KING OF CUBA.

A ROYALIST PARTY WANTS A MONARCHY, NOT A REPUBLIC.

An Havana Paper Tuesday Pub. lished a Statement of the Movement-A Monster Petition to be Sent President McKinley on the

making money than in starting a new

According to such other reports of this bombastic scheme as have leaked out the promoter has represented that he will persuade a majority of the alcaldes to give the movement their support by promising to make them dukes, counts and barons. It is also in the plans to form a Cuban Legion of Homor. Several persons who affect to believe that such a scheme inlight succeed say the outcome will "depend largely on the charm of novelty with a populace jadiciously prepared to embrace the idea." The theory is that it would be particularly accepts that from the crown of Spain and to Spaniards residing in Cuba who, owing to business or other considerations, have been compelled to forfeit their patents of mobility. The promoters of the moves that they are not should be particularly accepts when the crown of the form a considerations, have been compelled to forfeit their patents of mobility. The promoters of the moves the capital but on any previous celebration borator. Washington, July 4—The day was observed noisely at the capital but there was no distinctive celebration beyond the customary meetings of the patricitic served noisely at the capital but there was no distinctive celebration beyond the customary meetings of the patricitic field. President is deal. President fields and the customary meetings of the patricitic field. There are only four of us alive, but all too weak to travel, excepting Martin, who will try to mail this letter and obtain relief. But I suppose the letter will be too late.

Thomsonville, Conn., July 4—Fred Clee, aged 17, son of George Clee, was killed by the explosion of a small cannot the size of awal attentered his head just below the eye, tearing it from the socket and penetrating the train.

New Bedding in Cuba who, owing to business or other considerations, have been compelled to forfeit their patents of mobility. The promoters of the move. nobility. The promoters of the move-ment allege that they expect financial assistance from those sources, as the plan promises to substitute equal digni-ties and positions for those that have been forfeited.

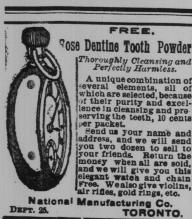
It is asserted that no fewer than 20,000 Cabans will sign the petition to President McKinley, recently sent for signature to the principal cities of the eastern provinces by those interested in the construction of the proposed Central Railway to Santiago. The petition sets forth that Cuba or 1y waits for President McKinley's word to awake and to take giant strides toward civilization and progress. Peace will be assured, it declares, when work is plentiful and brigandage ceases.

brigandage ceases.

The Puerto Principe newspapers print a despatch from Havana announcing the withdrawal of General Carpenter.
The news has caused widespread regret

ANGLICAN SYNOD

Opened at Chatham Tuesday—
The Bishop's Charge—Reports of Committees—Nominating Committe ing the rogation days, giving historical precedents for his arguments. He emphasized the need for a sound fund for incapacitated clergy and asked for a



committee upon some scheme for deferred annuities for incapacitated clergy. He also spoke atrongly in asking for a sounder system of widows and orphans' fund. The conclusion of the address was a noise of warning to church corporations to be careful in leaving lands and investing fands without expert advice. His lordship then appointed the following nominating committee: Reve Archdeacon Neales, Canon Forsyth, A Boreham, H Montgomery, Messra A C Fairweather, FS Sharpe, Geo A Schofield, T Lee Street.

field, T Lee Street.

It was moved by Dean Partridge that

It was moved by Dean Partridge that the thanks of the synod be tendered to his lordship for his charge, and that the same be printed in the journal and referred to the standing committee.

The committee on memorials brought in its report, and resolutions were passed referring to the deaths of Reve. S. J. Han ford, Archdescon Brigstocke, W. Estough, Chief Jurtice Allen, W. Oity and Woolford Smith.

Naw Bedford, Mass., July 4.—Edward Roberts, a boy of 14, was killed today by the explosion of a bottle of powder, near which he was setting off firecrackers. A spark from the crackers entered the bottle and exploded the powder. His brother Ernest was severally out about brother, Ernest, was severely cut about the arms and neck with broken glass.

PLYMOUTH, Eog., July 4—When a signal boy ascended to the masthead of the British second class cruiser Arrogant, to clear the halyards, fast to the Stars and Stripes which had apparently become foul of some of the rigging, the lad fell to the ship's deck and was killed.

stone, but miracles of this kind don't seem to happen in our nineteenth century.

The latest returns of the fighting strength of Great Britain give the effective army at home and abroad as 221.

Odd officers and men. These constitute the regular army, but there are, besides,

was a strong man, and, take him all in all, we shall not soon see his like agair." His lordehip also spoke highly of the late Rev. W. Extragh as a painstaking and effective worker. The bishop then went on to urge the necessity for observing the necessity for closerving the nec Serry's death. The two sons, John W. and Joseph E., will not be arraigned until District Attorney Harris is ready to take up the the case and the time intervening will give the police a chance to find out more about the reported carousal in the Seery tenement on Saturday-night. During the day nothing definite developed.

Belgian Troubles.

ANTWERP, July 4-At a meeting of the provincial council today a councillor belonging to the left proposed a resolution tested that the resolution was censure of the government. The remark was the singual for an uproarious cutburst in the public galleries, where there were shouts of "Down with the government!" "Down with the government!" "Down with the prieste!" and the "Marseillaise" was also sungs.

| a task of the government to the south African Republic, also known as the Transvasi, was originally founded by part of the Boers who left to its comfort, for in ten places it is interrupted by rocky masses in the stream. These obstructions fall into six groups, known as the six cataracts of the Nile. In this desert region, of course, there are no tributaries. Not far below Khartoum, just above the desert, the only one, the pendence of the Transvasi was recognized by the British government, and the "Marseillaise" was also by the British government, and the "Barseillaise" and the "Marseillaise" and the "Marseillaise" and the "Marseillaise" as also bear such mixture without injury to the to its comfort, for in ten places it is interrupted by rocky masses in the stream. These obstructions fall into six groups, known as the six cataracts of the Nile.

Montreal, July 4.—The Allan line teamer Tainui, from Montreal, arrived at Liverpool today with the Canadian rife team for the National Rifle Association at Bisley.

Montreal July 4.—The Allan line at Liverpool today with the Canadian rife team for the National Rifle Association at Englished to its comfort, for in ten places it is interrupted by rocky masses in the stream. These obstructions fall into six groups, known as the six cataracts of the Nile.

Montreal July 4.—The Allan line to its comfort, for in ten places it is interrupted by rocky masses in the stream. These obstructions fall into six groups, known as the six cataracts of the Nile.

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The South African Republic, also its comfort, for in ten places of its Nile.

The South African Republic, also its comfort, for in ten places of its Nile.

The South

CANABALISM IN ALASKA.

A LETTER CONFIRMS THE RE CENT STORY FROM THE

A Swedish Sailor Who Went Mother That His Starving Party Drew Lots for Healthy Human

more fireworks sold and more excursion tinued Jorgensen, "and you have not rival rate boats running than on any previous cele- even a faint idea what that means state of

Resources of Oom Paul and John Bull.

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 4—Capt. Geo.
Walker, of Cc. C, Haverhill fire department, received serious ir juries at a fire tonight. A ladder broke and four men fell to the ground. Capt. Walker's right leg was broken and he sustained internal injuries which necessitated his removal to the hospital. His condition is quite serious.

A clesh between Great Britain and the Transvaal, or South African Republic, has been possible for some time. While it hardly seems likely that actual war is imminent, a glimpse at the relative fighting strength of the two nations makes an interesting comparison.

moval to the hespital. His condition is quite serious.

WATERVILLE, Mr. July 4—Through the careless use of firecrackers in the hands of of illiren at play upon Union street of this city this morning Flossic Smith, the six-year-old daughter of Wallace Smith, was most seriously burned, there being little hope of recovery.

PLYMOUTH, Esg., July 4—When a signal boy ascended to the masthead of the

003 officers and men. These constitute the regular army, but there are, besides,

the constitution of the state is based on the "Thirty-three Articles," passed in 1849, and the "Grondw t," or fundamental law, passed in February, 1858.

On April 12, 1877, the Transvasl was annexed by the British government, against which, in December, 1880, the Boers took up arms, and after defeating the English a traty or peace was signed March 21, 1881. According to the convention ratified by the Volksraad, Oct. 26, 1881, self-government was restored to the Transvasl as far as Volksraad, Oct. 26, 1881, self-government was restored to the Transvaal as far as regards internal affairs, the control and management of external affairs being reserved to the government of Great Britain as suzarain. Another convention with the government of Great Britain was signed and ratified in 1834, by which the state was to be known as the South African Republic and the British soversignty restricted to the control of

rival races are represented, there is a state of agitation and ferment in con-mection with the recent incidents at

Johannesburg.

At the recent conference with Sir
Alfred Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa, President Kruger Alfred Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa, President Kruger made these franchise proposals as concessions to Greet Britain and the demands of the Utlander: That aliens resident in the Transvaal before 1890 might naturalize and have the full franchise in two years; second, that the bulk of the Utlanders could be naturalized within two years and receive the franchise five years after. The Utilanders would thus have to abandon their present nationality and would not have the rights of nationality in the Transvaal for several years. There would be no change whatever for two years. Great Britain rejected these proposals.

Oom Paul says he cannot grant more than these proposals which have been ratified by the Raad, conditional to their acceptance by the people. He says he does not want war, but that to grant further concessions would be to sacrifice the independence of the Boers.

President Kruger is fully alive to the dangers of the situatior. The Utlander population is unarmed for the most part, and he does not fear them, but though no successful rising within the country is now probable the president knows that a collision between Great Britain and the South African Republic could have but one ending. The Boers have won insome skirmishes with the British in the Transvaal, but this is quite another matter from fighting the whole power of Eng-

skirmishes with the British in the Transval, but this is quite another matter from fighting the whole power of England. From the relative fighting strength of the two nations which has been adduced, the folly of such combat on the part of the Boers can be readily seen. The question is, Can Oom Paul avoid what seems now like an impending conflict? He has effered arbitration, but England refuses to arbitrate. Howbut England refuses to arbitrate. How-ever, Ohm Paul is a c'ever diplomatist perhaps he has a card up his sleeve that he has not played as yet. Meantime the eyes of the world are fixed upon him with interest—[New York Herald.

tants-Some Historical Data of the

A traveler in Egypt writes: In shape Egypt resembles a fan with a long, crooked handle. The broad, triangular part, or the delta district, is Lower

Bent Presions McKinley on the Sentence regarding matter which, its conditioned as sistenced regarding matter which, its conditioned as sistenced regarding matter which, its conditioned as the sentence regarding matter which, its condition of the sentence regarding matter which, its conditioned as the sentence regarding matter which, its conditioned as the sentence regarding matter which, its conditioned as the sentence regarding matter which as the sentence regarding matter which, its conditioned as the sentence regarding matter which, its conditioned as the sentence regarding matter which as the sentence regard

B.C., and Naukratis, in the delta, were the two greatest commercial centers. The former gradually supplanted the latter, and still remains, along with Cairo, one of the chief cities of modern Egypt. Cairo

of the chief cities of modern Egypt. Cairo was founded with the invasion of the Moslems, in 640 A.D. It is to-day the leading city of the Moslem world, as well as the largest city of Egypt. Its only rival on the upper river is Assiut.

The soil is very rich, but it can be worn out. This frequently happens as the result of excessive planting of cotton and sugar cane. Yet if the land is left fallow awhile the exhausted fields become fertile again. This is very fortunate, as fallow awhile the exhausted fields become fertile again. This is very fortunate, as the dung of domestic animals, elsewhere used for fertilizing, is here dried and consumed as fuel by the poorer classes. The principal crops of ancient Egypt were wheat, barley, clover, beans, rice and flax. All of these are still cultivated and beside, sugar cane and cotton; the latter, introduced in 1821, has been one of the staple crops since 1868, and is dis-placing American sea island cotton in the English markets. The rich soil, moisture from the Nile, the never-ending sunshine, make this indeed a land of foliage, fruits

Around every little village and along Around every little village and along the roadsides are evergreen palm trees. Apples and grapes, lemons, mandarins and melons, all sorts of fruit ripen here abundantly and are very cheap. Yesterday as I was on a ferryboat, crossing the Nile, a little fruit girl was trying to sell me some oranges. I offered her at first one plaster (five cents) for twelve. She refused this and I then offered her a nickel for ten. I finally bought nine for refused this and I then offered her a nickel for ten. I finally bought nine for this sum; nine great, big, beautiful, deli-cious oranges, for half a dime. She frankly confessed that she would have sold me more for my money had not her grandmother told her she would beat her with a stick if she sold more than nine for one piaster to an Englishman.

Blooming everywhere there are literally fields of roses, cleanders and geraniums, as well as lilies and water flowers. iums, as well as lilies and water flowers.

The little Arab "devils" run around the whole winter long bare-footed and practically naked, making life miserable for tourists in straw hats. It is to this dryness that we owe our knowledge of the ancient people. Monuments here have not crumbled away beneath centuries of rain, but have stood through the ages to tell the story of the oldest civilization known to history.

With the sun beaming down so brightly day after day, even the green banks of

ly day after day, even the green banks of the Nile would soon become as parched as the desert, were it not for the peculi-arities of this most wonderful of all

rivers.

It is over four thousand miles long, one of its sources feeling three degrees south of the equator, beyond the lakes of Central Africa. I say sources because there are two: That of the Blue Nile and that of the White Nile. The Blue Nile has its fountain heed in the propurains of densest three foot and six mounted volun-teer corps, numbering about two thou-sand men, which are aubsidized by the government. All able bodied citizens regarded as heavily forested; but around Eareka, Cal., the immber companies have the number as not exceeding thirty thousand.

War, therefore, between the Boers and the English would seem to be ridiculous and ont of the question, but as the Boer is noted for pluck, obstinacy and dense ignorance, there is no telling what may happen. Upon two noted occasions the Boers have whipped bodies of Englishmen, and this has given to many of them an overweening confidence and a mignary of the taken idea that they could lick all the forces that Great Britain could send against them.

To understand the present difficulty

There was an overweening confidence and a mignary of them an overweening confidence and a mignary of the present forest, though the supply against them.

To understand the present difficulty

against them.

To understand the present difficulty between Great Britain and the South African Republic a few words must gested as the cause of the faikure of the which it has not yet fully accomplished.

mighty river. When we consider he much of its water is consumed in its lo much of its water is consumed in its long course through the deserts first by evaporation and second by infiltration (the cases of the desert doubtless absorbing much of its volume), we can readily understand how much water is required to supply so long a stream, running through such a thirsty region. In the times of Herodotus the Nile pierced the sea coast after this long course through seven mouths, but now there are only two of importance, one at Rosetta on the west, the other at Damietta on the east. two of importance, one at Rosetta on the west, the other at Damietta on the east. Every year with great regularity the Nile overflows its banks. The extent of the inundation is almost as constant and regular as the recurrence of the overflow itself, yet sometimes it is greater or less than the normal level. If the rainfall in the Abyssinian Mountains has been slight the river does not rive a higher and the Abyssinian Mountains has been slight the river does not rise so high; on the contrary, if the rainfall has been heavy the overflow is great, sometimes proving disastrous to the crops. The river begins to rise slowly in the early part of June, continues to swell, at some periods more rapidly than others, until the latter part of October, at which time it is highest. It then begins to recede, slowly falling of October, at which time it is highest. It then begins to recede, slowly falling until the following June. During April and May it is lowest, and during September and October it is highest. At the latter period the water spreads all over the cultivated land. A great deal of it is caught and kept in reservoirs until it is

needed.

The whole land is one vast labyrinth of canals, used to convey the water from place to place. These canals are often of canals, used to convey the water from place to place. These canals are often much deeper down than the surface of the fields they are to irrigate; in this case the water is lifted up in two ways, either by a shaduf or a sakiyeh. A shaduf is simply the well-sweep of our grandfathers bearing a leather vessel in place of the "old oaken bucket" and a huge ball of mud at the other end as a counterpoise in the place of a stone, which our grandfathers used. It is, of course, operated by hand.

The sakiyeh, on the other hand, is worked by oxen attached to a orude wooden windlass, which operates huge wooden cog wheels; these turn an endless band of palm ropes bearing at intervals earthen jars. The lower end of this band hangs in the water, and as it revolves about the wheel on which it is suspended it lifts the water to the level of the fields. In these primitive ways the people irrights the state of the standard or the standard or the fields.

In these primitive ways the people irrigate their fields and gardens precisely as they did thousands of years before Christ. Painted or carved on their old, old tombs are representations of the shaduf, which, as one looks upon them, seems to represent things of the present seems to represent things of the present day in this land where so little has changed. There are no wells in Egypt except walking wells. Water carriers go around with skins or earthen jars full of water, thus supplying the thirsty. At any time during the day all along the

To the dwellers in its valley this beneficent river was everything. It dominated all their thought. Instead of and their thought. Instead of saying north, they said down stream; rather than say south, they said up stream. When their great conqueror Thotmes III. came back from an expedition to the Euphrates he reported having found a river which ran, not south, but found a river which ran, not south, but upstream. But the Nile was useless unless controlled. There was no rain to refresh their fields and the people were forced to used the water of their river. The need for canals developed their engineering skill. With the canals came plentiful crops, increased resources and mechanical skill for building pyramids and temples. The works of the engineers and architects of ancient Egypt have never been surpassed in mechanical innever been surpassed in mechanical in-genuity; nor were they left bare, but to adorn their temples sculptors and artists were needed and the work of the chisel and the brush was not less marvelous in its perfection. In a country of clear days and cloudless nights the sky was always house-tops studied the motions of the stars and developed astronomers and mathematicians who aided much in the

construction of such buildings.

The Nile likewise had its effect upon The Nile likewise had its effect upon the social customs, the laws 'and the religion of the Egyptians. Each year when the river was fullest the people of all the land would assemble to feast, to rejoice and to glorify their great water god. Every year the overflowing waters would to a great extent obliterate their would to a great extent obliterate their corner-stones and give the dishonest man a chance to usurp the possessions of his neighbor. Thus a sense of justice was developed out of necessity and land laws were formulated. Little by little, as ages passed, their culture developed to that high level which it had attained at that high level which it had attended at the beginning of European civilization and thus contributed so largely to the industrial and commercial life of the ancient world in the Mediterramean basin.

Calf Follows Its Instinct. Nature teaches the calf to turn as mouth apward to get its food. The unvillingness of the calf to put to the willings of the calf to put to had down in pail is the result of the calf to put to first the same of the calf to put to first the first to first the first to first the calf. It needs stimulation when it is born, and should be allowed to get in the way most nearest to the calf. the teat the milk comes slow, and a good deal of saliva is mixed with it. But the way most natural to fa after once sucking its dam the calf should be taught to drink out of a pail, and to put its head down when eating. It will need to be pretty hungry to do this readily, and the finger should be used, placing it first in the calf's mouth and then putting the finger into the milk. So soon as the calf gets fairly to drilling the finger should be withdrawn.

Years ago English farm papers had much to say about the advantage of trenching land, especially in gardens, intrenching land, especially in gardens, instead of plowing it. Labor on the farm has always been so cheap that trenching or hand digging of land is often resorted to to give employment to labor at low rates. It is a waste of labor mostly, for the hand digging of trenches does not fit the soil any better for crops than will the subsoil plow, which merely follows the surface play, pulyering the subsoil the surface plow, pulverizing the subsoil without bringing it up. In fact, the sub-

the subsoil is pretty sure to be mixed with surface soil. Only very rich soil can