THE ONLY REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER AND THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN CARROLL COUNTY

AMERICAN SENTINEL.

JOB WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE. —o— ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

$1 PER ANNUM. WESTMINSTER, MD., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 21, 1905. VOL. 74--NO. 29.

SAVE MONEY IN JULY
BY BUYING
CLOTHING, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, BELTS,
and all Summer Fixings from
SHARRER & GORSUCH,
WESTMINSTER, Md.

All Summer Suits at Special July Bargain Prices.

Fine Double Breasted Brown and Grey mixed $12 to $15 Suits r duced to $10 and $11.
$7 and $8 Suits now $5 and $6. Stylish Nufangle $3 to $5 Pants at cost.
What we have left in Youths' Suits less than cost. Handsome $5 Boys' Suits, ages 8 to 12 reduced to $3.50. Children's Wash Suits and Pants cheap.

FIFTY CHOICE SUIT
patterns made to order this month at a special big reduction.

Our 50c Shirts are different from others—better styles, better cut and made. 38c for kind of Shirts usually sold for 50c. Handsome Monarch Shirts $1.00.
See the "Varsity" Collar and other new summer shapes.
The proper styles in Belts 25 and 50c. Special Bargains in Underwear—50c quality for 38c.
Our 25c Underwear is better than regular 25c goods.
Nobby Fancy Hose 10, 15 and 25c. New Neckwear each week.
Alpaca and Serge Coats for comfort.
We sell the best Working Pants and Suits.
10c mixed Hose 5c, while they last.

oct 11 1y 8 SHARRER & GORSUCH, Westminster, Md.

Granulated Sugar 6c lb.

FREE. Call and get a Match Safe. FREE.

Full size can of Tomatoes for FIVE CENTS.
NEW WHITE FISH 8, 10, 25, 50, 70 and 100 lb. Kegs.
Four double sheets of best Fly Paper for 5 cents.
FREE—Berry and Water S.s Free with Tea.
Glass Jars, Jelly Tumblers, Jar Gums, Jar Tops, Tin Cans, Wax Strings and Rosin.
All the leading brands of Flour 58c to 90c a Sack.
Full line of Cypers Chick, Forcing and Laying Foods.

5 lbs. good Rice	25 cents.	5 lbs. best Lump Starch	25 cents.
5 lbs. Hemp Seed	25 cents.	5 gallons good White Oil	59 cents
6 lbs .good Oatmeal	25 cents.	7 bars Sweet Home Soap	25 cents.
3 boxes Sawyers Blue	5 cents.	Croft & Reed's Medicinal Soap	20c a box.
Larkin's Hair Tonic	20c a bottle.	Large can of Sweet Pota oes	10 cents.

Fresh Bran $1.10 per hundred. Fresh Shorts $1.25 per hundred.
Best Western Oats 5c a bushel. Pure Corn Chop 1½c a lb
Baled Hay and Straw, Fine, Coarse and Rock Salt
Full line of Stock Foods, Chicken Powders and Louse Powder.

Both Phones. Free Delivery.

jan 3 04 4 KEEFER & SULLIVAN, 88 and 92 E. Main St., Westminster.

SPRING and SUMMER FOOTWEAR.
We are now ready to show one of the most complete lines of
Spring Footwear
that has ever been shown in this city.

50 Styles of DOROTHY DODD SHOES and OXFORDS in all leathers.
SHOES $3.00 and $3.50. OXFORDS $2.50 and $3.00.
LADIES' SHOES from $1.00 to $3.50 per pair.
LADIES' OXFORDS from 50c to $3.00 per pair.
MISSES' SHOES and OXFORDS from 75c to $2.00 per pair.
MEN'S SHOES from $1.00 to $4.00 per pair.
BOYS' SHOES from $1.00 to $2.50 per pair.
YOUTHS' SHOES from $75c to $2.00 per pair.
MEN'S HEAVY WORKING SHOES from $1.00 to $3.50.

BEFORE BUYING YOUR
SPRING HAT
see us first, as we have all the new shapes at the right prices. Remember us when you want Shirts, Neckwear, Collars, Hosiery, Suspenders, Gloves, Overalls, Trunks, &c.

WM. C. DEVILBISS, 22 W. Main St., Westminster.
dec 23 04-1y

JOHN D. BOWERS.
Fancy and Staple Groceries.

JUST TO THINK that you can get the best quality of goods at our Store and
Do Not Pay Anymore for them,
than you would elsewhere. I have acquired this by long service in the business, and close attention to stock. This is not acquired in a few years but a lifetime in this business. Cleanliness and good appearance of our Store
Does Not Cost You One Cent,
nor does it cost me but little.

WHITMAN'S CONFECTIONS.
YOU KNOW THE REST.

We give one Soda Ticket with every cash purchase of ONE DOLLAR.

Call early so as you may no longer be without the benefits which I am able to give you.

JOHN D. BOWERS, 47 and 49 East Main St., Westminster.
jan 23 04 1y 5 Both Phones.

LOOK! LOOK!
ONLY PHOTOGRAPHS OF WRECK TAKEN SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 17th, WERE MADE BY ME AT 7.45
two hours after the accident. Copies of Four mounted on one card 25c or mailed for 30cts.
J. D. MITCHELL, Proprietor of Mitchell's Art Gallery,
feb 19 04 1y over Bowers' Store, Westminster, Md.

Certificate Reextending Charter.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, D. C., June 24th, 1905.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Westminster, Md.," located in the Town of Westminster, in the County of Carroll and State of Maryland, has complied with all the provisions of the Act of Congress "to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes," approved July 12th, 1882, as amended by the Act, approved April 12th, 1902.

Now, THEREFORE, I, William B. Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Westminster," located in the Town of Westminster, in the County of Carroll and State of Md., is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its amended articles of association: namely, until close of business on June 24th, 1925.

Seal of the COMPTROLLER of the Currency Treasury Department.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF witness my hand and Seal of office, this Twenty-fourth day of June, 1905.

WM. B. RIDGELY,
Comptroller of the Currency.

CHARTER NO. 1526. EXTENSION NO. 881.
ju 30 6t

Commissioners Notice.

HEREAFTER, and until further notice the County Commissioners of Carroll county will meet at their office in Westminster EVERY MONDAY for the transaction of business.

By order, FRANCIS L. HANN,
jy 2 tf Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, Md., letters Testamentary on the estate of

J. THOMAS SMITH,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of February, 1906; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 5th day of July, 905.

CHARLES H. SMITH,
ju 7 4t Executor,

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

First National Bank of New Windsor, Md.
New Windsor, June 30th, 1905.

The President and Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (3½) on the Capital Stock, clear of all taxes, and payable on and after July 10th, 1905.

NATHAN H. BAILE,
jy 7 3t Cashier.

WARNING NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that the practice of throwing stones, filth from fence corners and other refuse into the roads and ditches along the roads, in Westminster district, must be discontinued, and that the law, which imposes a heavy fine in such cases, will be rigidly enforced.

THE ROAD COMMISSIONERS
jy 7 3t of Westminster District.

LOST OR MISLAID, POLICY

No. 39,555 issued by the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, on the life of Jesse Baile. The finder will please return it to the undersigned. Application has been made for the issuing of a duplicate.

JESSE BAILE,
jy 7 6t Medford, Carroll County, Md.

LIST OF ELECTION OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION OF CARROLL COUNTY IN THE PLACE OF THOSE HERETOFORE APPOINTED WHO HAVE SINCE BEEN EXCUSED, OR FOUND DISQUALIFIED.

By virtue of and in accordance with Sec. 10 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 404 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at its January session, 1900, notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of Election of Carroll County has appointed the following named persons as Registers, Judges and Clerks of Elections, for Carroll County, in the place of the parties heretofore appointed who have since been found disqualified or excused; those under the heading "Democrats" being intended to represent the Democratic party, and those under the heading "Republicans" being intended to represent the Republican party:

DEMOCRATS.

Edward O. Diffendal, Registrar, in Precinct No. 4, in Election district No. Seven, in the place of Thomas K. Shaw, resigned.

Nevin Hitchew, Registrar in Precinct No. 1, in Election district No. Two, in the place of Ezra Caylor, resigned.

JOHN M. ROBERTS, Pres.;
HENRY S. MUSSELMAN,
J. THOMAS ROOP,
Board of Supervisors of Election of Carroll County.

Test: Samuel J. Stone, Clerk. jy 7 3t

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY

begs to announce that it has abolished the charges for "Inquiry" and "Appointment" calls. Hereafter, in all cases where the rate is 15 cents or more, a call for a

PARTICULAR PERSON

will not be charged for unless the desired person is obtained.

Calls to points where the rate is 15 cents or more, may be

REVERSED

that is, charged to the person called for, when requested at the time making the call.

Further information will be cheerfully furnished at the Company's office.

Contract Office,
ju 14 4t Westminster.

DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 94.

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Westminster,
Westminster, Md., July 1st, 1905.

The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders of this date, on and after July 10th, 1905, clear of Federal, State and County Taxes.

JOHN H. CUNNINGHAM,
jy 7 3t Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE 178.

Union National Bank of Westminster.
Westminster, Md., July 1st, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

upon the Capital Stock of the Bank, less Taxes, payable on and after Monday, July 10th, 1905.

J. W. HERING,
jy 7 3t Cashier.

BILLY FOWLER
HAS OPENED HIS
HOTEL AND CAFE
Next to Boyle's Drug Store.
LADIES' AND GENTS DINING ROOMS.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

I wish to state to the public that I will make NO ADVANCE IN MY PRICES from those that I have already instituted.
Thanking you for past favors and hoping to serve you in the future.
WM. R. FOWLER.
ap 28 3m Westminster, Md.

HOT WEATHER
GOODS AT
Cool Prices,
at Cassell's Jewelry Store.

Silverware, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Cutlery.

Your Eyes Tested FREE for Glasses.

Your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired reasonable. All goods, all work guaranteed as represented.

Violin, Guitar, Mandolin and Banjo Strings and Findings always on hand.
Yours Respectfully,
JAMES H. CASSELL,
jy 5 Jeweler and Optician.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING Co. Sewing Machine Agency,
184 W. MAIN STREET, WESTMINSTER

I have constantly on hand in all styles, NEW, (no shop worn or repossessed) Machines, in styles for all kinds of work, the
SIMPLEST BALL BEARING MACHINE,
before the public. Also DOMESTIC NEW, a few good second-hand Machin s. Price as low as the lowest for first-class goods. Parts and Needles kept and furnished. Repairing at moderate rates. I solicit a share of the trade.
Orders received for R. F. D. Mail Boxes.
United and C. and P. Phones.
mh 31 tf H. D. STONER, Gen'l. Agent.



Water Heaters AND GAS STOVES.

Prices and estimates furnished by
THE
GAS COMPANY,
Westminster, Md. dec 23 tf

Funeral Director.

I wish to inform my friends and patrons hat I am still in the
UNDERTAKING BUSINESS,
and having purchased a new outfit am better equipped to give entire satisfaction. In my seven years' experience I have studied up new process
FOR EMBALMING
which, by careful study, has proved an entire success. (Carroll County Telephone.)
JAMES M. STONER,
Pennsylvania Avenue,
ap-23-1y Westminster Md.

DR. A. D. MANSFIELD,
82 East Main St.
OCULIST, WESTMINSTER, MD.
Eyes Examined for Glasses and Diseases of the Eye and Ear treated.
Hours 12 to 4 P. M., MONDAYS.
ap 1 tf

THE OLD HOME.

An old lane, an old gate, an old house by a tree,
A wild wood, a wild brook—they will not let me be;
In boyhood I knew them, and still they call to me.

Down deep in my heart's core I hear them, and my eyes
Through tear-mists behold them beneath the old-time skies,
'Mid bee boom and rose-bloom and orchard lands arise.

I hear them, and heartsick with longing is my soul
To walk there, to dream there, beneath the sky's blue bowl;
Around me, within me, the weary world made whole.

To talk to the wild brook of all the long ago
To whisper the wood-wind of things we used to know
When we were old companions, before my heart knew woe.

To walk with the morning and watch its rose unfold;
To drowse with the noontide, lulled on its heart of gold;
To lie with the night-time and dream the dreams of old.

To tell to the old trees, and to each listening leaf
The longing, the yearning, as in my boyhood brief,
The old hope, the old love, would ease my heart of grief.

The old lane, the old gate, the old house by the tree,
The wild wood, the wild brook—they will not let me be;
In boyhood I knew them, and still they call to me.

—Madison Cawein.

For the Sentinel.

LETTER FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

According to request I will now tell of my experience in visiting various parts of the world, since leaving my native State, Maryland. Leaving Baltimore February 24, 1904, I journeyed to Sheridan, Wyo., via St. Louis, where everything was hurry and rush, getting ready for the great Fair, to open a few months later. St. Louis has a magnificent station. The architecture of it is very pleasing to the eye. I saw very little of the city, as I resumed my journey the following day, by way of St. Joseph, Mo. The ride was interesting to an easterner, as it was such a contrast to the well tilled small fields of my own country. We rode through miles and miles of desert country—little shacks and no barns—cattle grazing on the hillsides.

The soil looked red and nothing seemed to grow on it but, sage brush, not even a garden. I wondered how people lived in that country. The view in some places was grand. The mountains looked to me like immense castles as they are framed of limestone and water and time has shaped them into such a resemblance. I can not describe the country now, as so many things have occurred since then that I get mixed in my descriptions.

Sheridan, Wyo., was reached February 27, at midnight, and the rest of the ride was made by carriage, 3 miles to Ft. Mackenzie. I could see the lights all the time as the Ft. is on a high hill and the town in the valley.

Ft. Mackenzie is new, formed during the Spanish American war, and there are 4 fine sets of barracks, of pressed red brick with sandstone foundations and trimmings. The barracks accommodate 2 troops of cavalry and 2 Co's. of infantry. All of these men had served their 2 years in the Philippines and were willing to come again. Life was quiet and uneventful there, an occasional minstrel show, dance and a masonic banquet having been the only diversions.

There was no church within three miles and no chaplain at the Post, so my attendance was restricted.

The view from the post was a never ending delight to me. We were very high and yet seemed to be in a valley, as we were almost surrounded by the Big Horn Mountains. I wish I could send a picture of the highest peak we could see—Cloud peak—where there is an immense resevoir, as that country is arid—and only by irrigation is the soil able to produce anything.

The post has a resevoir 16 miles away in the Mountains and pipes leading to the post, just installed. It will now have water to irrigate and will plant trees, and sow grass seed. The post has 4 new barracks and gymnasium, and many other improvements are being added making it a very beautiful post.

After a short period there we came to the Philippines, leaving Sheridan, July 20, by the Burlington route.

We passed the famous Custer battlefield, but as it was at night I cannot say I saw very much of it, but the sole surviving Indian—White Crow, I think his name—is roams around the vicinity of Ft. Mackenzie now.

The trip to San Francisco was a most wonderful one to me, for the desolate sage brush desert and the grandeur of the mountains were both new to me. I cannot picture to you the beauty of the scenery, as we climbed those mountains and I was lost in amazement at the stupendous undertaking it was to build the railroad, with so many difficulties to overcome.

We went to Seattle, from there to Portland and then on the Southern Pacific R. R. to Oakland. The trip was very pleasant for the whole time—nearly two days—as Oregon was at its best Fruits, flowers, crops and everything seemed to be in a flourishing state. There were many fine farms, making me quite homesick, as they were the first homelike farms I had seen since leaving Md. In the west cattle roam the hills—winter and summer—and there are no barns for their shelter, and so a ranch has very few buildings and they are small. The wheatfields were immense and both there and in California wheat was threshed and lying in sacks all over the fields.

I saw some fine fruit farms, and we had a chance to buy plums, peaches and pears along the way. After nearly 4 days we were glad to leave the train at Oakland, and taking the ferryboat were conveyed to Frisco—reaching there on Saturday evening. Many left Mackenzie on Tuesday. Frisco is a beautiful city and my chief delight was in seeing an abundance of flowers—for in Wyoming it is hard to cultivate flowers because of high winds.

We went to the Grand Hotel, an annex of the Palace, the finest in Frisco, a magnificent place, and convenient to all places of interest and car lines. It is a very hilly city and built in terraces, and many of the streets can not have cars as the grades are so heavy; but in that way one gets a fine view of the whole street as every cross street is like a landing.

In the suburban part there are many elegant houses. I saw the old Fair home, and many others of fame, but the most delightful sight was the wealth of flowers.

Roses, such as we prize in Md., were growing over the roofs of some houses and more beautiful than I ever dreamed of. Heliotrope seemed as common as Elder flowers and Geraniums were used for hedges everywhere.

I longed to gather the roses and heliotrope by the armful, but refrained and enjoyed the perfume and sight as we passed.

The Golden Gate Park is a lovely place and one could roam there for days and not tire of the lovely scenes and flowers.

I was much interested in the herd of Buffalo there. Some old fellows were immense and there were some buffalo calves that looked much as our calves at home.

We visited Cliff House and saw the famous Seal Rock, but I didn't like the ugly things; they bark like dogs, and are so ugly I didn't look at them long. There is a lovely view from the observatory in the park and we climbed the ramparts and looked out over the Golden Gate to the wonderful Pacific Ocean.

Sutro Park is a delight to the eye, as there, as no where else, wherever one looked were lovely statues, flowers, fountains and play grounds for the children. It is smaller than the Golden Gate as it was Mayor Sutro's private grounds, (a brother of Otto Sutro, of Baltimore.) It is beautifully kept too. One cannot carry a parcel or paper inside the gates—no old lunch boxes or waste paper are thrown around there. After seeing other things of interest in and around the city for nine days, we embarked August 1st for a long voyage to the Philippines. We sailed on the transport Logan. There were only a few soldiers aboard—some 3 or 4 hundred. There are usually more than 1000, but the upper deck was crowded with officers and their families returning from the States, civilian employees and teachers. We had a very easy passage—no storms or accidents. I was sick one day, and afterwards enjoyed the trip very much. After leaving Golden Gate we did not see land till we reached Honolulu. The sight was cheering to us—after 10 days of water. We were in the harbor 1½ days, as they took coal there, and it gave the passengers time to see the city. It is a paradise too, if beauty is the feature of that place, as it is wonderfully beautiful. Not only the flowers we know, but many others and even the trees are laden with bloom of the most beautiful colors and fragrance. The air is heavy with perfume and the native women are at every street corner with wreaths of the flowers to sell. They have a fine street car system and one can see the city with ease now. I visited the tombs of the former Kings of the Islands. It is a beautifully kept place, with no one but the royal family buried there, except an old Englishman and the inscription on his tomb reads that he was a friend and adviser of the king for many years. There is a lovely chapel there, and it is in perfect order. I also saw the ex-queen's palace and all other prominent places.

It would be an ideal place to go for a winter sojourn, as one has all the comforts of the states and the tropical climate too. The business houses are progressive and one lacks for nothing in the way of accustomed necessities or luxuries. After leaving Honolulu the soldiers amused themselves by arranging a minstrel entertainment for the pleasure of the passengers. The manager was an ex-theatre manager and was quite an actor. He had acted impromptu and all who heard and saw him was charmed, so he got up the show. It was quite a success too, all agreed it would be well to repeat it, so later there was another, to the delight of all, as a month is a long time in one small place and a diversion is welcome, though every night we were entertained with singing, music, recitations or dancing. One man played the violin and gave the finest music I have heard for years; all the fine operatic selections and classical music were his delight.

We only stopped at Guam a short time and sent supplies to the Marines there. A few went ashore, but the natives came in their boats with fruits, shells, chickens and baskets to sell, and trade was brisk for a time. Leaving Guam behind we were on the last stage of our journey to the P. I.

Nothing of interest happened till we sighted land, then all eyes were on the beautiful green hill in the distance. We got in Manila bay at 7. The boat was thronged at once with relatives and friends of those on board and some went ashore that night, but no government launch came out as the quarantine officer and inspector had not been aboard.

Everything was excitment aboard in the morning—friends meeting, husbands claiming their wives and children after a long absence. Some, as we were, new arrivals. We were met by friends of my husband's, an agreeable surprise to us, as we did not know of their appointment to a station in Manila. We went ashore and had our first view of Manila.

I failed to say we had a fine view of the old ships of the Spanish Navy that Dewey sunk. Men were at work on some, trying to raise them or remove the machinery. They did not look well in comparison with our fine battleships, that have been stationed at Cavite. We have a chance to see them when we go to Manila from this town, as the boat stops at Cavite and there have been many there—the Baltimore being interesting to me because of the name.

It was very warm in Manila, and when we were there, September 1st, it rained at any time, without warning. The streets were in a filthy condition, as they had no sewers. The streets are narrow and crooked and a high wall, 40 ft. wide, shuts out all the air and light as well as it did the enemy in past times. Then the old moat around the wall was full of stagnant water, weeds and filth, but since then the moat has been filled with mud from the harbor, walls have been torn down, to allow the new street cars to run and the Escolta, the main business street, has had a new sewer and is newly paved, as smooth as an American city's street, resulting in a vast improvment. In a few years time the city will be transformed. Men are at work in all the offensive places, filling in and removing rubbish and with American push and energy it will become a beautiful city. Outside the wall it ismore desirable for dwellings as it is higher, and more room can be had. Gen. Corbin lives in a beautiful place with expensive gardens attached, and Gen. Luke Wright's mansion is also a lovely place. Both of them were Spanish grandees' homes.

My home is 25 miles by water from Manila and a Co. of Scouts and a detachment of American soldiers, 7th Infantry, are here. It is headquarters for supplies for the battalion of the 7th, stationed in various towns near here, and all commissaries come to this town and are transported to the various outposts. Cavite Province has an unenviable reputation for Ladronism, and all the energies of constabulary scouts and American troops have been centered on this province for some time past. Reconcentration took effect in March and since then the outlaws have been hounded on every side; many notorious leaders have been captured and a noted one, Felisardo, who has a price of $5,000 on his head, is supposed to be on the eve of surrender. It is impossible for them to get supplies, as every living thing is inside the towns and people only go in and out on passes. The surest way to capture them is to starve them out. The rainy season has begun here and every day the rain pours down in torrents. For seven months we had no rain, but vegetation did not seem to suffer, as it would with us. After so long a cloudless summer sky rain was welcome.

The summer comes in March, April and May. School closes the last of March, and there is also a vacation in the Provinces from Xmas till February, as that is rice harvest and all the children help in the fields. They have primitive ways of cultivation—a wooden plow, with a piece of bamboo for a point, and a caraboa. The only harness is a wooden yoke and a rope in the nose of the caraboa. The rice is cut by sickle and it takes long to get it saved as it is all done by hand, and thus threshed also. They don't seem to wish for any improvement and it will take years to change the ways of the Filipino. He is happy if he has enough for one day and can have a fighting cock under his arm and a fiesta every week.

They are devout Catholics and attend church regularly Sunday mornings. Then they wash their clothing, sew or do any work the same as week days. Their ideas of America are very dim. They cannot imagine any distance greater than to another island and one girl who had been to college (Spanish) and to the public school (American teacher) a year asked me if Asia was near my town. I think it is impossible to them to grasp the meaning of things, unless they see them. When the scouts returned from St. Louis with the wonderful stories of such immense things—houses of 25 stories etc.—they could not believe it and only by showing pictures could they have any idea of things. Still they think they are far superior to any American and their pride is very great; also their curiosity. They ask you how old you are, how much money you have, what you pay for everything you buy, where you are going, etc., just as children would.

I have been here nearly a year and I like the country better than I expected, but will be glad when the time comes to get back to my "Ain Countrie."

The chief diversion of the Filipino is cock fighting. On Sunday and all church holidays or fiestas, the sport begins about 11 A. M. There is a pit opposite my house, a large square enclosed by a bamboo fence, with a sipa roof. One half is devoted to the "combate" and that is arranged with bamboo poles put around in tiers, like seats at a theatre, and in the centre, quite high, is an enclosure where the fighting takes place. From my window I can see scores of brown bare legs dangling from the rafters of the building, as the view is better from there. When a fight is on, there is a roar increasing as the result is known into shrieks, hurrahs, and all kinds of sounds, just as exciting to them as a horse race or game of baseball to an American.

They put sharp knives on the roosters in place of their spurs and have the feathers trimmed off their legs and the men carry them around very tenderly. They bathe them daily in the C.

Our landlord lives next door to us and often has 15 roosters staked around his house. They have a strong cord and iron staple which they drive in the ground. About 10 A. M. the roosters disappear. I think they are put in the chicken house, but the choicest ones live up stairs. Our neighbor often has six up in his house. I heard a story of how a house was on fire and the man rushed in to save his roosters while the baby was burnt to death before he could get back to carry it out. Most of the men have roosters under their arms as they walk out and are caressing them all the time. Little children have a little one, with a card, attached, in their arms, too. You will see old men, feeble and nearly blind being led to the pit; in fact, the old men seem more interested than younger ones, but there is no disturbance at all. With hundreds of men in the inclosure from 11 till 6 at night and saloons all around, I have never heard of any fighting. They are very honorable with their betting too—have no third party to hold stakes—each one trusts the other. There is a number of lunch tables in the pit, and also all kinds of things for sale—fruits, ice cream and all the Filipino delicacies are sold there.

The people are devout worshipers and attend church faithfully. There is a service at 6 A. M., and then at 8—more attend the early service, as that leaves them free to work, and after 9 A. M. you would not know Sunday from a week day.

The women all wear veils on their heads and with their clean simmay waist, low neck with bulloon sleeves, short elbow length, and their red or pink calico skirts, stiffened above the knees and a black tapis or apron, they look quite nice. The men have most beautiful shirts of gauzy material. The older men wear the shirt outside their trousers and it is pleated full in the back and long. They have chenellas on their feet but the younger generation are quite up to date; they wear a nicely made white suit, with high stiff collars—white shoes and fine straw hats and are quite nice looking. On fiesta days they come out in dark suits, but they look very stronge and not so well as in white. The band plays for weddings, funerals, baptisms, dances and church, every nigh on the plaza and always the same music at each.

MRS. E. BENNETT ROBERTS.

THE BATTLE OF THE MONOCACY.

Monument To Be Erected Near Frederick City.

The Monocacy Battlefield Association, which was organized last year at Frederick, with the late Gen. Lew Wallace president, will make an earnest effort to induce the next General Assembly of Maryland to make an appropriation toward the erection of a monument on the Monocacy Battlefield, near Frederick, to commemorate the valor of the Union soldiers who participated in that memorable and important conflict. Two states have already made appropriations for this purpose, but the plans are not as yet completed. The New York legislature will, it is hoped, make an appropriation during its session next winter.

After the death of Gen. Lew Wallace, Gen. W. H. Seward, of Auburn, N. Y., succeeded to the presidency of the Monocacy Battlefield Association. Two or three regimental associations will hold a reunion this month. These regiments belong to the state of New York.

At the reunion held July 9, 1904, at Frederick, General Seward, a son of Secretary Seward, of Lincoln's cabinet and who commanded a New York regiment in the Battle of Monocacy, was chairman of the meeting in the absence of Gen. Lew Wallace, who was then too indisposed to attend. At that meeting it was decided that the chairman should appoint a committee to secure appropriations from the legislatures of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York and Ohio, which states were represented by troops in the battle, for a monument to be erected on the battlefield.

Committee to Raise Fund.

Ten thousand dollars was suggested as the amount to be secured from these states, and State Senator Alfred S. Roe, of Worcester, Mass., expressed the opinion that after it had been received the United States Congress would readily grant an appropriation of a like amount for the monument.

General Seward appointed the following committee to raise the fund for the monument: Capt. W. H. Lanius, York, Pa., chairman; Major E. Y. Goldsborough, Frederick, Md.; Capt. George E. Davis, Burlington, Vt.; Capt. C. F. Petteys, Washington, D. C.; Lieut. H. Larowe, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It was decided to form a permanent organization of the survivors of the battle of Monocacy, and this was effected by the election of the following officers:

President, Gen. Lew Wallace; vice-president, Gen. William H. Seward; secretary, Col. George R. Powell.

Battle of the Monocacy.

Early in July, 1864, General Lee detached about 23,000 men from the Army of Northern Virginia, then defending Petersburg and Richmond. He placed thom in command of Gen. Jubal Early and sent them down the Shenandoah Valley in order to divert General Grant from his movement against Richmond, shortly after the desperate battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor.

General Grant heard of this unexpected movement of Early through a a Confederate deserter who came to his headquarters at City point, on the James River. He at once sent the Third Division of the Sixth Army Corps, under General Ricketts, by steamboats to Baltimore, and notified Gen. Lew Wallace, then in command of the Middle Department, with headquarters at Baltimore, to proceed at once to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge over the Monocacy River, near Frederick. General Wallace was directed to collect all the militia and emergency regiments in the vicinity of Frederick and take charge of all the troops, including Rickett's division, which reached Frederick on the evening of July 8. The following day a desperate battle was fought at Monocacy Bridge, three miles from Frederick. Gen. Lew Wallace, with 5,000 men, of whom less than half were veterans, engaged the enemy in a sanguinary conflict, outnumbered four to one.

General Gordon, who commanded a division of Early's corps, pronounced the Battle of Monocacy one of the hardest fought engagements in which he took part during the Civil War. The federal loss in killed was 123; wounded, 603; the Confederate loss in killed, 275; wounded, 435. In the battle General Wallace did not lose a flag or gun.

Late in the afternoon of July 9 he ordered his small body of men to retreat toward Baltimore, after having retarded the movement of General Eaaly toward Washington for a period of 24 hours. General Early was also delayed, prior to the battle by the negotiations for the payment of the ransom of $200,000 exacted from Frederick.

Had it not been for the gallant fighting of the veterans at Monocacy the Confederate forces would have reached the national capital on the morning of July 11, and would doubtless have seized the national Treasury on that day. General Early stated after the war that he would certainly have captured the city of Washington if it had not been for the stubborn resistence of the federal forces at Monocacy.

When he arrived in sight of Washington, the other two divisions of the Sixth Army Corps had arrived there from Grant's army, in front of Petersburg, also the Nineteenth Army Corps, under General Emory, from New Orleans. A slight engagement took place at Fort Stevens, near Washington, between the First and Second Divisions of the Sixth Army Corps and the Confederates, after which General Early retreated across the Potomac and up the Shenandoah Valley.

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