

EL CANEY.

The charge was made on San Juan hill,
With American vigor and powerful zeal,
Bayonets drawn and guns aimed to kill,
Seeing but dimly comrades as they fell.

Almost the first was Captain Morrison,
Whose courage as a soldier is known;
His glory was swiftly and dearly won—
A Mauser bullet, a gash and a moan,
And the father, the soldier, the man,
Had given his life for Cuba's sake.
Draw the mind picture then, if you can,
Of the havoc, the agony, a war can make.

Sergeant O'Brien, first sergeant of company D,
A jovial son of the "Emerald Isle,"
And one of the bravest of the Sixteenth Infantry,
Was the next to fall forward, an inert pile.
Poor old "Bob" Caine, shot through the heart—
God pity his children and sorrowing wife—
He was no scholar or critic of art,
Yet to her he was all—he was life.

The morning of battle dawned gloriously bright,
Though for days and days before it had rained.
From the top of the hill it was a beautiful sight
To see the valley our country had gained.

Gained by the life and blood of our heroes;
The Autocrat, the 'sleb, the black and the white—
All equals in war, as everyone knows;
All soldiers and warriors in El Caney fight.

Here with us my brave soldier lad,
Returned from the war raging with Spain,
Relating tales that are thrilling and sad;
Tales of our heroes so wantonly slain.

With grieving heart I waited at home;
Winded with fear and anxious dread
If he reached the summit of glory's dome,
Or he the phantom of death had wed.

After the terrible battle the telegram came,
"Don't worry, Sam, good for another fight."
These words were enough, with his name,
To change the gloom into a kingdom of light.

Devoutly I thank Thee, oh, powerful God,
For sparing my lad, fearless and true
As a flower that busts from the passionless sod—
I treasure the life of my brave boy in blue.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.

WILL DOUGLAS.

THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE.

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Santiago, Chile, Sept. 4, 1898.—It was by appointment that I called upon the president of Chile yesterday afternoon to have a chat with him concerning matters of mutual interest to our respective countries. The president is one of the progressive men of this progressive people. He is the head of the liberal progressive party, and is at the front of every movement to make Chile prosperous. He comes of one of the oldest families of Chile, his father having been one of the most popular presidents of the past. He is a very rich man and his personal interests in the advancement of Chile are great. He is now in the second year of his presidential term and as he has three years more to serve his views upon international matters are of especial interest. My audience was arranged through our minister to Chile, and at the time set for it, 2 p. m., Mr. Wilson and myself entered the doors of the Moneda.

The Moneda is the White House of Chile. It is a vast three-story building situated in the heart of Santiago. You could put our "White House" in one corner of it, and its ground floor is, I judge, larger than that of the Capitol at Washington. The building covers more than four acres, but it is constructed after the Spanish style, with its rooms running about patios or courts, so that there is much waste

space. These courts, however, are filled with flowers, in some of them fountains play, and they form the only gardens of the president's house. The Moneda contains not only the offices and the private apartments of the president, but also the offices of several of the departments of the government. He has his principal cabinet secretaries in the same house with him, and a large part of the building is given up to clerical work. As we entered the Moneda we passed the guard of soldiers which always stands there with drawn swords in their hands, and is was a military officer in uniform who led us into the president's room. There is a great deal more pomp about public offices here than in the United States, and the president of Chile has a military guard of 200 cavalry, which accompanies his carriage on all state occasions. His carriage itself is far more pretentious than President McKinley's. It is drawn by four magnificent horses, and the coachmen and footmen are dressed in gorgeous liveries.

We first met Don Eduardo Phillips, the assistant secretary of state, and the chief medium of intercourse between his excellency and foreigners. He told us that the president was expecting us, and a moment later we were in the president's room. This is larger than any of the business rooms of the White House. It is rather plainly furnished, and it was at the back of it that President Errazuriz was sitting at a desk which was littered with papers and documents. He rose as we came in and shook my hand as I was presented to him. I was rather surprised to find him so young a man. He does not appear to be over forty, and as yet there are no gray strands in his hair. He is of slender build, but very straight. He has a rather dark, but handsome face, and his manner is quite dignified. His excellency asked us to be seated, and, taking a chair beside us, chatted for half an hour very entertainingly, one of his friends, Mr. Eduardo MacClure, acting as interpreter. As we rose to go, however, he said he would prefer that I should write out my questions, and he would give me his answer in writing. This he has since done, and the matter which follows is made up of the questions and the translation of the Spanish document I have just received from the presidential mansion.

Correspondent—"Will your excellency please state what is the position of Chile as to trade with the United States, and suggest some ways in which it might be increased?"

The President—"Among the best measures to increase this trade would be the establishment of new steamship lines. There should be more frequent steamship communication between the two countries. Another method that might be adopted to further trade would be the establishment of expositions to show the respective products of the countries. Chile should have such expositions in the United States, and the United States should establish them in Chile. I think that the consumption of nitrate in the United States might also be stimulated by practical experiments and active propaganda."

Correspondent—"There is now much American capital seeking foreign investment. What are the chances for such capital in Chile? Is foreign capital so invested safe, and what especial fields now offer the best opportunities for profit?"

The President—"There are a number of investments in Chile which will yield good profit to foreign investors. Among

them are banking establishments, the working of the nitrate fields, the exploitation of minerals, and especially the development of our gold, copper and silver mines. As to whether American capital is safe in Chile, I would say that all foreign capital circulates here subject to the same conditions as native capital, without other risks or other burdens to bear, and that American capital may enjoy in Chile all of the advantages that are enjoyed by capital from any other source."

Correspondent—"How about the concessions which the government offers to capitalists for the establishment of steel and iron industries?"

The President—"Congress recently came to the assistance of persons interested in the iron business, but this does not mean the protection of any monopoly in favor of native capital. Any responsible foreign company will find equal protection under our laws and customs."

Correspondent—"What does your excellency think of the Nicaragua canal, which, as you know, the United States is about to build?"

The President—"I consider the proposal of the United States to open the Nicaragua canal as worthy of high praise. I am in favor of it or of any other undertaking which will facilitate communication between the west coast of South America and the United States and Europe. Every advancement of this kind will be of especial advantage to such an essentially maritime country as ours."

Correspondent—"Chile is the chief railroad builder among the countries on this side of the Andes. It built the first railroad on the continent, and I would like an expression from your excellency as to what your people think of the Inter-continental railway. Is it a practical scheme and will it ever be built?"

The President—"Chile applauds every movement toward the completion of the Inter-continental railway, but she considers that it is still a long way off. On her own part, Chile is endeavoring to extend her railways from one end of the country to the other. Her territory is very long. It includes a large part of the Pacific coast line of the continent, and her railroads will contribute to a certain extent to the proposed Inter-continental railway. I think the advantages of this proposed international line will be of great importance to all interests."

After this the interview continues as follows:

Correspondent—"How about the Transandine railway which is to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, running from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres? I understand that Chile will complete it?"

The President—"The Transandine railway is a work which has been carefully studied in Chile and it has been steadily protected. As you know, less than fifty miles of road are yet needed to complete it, and a part of this is on Chilean and part on Argentine soil. At present, on account of the extraordinary demands of the companies proposing to finish the work, the road is being more carefully considered. There are some difficulties in the way of its extension along the lines proposed, but it will be without doubt continued as soon as these difficulties are removed."

Correspondent—"How about the railways that Chile is building in the south? I understand they will open up much new country that will be available to immigrants."

The President—"The southern railways are destined to be of great advantage to Chile. They will give easy access to the richest agricultural regions of the country. They will give a great impulse to the establishment of