GUESTS OF THE EXPOSITION

MAGNIFICENT BODY OF MEN UNDER A GREAT LEADER.

Governor Holcomb Makes a Farewell Speech to "His Boys" and Governor Leedy of Kansas and Major Clarkson Make Addresses

Omaha, Neb., July 19.-The march of the Third Nebraska regiment from Fort Omaha to the exposition grounds began at 9:30 Saturday morning. The soldiers were all neatly uniformed. The boys carried rifles, haversacks, tin cups, canteents filled with water, and scabbards.

Governor Holcomb, Adjutant General Barry, the governor's color-bearer, Por-ter J. Hand, Adjutant C. F. Beck and Colonel William Jennings Bryan, all mounted, led the march, followed by the regimental band, and then by Lieutenant Colonel Victor Vifquain in com-

mand of the first battalion. This battalion consists of company C from Omaha, under Captain Charles H. Marple: company B from Platts-mouth, under Captain George L. Shel-don; company D from Omaha, the Danish-American, under Captain William Neve; and company F from Lincoln, under Captain Charles F. Schwarz.

Major J. H. McClay, mounted,in com-mand of the second battallon, was accompanied by Dr. Ralph S. Irwin of Hastings, regimental surgeon, ranking as captain, also mounted, and Second Hospital Steward Hartquest, on foot.

The second battalion was formed by company G from Wakefield, in charge of Captain John H. Brown; I from Alma, in charge of Captain A. A. Un-derwood; L from Indianola, in charge of Lieutenant J. B. Mather, and K. from Hastings, in charge of Captain H. 8. Dungan.

Major C, F. Scharmann, commanding the third battalion, walked, as his horse, just received yesterday from North Platte, was not sufficiently trained for the duties of the day. Mafor Scharmann was accompanied by Dr. O. Grothan of St. Paul, the chief surgeon of the regiment, ranking as major, mounted, and Dr. J. S. Pinto, the handsome young first hospital steward, on foot.

The companies making up the third battalion were H from Stromsburg. commanded by Lieutenant Thomas Green: F from Fremont, commanded by Lieutenant Cumings; M from Holt county, commanded by Captain Cross, and E from Blair, commanded by Captain Don C. Van Deusen.

Dr. A. T. Fitzsimmons of Tecumseh, junior surgeon of the regiment, ranking as lieutenant, brought up the rear

Captain John J. Lamborn of com pany L from Indianola, as officer of the day, was left in charge of the fort, two men from each company remaining at their respective barracks to look after matters there.

The march was out the main ento the Twentieth street exposition en-A CROWD GREETS IT ON THE

Colonel Bryan was cheered as he turned the corner at Twenty-fourth street, a crowd of people from the city and state being there in waiting for the regiment.

The march was an exceedingly warm and several of the soldiers

fair. d. MILITARY DAY CROWD. of West and East Midway the whole

The crowds were ready for military begin, and at 10:20, when General Manager Clarkson, some distance in advance, Governor Holcomb, Adjutant General Barry, Colonel Bryan and the gate at the north side mounted, with the Pawnee City and regimental bands playing, military day was a

fact and the thousands cheered. The fine appearance of the officers before seen so large a body of troops together, and as the sturdy battalions marched along cheer after cheer went up from the crowds and the march was

a continuel ovation. Every now and then, a voice could have the proper office be heard saying, "There's Bryan," or there to receive them. There's Billy" and then a great shout would be falsed. MIDWAY WAS ALL OUT.

in demonstrative welcome and compli- ment. He mentioned several by

volley in salute. STACKED ARMS AT GRAND PLAZA. the troops, who had been marching in sink a Spanish navy in, culture buildings and countermarched commander. to the plaza, where they stacked arms.

MARCH TO AUDITORIUM. They then marched to the Auditorium The doors of the building had been kept closed until their arrival, so that there might be no difficulty in reserving seats

them on the lower floor. Meanwhile the governor, General Barry, Color Bearer Porter, Governor Leedy were his opponents in politics. It of Kansas, President Wattles, Gilbert simply an American regiment and all M. Hitchcock, Mrs. Bryan and others, would stand together in its important and the Pawnee City band took places

the platform. At 1 o'clock there was a cheer outside, the doors opened and the 1,300 soldlers filed in, led by Colonel Bryan and directed by Major Liewellyn, commandant of the exposition guards. At this moment Mrs. Joslyn, superintending the refreshments, the women of the bureau of entertainment, and their there they were unpacking the lunch to

of handkerchiefs. SOLDIERS WERE HOT. Every soldier was using his hour and the rattle of the canteens on

the vessels had been filled with good | water before leaving the fort.

All this time the poor public was doing its best to get a view through the windows of the interesting and people were finally allowed to come in. the gallery were filled as soon as eager- down its arms.

ness could scramble to them.
SHOWED THEIR TRAINING. of the lagoon, had not-through an oversight-received orders to move, long before the boys were all back, and, like true soldiers, the men were and meanwhile prayers would go up the matter was reported and an or-derly sent to move the boys to the The building.

As the final rush was being made, with guards and police all busy trying to keep some kind of order and prevent people from trampling on one another, several cameras were at work in the different parts of the building taking snap shots at the lively throng. For an opening the regiment was brought to its feet, everyone else following the example, and amid the waving of handerchiefs and the shouts of thousands of throats the Pawnee City band played "The Star Spangled Banner." This was followed by "America." By this time the big build-

ing was for the first time packed with all it could hold. President Wattles introduced General Manager Clarkson, who delivered the

address of welcome. WELCOMED BY CLARKSON. The major addressed the boys as his ful to comrades, congratulated them for the joyed it. step they had taken in enlisting in the service of their country and bade them welcome to the exposition. The world, he said, loved a soldier, and especially when he volunteers in the face of great sacrifices to defend his country in a holy cause. Noting the sturdy demeanor of the troops he predicted nothing but good of the Third regiment. It might go hard at first, but the importance of the strict obedience to orders would soon

be perceived. The officers, he said, must be proud of the magnificent material in the regiment, and he was sure it would have their good care. It was a military year, and the country was learning that there was something better and higher than the dollar and business. To be a soldier, to suffer, to die if need be, to keep Old Glory affoat, was the highest evidence of manhood and patriotism. These young men were not from the slums the jails or the levees, but were the mechanic, the farmer and the clerk. They were fearless, brave, stolid, magnanimous in war and magnanimous in peace. This was the material of the volunteer armies of the United States. Major Clarkson's address was applauded from start to finish and was

followed by "The Battle Cry of Freedom" by the Third regiment band. KANSAS' GOVERNOR SPEAKS. "Soldiers of Nebraska, soldiers of the republic," said Governor Leedy of Kansas. "I am glad that my visit here is at such a time, that I can do you honor and bid you godspeed." He said he thought that Kansas had sent out three regiments that could not be matched, but after seeing these boys march and looking into their faces he was compelled to admit that the Kausas boys would have the company of those who were their equals in every

they would not fail. Every American knew how to fight, because every trance to the post, south to a point American was a patriot.

opposite the southern boundary of the A battle piece followed, by the Paw-American was a patriot. the audience rising and waving handkerchiefs. At the end the au-dience would have more, and "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie" brought out vol-

umes of every kind of applause.

respect. He described to the soldiers

the glorious mission on which they were being sent and on that mission

WORLD-HERALD PRESENTS GUID-ONS. President Wattles announced that one of the enterprising newspapers of the city had asked the privilege of presenting to the regiment a token of its esteem, and introduced Mr. Hischcock of the World-Herald, Mr. Hitchcock Long before the time when the regi-ment was to enter the exposition World-Herald to present to the regisaid that it had been the desire of the grounds the people packed up and ments its regimental colors, but was in-thronged the sides of the avenue and formed that Uncle Sam would do this, so it had been determined to present length, down which the troops were to two guidons for each of the three battalions; and Mr. Hitchcock handed the beautiful silken banners to Colonel

Bryan amid great applause. Major Clarkson, rising, said since presentations were in order he would say that the Nebraska Sanitary the regimental officers came through Aid had sent out to Fort Omaha 150 dozen towels with the request that they be used as much as possible.

President Wattles then came forward with a fine looking cake, the testimonial of the bureau of entertainment and the thoroughly soldierly bearing to Colonel Bryan, and Colonel Bryan and air of the men was the subject of was then introduced to respond to the universal comment. Omaha had never greetings of the forenoon to the regi-

COLONEL BRYAN RESPONDS. Colonel Bryan declared that if he had known so many thanks were to be presented he would have been sure to have the proper officer of the regiment

Colonel Bryan acknowledged the to the regiment by all who had con-The Midway people were not behind tributed to its composition and equipmentary cheer. Most of the managers the governor, Adjutant General Barry had the personal of their attractions and others, not forgetting Major Koer-out. As the troops passed the Wild per, who had testified that nobody in West show the cow boys and Indians the regiment had ever suffered from were out on their herses and fired a disease. He continued this little pleasantry, by averring that the young ladies who had been passing around On the Grand Plaza the governor, the water could testify to the health General Barry and Color Bearer Porter of the boys, and to the fact that the of the boys, and to the fact that the the order moving the regiment would reined their horses facing west, and regiment could drink enough water to

fours, formed in platoons to pass in Referring to criticism passed on the review. They continued down the regiment, the colonel said they were avenues past the Nebraska and Hortis not due to the men in it, but to its not due to the men in it, but to its commander. It had been called a political regiment, a silver regiment,

He said he desired to give assurance that there was no politics in the regi-ment. All parties were there. As a matter of fact the majority of the captains differed from himself in political opinion, and the two majors

undertakings. PLEASURE IN WORLD-HERALD

GIFTS. seemed to be with peculiar pleasura that Colonel Bryan referred to the tokens presented by the World-Herald. He assured Mr. Hitchcock that if he would come out to drill he would see the movements improved, and he comthe bureau of entertainment, and their mended the propriety of the gifts seat associates came in from the siderooms, out by the World-Herald in the morning the fort-little cards baskets, and led in a cheer and waving member of the regiment with the words of the hymn, "America," on one side, and "The Star Spangled Banner" on the other. Colonel Bryan hoped brown hat for a fan, for they had they would be learned by heart, and it been marching in the het sun for an would be grand for the 1,300 men to sing them in chorus. He felt sure that

As he rose to speak and as he closed Colonel Bryan was complimented with long cheering, the audience rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs.

The applause was renewed picturesque scene inside, and the rush President Wattles read from the Noon at the doors was tremendous when the World-Herald that the surrender at World-Herald that the surrender at Santiago was an actual fact, and that The remaining seats below and those in the Spanish army there had laid

GOVERNOR BIDS FAREWELL SHOWED THEIR TRAINING.

A little delay was caused in getting diers his boys, and expressed the hope to the general admission room because to the general admission room because that the farewell was for but a short that the Governor Holcomb delivered a short arewell address. He called the sol-He hoped that it would not be time. standing fast and did stand fast until from every Nebraska home for their

> The exercises did not close until 1 o'clock, All present except the soldiers were then asked to retire from the building. The troops gave themselves more room and the luncheon began, carried to the boys where they sat by the women of the bureau, of entertainment, the Women's Relief Corps and

> their many assitants.
> "Enough?" said one of the women, when asked about the quantity of the cakes, pies, sandwiches and other good things sent, "enough? Why, we have enough to supply this regiment while it is in the field." It did seem so, for it was a long train of A. D. T. wagons that delivered the supplies at the building and the rooms where they were unpacked were stuffed to the ceiling and full of pastry fragrance. The service was well rendered and the boys received the banquet in a way which showed they were not careful to conceal the fact that they en-

CAMP LIFE AT FORT OMAHA.

Life at Fort Omaha during the mustering in of the Third regiment under Colonel William J. Bryan has not been bed of roses for many of the boys, whose patriotism led them to giving up good positions and comfortable homes for a life of hardship and battle for

their country's sake, Owing to orders received from the government to muster in and equip the regiment at the earliest moment, the soldiers have been deprived of many which they otherwise conveniences would have had.

As a consequence beds were an unknown quantity; for many days tables were in the same ratio, and up to the present time the culinary articles have een woefully absent.

Notwithstanding these inconveniences the boys have been happy and con-tented. They were and are ex-periencing "roughing it," such as their fathers had experienced in earlier days, and were content to undergo such trials as those of which their fathers had

Colonel Bryan has been no exception to the rule. He has endured the same inconveniences in uncomfortable quar-ters as have his men, but he has endured them with a stoicism which has called out many favorable comments on

his worth as an officer. His headquarters, while imposing in exterior, presented a very different as-pect interiorly. Large, open, empty rooms greeted the visitor on every side. The office, where official busi-ness has been transacted, contained only a desk and two common wooden chairs, warping in the rays of the hot sun, which poured in from the unprotected south windows. The only time any comfort could be experienced was when the sun had passed behind the mass of foliage of the huge tree on the side of the building.

The time of the soldiers has been parade ground, east to Twenty-fourth nee City band, closing with "The Star passed in almost incessant drilling, street, south to Ames avenue and east Spangled Banner" and a patroitic med. under command of a first or second sergeant, could be found at all hours, marching back and forth, crossing and recrossing the parade grounds, going through the motions of changing positions of arms, which had not yet given out, and modelling excellently drilled soldiers from numerous awk-

ward squads. When the call to mess is sounded, then the boys are really happy. The invigorating air at the fort gives all a strong appetite and even though the cook may have failed to turn the huge chunks of beef sufficiently, or the beans may be a little burned, and the coffee taste a little like old "bootleg" civil war days, the boys pitch in with a greediness which shows their health

has not been affected. Just how the meals are cooked almost defeats description. The beef, in chunks of two or three feet or thereabouts, is placed in a huge driping pan over a fire of cordwood and allowed to cook at its pleasure, except for occasional turnings by means of a bale stick and a huge fork. The beans and coffee are in huge palls, suspended over the fire, and both are stirred frequently with the beef stick, wiped off for the occasion, on the mess towels, composed of either a mass of waste or a piece of cloth foraged from some member's

After meals, as is usual with satiated the shade and take a "snooze" until persons, the boys spread themselves in the call to drill brings them again to their feet, eager to make the best appearance and gain encomiums from their officers.

Omaha, July 18 .- The Third regiment, United States volunteers, it was officially announced last evening, leaves

Omaha today. Owing to the surrender of Santiago and the dispatches telling of peace propositions, doubt was expressed in some quarters as to whether the Third would be moved at all. Captain Baxter, when asked regarding the matter, said that if peace should be declared tomorrow be carried out, and that it would remain in service at least six months. Even after hostilities cease the work of the United States army will not be ended, as an army will be required in the Philippines, an army in Cuba, and an army in Porto Rico. While the present prospect of the Third Nebraska While the ising. regiment seeing fighting is very remote, has a fair chance of seeing active service in the "reconstruction" 'army of occupation" line.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 19 .- A petty officer of the Oquendo says that his ship lost more than any of the others, gon clearing the deck of 120 men, killing render life and property insecure.

them all. Hesides these a number were drowned

about the ill-fated vessel. The barbed wire trocha around the seven feet away from the stockade and be in jeopardy by the time he reached the barbed wire.

Richard Sylvester, since 1855 chief clerk of the District of Columbia police the back of the scats made a music when the boys laid down their arms department, was appointed by the dissuggestive of the camp. Once seated the little children in Cuba would be trict commissioners as major and suithe soldiers brought their canteens singing, "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet perintendent of the police force, to sucinto a service that was grateful, for land of liberty."

IS A GOOD CHANGE

SCHOOLS ARE SUPPLIED WITH JUICY FUNDS.

HOW UNCLE JAKE DOES IT

A CONTRAST FROM REPUBLI-CAN METHODS.

Why the School Children's Funds Are Flourishing as They Never Have Before in the Stats's His-

Lincoln, Neb., July 19.—Land Com-missioner Wolfe has made a big change in the management of his office. It used to be the custom to lease a plece of land and get behind four to six years on the rental. Then the tenant could go to the county treasurer and voluntarily surrender his lease and by so doing be relieved of his debt. At the end of thirty days he would send a friend around who would quietly lease the land at the old rate and assign the lease over to the original holder. This was a good thing for the tenant and a very poor deal for the state. The new plan does away with this little family scheme. When land is surrendered now it is advertised and promptly at the expiration of thirty days bids are received. The highest bidder gets the land and the man who relinquished it is barred from bidding and is also liable to an action for recovery of the amount which he owes the state. Sur-renders used to come in under the old plan at the rate of about forty per month, as it was an easy way of paying old scores and starting over anew. Surrenders come in now at the rate of about one each month, as a tenant does about one each month, as a tenant does not give up a good lease without a good cause. One eighty-acre piece of land in Custer county, which was delinquent to the amount of \$26 (about four years' rental), was surrendered and re-leased according to the new plan for a bonus of \$160 in addition to the regular rental. And another piece in Greeley county, on which four years' rental was due (\$35), was surrendered and by the reform plan leased again for a bonus of \$190. Under the republican plan the parties surrendering lican plan the parties surrendering could have quietly leased the land, through some friend, and defrauded the state of the rental due on the old contract and got the new ones without paying a bonus. Under "Uncle Jake's" plan everyone interested in the land had an opportunity to bid for it and in these two cases the state receives the benefit of reform to the tune of \$350. The following circular letter, sent to

the county treasurers, explains the When surrender of delinquent contract is accepted the county treasurer will be notified of the date of such acceptance and will hold such land one month from that date. For in-stance-where surrender is accepted May 5, land will be held until June 5; where surrender is accepted Feb-ruary 3, land will be held until March 13, etc. While this does not always work out as thirty days, even, yet it accomplishes the object intended, viz, fixes a uniform term and holds the land open long enough, after surrender, for persons who might desire to lease to become informed of its condition and to afford competition, getting good prices and making sure it will be taken by someone who will hold in good faith and pay for its use.

On the day succeeding the expiration of this term such land will be considered as again upon the market (except to parties mentioned in last paragraph), and be open for bidders during all of that day; and, at the close of that day, if more than one person has applied for said land, the contract will be awarded to the one who has offered the greatest amount of bonus in addition to the required legal rental. day falls on Sunday or a holiday it will recede to the previous day.

'Application to lease by or in the nterest of the party surrendering such delinquent contract cannot be accepted and treasurers are especially requested to give attention to this point.
J. V. WOLFE,

Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings.

Lincoln, Neb., July 18.—Secretary A. H. Gleason of the state committee of the silver republican party has sent out to the county committeemen and other members of that party a letter in which he calls upon them to line up for the fight against "the common enemy of mankind,"as represented in the Hanna cratic combine in this state. In his letter Secretary Gleason says:

"Our conventions, state, congressional, legislative and county, have been called and you are urged to use your influence in securing full delegations of safe, representative citizens and aid in nominating good, honest men for offices of profit or trust. As free silver republicans we can rejoice with all good citizens over the results secured, in part at least, through our aid in reforming the administration of our state government. Without our votes a full reform state ticket would not have been elected in 1896 and our school funds would yet have been misappropriated, our charitable and reformatory institutions would have continued to be mismanaged and extravagant purchases for their maintenance made in discounted state warrants.

"Gold standard republicans are now profuse with promises of reform, to be brought about by infusing new blood into old party management, thereby securing the nomination of better men for officers, but the outlook is not prom-

"The disreputable elements of their party, so called by the silk stocking, aristocratic federal office-holding chaps have so far controlled their caucuses and conventions, and the same list of gentlemen head and lead the delegations as of yore. The leopard has not changed his spots.

"Two years ago the people of Ne-braska were told that the success of the reform ticket would ruin the credit of one thirteen-inch shell from the Ore- the state, drive out capital and even timid people were made to believe these falsehoods. What has experience taught State warrants have been raised or eaten by the sharks that swarmed from a discount of from 5 to 7 per cent to a premium of 1 per cent. There is not a money market in the outside of the stockade was completed where any legal demand against the last night. It is eight feet high and state of Nebraska will not bring a pre-Not only that, but moneys mium. should a prisoner be foolhardy enough taxed from the people have been ap-to scale the stockade his life would plied for the purposes levied. Debts and plied for the purposes levied. Debts and taxes have been reduced, life has been made more desirable and property more valuable. All business interests have been carefully guarded and business administration with honest, economical and conservative management. change it? To ask you to continue your influence in the good work is the purpose of this communication."

WHAT OUR ATTACK ON SPAIN'S COAST MEANS.

A Naval Officer Points Out Numerous American Precedents-Coming Expedition is in Line with Many Brilliant Achievements.

Shortly after the breaking out of this modore Watson's coming would war of ours with Spain a flying squad- most glorious and desirable, ron proceed to the Mediterranean, capture Port Mohon, on Minorca, one of to bring about a speedy and satisfac-the Belearic islands, and, using that tory solution of the difficulties. well known harbor as a base, proceed to ravage the coasts of the kingdom.

A somewhat similar plan is about to be adopted, and, though the details differ somewhat from thise originally cases of Formosa and Corea, and in suggested, the idea underlying the engagements elsewhere the world over scheme is practically the same. It is to carry the war into Spain, so as to the flag and authority of the United impress upon the people of that be- States to be respected. We demand impress upon the people of that be-nighted kingdom that there is really a serious, dangerous war being fought against them, that they are powerless to oppose it, and that, unless they would suffer dire disaster, they would better sue for peace, and be quick about

A very powerful squadron is the one our navy department will dispatch to 'singe the beard of the king of Spain' -though that the unfortunate young boy king has not yet grown his beard will not prevent his feeling the warmth of the shot of our guns. It is com-manded by Commodore John Crittenden Watson, a man who is devoid of the sense of fear, who is bold to a fault, and who will take any risk un-hesitatingly. Watson was Farragut's flag lieutenant off New Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburg and Port Hudson. He knows well the music of the cannon ball and thorough Christian gentleman, full of Christian virtues, he relishes shooting services? and being shot at.

This determination to wage war about country, and over which he claims sov-ereignty is not new in our history. the war? Repeatedly have we made attacks upon the coasts, the commerce and the ships of an enemy, and victory has invariably crowned our efforts.

The first American vessel of war to show the stars and stripes abroad was the state gun brig Reprisal, commanded by Lieutenant Lambert Wilkes and the first time the flag was ever floated over a foreign fortree. New Providence. The Providence carried twenty-two guns, and sailed in squadron from the Delaware to attack a British force then ravaging the coasts of Virginia. Admiral Hopkins, an energetic officer, was the commander-in-chief, and, not finding the enemy, he steered for New Providence, in the Bahamas. He captured the place and destroyed many stores. It is peculiarly interesting in this connection to note that "Hopkins' landing party consisted of about three hundred men, and on this occasion, the first that ever occurred in the regular American navy, the ma-rines, under the command of Captain Nichols, appear to have behaved with the spirit and readiness that have distinguished the corps from that hour down to the present moment."

Paul Jones, that redoubtable warrior who never wearied in doing deeds of extraordinary daring, accom-American man-of-war Ranger, a slow. cranky vessel of eighteen guns, into the port of Whitehaven. He seized forts, spiked the guns and then boarded forts, spiked the guns and then boarded and subordinates did President Lincoln and subordinates did President Lincoln and subordinates and policy appoint who plished no less a feat than taking the terrrorized the coast, paralyzed trade and set all the people into a state of did not know the difference between befall them. Something akin to this feeeling of dread alarm, of constant fear, is what Commodore Watson will inspire in the breasts of the Spaniards paign of its kind in military history, when they see the fine ships standing in toward their ports firing shot and shell and then hastening away to some other haven to repeat the same performance.

Captain Wickes, with the Reprisal and a couple of other ships, made a tour of the coast of Ireland in 1777, going about his work of capturing prizes and seizing everything about his size he could lay hands on, in much the same way Paul Jones did, and very much the same way we trust Commodore Watson will do when he reaches his cruising ground.

Of Conyngham, another one of those daredevils of the seas, Commissioner Deane reported: "Conyngham by his first and second expeditions is become the terror of all the eastern coast of England and Scotland." This bold navigator commanded the Revenge. He was searched for high and low, but disguising his ship he not only went into an English port unrecognized, but actually fitted out his ship there without detection. Of course, Commodore Watson could not possibly hope to be able to do such an astonishing bit of work as this. The Tripoli war furnishes many examples of bold raiding by ships and of great, even astonishing, personal bravery. Decatur's cutting out of the Philadelphia from under the guns of the Tripolitan forts was an act in many ways similar to Hobson's taking the Merrimac into Santiago.

A famous cruise far away from home was that of Captain Porter in the Essex. For months this resourceful commander cruised in the Pacific, carrying on his work of destruction and depredation. He drove the English flag off the seas, but was finally captured off Valparaiso by a superior force and under circumstances not discreditable

In 1821 the West Indies were the fa vorite cruising grounds of the French and Spanish picaroons. These men of the sea were freebooters-pirates, other words. They plundered a and lootoed merchant vessels, and often murdered the crews. Our government determined to stop it, and a force of men-of-war under the well known ommanders, Biddle, Porter and Warrington, routed them out and hunted them to the death.

Another action in an opposite ter of the world occurred in 1831, when Commodore John Downs landed his men on the soil of Sumatra and captured all the forts of the port but one, and this one his ship, the Potomac, battered down the next day. Even so long ago as this our ships were engaged in attacking forts. Doubtless the eastern squadron, when it appears off Cadiz, Barcelona, Tarifa, Ferrol and other ports will have an opportunity its guns at silencing fortsthough the modern fortification cannot be so easily injured by a modern gur as was the case when Downs attacked

Yet again must we recall that the stars and stripes have waved triumph-antly over foreign foes in foreign waters; this time the place is China. so very far from the scene of Admiral Dewey's magnificent, smashing victory. In 1856 the Canton barrier forts were destroyed by the Portsmouth and Le vant. A desperate defence was made, but the Americans would not keep back. The capture of the forts led to a termination of the war and the formation of a treaty of amity and great size, obstructing the flow of water commerce. Such an end to crown Com- or stopping it altogether.

ron, under the command of Commodore Schley, was formed. The suggestion by our squadrons in 1867 and 1879, but was made at that time that this squadof much importance, though sufficient

> The object to be gained by despatching Commodore Watson and his ships to the coasts and waters of the kingdom of Spain is the same as in the to bring about peace and to cause security from Spanish rule in the West Indies and security from Spain on the high seas.

> If the mere showing of the flag will bring about these results so much the better; if ports must be terrorized it will be a pity; if places must be bombarded and captured it will appear almost a sin, for Spain must yield, and we must make her yield-peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must.

Not all From West Point. (New York Herald.)

To the Editor: Is the Mr. Poultney Bigelow who is rampaging in your columns every now and then the same gentleman of whom we saw it stated just after the war was declared by the United States against Spain that he was leaving England to offer his the din of battle, and, while he is a services as a cavalryman in our army? On his arrival here did he offer his

If so, were they rejected? And has he found this rejection cause sufficient the distant coasts of a foreign enemy's to justify him in his attacks upon every

Or is he one of those who believe with Richelieu (according to Bulwer) that "the pen is mightler than the sword?" And does he think (with a chaplain of one of the regiments that little later, when the brig Providence ting them an example of a pius life in ceptured Fort Nassau on the island of camp) that with his pen he can slash more effectually than he could with a

We recall to Mr. Bigelow's attention that the above quotation from Richelieu is preceded by the qualification "in the hands of men entirely great." Whence does he derive how an army should be called into existence, dis ciplined, maneuvered or used? and if he has no knowledge or experience of what value is his criticism?

But, above all, what excuse can he give for showing an ignorance of history of which any boy in one of the higher classes of the public schools would be ashamed? Has the time ever been, will it ever be, in this country, when appointments for office, except as regards high grades in the navy, have not been governed by political necessity or in furtherance of political schemes? Who were the generals and other field officers whom President Polk appointed under the act authoriza pruning hook and a sabre? A list of them would fill a page

Mr. Bigelow says: war, which was the most brilliant camwas conducted by graduates of West Point." Will he name those officers, Will he mention subordinate officers who distinguished themselves more than Shields, P. S. Smith, Butler, of Kentucky; Quitman of Mississippi, or Pillow (even if the latter did dig his ditch on the wrong side of his fortification)? Which of these officers was graduated from West Point? And General Winfield Scott, did he graduate from West Point? He was a practicing lawyer in Virginia when he was appointed captain of artillery. He probably never saw the Point until after the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's

Lane And General Taylor? He was a Ken-tucky backwoodsman when he was appointed first lieutenant in the Seventh infantry, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, who held that rank in the army. At that time he knew nothing more of literature than

enabled him to read and write. Did any West Pointer distinguish himself more than these two generals did in Mexico? Did any American general ever achieve a greater victory than General Taylor achieved over General Santa Ana at Buena Vista?

No disparagement to Grant, Sherman, Beauregard, Sheridan, Stonewall Jackson, Beauregard and a host of other graduates of West Point whose illustrious deeds will live in history so long as history is read. No disparagement either to the academy at West Point. No other country turns out more accomplished soldiers. At the same time, do not slight those who, though not graduates of that institution, have yet carried our flag gallantly in the very front of war.

Above all, do not too lightly estimate

the power and manhood of our volunteers. They may not march with the solemn tread and mathematical precision of soldiers who have long been drilled by experts in the profession; they may growl at delay, grumble at their necessarily improvised camp; but rest assured, Mr. Bigelow, that when they meet the Spanish soldiers on the soil of Cuba they will stand as firm and fight as successfully as their forefathers did at Buena Vista.

"No, sir," said the congressman with the lay-down collar and the large "the idea of taking charge of these tropical islands is utterwly impractica-

"But it would add to our wealth and power and be the means of broadening

the influence of our institutions." "I don't care. The agricultural department is having trouble enough now keepin' the farmers posted on weevils and Canada thistles. I don' where we'd be if they had to go to work and educate the masses in raismangoes and bread-fruit trees an' things like them."

It is said to be no uncommon occur-rence on the new Siberian rallway for fuel or water to give out. In the latter case a halt is made and snow collected and melted until enough water is provided for proceeding to the next station.

Boston's water pipes are infested by ell-hundreds and thousands of them -and the water board is at its wits' ends to devise some means to get rid