

and at nearly 6 o'clock the sun peeped over the hills of Gilead beyond Jordan.

The country north of Tabor is a wood land. The hard oak, called here stone oak, would evidently do well, but the Bedouin will not allow it. They trim off the tops as soon as they get to be a couple of inches thick and the old trunks remain, which must be very old.

The route led further east to a point northeast of Mt. Tabor, when we turned north and passed an old fort, called Tourel Khan. A little further north we came upon Mahmud's home. Mahmud is not located in a very fine tent, but this was my first entertainment in a Bedouin village. I thought I would give a description of this. The Bedouins are nomadic, and they live in the most uncomfortable way imaginable, that is, of course, from our point of view. To them it is all right. These tents are not white, but black, made of woolen stuffs spun and woven by the Bedouin women. The tent nowhere reaches the ground, but is much like a long, narrow wagon cover stretched out over nine uprights, three to a section, the three middle ones being the highest so as to form a water shed. At each end the shade is stretched with three long ropes pulled very tight and the two outer ones slightly spreading. From the middle a rope is stretched out each way to keep it in place. Mahmud's wickyup was about twenty feet long and divided into two apartments by a portion of the same material as the cover. The one was the harem, the other the gent's reception room. The wickyup enjoyed no sides, the fresh breezes from whatever side they choose to come could blow freely upon these dark skins without hindrance. As this, so the others; they may differ in size, according to needs, but the principle is the same. They wanted to treat me to coffee, but as I had carefully provided a little lunch, I had a good excuse. They presented me milk, which I tasted. It was scalded and had a peculiar taste. An old lady was spinning and her skill much amused me. She had a spindle on the ground, which she gave a twist when required, and managed to produce a useful article of coarse, gray woolen yarn. But while she was attending carefully to her spindle, she also was busily engaged smoking a long pipe, nearly three feet long. The stem was apparently a birch stick, nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick, perfectly blunt at the end, to be smoked, while three feet away, on the other end was the pipe-head resting on the ground. The old lady was sitting on the ground with her feet doubled up somehow so as to give her a chance to rest her arm on her knee. And in this position she managed to rest the pipe on her lip when she talked or on her elbow or knee in some way so that she could continue her work spinning and smoke and talk without any inconvenience caused by her long pipe, and the pipe was not moved from her lips nor upset. Now try that for once, you smokers. The Bedouin women dress in a dark blue, so that the color of their clothes corresponds well with their dark skins and tattooed faces.

After a good rest, and having looked over the premises, which by the way were good, we departed for Nazareth by way of Cana, and at 2:30 p. m. we left for Haifa, where we arrived safely, but late, my day's journey having been over sixty miles.

F. F. HINTZE.

A dispatch from San Diego, Cal., states that Corporal C. N. Ball of Company M, second U. S. engineers, who was sent back sick from Honolulu, died on the steamer Corona, just as she reached that port Monday night.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The United States is now formally in possession of the island of Porto Rico as sovereign. The war department has received the following:

San Juan, Porto Rico, Oct. 18.—Secretary of War, Washington: Flags have been raised on public buildings and forts in this city and saluted with national salutes. The occupation of the island is now complete.

(Signed)

BROOKE.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Oct. 18.—Promptly at noon today the American flag was raised over San Juan. The ceremony was quiet and dignified, unmarred by disorder of any kind.

The Eleventh regular Infantry, with two batteries of the Fifth artillery, landed this morning. The latter proceeded to the forts, while the infantry lined up on the docks. It was a holiday for San Juan, and there were many people in the streets. Rear Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon, accompanied by their staffs, proceeded to the palace in carriages.

The Eleventh Infantry regiment and band, with troop H of the Sixth United States cavalry, then marched through the streets and formed in the square opposite the palace.

At 11:40 a. m. Gen. Brooke, Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon, the United States evacuation commissioners, came out of the palace with many naval officers and formed on the right side of the square. The streets behing the soldiers were thronged with townspeople, who stood waiting in dead silence.

At last the city clock struck the hour of 12, and the crowds, almost breathless and with eyes fixed upon the flagpole, watched for developments.

At the sound of the first gun from Fort Morro, Maj. Dean and Lieut. Castle of Gen. Brooke's staff hoisted the Stars and Stripes, while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner." All heads were bared and the crowds cheered. Fort Morro, Fort San Cristobal and the United States revenue cutter Manning, lying in the harbor, fired twenty-one guns each.

Senor Munoz Rivera, who was president of the recent autonomous council of secretaries, and other officials of the late insular government, were present at the proceedings.

Congratulations and hand-shaking among the American officers followed. Ensign King hoisted the Stars and Stripes in the Intendencia, but all other flags on the various public buildings were hoisted by military officers. Simultaneously with the rising of the flag over the captain general's palace, many others were hoisted in different parts of the city.

The work of the United States evacuation committee is now over, and all the reports will be forwarded to Washington on Thursday next. The labors of both parties have terminated with honors for all concerned. The American commissioners worked without the least delay and in the most thorough and effective manner.

Ponce, P. R., Oct. 18.—Today's ceremonies in the formal surrender of the island of Porto Rico, were, as had been expected, most enthusiastic. After the parade the bands and various trade organizations went to Gen. Henry's headquarters to be introduced to him. Gen. Henry, in the course of a brief speech, said:

"Alcalde and citizens:—Today the flag of the United States floats as an emblem of undisputed authority over

the island of Porto Rico, giving promise of protection of life, of liberty, prosperity and right to worship God in accordance with the dictates of conscience. The forty-five states represented by the stars emblazoned on the blue field of that flag, unite in vouchsafing to you prosperity and protection as citizens of the American union.

"Your future destiny rests largely with yourselves. Respect the rights of each other, do not abuse the government, which accords opportunities to the individual advancement, for political animosities must be forgotten in unity and in the recognition of common interests. I congratulate you all in beginning your public life under new auspices, free from government oppression and with liberty to advance your own country's interests by your united efforts."

The Alcalde replied in part as follows: "Today destiny has written the last page of Spanish dominion in Porto Rico, and the prologue to the entrance of the noble American Republic, whose flag is a sign of a new era. We hope to see another star symbolic of our prosperity and our membership of the great Republic of states. Porto Rico has not accepted American dominion on account of force. Therefore she came willingly and freely, hoping hand in hand, with the greatest of all republics, to advance in civilization and progress and to become part of the Republic to which we pledge our faith forever."

The town was profusely decorated with American flags.

Washington, Oct. 18.—In view of the fact that at noon today, with the acquisition of the island, of Porto Rico by the United States, about 800,000 inhabitants of that island lost their Spanish citizenship, the question as to what shall become of these people politically becomes of importance.

Madrid advices report that leading citizens in Porto Rico have already taken steps to become naturalized as United States citizens. This is an error, for existing law provides no way in which this change of citizenship can be effected by the residents of the island. There is no United States court there before which a declaration of intention can be filed, and, in fact, no machinery at all which can be put in motion to change citizenship.

Inquiry into this subject at the state department discloses the fact that it has been usual to provide a bodily transfer of the citizenship of people conditioned as those in Porto Rico, in the treaty of peace which terminates a war. It may be prudent for the commission at Paris to avoid any references to Porto Rico again, in which case Congress will be called upon by the President to confer citizenship upon the Porto Ricans in the same act as that which must be passed to provide a stable form of government for the island.

Should either of these courses be found impracticable, however, it is said at the department that international law in its operation would confer American citizenship upon these Porto Ricans, the general principle being that where a treaty of cession is silent upon the subject of citizenship it changes with the soil.

In the case of the acquisition of New Mexico, the residents of the territory were given American citizenship by specific provision of the treaty.

Exposition Grounds, Omaha, Neb.,

October 20 1898.

The weather is very cold. The Utah