The Herald.

T. J. O'KEEFE, Publisher, HEMINGFORD. - NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA NEWS.

Leslie Mooney, the 8-year-old son of Frank D. Mooney, was drowned at Crawford while playing in the Crawford irrigation canal drop.

While returning from the Platte river late at night John Jewett's team ran away near Papillion, throwing him out and quite badly bruising him. No serious injuries were received.

Sheriff Langford brought in a young fellow who has been making his home with George Kelly east of Tekamah for some time, and lodged him in the county jail there to await his hearing on a charge of setting fire to a barn on the Arizona bottoms eact of there on last Wednesday.

The tramp situation along the line of the Omaha road remains practically unchanged. As yet the travelers have not commenced to hold up trains, but they are causing the officials of the road much trouble. Tekamah seems to be their congregating place, 150 of them were there. Of this num-ber about 100 moved out and tramped Oakland, where it is thought they will make their next stand. If any trains are held up the railroad officials expect it will occur at that point.

The men who committed the robbery at Johnston were tracke to Thomas' on the east side of Long Lake. There the pursuers came upon a tough looking gang of five men armed with re-volvers and one Winchester. They got near enough to identify the stolen buggy and harness and then prudently backed out of what promised to be a dangerous spot. Help not being pro-curable in the neighborhood they post-ed to Alnsworth and at 3 o'clock Sheriff Murray started out to effect a cap-

The northbound local freight on the Paul road, which arrives in Blair at 10 a. m., was held there for four hours by about 100 tramps. The train-men finally had orders to pull out with the tramps on the train. The passen-ger train pulled out, having on board two United States marshals. When about three miles north of town the freight train was stopped and when the marshals showed up the tramps abandoned the train and scattered into the cornfields. This is the first hold-up by tramps at Blair this season. They claimed they were going to the harvest fields

The weather about Fremont has been very dry for the last two weeks, and rain is needed to help out the corn. Wheat is harvested and much of it is being threshed in the field. Winter wheat is turning out from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre. The oats crop is only fair. The few acres of beets and chicory planted in that vicinity are doing well. The managers of the hemp mill are looking for better prices for hemp and twine the coming season, as there will of course be less of the Manila product on the market. The mill here will work up about the same

Manager Coates of the Mercer hotel. Omaha, was cleverly swindled out of \$45 by means of a bogus check supposed to have been sent him by Treasurer E. L. Carpenter of the Carpenter Pa-per company. The offices of the paper company are directly opposite the tel, so Mr. Coates thought it nothing strange this morning when a young man minus hat and coat entered the hotel and asked that a check he had in his hand be cashed as an accommodation to Mr. Carpenter, who had no small change. The man professed to be a clerk employed by the paper company and his appearance bore him out money was given him readily Later Mr. Coates called on Mr. Carpenter for the redemption of the check, and was pained to know how easily he had been duped.

bother railroads or railroad property again. His name is Willie Wallace, a boy 18 years of age, whose parents reside at Independence, Mo., and are said well-to-do people. He and his two friends, Richard Smith and Leroy DeLong, neighbor boys, left home three weeks ago and started to work in the harvest fields. They labored in the southern part of the state and had worked their way up as far as Florence. From that town they walked up as far as the big cut north of town, along the line of the Omaha where they waited for freight train No. 18, which left Omaha at about 6 o'clock. As the train pulled into the cut the three boys jumped for the hrakebeam of one of the cars. Smith and DeLong landed on the beam, but Wallace slipped and fell on the track and was dragged for some distance. The train was stopped as soon as the trainmen discovered the accident and the boy was taken to Calhoun, where it was discovered that his feet had been crushed from the ankles down, his skull fractured and his chest crushed At Calhoun the citizens purchased tickets for the three boys and they were all sent back to Omaha. From the time of the accident Wallace was unconscious and was barely breathing. Upon his arrival he was taken to the Methodist hospital and his parents no tified. He died at 10:30 at night.

Home Made Filter.

The home-made filter consists simply of an ordinary decanter, a lamp glass, such as can be purchased anywhere for a few cents, by way of a funnel, and a piece of sponge or cotton Some people prefer cotton wool because it can be thrown away after a time and renewed at a nominal cost. If a sponge is chosen it ought to be taken out often, cleaned in hot sait

water and afterward rinsed in cold. The sponge or cotton wool is placed for the distance of an inch in the lamp This is then covered with layer of fine white sand, which has been washed very clean, and placed in a fine lawn bag. This must be packed through the top of the glass, and spread out to fit across by the

aid of a long pencil or skewer. On top of the sand must be placed layer of animal charcoal which has been previously washed by putting it in an earthen vessel and pouring bolling water upon it. This layer should be least an inch deep and should be well pressed down upon the layer of

The filter is now ready for use, Water is poured into the lamp glass and allowed to percolate slowly thro' to the decanter beneath. After a time charcoal will get clogged and a little must be taken from the top and boiled for a few minutes and then spread out before the fire. It will then be as good as ever and can be thus

SENATOR ALLEN'S HAWAIIAN SPEECH States by treaty of February 2, 1848. Santo Domingos was proposed to be annexed by treaty in 1869-76, but

NEBRASKA'S SENIOR SENATOR TAKES' STRONG GROUNDS AGAINST ANNEXATION.

SAYS THAT IT IS DANGEROUS EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM

NOT IN FAVOR OF RETURNING TO SPAIN ANY TERRITORY LOST TO HER BY THIS WAR.

A Synopsis of the Speeches of Senator Allen on This Important Subject will Be Divided Into Several Parts and Published in These Columns From 'lime to Time.

Mr. Allen-Mr. President, the plain and comprehensive question before the senate is this: Shall the United States treaties, provided two-thirds of the senabandon the well defined and univer-sally accepted Monroe doctrine and This is the sole and this time enter on the dangerous ca-reer of colonial expansion and Euro-ties, it will be observed, must be initi-

It would serve no new purpose to tion over the subject matter whatever, now recall at length the history and By the resolution we are now considtradition of the United States respectnow change that policy and enter upon the uncertain and perilous career of imperialism would be an experiment that I am not prepared to make. I am not willing to incorporate in our population, as citizens of the United States.

I am not prepared to make am not prepared to make and perilogical to the senate will give it the force of law. 15,000,000 people belonging to alien races, the most of them ignorant, bruquestion any serious thought can suc-

1898, says: "Unless all signs fail, however, or I

of the founders of the republic, is pass-ing away, and a new America, an America standing armed, alert, and exigent in the arena of the world struggle is taking place. "The change is threefold;

"I. The United States is about to take its place among the great armed pow-

"2. By the seizure and retention of the United States of the union, bind-territory not only not contiguous to the ing on them as political entities and on borders of the republic, but remote all citizens; and every individual is from them, the United States becomes bound by its provisions and its just a colonizing nation and enters the field implication. And whoever would conof international rivalries."

my position is that of the fathers of the republic, and with them I cheer-fully take my stand against imperial aggression and the danger incident to its exercise. If anything can be said to be completely settled in our country, it is the Monroe doctrine, which declares that, while we will not our.

The constitution must not only, in the constitution must not only, in the constitution must not only in the consti selves engage in a career of imperial-ism and colonial acquisition, no other nation shall invade or extend her do-minion on this continent to the detriment or injury of the United States, and if we hold to this doctrine we must also be bound by its terms. Here, Mr. President, the nation has stood through all its existence, and here we must may prevail in the state. It may, in stand in the future, as immovable as a state of nature, be the natural right the Rock of Gibraltar, if our govern. of the strong to prey on the weak, but ment is to be safe and our people are to reap the highest rewards of their this right is restrained, and the strong sacrifices and efforts in establishing are required by punitive legislation to this government.

In saying this it must not be understood that I favor returning to Spain any of the territory lost to her as a result of the war now in progress. I have so repeatedly stated my position on this subject in this chamber that it would seem to be a work of supererogation to repeat it, to the effect that every acre of Spain's possessions on this continent and in the seas must be lost to her forever. Spain must pay every dollar this war costs us, and for the Maine and our dead and wounded

seamen. The Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico visions and necessary implication. must pass from her dominion and be-come independent republics, and no arthere will be any recession of territory to that decaying and brutal monarchy, now, thank God, rapidly disappearing exist and cannot be constitutionally from the map of the world.

Nor, Mr. President, must the Hawalian islands be permitted to pass from their present government, or at least from a republican form of government, into the possession or under the dominion or influence of any foreign power. They, too must, as was declared fifty years ago or more, remain a friendly and co-operating power with the United States.

Mr. President, in the orderly discussion of the main question now before the senate, there arises this important subordinate question: Have we the constitutional power to annex territory by a joint resolution? I will point out that this is a dangerous and unprecedented exercise of power, not conferred by the constitution and not intended by the framers of that instrument to be exercised by the United States ex-cept through the treaty-making power, There is no instance in history where it has been done. The single case of the annexation of Texas was accomplished only after the people of the republic had voted in favor of it, there being less than 100 votes against it; and then only after the duly constituted authority of Texas had ratified the action of the people at the polls and that had been adopted and ratified

by the president of the United States. Every other instance of the purchase or acquisition in any form of territory by the United States has been by treaty and if precedents are of any value and are to control the action of the senate, they are all one way on this question, demonstrating beyond all question and dispute that it was distinctly understood by the framers of the constitution and those who have wisely administered its provisions to this time, that the only way by which the United States can acquire territory or other property rights of a foreign power is by the exercise of the treaty-making

power of the constitution. And where does that power reside? Certainly it is not found in the house of representatives, for that body has no more right, under the constitution. to consider the question of annexation than have the judges of the courts or

In speaking of the powers of the president, the constitution says:

This is the sole and exclusive authorher traditional domestic policy, and at ity to enter into treaty stipulations on this time enter on the dangerous capean imperialism, encountering as a ated or be begun by the president. The consequence all the dangers and assenate can not do so. It can only "adsuming all the burdens incident to such vise and consent," and when the presichange?
Imperialism is defined to be a system eign government and submitted it to of imperial government, ambition to form an empire, a policy of territorial extension, the spirit of Napoleonic empire, or advocacy of it or of its revival.

ering, this power is to be ruthlessly ing this question, but the discussion stricken down and the constitutional would be incomplete if I did not direct attention to the fact that, from the stroyed. The president has not initiatorganization of the government of the United States to the present time, ours has been exclusively a domestic pollcy intended to advance the best in-terest and elevate our own people. To ing no more constitutional power to do

adoption by a majority of the senate will give it the force of law.

The exclusive right of the president to initiate or begin a treaty is destroytal, nostile, and savage, and reduce the standard of our home civilization to that of a low and brutal Asiatic population. And that allow the constitution is also destroyed by ulation. And that such would be the case if imperialism should prevail in our country no one who has given the a treaty, or engage in treaty relations. asserting a usurped power.

dessfully deny.

Henry Norman, in an article published in the Washington Post July 1, shall extend to treatles and that they shall be regarded as the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every fall to interpret them, the old America, state shall be bound thereby. It is also the America obedient to the traditions of the founders of the republic, is pass- any treaty, alliance, or confederation: and these provisions are all that are found in the constitution on the subject of the treaty-making power of the the United States in the president and senate of the United States.

Mr. President, the constitution was made to be observed, not to be violated. It is an irrevocable contract between sciously violate a provision of this in-I shall endeavor to demonstrate that strument, whoever would consciously my position is that of the fathers of strike down or emasculate any of its

quently restrictive in their character than otherwise. We restrain an individual from the exercise of a natural in orderly and well regulated society respect the rights of the weak; and before the law of this country all citizens, regardless of religious belief, station, or social, moral, intellectual, or racial status, stand upon an equality. honor and social chaos.

Mr. President, I submit to the candid judgment of the most earnest imperialist the following propositions, which I challenge him to successfully deny:

1. The constitution of the United States is a grant of power that not exist outside of its expressed procreates a government which cannot exist otherwise and confers on it certain which specific powers not expressly granted or not necessarily implied or proper for the execution of granted powers do not employed.

> 2. The constitution and the statutes are territorial in their operation; that is, they can have no binding force or operation beyond the territorial limits of the government in which they are promulgated. In other words, the constitution and statutes can not reach across the territorial boundaries of the United States into the territorial donain of another government and affect that government or persons or property

> A joint resolution if passed become a statute law. It has no other or no greater force. It is the same as it greater force. would be if it were entitled "An act" instead of "A joint resolution." That is its legal classification. It is therefore impossible for the government of the United States, by statute or joint resolution, to reach across its boundary into the dominion of another government and annex that government or affect persons or property therein. But the United States may do so under the treaty making power, which I shall

hereafter consider. 3. That where a constitution expressly provides a means to be pursued for the accomplishment of a given thing or purpose, it impliedly excludes all other means; and the constitution having specifically placed the treaty making power, which embraces the authority to annex territory, in the president, to the senators present when submitted to the senate, it excludes any other meth- down there most of the time, od of acquiring additional territory. And, Mr. President, if we will turn to the precedents, we will find this assertion well sustained by the history of our country.

Alaska came to us by treaty from Russia March 30, 1867.

Arizona was included in the territory of New Mexico ceded to the States by Mexico by treaty of February 2, 1848. Its boundary was extended south by the Gadsden treaty of De-cember 3, 1853—June 30, 1854.

California came to us from Mexico. primarily by conquest in 1846-47, folowed by the treaty of February 2, 1848. Florida came to the United States the humblest private citizen of the by treaty from Spain February 22, 1819. Louisiana came to us from France by treaty April 30, 1803.

Santo Domingos was proposed to be annexed by treaty in 1869-79, but it failed. That treaty contained a clause for the assent or a vote of the people, which was taken in March, 1870, and they voted 1,006 for to 9 against.

In 1867 the United States negotiated a treaty with Denmark for St. Thomas

and St. Johns, and the assent of the people of those islands was made a condition precedent, and they voted "aye" about January 18, 1868, but the treaty failed.

Mr. President, notwithstanding these precedents, it is proposed to annex the Hawalian islands without consulting

the people of that country.

I hold, without further discussion, that under the rules I have stated the treaty making power, which includes the power of acquiring additional ter-ritory, rests exclusively in the president and the senate, that it is an executive power which in its very nature can not be exercised by the house of representatives, and that the only method of exercising it is by treaty and not by joint resolution or act of congress; and the case of Texas, when rightly understood, forms no exception to this rule; therefore an attempt to annex or acquire territory by act or joint resolution of congress is in violation of the letter,

spirit and policy of the constitution.

Mr. President, my time will not permit me to elaborate or expand on this proposition, nor is it necessary that I should do so, for to the lawyer and the conscientious student of constitutional history and constitutional construction they are as elementary and Indispensable in applyin, the provisions of the constitution as is the alphabet in the use of the English language.

When I was a boy but 15 years of age, I registered a solemn oath to support and obey the constitution of the United States, and to defend its against its enemies; and although as a public sworn to support that instrument, I have never for a moment in the thirtysix years since that important event in my life supposed myself absolved from its binding force. It has been an ever-present duty with me, and, I may add as well, an ever present pleasure, to observe it, for in its observation by the estizens of the United States lies the sole safety of the republic. To abandon its wise provisions means to favite anarchy and the decay of the republic and finally the enthronement of monarchy, and thus the government of the United States would be trans-formed from a republic or democracy into that form of government from which we rescued it after our ancestors had waged seven years of bloody and devastating war.

I assert, the constitution having placed in the president the power to initiate all treaties and in the senate the power to concur in or reject the proposed treaties, that annexation by treaty excludes all other methods and that the acquisition of territory in any other form, except as a mere tentative war measure and as an incident to the conduct of war, would be in violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution. I do not for one moment doubt that if the chief executive should officially declare that the occupancy of the Hawaiian islands was a necessary war measure in the successful prosecution of the war with Spain, he would have the constitutional power to occupy them, but this has reference to the war power of the constitution and not to the treaty making power. If it is determined that we shall acquire this territory, let the president assume full responsibility under a well known and well defined constitutional power.

Under our form of government, the power to "declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water" is vested in congress; and when war has been deciared, it is provided that: in-chief of the army and navy of the

United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into actual service of the United States. By virtue of his office of commanderin-chief of the army and navy. president deems the selzure and holding of specific territory during a state of war to be necessary, he may so seize and hold it regardless of the legislative and judicial branches of the government; but in such case he must act in a military capacity, and by virtue of the military authority lodged in him by the constitution. Such seizure Any other construction than this would is to be regarded as a military neceslead to anarchy, ruin, and national dis- sity, and the power to make it is implied from the power to make war. The authority to occupy the Hawalian islands under such circumstances would not authorize congress to pass the joint resolution now before the senate or to act in any other manner than that pointed out specifically in the constitution itself.

I am perfectly willing, if the president believes the exigencies of the war require it, that he shall seize the Hawalian islands and occupy them; but, Mr. President, I can not myself see

any necessity for doing so Two propositions are plain: First. that territory can only be annexed or acquired by treaty; second, that the president, under the constitution, may occupy the Hawaiian islands under the war power and by virtue of his office of commander-in-chief of the army and

Without detaining the senate too long on these propositions, I submit it is apparent to any person who may give the subject a moment's serious that to pass this resolution and enforce t would be to utterly destroy forever and obliterate the provision of the constitution I have referred to, which de-clares that the president "shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur.'

Two-thirds of the senators present would mean two-thirds of the states present by senators in the senate at the time of the concurrence, and this declaration is another form of saying that two-thirds of the states as represented in the senate shall be present and concur in a treaty to give it binding force.

(To be continued.)

An amusing story comes from the Mocking Bird mine in the Warm Springs district, Montana. L. J. Rowen, who owns and works the mine, also owns a pet cat. This cat climbs be concurred in or not by two-thirds of up and down the shaft, through drifts, crosscuts, stopes and levels, and lives fed by the miners from the contents of their dinner pails. A brilliant idea struck Rowen the other day. He took the cat to the ore house and washed the hair as clean to the skin as it could possibly be washed. Then he panned the dirty water to the highest percentage, and the entire cat assayed on an assayer's scales. doubtful if any mine in the Rocky mountains can assay better than \$18.31 to the cat.

Hon. Jason Rice of Manchester, Vt. reputed to be the tallest resident of the southern portion of the Green Mountain state. He weighs over 200 pounds, and he wears a No. 14 shoe. A smaller size, he is reported as saying, would not look well under his mas-New Mexico came to the United sive body.

HOW THE OREGON PROVED HER WORTH.

An Omaha Boy Aboard the Great Battleship Tells the Story of the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.

Joseph Goldsmith, an Omaha boy, who is second machinist on the battle-ship Oregon, describes in the following letter the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

After it was over we cheered the captain and the ship. Then Captain

But at 9:20 the chief quartermaster course, the cheer for our captain.

"They are coming out, sir." The officer laughed at him, but before five minutes more had passed the lookout sang out:

"Sail 'O, sir; two points off the port bow, sir." The officer of the deck smiled again, but looking ahead a moment later saw a mast, then two stacks and another mast coming out of the harbor. Every man laughed and leaped with joy. "Call the captain," was the first or

Captain Clark, in undershirt and trousers, came on the bridge. Then the orders came quick, but quiet and calm, while the captain (he is a peach) called "four bells ahead; full speed. Put on forced draught. Sound general quarters;" and every man was at his place in an instant. As we plowed through the water straight for the Spaniards, we fired a six pounder and blew our whistle as a signal to the rest of the fleet, for we had no time to hoist regular signal flags. The Ore-gon fired the first shot of the great 3d of July. A six-inch, then a couple of eight-inch, then our great thirteen-inch guns sent their great bass notes echoing around the harbor as they threw over a ton of metal at the Dagoes, and the fight was on.

As soon as they got out of the har-bor they turned to run westward along the shore. We turned west, too, and gave them broadside after broadside. There were two torpedo boats. I believe they made a run for the Oregon, but the nearest they got to us was when the range was called out:

"Seven hundred yards," Then the rapid-fire six-pounders, sixinch and eight-inch guns popped as fast as a bunch of fire-crackers. One tor-pedo boat was split wide open and the other riddled so that it turned and ran to the beach, where it sank. Now we were fairly after the ships, and the Oregon showed that she was the best and fastest battleship affoat and possessed the best of captains, engineers and crew, equal to any in the world. The firemen deserve great credit, as they really won the day. That is how a battleship caught the fastest of their cruisers.

As we came to them, and about a mile farther out from the shore, we pounded shot and shell into them, with the Brooklyn a little ahead of us and farther out, and the rest of the fleet following as we passed the Iowa and her husband might be nigh unto death, the Texas. The Oregon kept pouring shell into them until the Maria Teresa and Almirante Oquendo were driven on the beach. The Vizcaya and the Cristobal Colon were then ahead of us, but the Vizcaya was not out of range, and so we gave it to her, and soon she had to turn and run for the beach. SET HER ON FIRE.

I was on deck at the time and saw our eight-inch gun fired, and it went straight to the mark. Then our thir-teen-inch guns forward let go. The struck just astern and ricocheted from the water (this is the best shot that can be made) and when the water came down (it went up about fifteen feet) we saw the Vizcaya on the beach. Her flag and mast were down and she was

The Oregon never stopped. There was the Cristobal Colon, the finest of the fleet, about three miles ahead of us and about a mile toward shore, so we left the Vizcaya to the rest of our fleet, then miles astern of us, except the Brooklyn, who was just ahead and a little farther off than we. We were now gaining on the Colon. We saw soon let go our thirteen-inch guns at her. The first shell fell about 300 yards short, and the next about 100 yards short, and then an eight-inch shell can. went clear through her and a thirteeninch shell fell just alongside the Colon,

and that settled it. She ran for the beach, and just after this they sent for me to come down into the engine room. I had been stationed on the orlap deck, port side, in news of the absent de charge of the eight-inch turret engines, but as the port battery was not being they are constantly in danger, used I had received permission to go have nothing to occupy our mind on deck. That is how I came to see

so much of the fight. LIVELY BELOW DICKS

When I got down to the engine there were the great 5,000 horse power engines, turning 28 revolutions a minute, and engineers, machinists and others working like the dickens. The sweat was pouring from them. The temperature was 126. Both engines were running well, and so in spite of sweat and work the men smiled. Mr. John-son, the chief machinist of the watch, asked me to watch for him, and he, getting permission from the engineer to have a look and a breath of air on leck, left me in charge.

I had been on watch for twenty minutes when we received a signal from the deck to slow up, and then another to stop, and as I had handled the starboard engine at the time, I had the honor of finishing the greatest chase ever made by a battleship. The first assistant engineer fairly danced with joy and shook every man's hand, and the engineers of the Oregon can well be proud, as they have as fine a pair of running engines as were ever built, as well as all the rest of the machinery in this floating machine shop. The work of the men on that day showed be utterly powerless to help. No one for itself, from the coal passers to the who has not known this torture can chief engineer. The coal passers got out plenty of coal, the firemen, by the hardest of labor, kept up plenty steam, the water tenders kept of water in the boilers and tended the great hydraulic pumps that turn the thirteen-inch turrets, and the kept everything running as cool as possible with oil and water. The machinists ran the engine and the engineers were all watching their duty so closely we caught the Spaniard and enabled the gunners to get in their deadly WOLK

EXCHANGE COMPLIMENTS

This was my experience on which we may of these wounds may be the beach what can we know about them? We what can we know about them? We

"Captain, that shot did not come one- it!"

The letter is to his mother, Mrs. Fannie Goldsmith, of 1919 Dodge street:
"We didn't do a thing to them, did
we? And the Oregon did nearly all of
it. We were lying about four miles
straight out from the fort, and all
dressed in clean white clothes, ready
for quarters Sunday morning, when the for quarters Sunday morning, when the captain always goes throughout the ship and inspects her and the men as they stand in divisions at 9:30 a. m. (the engineer's division), excepting, of

A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

War brings to soldiers glory, hard-ships, wounds, death, but what does it

bring to soldiers' wives Down in the red brick officers' row at Jefferson Barracks there is a little company of brave women who are fully competent to answer that ques-

These women are the wives of the officers of the Third cavairy, now with

Shafter at Santiago. Readers of newspapers who scanned the lists of the dead and wounded victims of the awful hell of shot and shell into which the American soldiers went on Friday and Saturday a week ago noticed the frequent recurrence of the words Third cavalry after the names

of wounded officers and men.

To the great mass of us those words meant not more than the names of the other commands that stood gallantly the fire of the Spaniards on those days But each mention of the gallant Third in that fatal list carried a depth of sorrow, anxiety and suspense in the heart of one, two or three of these wo-men that women in civil life can know nothing about.

The printing of those names told to these women a heartrending story of a husband or father wounded in a strange land, maybe dying for the want of proper attention, away from their

loved ones. Since the war began and we Americans went into it with much the same spirit that we enter into everything that commands our fleeting attentiona great new national game to be played and won with becoming gallantry-books have been written about the soldier, his life, his pleasures, his hardships, his dangers. We have bowed down to our new idol and worshiped, but we have insisted with characteristic curiosity that we must know all about the being we worshiped.

In our idolatry we have passed by the heroine that helps to make our hero, the soldier's wife.

The soldier's wife is essentially homebody, and it has ever been the fate of such to pass unnoticed. Sitting in the twilight of a cool par-lor in officers' row at the Barracks, one of these brave, enduring women-one who even them knew not but that

told the Post-Dispatch of the anxieties and sorrows that are peculiar to the wives of soldiers. The speaker was Mrs. Morgan, wife of Captain Morgan of Troop H, who was wounded while leading his men in

a gallant charge in the first days' fighting at Santiago.
"I don't believe," she said, "the public feels much for us in our sorrow and suspense, simply because it nothing about us. The home life of no class has been kept more from the pub-

lic gaze than that of the soldier and Everybody knows of the soldier, particularly if he does anything very brave or gets wounded or killed, but not dy knows anything of the soldier's wife

or his children. "We are not like other women. men in civil life have a thousand interests and duties to divert their attention, but we have none. We are absolutely dependent upon our husbands. They relieve us of all the care and responsibility of the family maintenance. Other women may occupy themselves in a thousand ways that

are barred from us.
"It follows, therefore, that when the that her firemen were playing out, and husband is carried from us by duty, as he is very frequently, we have nothing to rest upon. A great void is left which we cannot fill, as other women

"We may be at a frontier post far away from civilization, with a mail but once a week. The order comes for operations against the Indians. Our husbands go from us and we are left alone We can have no news of the absent dear ones. We have the consciousness ever present that

have nothing to occupy our minds.
"We are simply a little group of anx. ious women, keenly conscious each has the same fears, the same suspense, the same forebodings, and for that reason we are of little comfort to each other, because we cannot divert each other from the fear that hangs over us all

"We live in a horrible nightmare that may have an awakening in a still more horrible reality. "Even here, where we are within

sight of a great city, where no one would think our lot would not be so hard as upon the frontier, we find no relief.

"We are here practically alone. We have few friends, outside our own circle, who can be much comfort to us. We have seen our husbands go away into a foreign land-across the seathat is one of the horrible things about this war to us women here, that seemingly trivial matter of eighty miles of water that separate us from those we love and fear for. We know our helplessness. We know that if they are wounded or ill we can do nothing for

them. "I wonder how many women in civil life have known what it is to have a dear one in danger, in pain, dying, and conceive of its intensity of anguish.

"We can do nothing but go about what little household duty we have in the daytime, trying always to rid ourselves of haunting fear. And in the long evenings we can do nothing but huddle together in one room and with desperate fascination for the flame that scorches our very souls, talk war, war, until we are sick of life and the anxiety that it brings to us.

"Consider our situation now, of us have husbands who are wounded, The press dispatches say one is shot in the hip, another in the leg, another

done, Oregon," and Captain Gara and not find a little relief from the goal was wered: "That is for my men and not pense by hugging desperately the for me." When coming up on the pense by hugging desperately the thought that they were not dead when thought that they were not dead when thought that they was written. And even all men down from the tops who were that poor consolation dwindles when mot stationed there, and all men back the thought comes that the next dispatch may tell that they have died of their wounds. O, I hate war, I hate