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STORY OF THE MOST AWFUL ATROCITIES OF THE CENTURY

BY FRANTZ FONSON.

s have been affoat concerning alatrocities practiced by agents of ciete Commerciale Anversoise werp Commercial Society) on the is in the Congo district leased to s by the Belgian government. The me lately has come in from so ar sources that Belgium has become ly excited over it, and an investiis to be made. Many of the rewere made public first by the els newspaper, Le Petit Bleu, and a correspondent of that journal upplies here the first complete t these atrocities and the acnying illustrations.

## THE SICKENING DETAILS.

May 23 .- Revelations &lnade of the atrocities committed esentatives of the Societe e Anversoise in the neighthe Mongalla river, in the on of Africa, have filled Belwhole civilized world The members of this soworld sed of massacring and ng natives, of killing children, g women, of burning vil-cking list of crimes compersons who had been sent regions of Central Africa to avage tribes and to initiate o the mysteries of commerce. etters from M. Paul Conreur etit Bleu of Brussels, of which be correspondent, have thrown light on the measures that ents of Belgian societies em-

leate the love of labor into ibes of the Budjas, on the Mon-

searled of crueity and persecu-it last revolted openly against hority of the S. C. A., of which shalte-who became notorious by ing the English explorer Stokes to ged-is the director in Atrica, THE SOCIETY'S POWER.

is society, founded in 1872, in Ant-1,700,000 francs. has at of M. De Browne de Tiege a renewable term of ninety ession of forests in the Mongalla, with the excluthe solution of the lands of the lands. This concession is the renting, for the term of ears, of all the lands situated in ngalla valley. On the other the society pledges itself to pay ams (practically a ton) of India of wax or copal, and 5 their value in the European for lvory and the other prod-

GOVERNMENT PULL

ne several weeks almost incredible | ernment, whose moral and effective profection it possesses. From the moment of the creation of

this society it provoked intense dis-satisfaction on the part of those who had private interests in the Congo, and were unwilling to cope with an opposition trading company that was favored in every way by a government tayored in every way by a government interested in its success, and therefore extremely wonderful. It was a politi-cal change full of danger. This is proved today, for the state should take its greater share of responsibility in the excesses now revealed, as it has accepted the greater share of the profits. The government of the Congo was not ignorant of the means that would be taken by the society to acquire the greatest amount possible of the na-tural products of its domain, and should have intervened in time to prevent inevitable abuses.

#### PREMIUM ON CRUELTY.

That the agents who had charge of collecting the india rubber obtained by the natives might be as zealous as possible and eager to get together large stocks of the commodity, a premium which increased proportionately to number of kilograms got in, was allowed to them. This plan was only too likely to excite the rapacity of certain greedy agents of the society who were

greedy agents of the society who were in haste to become rich. What in Europe would merely have been a stimulant to work became, un-der the burning and deblitating sun of Africa, the inevitable cause of excesses. These excesses were the more frequent Arrica, the inevitable cause of excesses These excesses were the more frequent and terrible because a great number of the white men drawn by thirst of ad-venture and of fortune to Africa are often of doubtful morality-more influ-enced by disappointments and regrets, enced by disappointments and regrets, by ill-will and misanthropy than by scruples of conscience. It is the social failure, the ne'er-do-well, the adven-turer who sets out for those far-off lands in the hope of filling his pockets with gold, and little he cares for the means he employs in so doing, es-pecially as regards negroes, whom he looks upon as mere beasts of burden out of whom must be got as much work out of whom must be got as much work

as possible-and even more .. WHAT THE FOOR BLACKS GET.

You must add to this the natural repugnance that the blacks have for work, and, above all, for sathering In-dia rubber. This is, indeed, terribly hard work. For whole weeks the na-tives have to leave their villages and their families, to abandon their huts, their sames their damages everything their games, their dances, everything that they love, to plunge into the mys-terious forest, and there, exposed to a housand dangers, bleed the trees of all heir sap, And in exchange for what? If the harvest is good, they receive as payment a few pieces of stuff, glass or-naments, lamellas of brass or copper; and, if it is bad, blows, tortures or even

When the natives bring the India rub-

It Is Declared Under Oath That Cannibals Were Deliberately Set Upon Their Brethren by Order of White Men on the Congo-Whole Villages Wiped Out With Murder, and the Dead Horribly Mutilated Because the Natives Did Not Slave Hard Enough for the Whites.

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are 100 men in a village and only 50 ar-rive with the stuff they are kept as hostages, and soldiers are sent to sh the recalcitrant natives or to burn the whole village.

CANNIBALS ENCOURAGED. We must also notice, says M. Paul

We must also notice, says a. Fau-Conreur, the part that the submissive natives are made to take against their feilows in these local wars. Armed with lances, they are enrolled as auxillaries, and, taking part in the expeditions, they are allowed to exer-clese their habitual factics, which consist is atthem measures followed by village. clse their habitual tactics, which comelst in pitiless massacre followed by pillage, and, terrible to relate, scarcely credible even in these regions, the white "clvil-izers" permit the blacks to eat the flesh of their victims. This is their loathsome payment. To excite and encourage them in the struggle, the whites cry during the "ight: "They have eaten your broth-erse eat them also!"

ers; eat them also?" These shocking accusations have been brought by an agent of the company named Moray against Van Eycken, an-other representative of the society. Mo-ray, acting, so he says, as an officer of justice, has made mention in the re-ports of the most dreadful doings re-inted in his presence by witnesses, giv-ing evidence, it is true, in the absence of the accused.

MORAY'S HORRIBLE REPORT. The contents of these documents ara

too important to suppress. Here they are:

"Independent State of the Congo, Bangalas, District. "REPORT. "In the year 1899, in the month of No-

vember, I, the manager of the factory of the Societe Commerciale Anversoise, acting as head of police in the ab-sence of the same, have heard the depositions of the said Massamboko, sergeant; Mulanda, sergeant; Mutuana and Ponzo, soldiers; all of the station of Mandika, who, having taken oath to tell the truth, made the following state-

White Man, we have just come from the war. We arrived at the village Am-bao. There were about thirty of us sol-diers with the white man 'Imela' (M. diers with the white man these (Markov Van Eycken), who ordered us to enter the village and see if the natives were working at the caoutchouc, and if they were not working, then we were to kill everyhody-men, women and children. (In entering the village we saw the peo-nie wanted. We taked them where their

ish Jews, which had been hatching for years. Under the Moors, the Hebrews were treated with distinguished con-sideration, not only by the Khalifs, but also by the kings of Toledo, after the city was declared independent. They held posts of high influence and au-thority. Itse hearth and Montanation and

then 300 strokes of the lash. If there | lage in Ambao as well as in all the vil- | afterward we came back to the white lage in Anobao as well as in all the vil-lages that are on the road to N'Dobo. "Some hours afterward the white man Imela' (M. Van Eycken), joined us and we told him what we had done. He answered that it was well done, but answered that it was well done, but that it was not all. He ordered us to cut off the heads of the men and to stick them up on the palisades of the village; to cut also the hands and to hang the women and the children to the palisades in the form of a cross. "On arriving in the villages which we had invaded this white man as well as all the women and the bodies hung on the had killed were lying. He multilated

all the women saw the bodies hung on to the palisades; there was not a single hut in the village to shelter us. The white man 'Imela' (M. Van Eycken) had made us burn everything on our

nag magnitude first visit. "I swear that this report is true, "The acting chief of police, "J. MORAY."

The second report, bearing the data of December 26, 1839, drawn up by the same agent, relates the no less appall-ing depositions of five other soldiers with research to the other soldiers with regard to the following facts:

#### VAN EYCKEN IN PERSON.

"On December 10 the white man 'Imela' arrived at the Ambata factory 'Imela' arrived at the Ambata factory and told us that one of our brothers, a solidier belonging to the man 'Mun-duki' (M. Moray) of the Mandika sta-tion had just been killed. 'Tour broth-cr,' he said, 'was killed between Man-dika and Ambata. We have here in chains the chief of the village where the crime was committed.' At these words he brought out the chief in question and struck him to make him say where was the gun of the dead soldier. Seeing that he would not an-swer his questions, the white 'Imela' (M. Van Eycken) taid him down, took a stick and stuck it into his body ten (M. Van Eycken) hild him down, took a stick and stuck it into his body ten centimetres deep. The white man then made him get up and tied a rope around his neck. We went away to the village where the crime had been committed with the white man and about twenty soldiers. The white man toid us that is the object attermented to get away we soldiers. The white man tool us that if the chief attempted to get away we were to kill him. It happened on the way that the chief did iry to escape, and one of us fired, killing him on the spot. The white 'Imela' (M. Vau Eycken) ordered his head to be cut off and had it put on a stuke so as to place it up above the house of the chief, while had his body tied to the palisade of

"The white man then gave us the following order:

man. He asked us how 'we had got on.' We answered him that we had

killed the men, but that we had not mutilated them. The white man 'Imela' was angry and told the sergeant Mon-gala that he was a coward, and that

"The sergeant Hongala turned about with two soldiers and went into the forest, where the bodies of two men he had killed were lying. He mutilated them and brought back their members to the white man who ordered them to stick the heads on a pole above the house of the chief, then we set fire to all the village as well as to the house whereon were set the heads of the muchanism and the set of the heads of the murdered men.

This is what the witnesses swore to under oath. Was it true? The in-quiry opened at Boma will show, perhaps.

#### MORAY IN TROUBLE.

Moray, the author of these reports, himself is called before the tribunal by the director, M. Lothaire. He explains in this way the reason of his prosecuin this way the reason of his prosect-tion: He was overseer of the factory of Mandika (of the S. C. A.) and had also filled the post of chief officer of police under the orders of the authori-tles of New Antwerp. Having had to face the hostility of the natives in these transloss times for these monthese troublous times—for they men-aced him as a consequence of the frightful treatment they had endured from the military agents of the Antwerp company and of the State-he had to defend himself. One day he arrested a chief of the Budias, by means of the soldiers at his command, and conducted him to the station. The im-prisoned chief had gone through one interrogation when taking advantage of a momentary want of caution on the part of the jallers, he managed to es-cape. A sentinel fired on him and him and missed him. Moray, seizing the gub of a soldier, called three times to the fu-gitive to stop. The budja chief not obeying, Moray fired. The man fell mortally wounded.

This happened in December. In his political report to d. Lothaire, M. Mo-ray informed the latter of the fact. M. Lothaire considered that Moray had acted wrongly and ordered him to come down the river and place himself at the disposition of the magistrate of New Antwerp for murder. When Moray arof New Mobeka he gave M fresh explanations and the latter prom-ised that he would not deliver him up to justice, but would simply send him

that he would make a written declara- that twenty-two women and two chil-tion that the deeds of which he had dren were killed, as were also three

tion that the deeds of which he had accused Van Eycken were false. Moray, according to his story, re-fused to accept such a bargain, on which M. Lothaire maintained his first decision and sent Moray to be judged by the authorities of Boma. M. Lothaire insists that all these

by the authorities of Boma. M. Lothaire insists that all these stories are lies and calumny, and that he hopes soon that justice will be done to the mailcious inventions of this agent, who, so he affirms, acted as he has done only to revenge himself upon bis chief. his chief.

Even admitting that the accusations Even admitting that the accusations of Moray and the accusations formu-lated by another agent, M. Lacroix, who also was prosecuted for similar acts, are exaggerated, it was not the less true that it seems to be an estab-ished fact today that the revolt of the Budjas, which cost the life of two white men, MM. Wynants and Rabe, was the result of the frightful treatment of the result of the frightful treatment of the blacks in the Mongalla.

#### BELGIUM WROUGHT UP.

Public feeling in Beigium is wrought up to the highest pitch. In parliament questions have been asked by MM. Lor-and, radical, Vaudervelde, socialist, and Colfs, conservative. The minister of foreign affairs answered that the laws of the state were punishing the crimes revealed, and that justice would follow its course. But that only moderately satisfied the public, who, upon the declaration of former magistrates of the Congo, fear that once more the sub-ordinates, who have acted under the or-ders of the chiefs, will alone be pun-ished, while the latter will continue to

ished, while the latter will continue to wear the aureole of innocence. Even admitting that the guilty are punished, the Belgian nation, whose king is the sovereign of the Congo; the Belgian nation, which has helped the work by its supplies, and has allowed the officers of its army to go to Africa, and whose capital is heavily engaged over there demands that the primary over there, demands that the primary cause of so many crimes and massacres shall be abolished first of all-the proportionate bonus granted to the agents of the S. C. A. Belgium desires that the inhabitants of the Congo should receive guarantees of a justice established on a sounder base than that

which has been known there litherto. These reforms are demanded by the sincere friends of the colonial policy of King Leopold, for if the independent state does not take care not only will it have enormous difficulty to pacify the natives, who will end by rising up in revolt in every part of its territorya mutiny has just broken out at the fort of Shinkakassa-but it will also be brought face to face with the other powers, who will demand that this bar-

powers, who stop. barity email stop. FRANTZ FONSON.

## SUPPLEMENTARY EVIDENCE.

vincible. All around it rise black, pre

cipitous rocks, backed by rugged hills,

scorched by the tropic sun into every shade of prange and brown, but with

never a hint of living green. Guarding

the entrance to the town stands the

rnined castle of Cervantes, on a pro-

The accurations of Lacroix, to which Mr. Fonson refers, were even more startling than those of Moray. Lacrolx

dren were killed, as were also three women who were fleeing in a canoe, and who were thrown into the water. slaughter was ordered because the natake the India rubber from certain sta-tions. About the same time a black soltier was shot and his wife put in chains dier was shot and his whe put in the because their son had gone to announce at Bueins, a village in the state, the arrival of M. M-. The latter, in the preceding month, had ordered the shooting of a black soldier who deserted. Sixty women were put in chains and nearly all were left to perish of hunger because their village, Munnum-bula, did not bring in any rubber. The author of these revelations closed his letter by saying:

letter by saying: "I am going to appear before a court of justice along with six other white-men on the following charges: "Of having usuasinated 150 men and of having cut off sixty hands." "Of having crucified women and chil-ters and mutilated a number of men

dren, and mutilated a number of men and hung their remains on the pal-

"Of having killed a negro with re-

"Of having murdered a native." He adds that the trial will be the greatest ever heard in connection with the Congo.

SAYS LACROIX TOLD THE TRUTH.

To these revelations of M. Lacroix a finishing touch is put by an interview in the Nieuwe Gazet with a person who lived for a long time in the region re-ferred to. He remarked: "I am con-vinced that this letter (of M. Lacroix) these that this jetter (of AL factority) is correct from beginning to end. I know people who have confirmed all these facts to me, and I will give you the names of five of Lacroix's fellow ac-cused. They are Mm, Matthys, Jac-quiain, Van Ryck, Moraix and Billois. quiain, Van Ryck, Moraix and Billois. Major Michel, the special commission-er of the king, will conduct the case against them, and he is known to be a severe man." The speaker added: "These horrors do not date from yes, terady. I have heard related even more terrible cases." And he went on with a narrative of nameless structites, the noeibility of which one could hardthe possibility of which one could hard-ly credit-and all to get out of the wretched black victims more work and

more india rubber. Major Lothaire, whose portrait, re-produced from a photograph, is printed here for the first time, is a quiet, pleasant-spoken little man, who, to all nore India rubber. appearances, would not harm a fly. He is now in Belgium and has declared that is now in Belgium and has declared that these terrible charges have been made for political reasons. Thanks largely to the major's success in squeezing India rubber out of the natives, the shares of the Societe Anversoise are at an enermous premium today. Incidentally, the major gets a private commission of four cents on every kilogram (a little over two pounds) of India rubber shipped from his district on the Congo. It has been denied that King Leopold pwns any stock in this trading com-eans and yet the charge has been made

cany, and yet the charge has been made repeatedly in Belgium that he gets a part of his vast private fortune in some Some hours | back invalided to Belgium on condition | natives of a certain village. He says | manner from the company.

mmercial It is clear then that this society. In received by the agent of the society sur-received by the agent of the society sur-rounded by soldiers; the baskets are soveral empty baskets in the bushes. According to our orders that we had re-kis associated closely with the gov-is kilograms the blacks receive there and ceived, we killed everybody in the vil-

the India rub-ple seated. We asked them where their pot they are baskets of caoutchouc were? They did

"You are all to go into the forest that surrounds the cHans and you are to kill every one that you meet, you will cut off the heads, hands, etc., and

CHARGES AGAINST NEELY

ARE ACCUMULATING.

bring them to me here.'

RAMBLES AROUND TOLEDO.

History and Tradition Strangely Intermingled - The Gate of the Sun and the Bridge of Alcantara.

oledo, Spain, April 15th, 1900 .- Whoounes to this ancient capital of the sigoths should bring along a lively agination; and then how fascinating equaint and solemn city, possessed thosts of Romans, Goths, Jews, ors and Christians! It is impossible put upon paper the emotions which siter from our infant Republic exuces when he sees for the first time e of these oldest strongholds of Eu-

with their embattled walls and lifications, suggesting the turbulent hes of the middle ages. Among them none stirs the soul like imperial perched upon its lofty rock. ad which the yellow Tagus winds oving embrace-the stern. lous river which has never yet degraded to the service of man, ankees owned the Tagus, its deep, i tide would long ago have become mmerce, bearing ships to with quays and ware. the banks that are now as the water of boats. thought in wild, romanertah () might fiver has reflected only

ungeons and the march armies, flowing solltary ough a desolate country, well the secrets of the cen-

bledoans will tell you gravely, bed on his course from a point ver-to their city, and that Adam, the

#### KING OF SPAIN,

Toledo his capital. Other legends undation to Hercules; and sive detailed and circumstantial one hundred and fortyfter the Deluge. Jewish ert, with equal sincerity, heir ancestors fied from the day of Nebuchadnez-When id refuge in this place-Tarshish-a city at that s with age, whose few inspeedily dispossessed, and

Hebrew name, Toledoth, y of many generations." is certain: When Marcus took Toledo, one hundso powerful a city that coman legions many lives. ne of the Roman power, it capital of the Gothic kingvigildo, under whom their was consolidated, moved his ville to Toledo and made capital of Spain. Here the al King Wamba reigned, the of the city, as recorded in flon over the great gate: utore Deo reginclytus uroem, He He was half-poisoned, you in the year 687, by his jealal Ervugius; and when supposed e dead, was

## ROBED FOR BURIAL,

ording to custom, in a monk's a. Once put on, the cowl can never taken off; and so when the good

Wamba recovered, he was done with earthly affairs as much as if really dead. Here, too, lived Roderick, the last of the Goths, whose unbridled pas-sions-according to local story-caused the fall of the dynasty. Walking along the Tagus one day, he saw the Jewish the rague one day, he saw the Jewish maiden, Florinda, bathing in a seclud-ed pool, and became so enamored of her beauty that he had her straightway selzed and carried to his castle; which outrage so incensed the Jews, added to their other wrongs, that they called upon the telbes of Barbary and Econt upon the tribes of Barbary and Egypt

upon the tribes of Barbary and Egypt to avenge them. There is no doubt in earliest times many Hebrews did fly to this then "ut-termost part of the earth" to escape Assyrian tyranny; and until their ex-pulsion in the fifteenth century, the influence of the thrifty race was very marked in Spain. The laws of the Goths, barbarous in severity, con-demned all Jews to slavery, prohibited their worship, left their property at every man's mercy and encouraged the every man's mercy and encouraged the violation of their homes under circum-stances of most atrocious cruelty. Schooled to patience by centuries of op-pression, the long-suffering Jews en-dured Gothic persecution until it be-came, even to them, intolerable. Their trading propensities had connected themselves closely with the wandering

TRIBES OF THE DESERT.

and history concedes that the sudden seizure of the Peninsula by Moham-med's followers was due, in great measure, to an extensive conspiracy of Span-

held posts of high thildence and au-thority, like Joseph and Mordecal's ad-ministering the offices of an alien gov-ernment, to the advantage of the rul-ers and of the people-and always, with characteristic thrift, to their own enrichment. As we know, the Moors held sway 050 years—Toledo's golden age of sub-stantial building and enlightened gov-ernment, which left an indelible im-pression upon all future generations. During the first years of Christian su-premacy, the Jews were equally for-turnate in Toledo, owing to a concilia-tory policy that at first prevailed richment. tory pollcy that at first prevailed among the conquerors-though prejudice limited them to a distinctive cos-tume and confined their dwellings and curious synagogues to a certain quar-ter of the city. But the Christians soon ter of the city. But the Christians soon broke faith with Moors and Jews and everybody else. The terms of the cap-itulation were violated; mosques were turned into churches, and the property of the Moors, which had been secured to them by treats, was taken from them. Worse yet fared the poor He-brews, whom to despoil seemed doing Gods service, A heavy tax was set up-on

on EVERY JEWISH HEAD

and they were permitted to retain their synagogues only on the plea that they had not consented to the murder of Christ. When the Savior was brought Christ. When the Savior was brought to judgment, they said, the votes of the tribes were taken and one tribe had voted for his acquittal—and from this particular tribe the Jews of Toledo were descended. Nevertheless every Christian's hand was against the un-happy race—perhaps as much on ac-count of their facility for acquiring money as from religious feeling. An example of this was Levi, the treasurer of Pedro the Cruel. The Jew served his royal master faithfully; but he was

AMERICAN MILLIONS FOR INVESTMENT IN CUBAN RAILROADS.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.



Ex-Vice President Morton and Ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney are two of the leading financiers interested in the Cuba Com-pany which is to operate railroads and electric railways in Cuba. Others of the incorporators are E. A. Harriman, James J. Hill, W. C. Van Horne, Thomas Ryan and C. G. Hanen.

tism or any other test, while the true and honest Israelites, who clung to the faith of their fathers, were driven out without mercy. By this expulsion Spain lost upwards of 170,000 of her best population, who carried with them a large part of the industry and wealth of the kingdom. This banishment bere with especial severity upon Toledo, for the Jews were its richest inhabitants and many historians date the decline of the city from

THIS SUICIDAL DECREE.

At the beginning of the seven-teenth century it had a population of 250,000. It was the Shef-field and the Birmingham of the middle ages, and a "Toledo Blade" was middle ages, and a "Toledo B'ade" was famous throughout the world as one of Damascus. Now the city's entire population does not exceed 15,000 dis-couraged souls. Its streets are slient and deserted, its houses crumbling to decay. Its manufacturers are almost distinct-even the celebrated Fabrica d' Armas offers but a shadow of its former importance and prosperity; and the tendency is even downward, deeper and deeper into the slough of poverty. It is difficult to describe a place which

cannot be compared to any other. The general view of Toledo has no beauty general view of roless matancholy beyond but is solemn and melancholy beyond degree—huge and historical, a thing of the past, girded in from the llving world by the solitude of its desolate hills without a trace of any vegetation what-

grim old castles and sombre monaster-ies, with a stupid palace—the great Alcazar—dominating all; the whole en-circled by the rapid Tagus, boiling

ever. Fancy if you can, an enormous rock, or rather a group of them, rising abruptly 1,800 feet above the barren piain and completely covered with irregular lines of towers. BATTLEMENTED WALLS

hims tortured until he surrendered all his worldly goods, and then put him to death. Ferdinand and Isabella, not content with expelling the Moors, next turned against the Jews and issued an edict that no one of that anotent peo-ple who was unbaptized should be perof Pedro the Cruel. The Jew served pie who was unbaptized should be per-his royal master faithfully; but he was mitted to live in Spain; a decree as tains, leaving just one approach to the

The steep winding terraced road overlook-ing the parapet and the wide landscape of plains, mountains and river. The at-mosphere is so clear that every fissure in can be counted and each building on the

LEVI P. MORTON.

jecting spur of the mountain. At its foot is the bridge of Alcantafa, the cele-brated "Bridge of the Bridge," closed at both ends by gate-towers and strid-ing with high arches across the Tagus as it rushes through the deep chasm in the rock. It is truly a "city set upon a hill," and with good reason-because its "munition of rocks" made a natural fortress. The Romans built in the plain because their legions were strong enough to defend an unfortified city but the Goths came from the north where feudal chiefs, who were little bet-ter than robbers, were wont to immure themselves behind thick walls, from which to sally out and attack cities; and so they built castles in Spain as they had built them on the Danube and the Rhine. But though the present city is of Gothic origin, the oldest bridge is Roman structure, resting on the same cliffs, its noble arches, after the original Roman pattern, spaining the same deep gorge and rushing river. From the farther bank comes the ascent, by a

THE DISTANT HILLS

line of the horizon stands out against the turquoise sky as if seen through a microacope. A clumsy vehicle, half wa-gon half omnibus, drawn by six mules, harnessed three abreast, conveys pas-sengers from the railway station, across the bridge and up the military road to the town. The mules are caparisoned in true Castilian fashion, with glitter-ing brass and tinking bells and gaudy blows, oaths and frantic cries by their gipsy driver up the winding way at a speed which threatens to snap their speed which invaries to shap their slender legs like pipe stems. The so-phisticated traveler will have none of it, but climbs the heights on fool, tak-ing time to recover his "wind" at frequent intervals, under the very pleasur-able pretext of admiring the landscape Where the terraced road makes a zigzag to the highest level stand the magnificent Moorish gateway, Puerta del Sol, "Gate of the Sun of a splendid orange-red color, its four horse-shoe arches, set one behind the other, richly emboased with tracery. It is the best preserved monument of its class in the Peninsula, and Indeed the finest of its epoch in the world; for the defensive works of the Saracen, despite their solidity, have suffered so in from the caprice of kings and the can-non of besieging armies, that a perfect one is rarely to be seen. The portcullis, studded with bolis and spikes, still hangs by its rusty chains, though the drawbridge disappeared some co ago, and the moat, excavated with infinite labor in the living rock, has been partially filled up. A few guards in ragged uniforms, charged with the collection of municipal duties, lounge about the gateway; and a few female heads, in dishabilie, thrust out of adjacent windows as the omnibus rattles by, are the only signs of life.

A little farther on you encounter an-other gateway; and then plunge into streets so narrow, stony and tortuous that you cannot believe they are streets at all, but mere accidental rifts in the or fissures worn by mountain rock.

streams to the Tagus. Of course, if on foot, you are lost in no time amid the intricate | Presidential possibility."-Harper's

foolish as it was cruel, as it offered a city by the land side, and that so tangle of alleys, and only find yourself, strongly defended by ancient Moorish fortifications as to appear utterly inity of the streets was intentional on the part of the builders, to render them easy to defend when attacked. Nothing in this old, old town was the result of accident. It was not run up in a hurry to please a king's caprice, but was built as solidly as the rock upon which it stands, and designed to endure forever. One's first and strongest impres-sion of Toledo is that of extreme mas-siveness. The whole city is like one great fortress, and in wandering through its crooked alleys you feel as if everyonics the defences of some mighty exploring the defences of some mighty baronial castle. Few of the houses have any windows on the lower floors. Those that exist are heavily barred, while the doors are furnished with posterns, portcullises and iron gratings their woodwork protected by chiselled nails of copper, six inches in diameter, thickly driven. Loopholes, embrasures and salient angles command the streets, and the parapets are edged with battle-ments. FANNY B. WARD.

#### "MINE OWN PEOPLE."

Ripley Hitchcock, in the leading editorial in this week's Saturday Even-ing Post, draws a vivid picture of Americans allowing their own soldiers and the families of soldiers to suffer while American money is being contribated to England. Among other things

the says: "It is said that there are widows of American officers in Manila who are almost penniless. At the death of an officer his pay stops, and if the widow succeeds in obtaining a pension, it is only after a long delay. There are many tales of sick and insane soldiers returning to San Francisco in destitu-tion. Even from Cuba and Porto Rico the transports frequently bring to New the transports frequently bring to New York soldiers who are in dire want. There is no organization to care for them. One woman, aided by a few oth-ers, has devoted berself to relieving their immediate necessities and secur-ing transportation to their homes, but without her aid we might see invalid American soldiers begging in the streets of an American city where kermesses and concerts are being given for the benefit of the British soldiers in Africa. "The English officer, in the majority of cases, has private means. The Amer-ican officer, as a rule, is dependent up-on his sniary. Between the English and American private soldiers there is probably very little difference as re-gards means. England is supposed to be the richast conterv in the world. It be the richest country in the world. It does not follow that our beneficence should be limited to our own country, but when 60,000 Americans are carrying on a war in the tropics, with casualties of various kinds numbering 4,000, a situation is presented which may rea-sonably be expected to make a closer and juster appeal to our sympathies than an English war in Africa.

"The families of officers and men, and the penniless and invalid soldiers who are discharged in San Francisco and New York can no longer depend upon government aid. The chance for organized assistance and supervision is obvious, and the need of aid impera-Surely Americans will not expose themselves to the reproach that they have forgotten their own."

THE NEXT BEST THING.

"I trust," said the new member of the school committee "that you do not hold out to your pupils the misleading hope that each of them may be the Presi-dent?"

"No, indeed," replied the dominia, do not think that I err on the side of improbability when I teach them that each has a good chance of being a

This is a portrait of C. F. W. Neely, late treasurer of the Cuban postal de-partment. While the arguments for partment. and against his extradition to Cuba are being made, the charges against him are growing almost daily. frugal and at the same time prospered self; and so the royal miscreant had