

THE NAVAL PAGEANT

LESSONS DRAWN FROM THE INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY.

Secretary Herbert of the Navy Quarters, "In Time of Peace Prepare for War"—Being Able to Fight is Often a Protection.

The pages which Secretary Herbert devotes in the North American Review to a comment on the great show of ships at Norfolk and New York deal with first as an illustration of the friendly feeling that now prevails between the United States and other nations.

He recalls that this peaceful rendezvous took place in the very roadstead where the Monitor and Merrimack fought and near where the Leopard attacked the Chesapeake, while close by at Norfolk lay the old Constellation, successor to Truxton's frigate that overcame the Insurgente in 1799. Of the nine nations whose 30 warships were there gathered three were republics, but all the vessels put on the colors of Italy in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of King Humbert's marriage, just as the British Blake afterward at New York, where once the prison ships of the Revolution lay, flashed out the image of Washington in her fireworks display, and just as other foreign ships took part in our Decoration day ceremonies.

Secretary Herbert well says that the voyage from Hampton Roads, when the vessels of nine nations, in two parallel columns, steamed at a prescribed rate, all under the command, by courtesy, of an American officer, formed "a scene that has no parallel in history." Yet even this scene was surpassed in suggestiveness by the land parade in New York, which, "while it was the most significant act of good will to the American people and American institutions, was also the crowning lesson of the review."

And what was that all important lesson? The secretary thus expresses it: "Every thoughtful observer was impressed with the idea that if our men should ever come to blows with their friends who were behind them in line they could never hope to win except with a fair supply of ships and guns. The stalwart Russians, with their sturdy tramp; the business looking Britons, keeping step to 'God Save the Queen'; the quick stepping Frenchmen; the Germans, with their natty uniforms; the Italians, and indeed all the detachments, were drilled and disciplined into fighting machines. Never was such a sight witnessed before as the sailors of nine different nations marching together, and never was anything better calculated to impress upon those who saw them the lesson that the American sailor can keep his place upon the seas only when his government is behind him."

This, after all, should be an abiding moral of the pageant for our countrymen. It taught not only the beauty of peace, but the duty in peace to prepare for war. It was suggestive, no doubt, that while 70 years before Russia, Prussia and Austria had entered into a futile combination to reduce the Spanish-American colonies because they had set themselves up as independent republics, here were Russia and Germany joining their ships with those of republican France and the South American republics. It was still more suggestive to find the armed forces of Russia and England marching one after another in the same streets and in the same column and the armed forces of France and Germany in like comradeship; while as to the intermingled forces of England and America, the sight of them prompted Secretary Herbert to say that "Great Britain never formally renounced the right of search, on account of which the war of 1812 was fought, until 1858, but the two countries had made peace at last, mutual good will and respect have been testified in many ways and never more significantly than at this naval review."

Yet it is not the peace note with which the secretary closes. He insists, as his conclusion, that in spite of Geneva arbitrations and Paris arbitrations, we have not yet found a safeguard against war. "The Geneva arbitration was achieved only after the terrific battles of our civil war had demonstrated to the world the fighting capacity of our citizen soldiery. If America would keep her own peace with all the nations of the earth and maintain her place in the vanguard of civilization, she must be at all times prepared for war. This is the lesson of history emphasized by the rendezvous and the review." We may add that such lessons were wholly additional to the original purpose of the ceremony, which was to furnish some distinctly naval pageant as the fittest possible form of public festival in honor of the greatest of voyages.

Indeed it may fairly be said that the full benefits of this memorable pageant were not universally recognized when it was planned. Even Mr. Herbert himself, although a member of the house naval committee, voted against the joint resolution of congress which directed it to be held, but as its possibilities gradually became apparent he headed the successful effort at a subsequent session to increase the appropriation for it to the amount needed. The advantage derived from bringing our own new ships together for the first time in considerable numbers has been exceedingly great, and it has been increased by giving them the opportunity to compare themselves not only with each other, but with the picked warships of eight other nations.

Still the great benefit of the review, according to Secretary Herbert, has been in teaching what remains for the country to do in its naval preparations.—New York Sun.

A Hard Nest For a Small Bird. A curiosity worthy of its place in the local museum was a bird's nest made wholly of long spiral steel shavings, without the least particle of vegetable fiber. It was found in Switzerland at a place which is the center of a large watch manufacturing district.—Chambers' Journal.

DEPRECIATIONS OF A COON.

That coon of Ruoger's, which has been wandering around the lamp-post on the corner of North and Banks streets from time to time during the past three months, made things lively Sunday afternoon at Mr. B. A. Fox's bird store on Broad street.

Mr. Ruoger got tired of the quadruped and wished to dispose of him. The coon was accordingly turned over to Mr. Fox, who was to sell him. He was kept at the bird store. Sunday afternoon, when everybody was away, there began a general havoc on the part of the animal. Climbing over a partition in a show window, he proceeded to chew up five Abyssinian rabbits. Only one of the pets was left to tell the tale. His comingship then dined upon a handsome Brahma cock in the rear of the establishment and afterward proceeded to deprive a beautiful tropical song bird of his plumage.

He next made an attack on a number of goldfish, and when his appetite was satisfied there wasn't a single representative of the piscatorial tribe left in the aquarium. Several other depreciations were committed, and his comingship was making preparations to exterminate every valuable bird in the establishment when two festive coppers crawled over the transom and put an end to his calculations. He was carried back to Ruoger's, but soon effected his escape and made it lively for the squirrels in the Capitol square. A small regiment of small boys were in pursuit of the animal, which with an all important air mounted the Washington monument and soon sat complacently on the top of George's head, eyeing his pursuers with an expression of mingled defiance and curiosity. He was finally captured.—Richmond Times.

Spohr and the Kings.

All are not kingly who wear a crown. At a court concert the Duchess of Gotha expressed in the curtest style her disapproval of the loud playing of Spohr, the great violinist and composer. While he was playing she sent a chamberlain to request him not to make so much noise. The king of Wurtemberg was in the habit of amusing himself at a court concert by playing cards. Spohr, being invited to play before the king, informed the chamberlain that he must decline the honor unless the king abstained from card playing. The chamberlain was horrified, but the violinist insisted, and the king conceded the point. But in order that the royal time might not be wholly occupied in listening, he stipulated that the two pieces set down in the programme for Spohr should follow each other.

Nevertheless his majesty showed that the violinist's demand had ruffled the royal temper. Etiquette prescribed that the king should give the signal for applauding. At the conclusion of each piece the king gave no signal and a solemn silence reigned in the salon. The king had his small revenge.

The king of Bavaria was a gentleman. At a court concert he noticed that the usher had neglected to place a seat for Mme. Spohr, an excellent harpist, who was to accompany her husband. The king placed his throne chair on the platform and with the mild insistence of a gentleman compelled the lady to sit in it.—Youth's Companion.

The Everlasting "Why."

There is an ocean of the unfathomable in every raindrop, and God says today as he said in the time of Job, "If you cannot understand one drop of rain, do not be surprised if my dealings with you are inexplicable." Why does that aged man, decrepit, beggared, vicious, sick of the world and the world sick of him, live on, while here is a man in middle, consecrated to God, hardworking, useful in every respect, who dies? Why does that old gossip, gadding along the street about everybody's business but her own, have such good health, while the Christian mother with a flock of little ones about her whom she is preparing for usefulness and for heaven—the mother who you think could not be spared an hour from that household—why does she lie down and die with a cancer? Why does that man, selfish to the core, go on adding fortune to fortune, consuming everything on himself, continue to prosper, while that man who has been giving 10 per cent of all his income to God and the church goes into bankruptcy? Before we make stark fools of ourselves let us stop pressing this everlasting "why."—Dr. Talmage in Ladies' Home Journal.

Washington a City of Churches.

There is no city in the United States which might be called the city of churches with more appropriateness than Washington. They are not particularly large or imposing, these Washington churches, but there is an immense number of them. As a matter of fact, the capital contains nearly 300 churches. The Methodist denomination claims 52. The Baptists come next with 45, then the Episcopalians with 26 and the Presbyterians with 21. The Roman Catholics have 13, the Lutherans 10, the Congregationalists 4, the Hebrews and the Christians 2 each and the Unitarians, the Universalists and the Swedenborgians 1 each. Besides these there are half a dozen nonsectarian bodies.—Washington Letter.

Respect For the English Language.

If we reverence our mother tongue as we ought, we will be on our guard not to insult it by violating its rules. We will not say, "You hadn't ought to do this," or, "He ain't a-goin to do that." We will avoid that last and worst error of the vulgar, the double negative. We will be above misplacing moods and tenses and putting the nominative case where the objective belongs by right.—Harper's Bazar.

Money Saved, Money Earned.

Mrs. Clumber—My dear Mrs. Higupp has had her portrait painted by a celebrated artist, and I haven't had a thing but common, ordinary, everyday photographs to show. Husband (a wise man)—Huh! The idea of advertising to the whole world that her complexion is so bad it won't stand the camera!—New York Weekly.

COUNTY COURT RULES.

1. All cases not answered to by attorney or parties in person, will stand for judgment by agreement of parties.

2. In all cases which are set for trial, it is desirable to have the attorney give a short statement in order to inform the court as to about the length of time it will take to try the case.

3. Cases in which issues are not joined will not be set for trial, unless for special reasons it is ordered otherwise.

4. All cases will be set for hearing within the term, unless for special reasons it is otherwise ordered.

5. All cases will be set for trial in the order in which they appear on the call docket, unless the parties agree upon a time when the case is called, or for special reasons the court shall order otherwise. Default cases will be set for the morning hour.

6. The business each day will commence at 9:30 a. m.

7. The morning hour will be from 9:30 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.

8. The morning hour will be devoted to (a) motions, demurrers, and default cases set for that day, (b) motions, demurrers, and default cases which have previously passed on its regular day and transferred on the calendar to that day.

9. After a case, a motion or a demurrer has passed the time for which it is set, it cannot be called up until a motion is filed and docketed by the party of the court, and such notice to the opposite party as the court may order at the time leave is given to file the motion.

10. Business set for a certain time, cannot be transferred to another day or hour, unless the transfer order is made at the hour the matter is set for hearing, except under Rule 10.

11. Each day at 9:00 a. m., the business of the hour will be called.

12. The matters will be heard in the order in which they are entered on the calendar unless all parties present and interested consent to a different arrangement, or in case of urgent necessity.

TRIAL OF CASES TO-DAY.

12th. The trial of cases will commence at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and continue until 5:00 o'clock p. m., with a recess from 12:00 a. m. until 1:30 p. m. Each case is entitled to be called at the time set or within ten minutes thereafter; either to be proceeded with, or a further order to be made. For this purpose no party will be required to wait longer than ten minutes for the opposite party or other business, except for urgent reasons. The trial of a case will be suspended at any time for this purpose. In case the court finds that any rule herein will work an unforeseen hardship, the court reserves the right to suspend the rule for the special case.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the EAST front door of the County Court House, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

Lot one (1) in block one hundred and nine (99), in Dundee Place, an addition to the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska, said property to be sold to satisfy J. W. Hopkins the sum of seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars (\$737.00) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from February 6th, 1892, and to satisfy the sum of thirty-seven dollars (\$37.00) judgment, with interest thereon from the 6th day of February, A. D. 1893, until paid, together with accruing costs, according to a judgment rendered by the District Court of Douglas county at its February term, A. D. 1893, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein John D. Thomas was plaintiff, and John P. Thomas and others were defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, June 15th, 1893. GEORGE A. BENNETT, Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. Bradley & DeLamatre, attorneys. 6-9-93

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of Douglas county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the EAST front door of the County Court House, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska, sell at public auction the property described in said order of sale as follows, to-wit:

All of lot one (1) in block one hundred and nine (99), in Dundee Place, an addition to the city of Omaha, as surveyed, platted and recorded, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska, said property to be sold to satisfy J. W. Hopkins the sum of seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars (\$737.00) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from February 6th, 1892, and to satisfy the sum of thirty-seven dollars (\$37.00) judgment, with interest thereon from the 6th day of February, A. D. 1893, until paid, together with accruing costs, according to a judgment rendered by the District Court of Douglas county at its February term, A. D. 1893, in a certain action then and there pending, wherein John D. Thomas was plaintiff, and John P. Thomas and others were defendants. Omaha, Nebraska, June 15th, 1893. GEORGE A. BENNETT, Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska. Bradley & DeLamatre, attorneys. 6-9-93

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Lot three (3) in block four (4) in Walnut Hill, an addition to the city of Omaha, all in Douglas county, state of Nebraska, said property to be sold to satisfy Samuel D. Mercer the sum of fourteen hundred and thirty-nine dollars (\$1,439.00) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from May 6th, 1892; to satisfy Charles McKinney the sum of ninety-six and 36-100 dollars (\$96.36) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from May 6th, 1892; to satisfy Charles McKinney the sum of ninety-six and 36-100 dollars (\$96.36) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from May 6th, 1892; to satisfy John A. Wakefield the sum of three hundred, forty-two and 40-100 dollars (\$342.40) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from October 14th, 1892; to satisfy George A. Hoagland the sum of five hundred, twenty-two and 0-100 dollars (\$522.00) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from September 23, 1892; to satisfy D. F. Mustard the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from May 6th, 1892; to satisfy Charles McKinney the sum of ninety-six and 36-100 dollars (\$96.36) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of seven (7) per cent per annum from May 6th, 1892; to satisfy John A. Wakefield the sum of three hundred, forty-two and 40-100 dollars (\$342.40) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of ten (10) per cent per annum from October 14th, 1892; to satisfy George A. Hoagland the sum of five hundred, twenty-two and 0-100 dollars (\$522.00) judgment, with interest thereon at rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from September 23, 1892; to satisfy D. F. 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