

Entered at the postoffice at Birmingham, Mich., as second-class matter, March 10, 1890.

It is a wise girl that is able to analyze her own complexion.

In a woman's novel, the first should be last and the last first.

But few people who are born fools ever succeed in living it down.

Whenever a man falls in an undertaking he attributes it to fatalism.

Rich bachelors never realize how well off they were until after marrying.

Lots of people are too conscientious to lie and yet manage to suppress the truth.

Some women attract attention simply because they make no effort to attract it.

Nine times out of ten the man who is let in on the ground floor of a scheme lands in the cellar.

A man gets the last word in an argument with a woman, but it's because she gives it to him.

There is nothing new under the sun except Spain's introduction of barbed wire as a munition of war.

Boarding houses are necessary evils intended to convince bachelors that they should have homes of their own.

It is good to reflect that Spain will cost no more soldiers over here, it costs so much to send the survivors back.

In saying that he is not ashamed of anything he has said, Professor Norton shows conclusively that he is still that kind of man.

Now if Spain would only leave that Cuban lieh out over night in the vicinity of Santiago it could be disposed of. The Cubans would carry it off before morning, hoof, hide and tailow.

The expulsion of Zola from the legion of honor indicates that that body is rather a discerning tribunal; men; and it can less afford to be misled by Zola than he can afford to have anything to do with it.

The Cuban soldiers refuse to work, saying they are soldiers, not laborers. That kind of pride is the more absurd from a view of their rags and their dependence on this government.

The American soldier is indolently better off, but he is not too proud to throw down the intrusions and build the bridges necessary to his own safety.

And so of the soldiers of every other government. It is a pity that these men, whose suffering have won the sympathy of the little better for any practical purposes than so many overgrown children.

A correspondent in Connecticut sends an account of his own experience with a savings bank deposit. When a small bank, in March, 1847, he deposited five dollars in the New London savings bank, and in July, 1848, an equal sum. Nothing has been withdrawn or deposited since that time. In 1870 the amount to his credit was \$32.10; in 1882 it was \$79.90; in 1888 it had reached \$217.00; in June, this year, the original ten dollars has become \$156.68.

But where does the extra money come from? It is not the money added to the country's medium.

Then it follows that somebody is being "soaked."

According to New York dispatches Internal Revenue Collector Treat of New York city has received a number of important decisions, one of which will come at rest a professional surgeon of some weeks' standing between a number of large banking houses and the revenue officers. The question was whether the acceptance of a bank draft accepted by an order upon a bank to pay the same should have a stamp affixed. The collector ruled that it should, and many banks accepted this ruling. Some, however, refused it and have not required that acceptance be stamped. The commissioner ordered requires a stamp as follows: "Drawn upon or issued by any person, companies or corporations, residing in this country, and accompanied by an order to pay the same and charge to the amount of the drawee, this accompanying order requires a stamp as follows: "The order for the payment of money."

The following question was recently forwarded to the commissioner: "Where a mortgagee obtains a deed in a mortgage, recorded in various counties and states, must a stamp be affixed to each mortgage?" A dispatch in reply says: "A mortgage cannot be recorded in any county unless it is duly stamped, therefore duplicate mortgages must be stamped."

The American soldiers, according to the London Saturday Review, whipped the English conscripts because he shot so markedly better and was a more successful victor. "We could have sworn that that was the very reason; but, behold, he is generally a volunteer and fights as he prays, a grandest standing army in the world, for the reason that every citizen is a soldier and ready to act whenever patriotic calls. And he supports himself, at the same time that he contributes money to the expense of the government."

Gen. Castulo claims to be in possession of assurances from Washington that Cuba be turned over to the Cubans by May, 1899. The Cubans have several things to learn yet before the island can be turned over to the government, and one of these is that government of the kind they must establish means respect for property, law and order.

A father always worries for fear that his daughter will marry the wrong man, but he is generally a volunteer and fights as he prays, a grandest standing army in the world, for the reason that every citizen is a soldier and ready to act whenever patriotic calls. And he supports himself, at the same time that he contributes money to the expense of the government."

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Betances may be Cuba's First President

Scientist, Philanthropist and Patriot—Bought Children from Bondage—Spanish Spy System Drove Him to Seek Autonomy for all the West Indies.

Eleuterio Betances, the great Paris oculist, bachelor of science and doctor of medicine, whose name has been mentioned recently as possibly the first President of Cuba Libre, is as distinguished in letters as he is in science, but is distinguished more than all for his long and persistent personal warfare against Spanish domination in the West Indies. Though he is a native of Porto Rico, he is renowned for his devotion throughout Cuba as sincerely as in his native island. He never would have received this reverence, however, had he not in distinction, probably, had he not in his younger days been in the habit of buying a negro baby every month.

EDUCATION IN EUROPE. It all happened in this way. Betances was born 73 years ago in the little town of Cabo-Lojo near Mayaguez, Porto Rico, which the United States troops captured with such effect

this and thought at first they may have regarded it as nothing more than a harmless eccentricity they grew suspicious and when some of the jealous physicians who would not have been sorry to have Betances out of Cuba suggested that he would bear watch on the Spaniards set spies to observe him constantly. This annoyed Betances exceedingly and ere long became intolerable. Protest was of no avail, and one more instance of Spain's lack of foresight discovered itself for the man who until this treatment was received had been her friend became the one who has done more than any other to bring about the final downfall of her rule in the Western Hemisphere. Cubans and Porto Ricans alike acknowledge this and so also do the Spaniards themselves. Spain complained to France in the last Cuban revolution.

When Betances had convinced him

Even the Spaniards are among his patients. He has made as much money as the famous American dentist, the late Dr. Evans and gave continuously large sums to aid insurgents whenever they have been at war against Spain. In spite of being constantly concerned with plots and revolutions, he is a man of gentle manners and a lovely disposition. His Spanish patient feel affection for him, though he does not profess their love for him more truly than any other living man.

How They Keep Cool. Whilst the American resigns himself at times of intense heat to perspiration and shuffling, his fellowmen in the East have solved the problem of "how to keep cool" by methods as ingenious as they are varied.

Of all these delightful methods the



DR. BETANCES, WHO MAY BE CUBA'S FIRST PRESIDENT.

some weeks ago. It was a delicate land of soft sea breezes might have had small chance of living. His father, who was a man of means, had bought a private tutor who took good care of him that at the age of fourteen he was sent abroad to complete his education. He studied in Toulouse until he was graduated with the degrees of B. A. and B. S. Then he went to Paris where he was graduated in medicine with honor. While studying in medicine with honor, he made most thorough tours of investigation, and in the United States, and studying conditions everywhere, and in the West Indies, he made his medical work, however, but he continued to study in Havana among the French-speaking part of the population he had an especially large number of patients. He travelled abroad also and in the United States, studying the political, social and economic conditions on the Peninsula and comparing them with those obtained in other countries. He was settled in Paris, where he has been accredited representative of the Cubans during the revolution of 1895-7, and again in the recent rebellion of 1897, for over a generation he has been the recognized head of the anti-Spanish West Indies.

BOUGHT A BABY A MONTH. When he received his degree in medicine he returned to Mayaguez in medicine. He made a special study of diseases peculiar to the country and soon became famous in the West Indies for his spread over the whole island. He had his private hospital, where the rich resorted for treatment; but the poor were treated without charge.

Young, charming of address and brilliant, the older practitioners were not altogether without envy of his regard for him. Another thing that attracted attention to Betances—not to slavery, and in those days slavery was general over the island and his Spanish officials made much directly and indirectly by the traffic. Betances did not preach against slavery, but he was his custom each month to buy a baby slave and then present the infant's freedom papers to the child's mother.

ANNOUNCED BY SPIES. Naturally the authorities noticed

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some weeks ago. It was a delicate land of soft sea breezes might have had small chance of living. His father, who was a man of means, had bought a private tutor who took good care of him that at the age of fourteen he was sent abroad to complete his education. He studied in Toulouse until he was graduated with the degrees of B. A. and B. S. Then he went to Paris where he was graduated in medicine with honor. While studying in medicine with honor, he made most thorough tours of investigation, and in the United States, and studying conditions everywhere, and in the West Indies, he made his medical work, however, but he continued to study in Havana among the French-speaking part of the population he had an especially large number of patients. He travelled abroad also and in the United States, studying the political, social and economic conditions on the Peninsula and comparing them with those obtained in other countries. He was settled in Paris, where he has been accredited representative of the Cubans during the revolution of 1895-7, and again in the recent rebellion of 1897, for over a generation he has been the recognized head of the anti-Spanish West Indies.

BOUGHT A BABY A MONTH. When he received his degree in medicine he returned to Mayaguez in medicine. He made a special study of diseases peculiar to the country and soon became famous in the West Indies for his spread over the whole island. He had his private hospital, where the rich resorted for treatment; but the poor were treated without charge.

Young, charming of address and brilliant, the older practitioners were not altogether without envy of his regard for him. Another thing that attracted attention to Betances—not to slavery, and in those days slavery was general over the island and his Spanish officials made much directly and indirectly by the traffic. Betances did not preach against slavery, but he was his custom each month to buy a baby slave and then present the infant's freedom papers to the child's mother.

ANNOUNCED BY SPIES. Naturally the authorities noticed

that the Spaniards are among his patients. He has made as much money as the famous American dentist, the late Dr. Evans and gave continuously large sums to aid insurgents whenever they have been at war against Spain. In spite of being constantly concerned with plots and revolutions, he is a man of gentle manners and a lovely disposition. His Spanish patient feel affection for him, though he does not profess their love for him more truly than any other living man.

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