheless the demand has pushed prices of material upward, for this is the waiting and fighting period, and the producers of pig and of billets have yet some problems to settle between themselves. Meanwhile no fall in prices appears, but a better demand for products, with every expectation that within a few weeks the producing capacity of the works will be much more fully employed than it has been for six months.

Failures for the week have been 229 in the United States, against 208 last year; and in Canada, against 20 last year.

August's Family Escape.

The Spanish consul at Singapore wires the following message from Gen. August, captain general of the Philippines: "The situation is unchanged. My family has succeeded in miraculously escaping from Macaborn in a boat and, having passed through the American vessel, all arrived safely at Manila."



TYPICAL SCENES IN THE CAMP OF ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS.

from the Texas prairies, and the clubmen and high-class sports from New York, make a combination that even "Onida," has never outdone. What one might call for want of a better name "the gentlemen adventurers" from the East include some of the most prominent society men of the day. Woodbury Kane, the brother of Colonel Delancey Kane, has for years been a typical New York man-about-town. When last heard of he was hewing wood and drawing water with the cowboys and the bronco-busters.

duration hardships that would speedily prostrate a city-bred man, these rough riders will make ideal cavalrymen for service in Cuba.

The greater number of the Arizona recruits have a conversational knowledge of Spanish. The people of the East believe the Arizona cowboy to be a combination of horse and alligator, fond of the ardent and utterly lawless. As far as the Arizona recruits of the flying cavalry are concerned this will be found incorrect. The greater number of the men are quiet, sober fellows, who will be found at all times keeping strictly along the line of their duties.

The First United States Volunteer Cavalry, as the troop of rough riders is termed on the muster-roll, is made up of picked men. It is not composed entirely of cowboys, or of "rough riders," or of fox hunters, or of heavy "swells." Men of all classes who fill the requirements have been enrolled. These requirements are perfect physical condition, skill in the saddle and at swordsmanship, and familiarity with rifle and revolver. Not many cowboys are in the ranks. Ranch owners, superintendents and foremen, hunters, guides and many of the storekeepers and traders of the Territories comprise the greater part of the regiment. From the East have come about fifty adventurous spirits, most of whom are college graduates and athletes. Some are men who have seen the rough side of life in different parts of the world, and who can feel as much at home eating fried bacon scraps, with a rubber blanket

drunken Indians, or shut up shop and chase a murderer or horse thief with the sheriff.

The equipment is suited to the command. The men carry breech-loading carbines with telescopic sights, which will send bullets through three inches of oak at two thousand yards. The carbines are slung across their backs. A forty-four-caliber revolver is in each man's holster on the saddle. At their belts are regular Cuban machetes, while behind, on the horn of the high Western saddles, hang the lassos. Heavy cotton duck, dyed a dull russet tint, fastened by strong laces running through eyelets, is the material for the uniforms. Attached to the coat is the cartridge belt. The trousers extend to the ankles, and from the ankles to the knees the legs are inclosed in the regulation military leggings. The familiar dun-colored slouch hat is worn by all alike, from commander to private. The officers are distinguished only by their shoulder-straps and the symbols on their hats. The quality and design of their dress are similar to that of the privates. No gorgeous plumes—no glistening helmets—no gold lace—no glitter of any kind is to be seen, except that of cold steel.

The horses selected are a cross between the Mexico bronco and horses bred in the Indian Territory and adjacent regions. They are of about the size of the regular cavalry horse, but will endure more fatigue. Most of the animals when purchased had never been broken to the saddle, and the Eastern recruits at the camp at San



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROOSEVELT AND COLONEL WOOD.

Craig Wadsworth is another man of wealth and position, who created a