GENERAL MERRITT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

He Chats with a Correspondent of This Newspaper Upon the Future of the Islands.

PARIS, Oct. 10—General Wesley Merritt has just returned from a Sunday of the Peace Commission. He stood at the door of his hotel in Paris when a newspaper correspondent accosted him: "Will you describe, then, the situation in the Philippines?" was asked him.

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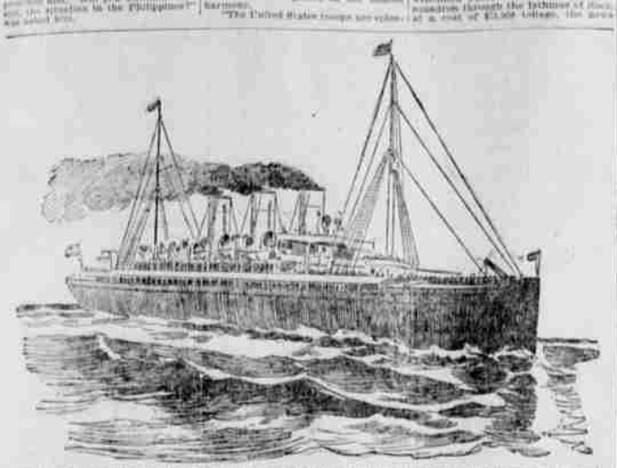
"Aguinaldo's followers would like independence, with an American protectorate; this is exactly what they ask, but the singular part of it is that they do not know what this means. They want to be independent, and yet they ask us to take care of them. This is really because that we are to go or not



THE CHINA WHICH, UNDER CAPTAIN SEBREE, WAS TO HAVE RAMMED CAMARA'S AUXILIARY FLEET.

General Merritt smiled with the gentle expression of a man who is sorely pained at the question.

"The reasons which you will thoroughly understand," said he, "I am not at liberty to discuss the entire Philippine question at present, but I can speak freely of the people and its rulers.

"Will you do so, General?" was the reply.

"The people of the Philippines," said General Merritt, "are the most intelligent I have ever seen and if industry is indicative of ability to govern themselves, they will have no difficulty in accomplishing self rule. They are very all with their hands—a trait which they get from their Chinese visitors. They are Chinese, Japanese, Malay and have certain intervals Spanish blood here and there.

"You say about their disposition? It is peaceful; they will submit to a great deal of injustice before they are roused. It was only when they were completely fed out with Spanish rule that they rose in insurrection.

"They are a very grateful people, in fact, they are filled with benevolence in his treatment. In this respect they are almost simple, for they never forget a favor and are willing to return it many fold.

"They are religious, too, as we know. Their religion is Catholic, and they are devoted to their priests. There is to be seen a strong undercurrent of feeling against a certain order of monks who are said to have outlived the feelings of the people in many ways, such as making their work without suitable reward and making up their income in arbitrary ways. In this matter I can only give current report, as it is outside of my knowledge of investigation.

"Their educational facilities are very good. The schools are run by the priests and are open to all comers. In the educational system of most of our country districts. They are willing to pay and to send their children to school, in a general way, as Kansas or the average run of us do. In intellect the Filipinos are the equals of any people I have met in the tropics, and the month of writing a Dulfbool, he is far in advance.

"The merchants may be called almost a different class of people. They are under the rule of Aguinaldo, and the office totally from the other inhabitants of the Philippines. They seem to be anxious to secure themselves. They want the Philippines independent of Cuba, and they have placed themselves under the rule of Aguinaldo.

"Aguinaldo is a queer mixture of modesty and wisdom. Up to the recent trouble he was decidedly a statesman, the leader of the Philippines; but this has taken off his Aguinaldo has lost some luck, and my informants say that he has lost in clevereness what he gained in vanity. I cannot speak with personal authority of this, for I did not see Aguinaldo, but I am told that so the head of a crude army he has adopted certain customs and dress which make him open to criticism and ridicule. Personally, I understand him to be fairly well educated, very well posted, especially upon the laws of nations, and quite fit to rule to a certain way.

"I am not permitted to speak upon the future of the Philippines, but I know that my friend, Admiral Dewey is contented to stay at Manila, and that he proposes to remain where he is for some time to come. The Admiral sees the Philippines nearly and capable and we work together in the utmost harmony.

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GENERAL MERRITT PRESENTS HIS STAFF TO HIS FIANCEE.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF GENERAL MERRITT. JUST BEFORE SAILING FOR MANILA.

GEN. MERRITT ON BOARD THE NEWPORT

GENERAL MERRITT AS A SAILOR.

the expense, and do all the work, while they reap all the revenue. They fancy that we are doing this for Cuba, and they think that we should do the same for themselves. They would do anything to get out of Spanish power, and to obtain the rewards of their own work—which spirit is most praiseworthy.

"If we were to keep the Philippines and govern the islands ourselves, we would have no difficulty in doing so. I find my post a very pleasant one, and Admiral Dewey will say the same.

"The merchants, manufacturers, commercial men and traders of all kinds are very anxious for annexation. They wish us to keep the Philippines as a colony, for they feel assured that they will have great prosperity under American rule. No! I cannot say whether we will do that or not.

"The soil in the Philippines is extremely rich, as can be guessed from the wide variety of products it expends. The climate is good and the place is healthy, judging from the experience I had on arriving there in July, it is, I believe, about the same as Cuba with, perhaps, less tendency to malaria and fevers.

"I am greatly pleased with the Philippines, with the people, with the islands, and with my own post, and it gives me pleasure to say that they are much more agreeable than they are generally painted.

THE BATTLE DEWEY NEVER FOUGHT.

He and Captain Sebree Are Lamenting Because Admiral Camara Returned to Spain.

Admiral Dewey is mourning, as those who cannot be comforted, over a victory he never won in a fleetless battle in which he never fought.

When Camara started out with well-filled purse to take the Spanish squadron through the Dardanelles at a cost of $1,500 dollars, the news was cabled to Dewey from our headquarters at Washington with the brief command, "Get ready!"

Now, Admiral Dewey was as ready as he could be, under the circumstances, he had the Olympia and a few other good ships with him, but none to compare in numbers with the fleet with which Camara was sailing toward him. Knowing this, Admiral Dewey stood upon the ramparts of Cavite one day looking off toward the horizon. It was

MISS JORDAN HAY

Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry, the President of the United States being Secretary General of the army.

March 4, 1791, Major-General Arthur St. Clair was appointed and he held the post for one year. In 1792, "Mad" Anthony Wayne took command of the United States troops and for four years was their leader.

General James Wilkinson succeeded Wayne December 11, 1796, and greatly developed the army during the two years he was its head. July 3, 1799, his term having expired, General Washington was prevailed to accept the post of army head and accordingly he took it from 1799 to December, 1799, which was the date of his death.

James Wilkinson was appointed in 1800 and for twelve years, until the beginning of the War of 1812, he succeeded in developing the army until, at the breaking out of that war, it contained a large body of regulars as well as several regiments of very well-drilled volunteers.

General Henry Dearborn took command in 1812 and was commander until 1815, when he was succeeded by Jacob Brown, whose tenure of the post was long and honorable.

General Brown was head of the United States Army three years, and it was he who succeeded in introducing a regular army uniform. Up to this time the young Republic had not wanted to spend a great deal of money on its army and the soldiers were allowed a small salary, out of which they purchased their own uniforms. The result was so fine to be noticed, a collection of uniforms which, while all of a color, were not always alike in material.

General Macomb took command in 1828, and served until 1841, a period of thirteen years. General McCrabb succeeded the army through several Indian wars, and selected a new number, which of that time was quite a rapid-firing one. He also began the study of cartridges, and he created a precedent by inviting bids from foreign ammunition manufacturers, for the purpose of properly supplying the soldiers of the United States.

General Winfield Scott was head from 1841 to 1861, the longest rule in all succession in this day, and when General McClellan took the Army of the United States, in 1861, he found himself in charge of a specialist commander.

General Halleck succeeded General McClellan, in 1862, and held the post until he was succeeded in 1864 by General U. S. Grant.

General Sherman commanded the United States Army from 1869 to 1884, and then came Sheridan, from 1884 to 1888.

General Schofield had the honor of relieving General Sheridan, and in 1895 General Nelson A. Miles.

There is a law that no generals can command the United States Army after they have reached the age of 64 years. This relieves some of our best lieutenants, at an age when they have mature judgment and sound wisdom. But hardly fatigue is supposed to bear them at that age, and hence the retirement law. General Miles, in the ordinary course of events, will retire in 1903, but General Merritt will not reached this, for Merritt is on the retired list of 1900.

"THE FAILURE SOAT"

Blue was to Freedom Town when he received our Peace Commissioners.

NEXT COMMANDER OF THE ARMY.

Gallant Generals Who Have Served from the Days of Washington to Miles.

The illness of General Miles, Commander of the Army of the United States, and his approaching retirement in 1903, should he survive, brings into public thought the next Commander of the Army.

At the death, or retirement, of our gallant head, General Wesley Merritt, who is the next in rank, would succeed to the command. General Merritt is now in charge of the Army of the Philippines.

The history of the head of the Army of the United States is from a year, with the rank of Major-General. He resides in at Washington, though it not be considered, he is seldom at the station. His post is the post of duty, and he must constantly visit each of the eight military departments of the United States.

During the recent war, General Miles found it necessary to go to Cuba and to Porto Rico, and if there were serious land trouble in Manila he would visit the Philippines.

From headquarters in Washington he keeps in constant communication with his generals and he knows, to a day, where his regiments are stationed, the number of men in each regiment, and the present state duty of each.

The post of Commander of the Army of the United States is exactly one hundred and nine years old. It was established by George Washington on 1789, on his inauguration to the Presidency. It was not to that time Washington had honored, but the post of Commander of the Army, and although never officially stated to that position he seemed it and held it for the wonderful sum of the nation of the struggling Republic.

After the nomination, triumphant election and glorious inauguration of Washington, it was suggested, by the first Cabinet, that a regular army head be appointed, and Josiah Harmar was nominated. General Harmar was appointed in September, 1789, and served to March, 1791. He had the rank of

THIS IS A COMPOSITE PICTURE OF ALL THE PRETTY GIRLS IN WASHINGTON, INCLUDING MISS HAY.

WASHINGTON'S NEW SOCIETY LEADER.

Washington has a new leader.

Mistress will reach admirers, and the accomplishment of our Washington beauties will make the wealth of the Western states of the Kansas seem like a mere sun burst.

Mrs. John Hay, of Cleveland, Washington and London, will interrupt Washington society, and measure swords with Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, who also has millions to spend.

The wife of the Vice-President and the wife of the Secretary of State are the two women supposed to lead Washington society, but it is very seldom that both of these women are fitted for the leading social positions. But when such does happen, then Washington can prepare for a gay season. The enchanting "Mrs. Secretary of State" is the most talented woman in the United of Columbia.

Mrs. John Hay has returned to Washington, after an absence abroad, and has taken up the reins of social government in a vigorous and capable manner. For the first time in more than two years, the blinds are drawn at the home of the new Secretary of State, and the mansion set hospitable open. It is one of the show-places in town, this beautiful house so attractively placed across Lafayette Square from the Executive Mansion, a fitting home for the American President and one that has long been a center of generous hospitality.

The house itself is admirably fitted for social triumphs, for no finer mansion can be found in Washington, including palaces so to than the Hay residence.

Mrs. Hay, the new leader of Washington society, brings with her not only wealth and great social experience, but other attractions. She has two charming daughters, one of whom was introduced into society a few years ago in London, and was presented at the Queen's drawing-room. The other will make her debut in Washington this winter. It is said that the Senates are already getting ready for the event, which is scheduled for the first of the year, and the caterers are bidding for the privilege of the spread.

Mrs. Hay is peculiarly fitted for the position which she must take by her long life of social experience. She was a Cleveland woman, the daughter of Amasa Stone, a famous Western millionaire. About twenty-five years ago she married John Hay, who was then a man of letters. Amasa Stone, who was called the eccentric millionaire, showed his eccentricity by being very fond of his son-in-law, and creating him as though he were his own boy was. He called John Hay from his literary work, and put him to work in his interests in Cleveland, giving him the mere salary of honor to direct Stone's interests in the West. He made his son-in-law a millionaire, and at his death left him enough money to make John Hay once more a millionaire.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hay had been earning money for himself, he written whatever excellent or in the newspapers, brought him readers. Amasa Stone looks he is accredited with having written, "The Dead Weasel," a novel which could not find a publisher, and the latest poems when it appeared in print.

It is said that Mr. Stone moved an excellent career when he married John Hay for a son-in-law; but subsequent events have proved that Mr. Hay is as fine a gentleman as he was a writer.

Miss Hay, who will add much to her mother's popularity, is a beautiful girl of about 25. She has had a magnificent education and enjoyed all the attributes necessary to successful young womanhood. If her parents were to look with favor upon such a match she could accept the hand of an English noble of rank. Who paid her very marked attention during the last London season. The Hays, however, have no wish to lose their daughter, preferring to a duchess, and so Miss Hay will start in upon the Washington horizon—across the title and has been very gay—with a fair beau.

Miss Hay is a very well dressed woman—modest, and yet elegant. Though "a new girl," she is conservative. She believes her father's love for books and composed this little poem a year ago, for a London charity entertainment.

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MADAME FELIX FAURE

THE MOST POPULAR WOMAN IN FRANCE.

The third time, herself a little child.

Mrs. Hay's taste in dress has been criticised for its elegance, but she has addressed to her rule of economy, frequent criticism on state occasions, and she will not deviate from it in future. At private affairs, she dresses with great simplicity, but wherever the country or state are concerned, she is arrayed, with all the splendor that money can obtain.

MINERS AND THEIR GOLD EMBARKING UPON THE YUKON FOR THEIR TRIP TO ST. MICHAELS.