HEMINGFORD, - NEBRASKA

### KING OF SPAIN KIDNAPPED.

Everybody remembers that the years ago the little king of Spain we reported so dangerously ill with a var contagious disease that no one but to doctor, the king's tutor and Senor Ga tala, the Prime Minister, could see him.
The facts of the cape have just com-

to light. The truth of the matter that the little king was not it at all but had been kidnapped. The repor of his illness was sent abroad to cove

his absence from public view. The story of his kidnapping forms most interesting tale of daring and cunning. Only a Spaniard could have carried out such a tricky scheme.

The reports of the king's illness were sent out on the day of a grand review of troops at Madrid in honor of one the saints, at which the queen regent was to be present with the king. In consequence it was to be a most imposing affair, and all Madrid was to b

The queen regent was forced to semout the reports of the king's illness or the morning of the day of the parade because she received a letter warning her of a plot which was on foot to at tempt the king's life during the cere monies at the review. The letter wa postmarked Pomplona, which was th very center of the Carlist region, and the queen regent was greatly alarmed She submitted the letter to Father O: iva, the tuter of the king, and it was decided to keep the boy at home and

send out reports of his indisposition.

The tutor was consoling his roya pupil for his disappointment at not at tending the review with the queen, who had taken in his stead his oldest sister when a closed carriage was driven rap idly up to the palace and an officer and aide-de-camp stepped out. They arnounced themselves to the porters in waiting as General Espinosa and aid, sent by the queen to fetch the king to the review, and demanding to be taken

to his majesty's presence. The two were immediately conducted to the tutor's room. Oliva was profoundly impressed with the genuinenes of these fine officers and their message from the queen. They said she had found there was no danger, and that the troops showed great dissatisfaction at the king's absence. She deemed it best he should be present, for fear of serious consequences.

The little king was dressed in his uniform in great haste and taken away by the two officers.

Two or three hours later the queen regent returned and sent for his majes-The old father was surprised and stupefied, and hurriedly explained to the queen how matters stood. She at realized the cleverness of those who had plotted against her son. She was in despair and sent at once to the prime minister, who advised that the

affair be kept secret to avoid the revolution that would surely take place if it became known. The chief of police was informed of the state of affairs, and description of the carriage and two men was given him. The railways and frontier were watched and guarded. Every precau-

tion was taken and careful search made but absolutely nothing could be learned. Had it not been for one of the French diplomats, the king might still be in exile. Den Carlos now on the throne, or a republic established in the place of the present dynasty. At the end of the fourth day of the king's absence a famous French diplomat called at the palace with a gift for the boy king in the form of a troop of magnificent toy soldlers. He was told by the queen that the nature of the king's malady pre vented her from admitting him to his majesty's presence, but upon Frenchman's assuring her that he did not fear contagion of any sore, the queen burst into tears and told him of Alphonso's abduction, begging his ad

The diplomat was old in the service at foreign courts, and he was keen to a wonderful degree. He made all man-ner of inquiries, plied every one in the palace with questions, and then askepermission to examine every part of the great palace.

enormous servants' quarters he was not permitted to enter the rooms of the high chef, who was said to be But upon insisting he was admit He found the chef was in health, and quite confused at his visit. The Frenchman asked him how he fell and then advised him to take the air. as his apartments seemed close and stuffy. At the same time he stepped to door at the side of the room. He was about to open it when the chef sprang at him. The diplomat whipped out a revolver and told him to stand back or have his brains blown out. He then swung open the door, and there, seated on the floor, was his majesty, the king Spain, with dirty face and hands eating jam tarts, of which he was ex-travagantly fond, and arranging some lead soldiers in troops.

He was at once restored to his frantic mother, and that afternoon was driver through the public parks, to show the people that their sovereign was well

It turned out that the kidnapping was not a Carlist plot. It was wholly the work of the chief cook and two outlaws. was their intention either to offer the king to the Carlists for a large sum or to get him over the frontier and then ask a fabulous ransom for his re-

The plot was a good one, but had failed through the nervousness of the two outlaws, who played the parts of officer and aide-de-camp. The letter was written to the queen to put her off her guard and keep the king at home while the family was at the review. The chef's young nephew had brought to the palace after day the day before, and it was he who was car ried away in the carriage instead of the king, the plotters thinking that it would be easier to get the king away after the lapse of several days, and hoped to create a false scent. The chef and his accomplices were thrown into prison and the matter hushed up, while the French diplomat was given a fortune and a beautiful ring from the finger

The queen regent spends every year the summer months with the little king the sea bathing place, San Sebastion, in the porthern part of Spain. The young king in this place has his own boy battallon, which was founded in the year 1895;

of the queen regent ..

The battalion consists of 400 boys, who wear as uniform the pretty dress of the warlike inhabitants of the Pyrenees-blue uniform with red cap. short time ago the rey nino (small king) gave the battalion a flag as a present. The officers are mounted on small po-The battalion has its drummers, also a band, which plays

very creditably. There are six companies, and each drilled every day by an officer of San Sebastian garrison. The small boys are exercising diligently and the king derives great pleasure reviewing them during his stay in San Sebastian.

# THE HERALD. T. J. O'KEEFE, Publisher. HEMINGFORD, - NEBRASKA GOLD BOND DEAL STRUGGLE.

While Gallant Soldiers are at the Front, Greedy Speculators are Foreclosing a Blanket Mortgage on Their Homes.

## MAXWELL'S AND SUTHERLAND'S SPEECHES

Constitutional, Legal, Political, Moral and Criminal Features of the Fraud of the Ages Discussed-Speeches of Congressmen Greene and Stark Printed Next Week.

### THE UNITED STATES SENATE NOW THE STORM CENTER.

The Reform Forces Will Provide Lavishly for Funds to Prosecute the War, But Object to Plundering American Homes.

Omaha, May 17 .- Next to the actual hostilities on the field of battle the question which most interests the peo ple are the laws passed to raise money to prosecute the war. The republicans have proposed a "war measure," with an enormous gold bond deal as its foundation. The reform forces in congress propose to provide for an abundance of money without issuing any more bonds.

The difference between these two forces is not slight. It involves the cold-blooded scheme of the money power, to so corner the "money market" and to so impoverish the masses as to practically Egyptianize the American people. Amid the shouts of warriors and while the patriotism of good and true men are making them unmindful of domestic affairs, there has been a stealthy movement on foot to monopolize the finances of the country. Under Cleveland's administration they worked through a \$267,000,000 bond deal. And now, covered up as a "war measure," they \*propose to add \$500,000,000 more to that awful crime against the people.

For these reasons the tremendous struggle going on at Washington between those who propose to take advan-tage of the war in carrying out their plans to further subject the American people to the money power, trusts and

corporations, and those who would protect the interest of American homes and small business affairs while the patriots are on the field of battle is of tremendous importance.

The bond deal was rushed through Speaker Reed's half of congress with whoop, the republicans voting solidly for it, while the democrats, populists and free silver republicans voted against it.

Congressmen Green, Sutherland, Stark and Maxwell got an opportunity to make short speeches on the subject.

The remarks of Judge Maxwell are here printed, and those of Congressmen Sutherland, Green and Stark will follow in another issue \*

diately after Wall street's proposition to congress to order an Issue of \$500,-000,000 gold bonds, the thirty-odd popuin Senator Allen's rooms and by unanimous vote passed the following

resolution: "Resolved. That we oppose any increase of the bonded indebtedness of Thad Stevens, the great commoner, the United States, but we will promptly gave the influence of their mighty inand cheerfully vote all necessary means tellects in favor of it. Chase, the secre-to successfully prosecute the war by tary of the treasury, believed the law authorizing further taxation, including an income tax, and authorizing the immediate coniage of the seigniorage anticipating the same by the issuance of silver certificates, and by authorizing is recorded, favored the measure that such an increase of the volume of legal tender notes as may be necessary."

The democratic members of congress

also agreed to oppose the "bond steal." But Speaker Reed rushed the deal through the house with scarcely any time given to discussion. It was all done under the whip and spur, but Congressman Sutherland of the Fifth district got a chance for a few minutes' talk. He said:

### SUTHERLAND HITS THE NAIL.

representatives to consider our position We adopted the following resolu-

"Resolved, That we oppose any increase of the bonded indebtedness of the United States, but we will promptly and cheerfully vote all necessary means successfully prosecute the war by authorizing further taxation, including an income tax, and authorizing the imdiate coinage of the seigniorage, ansilver certificates, and by authorizing such an increase of the volume of legal tender notes as may be necessary.

I voted for the appropriation of the president for national defense. I favored and voted for the senate amendment recognizing the republic of Cuba, and, that proposition failing, I supported the conference agreement that passed both branches of congress. that said that the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free, and demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and withdraw its forces from Cuba and Cuban waters (Applause.)

In this emergency I am willing to support the scheme of taxation provided for in the pending bill if bond scheme is eliminated. I believe that in the struggle before us the wealth of the country should bear its just share of the burdens, and therefore an income tax should be imposed to the end that the man of millions as well as the laboring man should pay

a fair proportion of the expenses, More than \$40,000,000 can be made immediately available by an act authorizing the coinage of the seigniorage anticipating the same by the issuance of silver certificates. If sufficient revenue is not provided by these means. favor a reasonable increase of the egal tender notes or greenbacks. When the country was divided against itself and was passing through a four years' struggle, the greenback saved us, and

I will support any or all these propositions, but will not now support proposition that means a mortgage our posterity. With the hundreds millions now in the treasury and money that can be raised by the plan of taxation provided for in this bill there is no occasion for the issue of When 70,000,000 people are engaged in the patriotic and glorious act of driving the Spaniard from the west-ern hemisphere, avenging the loss of the Maine and upholding the stars and stripes, the spectator should rest con-tent and, starding by, enjoy the glorious vision of a republic maintaining its honor and demonstrating its own fit

ness to exist. (Applause.) If we need money to pay troops and salaries, buy guns and ammunition. equip and maintain ships, let us do as our fathers did forty years ago-issue a non-interest-bearing obligation, and, with the resources of our country back of it, conduct the war to a successful conclusion. Experts estimate that our people are bearing a burden of indebtedness of more than \$30,000,000,000. The people of today and the children ye unborn must pay this enormous indebt edness and the interest charges on it I plead with you, gentlemen, to not at this time add to the people's burdens by providing for the issue of \$500,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds. The republican party ought not to fear legal-

Washington, D. C .- Special .- Imme- tender treasury notes. The Hon. John party, said:

"We presided over the birth of greenlist members of congress held a caucus backs and guarded them in their cra- it was not.

You indorsed the teasury note then, and your great lenders advocated it. ought to pass. Lincoln, the grandest as long as liberty endures and time brought the ship of state safely into harbor. Republicans before adding to the people's burdens ought to remember the teachings of the fathers, and in a reasonable degree adhere to the cru-cible in the years gone by. (Applause.)

### MAXWELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, there are many pering a caucus was held by the populist company, some two years ago, the su-and free silver republican senators and preme court, as then constituted, by the change of opinion of one of its on the proposed measure embracing the members and by a bare majority—5 to 4 tivation. The southern states, if bond scheme that is now under discus-declared such tax to be in conflict provision, had been introduced in reasons stated by those dissenting judges in favor of the validity of the law are much stronger than those of the majority.

court as a whole, and of its members are liable to err, and this fact is recognized by the tribunals themselves. Hence, motions for a rehearing are filed On January 20, 1898, I voted for reso-lution granting beligerent rights to the and in many cases are sustained, there being probable errir in the former deof \$50,000,000 to be placed in the hands cision. In view of the former decisions of the supreme court, which I will prescall attention to, we may treat the question in Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust company, 157 U. S., page 429. and 158 U. S., page 601, relating to the income tax, as not finally determined, briefly review the matter and the authorities bearing upon it.

The sections of the constitution to be onstrued read as follows:

Section 8, article 1, provides that "The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, and to pay the debts and to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the

Section 2, article 1, provides that

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union according to their respec-tive numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, incluiding those bound for service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years ifter the first meeting of the congress f the United States and within every subsequent ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct."

Section 9, article 1, provides "That no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion o the census or enumeration hereinpefore directed to be taken

Section 9, article 1, also declares that "No tax or duty shall be laid on any irticles exported from any state. The fourteenth amendment declares

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state.

excluding Irdians not taxed." The question arises at the outset, what are "direct taxes?" This question in substance was asked by Rufus King, of New York, in the constitutional con-vention of 1787, and no one seems to have answered. (a Elliott's Debates, 451; Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust company, 158 U. S., 640.) No system of taxation of that kind seems to have been in force at that time, nor had the term any legal meaning. This becomes important, because the supreme court property and from every trade, profes of the United States has many times construed the term "direct taxes," and what were not, and we will now refer those decisions.

In 1794 congress passed an act posing a duty or tax upon all car-

It was contended that this was a di Sherman, in his great Portland speech, rect tax, and the case of Hylton vs. in 1879, speaking of the republican United States, 3 Dall., 171, presented the question squarely whether or not this was a direct tax. The court held that

In the able dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Harian in Pollock vs. Farmers bank et al., 158 U. S., 648, he quote Spaulding, the author of the law, and from the diary of Mr. Justice Iredell one of the judge who, in 1796, decided the case of Hylton vs. United States supra. It said: "This was a very important case, a

it involved a question of constitutional character of the nineteenth century law. The point was the constitution-and whose memeory will remain green ality of the act of congress of 1794. If a direct tax, it could only be laid in proportion to the census, which has not as yet been taken. . . . The court unanimously agreed that the tax was constitutional, and delivered their opinions seriatim."

Mr. Justice Patterson, presented very plausible and apparently correct explanation of the object of the term "direct taxes." He says:

"The provision was made in favor sons who believe that an income tax the southern states. They possessed a is not in conflict with the constitution large number of slaves; they had ex-Mr. Chairman, on last Monday even-Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust tled, and not very productive. A macompany, some two years ago, the su-jority of the states had but few slaves of the United States. It is true that in tensive tracts of territory thinly setwell settled and in a high state of culwith the constitution and therefore constitution, would have been wholly void. There are strong dissenting opinions in that case by very able members gress might in such a case tax slaves of that court, and it seems to me the at discretion or arbitrarily, and land in dissenting every part of the union at the same rat or measure-so much a head in the first he majority.
I entertain a very high respect for the tion in these particulars was the rea on of introducing the clause in the con ticipating the same by the issuance of individually; but all human tribunals stitution which directs that representarives and direct taxes shall be apport ioned among the states according to their respective numbers.

By the acts of congress of July 14, 1798, August 2, 1813, January 9, 1815, and March 5, 1816, direct taxes were laid upon "lands, improvements there on, dwelling houses, and slaves, and apportioned among the states." ason slaves were the subject of a di ct tax is explained in a later case

"Slaves were proper subjects of capitation tax, which is described constitution as a direct tax, as property; they were by the laws of some if not most of the slave states classed as eal property descendable to the heirs. (Veazie Bank vs. Wall., 8 Wall.,

In the case cited, the principal queson was whether or not a tax of 10 er cent on the notes of a state bank used for circulation was a direct tax. The court held it was not, and that he tax was valid. The opinion was de-ivered by Chief Justice Chase, who said in substance:

"In construing the term no valuable light had been elicited as to the sense n which the direct taxation was use! the constitution. That personal prop rty, contracts, occupations and the ike have never been regarded by congress as proper subjects of direct tax. In Pacific Insurance company vs.

pule (7 Wall., 453), the question preented was whether or not under the be laid by apportionment among the necessar states. The court held that it was not plause.) a direct tax and was valid. The opinion, which was unanimous, was writ-ten by Justice Swayne, one of the ablest expressed therein were enterained by Chancellor Kent and In Scholey vs. Rew (23 Wal). 21-326), the question presented was thether or not a tax upon the succession to real estate was a direct tax and it was held that it was not. In that case the statute declared that the term 'real estate" should include all lands. tenements, and hereditaments, corporeal and incorporeal, and that the term "succession" should denote the devolution of title to any real estate. Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust company (158 U. S., 654). The question was aga

before the court in Springer vs. United tes (102 U. S., 586-602), where the lidity of the income tax law of 1861. as amended in 1865, was involved. This act imposed a duty upon gains, profits and income derived from every kind of sion or employment. It was contended by the appellant that this was a direct tax and could only be levied by appor tionment among the states according to the number of people as shown by the last census. The tax was held by

It is said "it does not appear that any tax like the one in question was ever regarded or treated by congress as a direct tax." Mr. Justice Harian says:
"The question what is a direct tax is one exclusively in American juris-

The text writers of the country are

n entire accord upon the subject. (Ap-Mr. Justice Story says that all taxes are usually divided into two classes those which are direct and those which

are indirect. Under the former denomination are included taxes upon land or real property, and under the latter taxes on consumption (1 Story Const., 950; Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 157 U. S., 657-658.)

It is also said in Springer vs. United States, supra:

"Our conclusions are that direct taxes, within the meaning of the constitu-tion, are only capitation taxes, as expressed in that instrument, and taxes upon real estates; and that the tax of the plaintiff in error complains is within the category of an excise or duty."

In Pacific Insurance company Soule (7 Wall., 444), Judge Swayne re-viewed at length the decisions upon the question of direct taxes. He says

What are direct taxes was elaboratey argued and considered by the court in Hylton vs. United States in the year 1796. One of the members of the court, Justice Wilson, had been a distinguish ed member of the convention that had framed the constitution. It was unanimously held by the justices who heard the argument that a tax upon carriages kept by the owner for his own use was

not a direct tax."

In the majority opinion in the case of Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust company, on rehearing no discussion is had of the decisions above referred to except that of Hylton vs. United States. When the supreme court has construed a provision of the constitution, and particularly where the con-struction has been made by a unanius coutr soon after the organization the government and followed by such ourt unanimously up to the year 1894. ingress and the country have a right o rely upon such construction as the errect one and act accordingly. The decision, in fact, becomes a rule of property, and if changed should be by mendment of the constitution and not judicial mandate.

In Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan, and rust company, supra, the chief jus-

ice says: "It is evident that the income from realty forms a vital part of the scheme for taxation embodied therein. If that be stricken out and also the income from all invested personal property bonds, stocks, investments of all kinds it is obvious that by far the largest part of the anticipated revenue would be eliminated, and this would leave the burden of the tax to be borne by the professions, trades, employments, or vocations."

And in the judgment (page 637) Chief Justice Fuller said:

"First that . . . taxes upon real estate being indisputably direct taxes taxes on the rent or income or rea estate are equally idrect taxes; second that . . . . taxes on personal property or the income of personal property are likewise direct taxes."

The majority of the court seem overlook the fact that where rent oland is paid to the landlord, it ceases to be attached to the real estate and is simply moneys in possession—in other words income—and therefore liable to an income tax. The second proposition that the taxes upon personal property or taxes on the income of personal property are direct taxes, if applied to many of the items in this bill, would probably result in holding that the duty thereon was a direct tax, and therefore If this decision should ered to, our government may find it self handicapped by its own courts re versing the decisions of a ears and depriving it of the money needed to pay its expenses and preserv its credit or even pay the salaries of the judges themselves. Such an unnat ural construction could not have beer contemplated by the framers of the onstitution. But it is said we should of criticise the decisions of the high st courts in the land. The answer is the judges are public officials, paid out the public treasury, and their acts re publicly performed and are of If a mistake is the judges themselves, presumably, will e anxious to correct it.

For this purpose a motion for a re earing is filed and must state some ause for a rehearing which a sensitive udge might construe as a reflection or imself. Yet it is not so intended, and capable, conscientious, and fearless judge will try to correct an error if a naterial one is pointed out to him. The lecision in question was rendered ve judges, while four judges have disented and filed strong dissenting opinons. Under these circumstances it is same in a respectful manner.

I od not question the integrity of the judges or the henesty of their purpose, but I believe a great error has been committed in overturning the unanious decisions of the court made by able and distinguished judges and assented to by the ablest lawyers and text writers in the nation for one hundred years, and by reason of which decisions the recipients of great omes, those most able to contribute he government, are permitted to evade their just obligations and dues. With the utmost respect for the court, and believing that its members feel bound by the decisions of their predecessors without a break for a hundred years, I respectfully insist that an income tax tatutes the duty upon the incomes of the duty of every one who believes the insurance companies from whatever construction of the constitution deprive source was a direct tax that could only the government of its just revenue necessary to carry on its business. (Ap-

In the very able dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Harlan, he says: present construction the court, for the judges that ever sat on the bench. He first time in all its history, declares cites with approval the case of Hylton that our government has been be trained States, supra, and says the trained that in matters of taxation for its support and maintenance those who have incomes derived from the renting of real estate, or from the leasing or using of tangible personal property, bonds, stocks, and investments of whatever kind, have privileges that can not be accorded to those having incomes derived from the labor of their hands or the exercise of their skill or the use of their brains. Let me illustrate this "In the large cities or financial cen-

ters of the country there are persons deriving enormous incomes from the tenting of houses that have been erected not to be occupied by the proprietor, but for the purpose of being rented. Near by are other persons, trusts, combinations, and corporations, possessing vast quantities of personal property. including bonds and stocks of railroad, telegraph, mining, telephone, banking, coal, oil, gas, and sugar reflining corporations, from which millions upon miltions are regularly derived. In the same neighborhood are others who own neither real estate nor invested property. ner bonds nor stocks of any kind, and whose entire income arises from the lariages for the conveyance of persons, a unanimous court to be valid and not bor of their hands or the use of their ets of kee-keepers at the end of the

"And it is now the law as this day declared, that under thecon stitution however urgent may be the needs of government, however sorely the administration in power may be pressed to meet the moneyed obligations of the nation, congress can not tax the per-sonal property of the country nor the incomes arising either from real estate or from invested personal property ex-cept by a tax apportioned among the states on the basis of their population, while it may compel the merchant, the artisan, the workman, the artist, the author, the lawyer, the physician, even the minister of the gospel, no one of whom happens to own real estate, invested personal property, stocks, or bonds, to contribute directly from their respective earnings, gains, and profits, and under the rule of uniformity or equality, for the support of the government." (Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 158 U. S., 672-673.)

I have voted for both men and means to carry on and bring this war to a speedy and successful termination, and shall continue to do so until victory perches upon our banners and an honrable peace is secured, but I am not willing to vote a mortgage upon this nation as this time for half a billion dollars when it is not necessary to do

The available cash balance, including the gold reserve, as stated in the report of the secretary of the treasury, on April 28, 1898, was \$218.814.956.53. The chairman of the ways and means committee estimates the war expenses to be \$1,000,000 per day. This being so, there is enough money in the treasury without touching the gold reserve

conduct the war for nearly five months.
The estimate of the same chairman as to the income from the revenue bill under consideration is \$100,000,000 per annum, and this probably is too low by many millions. Hence, the revenue from that source for five months would exceed \$40,000,000, sufficient to prosecute the war for nearly seven months at least. A fair income tax, placing the exempt.Income at \$2,000, it is estimated, would produce one hundred millions or more. And there are many other sources of revenue that have not been touched upon in this bill. A bond issue at this time is not only unnecessary, but it withdraws from circulation and business large amounts of money and permits it to remain idle in the treasury for years, perhaps, and while the eople of the nation are already from the contracted circulation. (Loud applause.)

#### The Man in the Tower.

When a modern warship goes into battle the strain of the ordeal will be mitigated for most of her company by the necessity of performing some definite and comparatively simple duty. One man will have certain motions, to which he has become accustomed by years of drill, to perform about a par-ticular gun. Another will control the machinery for turning a turret. Another will be required to hoist ammuni-

ion through a certain tube. But there is one man on whom all he various strains of simple responsibilities will converge with a force that will test to the utmost the strength and coolness of his nerves. He will stand in a steel barrel lined with push buttons and speaking tubes, and one false movement of his finger, one mis-taken order in the swirling rush of battle, will send his ship to the bottom, and his crew, himself and perhaps his reputation with it.

The man in the conning tower will ccupy a tiny circular dungeon with wall of steel from two to ten inches thick, according to the type of vessel. In this central ganglion will converge all the nerves of the ship. steering wheel, a compass and a speed indicator will give control over the Speaking novements of the vessel. ubes or telephones will commun with every important station. The eleation and direction of the great guns vill be recorded, and the captain, e choose, may fire them himself by

ressing a buttons. Here the man upon whose cool judggent the issue of the battle, the safety f the ship and the lives of the crew depend, will stand, peering through a narrow slit at the strip of sea and sky n which the enemy is dimly visible brough a haze of gray smoke. The air trembling with clamorous sounds. com the sharp rattle of the gatlings to he booming crash of the main battery Shots from machine guns pat guns. er on the walls of the conning tower ike the hammering of rivets in a boiler. leavier rapid fire projectiles strike with an impact that makes the strucure quiver, and glance off. Perhaps one of them, or a shell from a great gun, landing fairly, may plow through the steel shield and exploding by the esistance end the careers of the master of the conning tower and his compan-

The possibility of such a climax must always be present to his mind, but it must never for an instant distract his attention or cloud his judgment. One mistaken order in time of peace sent the Victoria and 500 men to the bottom. A single slip in time of war may expose the ship to an enemy's ram, may plow her up with one of her own tor pedoes, or launch her broadside against friend

The feelings of a man under such a terrific strain would be worth the anal-ysis of a psychological novelist if he had any feeling. But can he feel at reasonable amount to the support of such a time. The demand for attention the government, are permitted to evade and judgment must be so imperious, the tension on all the mental faculties so acute, that there can hardly be time r capacity left for emotion while the crists is on. But after it is all over-well, a lady captain would have a good ry, and we imagine that the most is not a direct tax and is valid, and phicamatic man will breathe pretty fast as he smokes his cigar.

### About Bees,

I am not sure which has the greater influence in preventing swarming-the improved centilated gable cover or the deep bottom board; but that each has a powerful influence is unquestionable. This season I ran over 300 colonies in the same apiary, and while a big proportion of these were utilized in queenraising, a good number also of the choicest colonies were run for extracted honey and for the production first-class drones. The season was a magnificent one; and while these colonies were powerfully strong in threestory ten-frame hives, not 5 per cent swarmed during the entire season.

H. T. Jones in Gleanings.

As I have said once or twice already in these columns, our "big double-deckers" at the outyard are the hives that went right on minding their own business, piling in the honey, and not swarming, while the single-story colonies scarcely made a showing. Indeed, I believe that the best solution of the swarming problem, whether at ome or at the outyard, is big colonies in two-story Langstroth bives. In some cases, at least, it may be advisable to have three stories. If other localities were like our own, I would guarantee that there would be very much less swarming, and more money in he pock-

season.-Gleanings.