BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

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When some men court trouble it results in marriage.

It's better to discover where an enemy is than where he was.

A man may be heart and soul in the war and yet bodily absent.

The more a man puts in a slot machine the less he takes out of it.

This world would be a paradise if people were as good as their pictures look.

A woman's words are the milk and her meaning the cream which slowly comes to the surface.

If the Spaniards had another fleet they would have to haul it on dry land and build a fort around it.

The man who stays downtown late in order to get a balance usually manages to lose it on his way home.

The bitter end Spain has been saying she would fight to is coming along with the free and easy gait of a broncho.

It is reported on good authority that the annexation of Hawaii will not crowd the Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed out of the union.

An Ohio jury failed to reach an agreement after three day's deliberation. A jury of women could have disagreed in three minutes.

If anybody at Washington has an idea that Commodore Schley is going to be cheated out of the praise due him on account of the battle at Santiago that person would better think it over. The fighting on that occasion was not done in a corner and the credit will be given where it is due in good time.

According to a musical authority, the mooing of a cow is set to a perfect fifth, octave or tenth; the bark of a dog to a fourth or fifth; the neighing of a horse is a descent on the chromatic scale; while the donkey brays in a perfect octave. Yet it is thought that the quality of the donkey's voice might be improved! Possibly the timbre of the violin might be represented by the squeal of the pig; but a fine ear detects a difference.

"It is believed here," says a Washington dispatch "that the war will last a year." How should Washington know more about this thing than New York or any other commercial and political center? The war may last a year, or two years. The work of getting ready for war takes a long time. But Spain cannot last a year under existing conditions; and one or two United States victories, such as are liable to occur any day, would settle the matter so far as actual fighting is concerned.

It is too much to expect that Joseph Leiter's reverses will bring him to poverty and want; but he ought to see the time when a penny additional on a loaf of bread means suffering for himself if for no other member of his family. His enterprise is cruel, and it ought to be illegal. Happily, there are a few good lessons in the experiences of men who corner grain and who have come to grief; but it is impossible to present them satisfactorily in view of the successes of some even larger dealers whose millions have descended to their posterity through several generations.

A few years ago, when a disastrous cyclone swept over a portion of Illinois, contributions for relief were promptly sent in to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. In April last, just as the war was breaking out, another part of the same state was devastated by a flood, which caused still greater damage and suffering, but the public mind was preoccupied, and the call for aid brought hardly twenty-five thousand dollars. One such fact illustrates a whole situation. It is a true patriotism which warns us not to allow the excitement of foreign conflict to lead to the neglect of duties and interests which lie nearer home.

Minister Denby, in the consular reports from China, says: "It may be said in general that the prospects for American trade in China are bright. Locomotives, machinery and mining plants have been largely imported during the past year. Manufacturers are taking occasion to be represented here by competent agents. It is believed that railroad supplies can be furnished from the United States at lower rates than from any other country. The era of railroad building has come for China, and the market is boundless. Day by day new ports are being opened to trade. The internal waters of China have been opened to steam navigation. A steamer has reached Chungking through the Yangtze gorges."

"We listen," says the Springfield Republican, "to the delicious glee of the bobolink over the meadows, to the swift, bright cry or the tender ejulation of red-winged blackbirds in the swales!" What! and the war with Spain still on? It is music from the long ago. It had been quite forgotten. There has been no spring, and there is no summer. The croaking frog, the cawing crow, the droning bee, the humming bird, the bubbling lark had passed out but for this reminder—for which our thanks, thou babbling troubadour.

Instead of fomenting trouble between Sampson and Schley some of our esteemed contemporaries ought to hurrah for the navy that has so many under officers who are capable of maintaining our nation's glory with their superiors absent.

The president has appointed Perry Belmont, of New York, inspector-general of the army of the United States, with the rank of major. Mr. Belmont has seen service on Wall street, where he overcame several million hard dollars.

SANTIAGO HAS SURRENDERED

Old Glory Floats Over the City—Our Terms Accepted.

EASTERN END OF CUBA IS OURS

The Spanish Surrendered with the Understanding that Their Troops be Sent Back to Spain—Praise for Shafter from Miles.

Four different times the Americans under Gen. Shafter prepared for a final assault upon Santiago, but each time Gen. Toral sent out a flag of truce and quibbled over terms of surrender. Gen. Shafter's patience at last gave out and, on advices from Washington, he gave the Spanish 24 hours to come to his terms.

The Spanish general delayed his final action until within one hour of the time set by Gen. Shafter for beginning the assault upon Santiago and then he decided to surrender and sent a request for the appointment of commissioners to arrange for the capitulation of the city. The war department received the following dispatch from Gen. Shafter.

Have just returned from interview with Gen. Toral. He agrees to surrender under the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of eastern cuba, from Acerraderos on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth army corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon to definitely arrange the terms.

A short time later a dispatch was received from Gen. Miles, evidently written before the final surrender, as follows:

Gen. Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army—troops and division of Santiago—on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. Gen. Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangement carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying and Gen. Shafter and the officers and men of this command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those who are free from it, and keep those who are on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself.

This was almost immediately followed by a cable saying, "Santiago surrendered at 3."

Later dispatches related the story of the surrender. It was within an hour of the time set for ending the truce when Gen. Toral, acting on Capt. Gen. Blanco's instructions, asked time to communicate by cable with Madrid, the surrender of Santiago being too important a step to be taken without royal authority. In the meantime Gen. Blanco offered to appoint a joint commission to arrange terms. Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter decided to call for a personal interview with Gen. Toral, his message being ambiguous. They rode out between the lines shortly before noon and met Gen. Toral, who said he had received, a few minutes before, authority from Capt.-Gen. Blanco to capitulate and to make the work of the commissioners final. Gen. Toral named Robert Mason, British consul, Gen. Toral and his own (Toral's) chief-of-staff. Gen. Miles named Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Lawton and Capt. Miley, of Gen. Shafter's staff. The commission at once began work on the terms of the surrender.

All was not clear sailing even after the commissioners had been appointed, for Gen. Toral at once raised some unexpected questions, and with true Spanish deceptiveness endeavored to make conditions productive of credit to himself. Most important of these was an insistence that the Spanish troops should retain their arms when they returned to Spain There was entire willingness on the part of Gen. Toral to turn over the arms to Gen. Shafter at the time of the surrender, but with this was to be the understanding that the arms were to be returned to the Spanish troops when Spanish soil was reached.

When this trouble was communicated to Washington by Gen. Shafter the President called a council of war at which a decision was reached that there should be no further parley with Gen. Toral. The next move would have to be a surrender upon the terms which the United States government proposed or an attack upon the Spanish forces by the army and navy.

Gen. Toral found difficulty in surrendering that part of the force under his command which was not in the city of Santiago. Gen. Shafter estimates that there are from 12,000 to 15,000 men in Santiago and nearly as many more in the province outside the city. The delay in the negotiations was made necessary in order to secure the surrender of the outlying garrisons, some of which questioned Toral's authority to surrender them, without definite instructions to that effect from Madrid.

The firm demands of the American government brought the Spaniards to time, finally, and Gen. Shafter was enabled to send the following dispatch, dated Santiago, July 17:

I have the honor to announce that the American flag was at 12 o'clock noon, hoisted over the house of the civil government in the city of Santiago. An immense concourse of people present. A squad of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presenting arms and band playing national airs. Light battery fired salute, 21 guns. Perfect order is being maintained by municipal government. Distress is very great, but little sickness in town. Scarcely any yellow fever. A small gunboat and about 200 seamen left by Cervera have surrendered to me. Obstructions are being removed from mouth of harbor. On coming into the city I discovered a perfect entanglement of defenses. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day it would have cost 5,000 lives to have taken it. Batallions of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in armory over which I have guard. Gen. Toral formally surrendered the plaza and all stores at 9 a. m. My ordnance officers report about 7,000 rifles turned in today and 600,000 cartridges. At the mouth of the harbor there are quite a number of fine, modern guns, about six-inch; also two batteries of mountain guns, together with a saluting battery of 15 old bronze guns. Disarming and turning in will go on tomorrow. List of prisoners not yet taken.

The scene of the final act of surrender are described as very impressive Gen. Shafter and the American division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry, and Gen. Toral and his staff by one hundred picked men. The Spanish troops marched out and laid down their arms. Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes. Gen. Shafter returned to Gen. Toral the latter's sword after it had been handed to the American commander. Our troops lined up at the trenches, were eye-witnesses of the ceremony. Gen. Shafter and his escort, accompanied by Gen. Toral, rode through the city taking formal possession. The city had been sacked before they arrived by the Spaniards.

The first troops to enter the city were the men of the Ninth infantry. The position of honor was given them as a reward for their heroic assault on San Juan hill in the first day's fighting. As the Ninth entered the city the spectacle was thrilling. Many in the crowds waved a welcome to our men, From none came threats or words of discontent. Even the Spanish soldiers took the arrival of the Americans calmly. Gens. Shafter, Wheeler, Kent, Lawton, Ames, Sumner and McKibbin rode straight to the captain-general's palace, where they met by the municipal authorities, the archbishop of Santiago and the generals of the defeated Spanish army. Gens. Toral and Yseario and their staffs received our generals with every possible courtesy. Gen. Toral apologized for the non-appearance of Lieut.-Gen. Linares, who was prevented from being present by his wound.

The ceremony of hoisting the stars and stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A vast concourse of 10,000 people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present. A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine. The palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de la Reina, the principal public square. Across the Plaza was drawn up the Ninth infantry, headed by the Sixth cavalry band. In the street facing the palace stood a picket troop of the Second cavalry, with drawn sabres, under command of Capt. Brett. Massed on the stone flagging between the band and the line of horsemen were the brigade and division commanders of Gen. Shafter's corps, with their staffs. On the red tiled roof of the palace stood Capt. McKittrick, Capt. Miley and Gen. Wheeler. All about, pressing against the veranda rails, crowding to windows and doors and lining the roofs, were the people of the town, principally women and non-combatants. As the chimes of the old cathedral across the plaza rang out the hour of 12 the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Capt. McKittrick hoisted the stars and stripes. As the brilliant folds unfurled in a gentle breeze against a fleckless sky, the cavalry band broke into the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," making the American heart thrill with joy. At the same instant the sound of the booming of Capt. Capron's battery, firing a salute of 21 guns, drifted in, and from all along the American line came floating across the plaza the strains of the regimental bands and the cheers of our troops. Gen. McKibbin called for three cheers for Gen. Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The ceremony over, Gen. Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in the possession of the municipal authorities, subject to control of Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin who had been appointed temporary military governor.

What will be done with Gen. Shafter's force is not yet fully decided. The physicians declare that the army, owing to hardships and the fever, will not be fit for active duty for some time to come, and Gen. Miles is believed to be seriously considering the proposition to leave only immune regiments to hold the conquered province and return the body of the corps to the United States and send other immunes to reinforce the Santiago detachment if necessary. Many of the troops are eager to participate in the Porto Rico campaign, but this is strongly opposed by the surgeons.

As soon as the surrender had been completed a heavy stream of refugees began pouring into the city, some naked, and all hungry, skeletons and foot-sore. Many had fallen by the wayside. The town of Santiago presents a dismal appearance. Most of the houses have been sacked and the stores have all been looted, and nothing to eat could be had for love or money. In the city, at the intrenchments, at the breastworks and at every 100 feet or so of the barbed wire fences, were the living skeletons of Spanish soldiers. Over 20,000 refugees are quartered at El Caney, 5,000 at Firmza and 5,000 at Boniato and San Vincente, where they have been living since the city was first bombarded.

The entrance of the refugees was quiet and peaceful, they viewing their wrecked homes philosophically as the fortune of war. Admiral Sampson's last bombardment of Santiago wrecked 57 homes in the city, causing heavy damage.

The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed when the Spanish colors gave place over Santiago to the American flag. Next will follow the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their native land and the capture of the island of Porto Rico, unless peace soon intervenes. The seige of Santiago had lasted two weeks and was remarkable in many respects, and in none more than the heavy percentage of loss through death and sickness of soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides. Looking back over the record of these two weeks it is seen that a great ironclad Spanish squadron has been destroyed, that nearly 1,000 Spanish sailors have been drowned or killed by shell and flame, and that an untold number of Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago. On the other hand about 250 American soldiers have been killed, and, in round numbers, 2,000 more have been sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments. Our fleet had a remarkable exemption from disaster in the many engagements it has had with the forts at the entrance of the harbor and with the Spanish squadron.

The territory surrendered to us by Gen. Toral makes about 5,000 square miles. The Spanish soldiers to be sent to Spain is estimated at 15,000 men. The statement that the Spanish proposition embraces all eastern Cuba from Acerraderos to Sagua is important in that it shows the surrender to embrace all the harbor and contiguous territory of Santiago. It does not include Holguin and Manzanillo, where the Spaniards are reported to have considerable bodies of soldiers, as these places are to the west of the surrendered zone. The territory includes a population exceeding 125,000 when the country is in its normal state. It includes the important cities of Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, Sagua de Panama, and Baracoa. It is exceedingly rich in minerals, sugar and coffee. The large iron and copper mines at Juragua, Baiquiri and vicinity are owned by American companies. In the Guantanamo district are extensive plantations. Baracoa carried on an extensive fruit trade with the United States. The line begins at Acerraderos, about 15 miles west of Santiago harbor, and then runs due north about 25 miles to Palma Soriano. Had the line continued due north it would have passed west of Holguin, thus taking the Spanish garrison at that point. Evidently Gen. Toral wishes to avoid the inclusion of Holguin so the line turns to the northeast of Palma and runs to the coast town of Boca del Sagua. The extreme length of this surrendered tract is about 110, extreme width about 50 miles, and is a rugged mountainous country. Santiago, with its fine harbor, is the main point, while Guantanamo is second in importance.

With Santiago in our hands the way will be clear for Admiral Sampson's fleet to enter the harbor, as soon as the torpedoes and mines at the harbor entrance are removed. The fortifications of Morro castle, Socapa, Cayo Smith and others are included in the surrendered zone. The possession of these fine fortresses, particularly Morro castle, will afford valuable garrison points for a large number of men.

Great attention will now be given to the care of our sick and fever-stricken soldiers on the island. In the opinion of the army surgeons the sick can be best treated by removal to the high ground back of the southern coast, where the heat is less severe and where recovery could proceed without fear of communicating disease to the rest of the army. Secretary Alger is anxious to bring the entire army back as soon as it can be done with safety to the men themselves, without jeopardy to other troops in Florida and to the public. The active preparations made to deal with the emergency are such that it is felt the question of disease can be coped with successfully, now that the military situation has been simplified.

The plan of the war department for returning the surrendered army of Gen. Toral to Spain will not necessitate the use of American vessels. It is the purpose of the department to ask for proposals from all steamship companies which desire to compete for transporting the Spanish troops to Spain, and the most advantageous bid will be accepted. The advices of Gen. Shafter state that the number of Spanish prisoners to be between 12,000 and 15,000.

Secretary of War Alger says that the Porto Rican expedition would go forward immediately. It will comprise now men entirely. The warriors in the trenches before Santiago have distinguished themselves, and it is not deemed prudent to bring them in unnecessary contact with new troops in view of the danger of spreading contagion. The sick soldiers will be nursed back to health and brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely moved. Immune regiments will be ordered to Santiago to garrison the town, and two of these regiments are already under orders to proceed. The Porto Rican expedition will be commanded by Gen. Miles in person, though Gen. Brooke, now in command at Camp Thomas, is expected to be in his main dependence. The size of the expedition will depend upon Gen. Miles, who wishes, although it is believed that 25,000 men will be sufficient for the purpose. At San Juan the navy will be of greater assistance than it was at Santiago, owing to the possibility of approaching the town more closely without risking contact with mines. The experience gained in dispatching Shafter's expedition, it is expected, will aid the officials in their determination to make short work of the Porto Rican affair. There will be plenty of transports available for the expedition, and Porto Rico is not expected to offer a very formidable resistance. It is believed that the moral effect of the surrender at Santiago will be to discourage the defenders at San Juan. There is however, always the prospect that peace may ensue before hostilities have progressed against Spain's easternmost West Indian island.

Maj.-Gen Brooke, in command at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, has been summoned to Washington for consultation regarding the Porto Rican expedition.

Rock Island, Ill.—Augustana college has received a gift of $12,000 from C. J. Ericsson of Boone, Iowa. The money is to be applied toward purchasing a college campus and park.

Springfield, Ill.—The democratic convention in the seventeenth congressional district will be held at Springfield on August 2.

Sacramento, Cal. — Congressman Jones G. Maguire was nominated for governor by the populist convention. Maguire will probably be indorsed by the democrats.

Washington—It is stated that President Dole of Hawaii will be appointed acting governor of the islands when the United States assumes jurisdiction.

Washington—Captain Charles E. Clark, commanding the battleship Oregon, has been appointed chief of staff to Commodore Watson, commanding the eastern squadron. He will remain in charge of the Oregon.

Battle Creek, Mich—City Treasurer Silas H. Corwin died suddenly. He was postmaster of Bedford ten years and city treasurer for the past eight years.

Dayton, Ohio—The Ledigh Carriage company assigned to Charles J. McKee. The estimated liabilities are $115,000 and assets $140,000, with preferences of $35,000.

IT PAYS TO BE EXACT.

Jokes Enjoyed by Two Fun-Loving Girls in Duluth.

Every business man knows the value of being exact if success in life is to be attained. As a general rule it is not so in society, though under some circumstances a due appreciation of the business man's leading virtue comes in handy. Two young Minneapolis swells who were on a visit to Duluth recently are firmly convinced that exactness is necessary, at least in the matter of making engagements. During their visit to the head of the lakes they made numerous charming acquaintances among the fair sex—two in particular. The four young people frequently met at social gatherings, attracted to each other by general community of feeling, all being full of fun and fond of a joke. One evening the young men invited the girls to go for a ride. As they chanced to be in wheeling costume at the time the invitation was given, and as the girls were bicyclers also, they never thought it necessary to say what kind of a ride, though a spin on a wheel is what they had in mind when they extended the courtesy. When they and the girls parted the latter determined that this was a good time to have a joke at the expense of the young men. The latter appeared at the appointed hour next afternoon and were dumfounded to find the young women handsomely dressed—to go carriage riding. With the girls all dressed up it was of course impossible to ask them to change their costumes. So one of the young men, cleverer of wit than his companions, apologized for appearing in bicycle costume, laying the blame on a faulty tandem which they had been riding. Begging the girls to excuse them for half an hour they hurried away to their hotel, changed their clothes and ere long returned with a handsome rig. All enjoyed the drive, especially the girls, who on their return mischievously informed the young men of the joke that had been played on them. The latter took it in good part, but have determined, as said above, that in future when making engagements they will leave nothing to be understood.

KEEPING GIRLS CAGED UP.

Too Many Mothers Moved by Motives of Mistaken Delicacy.

"I have no patience," said a comfortable matron, "with the idea that girls in early life should be caged up like canaries. Neither of course, do I believe that entire freedom of action should be accorded the young people, except in cases where the girls are gifted with a greater share of sound sense than usually falls to the lot of young members of my sex. It is easily possible to strike a happy medium and I think I may claim to have met with some success in that direction." Considering that three of her daughters are happily married, the matron's claim was readily allowed by her auditors, and she continued: "It is my firm conviction that parents who are in constant dread lest someone will think that they are anxious to marry their daughters are as indelicate as those who are constantly on the lookout for sons-in-law. I am not sure that they do more harm in the world. Fortunately there may not be many of them, but there are some. It is one of the firmly planted laws of human nature, and that, in fact, answers all the questions and matrimonial inconsistencies. Doctors say nowadays that whooping cough, measles and so-called children's diseases are not necessary evils to be gone through and got rid of. Children take them because their systems are not strong enough to resist them. But matrimony is not a disease. Daughters cannot be made germ proof by isolation. It is a pretty thought that the fairy prince will come to Cinderella sitting in the ashes, but it is an actual fact that the Cinderella of the fairy tale would have been Cinderella in the ashes to the end of her days if she had not gone to the ball. Rational ideas of cause and effect are as good in general life as in education or medicine. If the girl is not allowed to meet the fairy prince she is liable to take up with any housebreaker who comes in at the window, or else she becomes one of those silly creatures who see a lover in every man they meet, from the minister to the milkman, and talk of them continually."

An Opalized Monster.

At the Geological Society's meeting in London last April Prof. H. G. Seeley exhibited the upper bone of the leg, or paddle, of a plesiosaurus, which had been almost completely turned into opal, the mineral having replaced the substance of the bone. The fossil was found in an opal mine in New South Wales. The plesiosaurus was the long-necked inhabitant of the sea on the Age of the Great Reptiles, or Jurassic Time, and sometimes attained a length of 30 feet.

Life Belt of Rubber.

A new life belt is made of sheet rubber which passes round the neck, across the chest and round the waist, and can be inflated in one minute by the mouth. Its weight is about one pound, and is stable, light and easily placed in position.

RAM'S HORNS.

The man who gives a boy a drink of whisky, puts a sponge of vinegar to Jesus' lips.

If you would be rich in the riches that do not take to themselves wings, learn to be thankful.

The grateful man is always having windows of heaven opened to pour blessing in upon his soul.

Vox Populi is not always Vox Dei. Today it may shout, "Hosanna," tomorrow cry "Crucify Him."

Most everyone is willing to help bury a dead man, but how few are willing to help a living one out of the mire.

Don't try to maintain two ratings; the one for the Commercial agency, and the other for the Lord's treasury.

You tell Him all your cares; can you tell Him your pleasures, too? Can you tell Him that jest or that story you laughed over?

There is no man a higher than love of happiness. He can do without happiness, and instead thereof find blessedness.—"Sartor Resartus," Thomas Carlyle.

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How to Use Kneipp Malt Coffee in addition to other Coffee—For six cups of coffee (2 1-2 pints of water) take two heaping tablespoons full of ground Kneipp Malt Coffee and after boiling the same five minutes as above indicated, add two tablespoons full of ground coffee beans, let it boil up for a few seconds longer, then let it settle about five minutes. The mixed coffee will settle slower than pure Kneipp Malt Coffee. Use cream and sugar or boiled milk to suit your taste.

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