

BRYAN'S REGIMENT.

Loyal Men and True Rally 'Round His Standard.

Lincoln, Neb., May 23.—The governor through the adjutant general's office has issued authorizations to a number of persons to recruit companies to be mustered in as part of the Third regiment, Nebraska national guard, under the state militia law. The location of all but one of the companies of the twelve has been decided upon and the remaining ones will be settled shortly. The order issued by Adjutant General Barry recites that, "The following named persons are hereby authorized to organize companies for the Third regiment, infantry, of the Nebraska national guard, in compliance with the military code of the state of Nebraska, to be designated and stationed as follows, to-wit: General Victor Vignall, company A, at Lincoln; Geo. L. Sheldon, company B, at Kearney; John H. Brown, company C, at Wakefield; R. B. Beers and Victor E. Wilson, company D, at St. Joseph; A. C. Shellenbarger, company E, at Alma; H. S. Dungan, company F, at Hastings; and John B. Messervy, company G, at McCook."

SEVERAL RECRUITED.

Several of the companies are already practically recruited, having been raised by the men in the localities named so as to be ready for the call when it came. The governor announced when the old national guard was called out that his policy would be to recruit the guard again as soon as the first quota was taken charge of by the United States and follow the law regulating the enlistment of men in the organized militia so that on all subsequent calls, if the turn of affairs necessitated them, companies ready recruited would be on hand and ready for muster without delay. The law of the state provides that the national guard shall be recruited out by the governor for service when the president makes a requisition on the state for troops. The new companies will be recruited according to the military code by the persons designated above for the duty.

Each company, when recruits up to the number required have signed the enlistment blanks, will assemble, and by the vote of the majority of the members elect the officers for the three positions of captain, first and second lieutenant, and then the adjutant general's office will be informed of the action and the selection of the men for the non-commissioned officers. A muster in officer will be assigned to go to the place where the new company is stationed and after inspection and examination the muster in will take place.

The majors, lieutenant colonel and colonel of the regiment after the companies are organized are elected by the commissioned officers of the battalion or regiment they are to command. All commissioned officers are, however, subject to the approval of the governor and all must pass an examination as to their fitness for the positions.

PAY FOR SECOND.

The recruiting officers of the companies are to be paid by the governor. The amount which goes to the Second on pay account from the state is \$1,838.20, divided as follows: Regimental pay for all men and officers who failed to pass the physical examination for muster into the United States volunteers honorable discharges from the Nebraska national guard. The members of the cavalry troop having also volunteered for the second administration are given honorable discharges.

Reports from out in the state are that the companies will fill up to the limit as soon as the authorized recruiting officers get to work. A large number of applicants for authority to recruit companies for the regiment have been refused by the governor, because the localities seeking to enter are already represented in the two regiments now in the field, or by companies already authorized for the Third.

A DESERTED CAPTAIN.
Camp Alvin Saunders left without a single uniformed recruit, where the thousands have been for three weeks. The last to go of the Nebraska volunteers mustered in under the first call were Captain Culver's troopers, who left over the Missouri Pacific railway. The Nebraska troop will join Colonel Grigsby's third cavalry at St. Louis. The special train which carried the eighty-five men and officers was taken from Lincoln was made up of three coaches. One baggage car and one stock car. Fine horses belonging to the three commissioned officers were taken from here. The troopers will be mounted at Chickamauga.

Dr. Robert Emmet Giffen, appointed chief surgeon by the president, has served as surgeon general of the Nebraska national guard, and as adjutant of colonel, on the governor's staff, for several years. He was one of the members of the medical board appointed to examine the officers and men of the two regiments of Nebraska volunteers at Camp Alvin Saunders. He has for several years been a prominent local practitioner in Lincoln.

GLADSTONE CALLED HOME

ENGLAND'S GRAND OLD MAN PASSES AWAY.

Mrs. Gladstone with him to the Last—He Murmurs Incoherent Words, Sleeps and Wakes No More—Short Sketch of His Life.

Hawarden, May 25.—Mr. Gladstone died at 5 o'clock Thursday morning. The end had been expected any moment since Tuesday night, and the whole family was by his bedside.

Mr. Gladstone had been unconscious practically all day, although at times he seemed to recognize for a moment some of the watchers about him. Certainly he did recognize his wife, who was beside him all day, except when the physician prevailed on her to rest. She gently clasped her husband's hand and softly whispered to him. Apparently he slept a good deal. Occasionally he uttered a few words in an incoherent, dreamy way, words which those who were watching were unable to catch. Their consolation was that he was not suffering pain. No narcotics were administered.

Though a national funeral will probably be accepted by the family, there is little doubt that the remains of Mr. Gladstone will be laid at rest at Hawarden, adjoining the church where he was married more than half a century ago.

HIS CAREER OUTLINED.

The late Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M. P., C. C., was the fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, bart., of Feskine, County Kincardine, N. B., a merchant of Liverpool, and was born there December 29, 1809. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, taking a double first-class in 1831. Having spent some time in a continental tour, he returned at the general election in December, 1832, in the conservative interest for Newark, and entered parliament just as the struggle of parties was at its height. On January 25, 1833, he entered Lincoln's inn, and when he had been a member for six years and three months he petitioned to have his name removed from the list of members for Newark, on the ground of his having given up his intention of being called to the bar.

Sir Robert Peel, in December, 1834, appointed him to a junior lordship of the treasury, and in February, 1835, under the secretary of colonial affairs. Mr. Gladstone retired from office with his ministerial leader in April remained in opposition until Sir Robert Peel's return to power in September, 1841. In accepting office under Sir Robert Peel in 1841, as vice president of the board of trade and master of the mint, Mr. Gladstone was sworn a member of the privy council. In 1842 Mr. Gladstone succeeded the Earl of Ripon as president of the board, but resigned that office early in 1845.

ALLEGIANCE TO PEEL.

In January, 1847, Sir Robert Peel announced his intention of proposing a modification of certain laws. Mr. Gladstone, who succeeded Lord Stanley in the post of secretary of state for the colonies, adhered to the leader under whom he had entered upon ministerial office, but he soon returned to opposition. In August, 1847, he was elected for the University of Oxford. In the parliament of 1847-52, the questions of Jewish rights were agitated, and Gladstone felt that on both these points the exigencies of the times required that some concessions should be made. He consequently found himself frequently opposed to his former friends and eventually separated himself from the great body of the conservative party in February, 1851. In July following, Mr. Gladstone was elected for the university of Oxford. On the formation of the "coalition" ministry, under the Earl of Aberdeen, in December, 1852, Mr. Gladstone was first appointed to the chancellorship of the exchequer. After the breaking up of the Aberdeen administration at the beginning of 1855, Mr. Gladstone at first continued to occupy the same post, but he resigned in the course of a few weeks.

For some time Mr. Gladstone, who held no public office, gave Lord Palmerston's ministry an independent support. In June, 1858, he assumed office under Lord Palmerston as chancellor of the exchequer. In this capacity he was mainly instrumental in repealing the laws which prohibited the importation of goods into the country by the postal route, and in promoting the negotiations conducted by Mr. Cobden which resulted in the commercial treaty between his country and France. Besides being eminent as a class man, Mr. Gladstone had acquired celebrity as an author. Mr. Gladstone's "Remarks on Recent Imperial Legislation," published in 1845, while the country was on the eve of an important change in her commercial system, were intended to pave the way for the extensive modification in the restrictions on commerce imposed by the corn laws. Lord Russell's second administration, on Homer, and in July, 1861, he was solicited to become a candidate in the liberal interest for South Lancashire, but refused to forsake his former constituents.

Having been rejected by the university of Oxford in the general election in July, 1865, Mr. Gladstone was returned for South Lancashire. After the death of Lord Palmerston he became leader of the house of commons, retaining the chancellorship of the exchequer in Lord Russell's second administration. Early in the session of 1866 he brought in a reform bill and a motion on committee having been carried, June 18, against the government by eleven votes, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues resigned. The division in the House of Commons prevented him from defeating Mr. Disraeli's reform bill, which he strenuously opposed.

In the early part of the session of 1868, Mr. Gladstone brought forward and passed through the house of commons a series of resolutions, having for their object the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish church. The resolutions were the basis of the Irish church suspensory bill, which, on May 22, passed a second reading in the lower house by a vote of 251 to 258. It was soon afterwards rejected in the house of peers by a majority of 95. At the general election of 1868 Mr. Gladstone stood as one of the candidates for South West Lancashire. After a fierce contest he was defeated, but his defeat did not exclude him from the house of commons, as in anticipation of such an event, the electors of Greenwich had returned him by a large majority. On the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's ministry in December, 1868, Mr. Gladstone succeeded that statesman as first lord of the treasury.

EVENTS OF HIS RULE.

The principal events of his administration were the passing of the Irish church disestablishment act (1869), of the Irish land act (1870), and of the elementary education act (1870), the abolition of purchase in the army by the exercise of the royal prerogative in consequence of an adverse vote by the house of lords on the army regulation bill (1871), the negotiation of the treaty of Washington respecting the Alabama claims (1871), the passing of the ballot act (1872), and the Judicature act (1873). His principal measure proposed by the government in 1873 was the university education (Ireland) bill, which was opposed to the Roman Catholic members who, voting on this occasion with the conservatives, insured the rejection of the bill by 257 votes against 243. Upon this Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation and Mr. Disraeli was sent for, but as he declined to take office, Mr. Gladstone undertook (March 16) to reconstruct the cabinet. In August, 1873, after the close of the session, the cabinet was considerably remodelled. Mr. Gladstone assuming the chancellorship of the exchequer in addition to his office of first lord of the treasury. On January 24, 1874, a fortnight before both houses were to have met for the dispatch of public business, Mr. Gladstone, by secret ballot, was surprised by announcing the immediate dissolution of parliament and issuing his address to his constituents at Greenwich, in which he promised to abolish the income tax. At the general election which ensued the votes were, for the first time, taken by secret ballot. The result proved most disastrous to the liberal party.

CUBA.

By Joaquin Miller.

Come a cry up from the water,
From the warm, dusk Antilles,
From the Lost Atlantis' daughter
Drowned in blood as drowning seas;
Come a cry for help in anguish,
See her struggle! hear her cry!
Shall she live or shall she languish?
Shall she sink or shall she rise?

She shall rise, by all that's holy!
If the leaders of my land
Lord so high above the lowly
That they dare not reach a hand,
But sit feasting, waiting readers
Of handwriting they can't read
Then the people shall take leaders
And the leaders shall take heed.

Lo! We flashed white lights of freedom,
Lights that dazzled her dark eyes,
Till she could but yearning heed them,
Reach her hands and try to rise.
Then they stabbed her, choked her,
Drowned her.

Till we scuffling could hear a note,
Ah! those rustling chains that bound her!
Oh! these robbers at her throat!

And the knaves who forged the fetters?
Ask five hundred years for news,
Stake and thumbscrews for their betters!

Inquisition! Banished Jews!
Chains and slavery! What remained
Of one red man in the land?
Why, these very chains that bind her
Bound Columbia, foot and hand!

Bound the very hand that brought them
Fame and fortune from the wave,
While he kneeled and so besought them
Mercy for the poor red slave.

These the tyrants without measure
Who cry "Hands off!" and proclaim
They shall torture at their pleasure!
Scorn for such—for us the shame!

AN HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

A notable coincidence is that the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the bay of Cadiz by Sir Francis Drake and the destruction of the fleet in Manila bay by Dewey took place on the same day of the same month. The exploit at Cadiz is reported as having been achieved on April 19, but that date is achieved to the old style and corresponds to May 1 of the present era.

The Baltimore Sun points out a further extraordinary parallel between the two actions. During 1587 Spain was busy preparing the armada which was to overwhelm England and which came to an inglorious end the following year. Drake kept a fleet in the fortified harbor of Cadiz there were more than a hundred Spanish warships, storehouses and transports, and vast quantities of material gathered for the use of the fleet. On the 12th of April he sailed from Plymouth with twenty-eight vessels, four belonging to Queen Elizabeth and twenty-four furnished by himself and other "gentleman adventurers." His own ship, oddly enough, was called the Buena Ventura.

On the 19th of April (May 1 according to our calendar) he boldly ran the gauntlet of the Spanish batteries, defended the harbor mouth, drove the Spanish warships under the shelter of the forts, where subsequently he burned and sank them and made himself, like Dewey, master of the situation. Like Dewey he had no troops with which to effect a landing and occupy the city, but entirely at his leisure he burned and destroyed all the Spanish vessels and all the war material which he could not carry away. After returning to Cadiz on the 4th of May, on the 1st of May he coolly sailed away again, and all this he accomplished, like Dewey, "without the loss," the historian tells us, "of a boat or a man."

The parallelism is nearly as complete as that between two such exploits can be. Even down to the particular of such a victory being achieved without loss. Drake's previous performances in the West Indies, where the summer before he had captured and held to ransom the cities of San Domingo and Cartagena, were the result of a brilliant campaign. Havana, had already given him a high rank among English captains. His exploits in Cadiz bay made him the foremost naval hero in Europe and of the age. It was the first bold blow struck by the English navy against the prestige of Spain. It was likened to "singing the king of Spain's beard."

In the following year Drake bore a conspicuous and brilliant part in the series of engagements in the English channel, which discomfited and scattered the Spanish fleet, and sent it flying through the North sea to become the prey of winds and waves. History seems to be repeating itself. The Spaniards of today, perhaps, are not inferior in courage to their ancestors, but they exhibit the same traits of incompetence. The Spanish ships of Queen Elizabeth's day were vastly larger, as well as more numerous, than the English vessels which were opposed to them. But the English vessels were better and faster sailers, were better handled and were armed with longer range and heavier caliber. On every occasion the Spaniards were outmaneuvered, outwitted and outfought, and the most brilliant successes of the English captains were frequently achieved without material loss to a single vessel.

These days of modern guns and modern machinery this advantage is even more strikingly in favor of our navy.

Ella Wiard sends me a clipping from the March Cosmopolitan that is greatly suggestive. It is from the pen of Edward S. Holden, of the Lick Observatory. The thought expressed in the article reaches up higher than any of the heavens yet explored by human imagination. It says:

"A subtle thinker among the moderns has well said that the exclusive study of material fact leads to an insidious hatred of life. He goes on to say that 'Darwin admitted that "fact-grinding" had destroyed his imagination and made him nauseate Shakespeare.' Goethe thanked heaven for saving him from the danger he was once in of being shut up in the charnel-house of science. Coleridge spoke gratefully of Boehme and some other poor mystics for helping to keep his heart from being withered by facts. All this and more, is just what it is applied to men of science who deal exclusively of such material facts, who dwell continually on surfaces and ignore substance; and there are many examples that might be cited. It is a danger of exclusive devotion that the imagination is stunted, and that the world is seen in all directions save one. When the danger is once recognized it is easy to avoid it. The danger exists, however, and ought to be mentioned in this place."

How the world is changing. There was a time when bare facts were the objects aimed at by all sorts of thinkers; there was no disagreement on this matter. Accuracy—pinning the mind down to what the eye could see and the ear hear was considered the ne plus ultra of wisdom. It was a thing that involved conscience, and even made one's salvation rest on it. The imagination was ignored or ridiculed or abused. No one dreamed that the best part of the man was in it, and that it was the hope of the world.—Helen Wilman in Freedom.

A PEOPLES' GOVERNMENT.

"While the individual man is an insoluble puzzle in the aggregate he becomes a mathematical certainty. You can, for example, never foretell what any one man will do, but you can say with precision what an average number will be up to. Individuals vary, but percentages remain constant."—speech of Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes.

"It is already clear that on whatever lines the societies of the future are organized, they will have to count with a new power, with the last surviving sovereign force of modern times, the power of crowds."—Gustave Le Bon.

Slowly, but stealthily, like the emergence of some great rock, as floods subside, rises the law of averages as having been the controlling, though little recognized, factor in our social evolution, as being the dimly seen, but weakly grasped tremendous implement of modern progress, as to be the dominant law around which the glorious civilization of the future will be built. Obey it and it becomes your servant; disobey it and it will be the march of progress leaves you far in the rear.

All prophets, whether of Israel of old or of our modern times, have, either instinctively or with careful study, applied this law of averages to their own knowledge of national characteristics, and have foretold, never exact facts, but the destinies of nations, and foretold them correctly.

"Individuals vary, but percentages remain constant." Great businesses are built up on this law. Why neither you nor I, nor any other living man can tell when he will die, yet if you ask an insurance actuary how many men of a large number of a given age and condition of living will die in a year or five years, he can foretell with almost absolute certainty. While no one knows where the lightning will strike, or tornado uproot, or fire start, the fire insurance expert can tell you so closely as to be absolutely accurate for all practical purposes how many of these casualties will happen in the United States in a year. The same is true of business, wherever found and of whatever kind, is built up on this great law of averages.

The passenger agent of a great railway system cannot tell how many people will ride between two stations on his road tomorrow, but if he knows his business he can make an accurate statement of how many will ride on an average each day of the year. On this knowledge is based the rates of fare to be charged and the number of trains to be run. The same is true of the proper fixing of freight rates. Because in this line of business, the law of averages is only partly obeyed, there is a great social waste. But it is obeyed.

The newspaper manager cannot tell whether you or I will buy his paper tomorrow, but he can tell how many of the people in his district will buy, and number of papers. His business is based on this law of averages.

By this law statisticians can foretell how many bankruptcies there'll be, how many people will marry at a certain age, how many children they'll have, the average rainfall and temperature, and a thousand other things. The larger the field from which the figures are gathered, the more sure the results. Today almost all businesses are established on this law of averages. The greater or less extent, but in the future the obedience to it will reach a finer and closer degree, and as it does, the rewards from a better correlation of industry, an accurate meeting of supply and demand, a more efficient production of results in human happiness and development never dreamed of.

"Individuals vary but percentages remain constant." Governmental methods are vitally a closer application of this law of averages. They would have turned away from government by individuals because individuals vary. It is turning toward government by the mass because percentages remain constant. It seeks stability, constancy. The movement is elemental in its character, it is inevitable.

Three testimonies of how individual government is subsiding and percentage government rising are given at the head of this article. And Gustave Le Bon, Thomas Carlyle and Sir Thomas Erskine May were not democrats at heart. But they have read the signs of the inevitable. They have seen, as Le Bon says, that "the last surviving sovereign force" is the government by percentages, that "all other sources of authority are "lottering and disappearing," while the percentage government is increasing, that "the destinies of nations are elaborated in the heart of the masses." Carlyle has seen, "Huge Democracy walking the street everywhere in its sack coat," and he prophesies that it will build cities and conquer worlds. Sir May says that states which have not felt its power will feel it, and states already under its partial influence must be prepared for its increasing force and activity.

The larger the field, the more sure the percentages of the whole people which applied to businesses, will produce great returns, but when applied to the state, it will produce a greater surety, a greater certainty, a greater accuracy.

"Individuals vary, but percentages remain constant." Society is turning ever to a more stable and constant environment, and it finds this in a percentage government and does not find it in an individual government. This explains the persistent and continually increasing activity of the direct legislation advocates. This activity is almost all unconscious selfish and self-sacrificing. But it is in accord with the spirit of the times—it is the spirit of the times.

"Direct legislation is very simple. It is only a fuller, finer, stronger application of the law of averages to the making of the laws which govern. It means that percentages of the whole people shall be applied either actually or tactically to the enacting of every law by which the people are to be governed. In communities too large for all the voters to assemble and pass on the laws to govern them, as is done in the town meetings, it is accomplished by imperative petitions in what is known as the initiative and referendum. Under the first a reasonable minority, by a petition, may start a law which, after discussion, shall be passed or rejected by the latter, a reasonable minority of the voters, by a petition, may call for the reference to the whole people of any law passed by the legislature. Thus these two actually apply the law of averages, the petition being charged with the sum of three dollars. His client handed him a five-dollar bill. Mr. Jones flushed as he passed his fingers nervously through his pockets, and his embarrassment increased as he continued his search among the papers on his desk. "Well," said he, "taking down the law book again, and turning over the pages, "I'll give you two dollars worth of advice."

Jones—If the colonel is to be believed he loves his country passionately. Smith—Well, the country is rich, and I guess he is after some of the money.

which he then thought were for their good, and he then thought they had made mistakes, but as the years passed and he got a proper perspective, he found they were right every time.

What I or you or some one else honestly thinks is best for the community may not be best for it; yet I can never believe that after a clear statement and a full discussion, what a majority of the people think is best for them, would really be injurious for them. Their decision might not be a wise one if applied a score of years in the past, it might not be a wise one to apply a score of years in the future. But at the time it was decided it would be a wise one.

"The voice of an individual may seem as wise as the stars of a winter night, as profound as the unfathomable sea, as fresh and glorious as the summer sunrise on upland meadows. Yet listen to the voice of the people, the voice of the race, the voice of the nation obscured at times by the wild clamor of bigots, the confused clash of contending partisans and even by the words of good men, yet listen to it and you will find that in constancy of good intentions it is more serenely sure than the stars of the night, in a full knowledge of needs and conditions it is more profound than the unfathomable ocean, in the wisdom which acts, often without talking, it holds the to-be in its enfolding care and opens it on fresher sunsets than this weary world has seen. Verily, it more truly utters the voice of God than any other known mouthpiece here below. Let us clear away by direct legislation the obstructions which stifle the voice of the people, which hinder the law of averages from producing the best results in our governmental methods."

Michael Davitt's Warning.

Chamberlain in his recent speech appealing for an alliance between England and the United States insulted Irishmen by referring to Irish home rule as an "unclean thing."

"Make the insult known to the 25,000,000 Americans who are here and soul with the republic today against European power, as were their kith and kin with Washington, Jackson and Lincoln against England."

"The alliance is wanted solely for selfish British ends. It is desired by England, not for the sake of the United States, but against Russia, who sent her fleet to American waters and put her ships at the service of President Lincoln, when England, for the third time, was plotting and actively engaged in the effort to destroy the republic. America will surely never join in a coalition against France and Russia in order to rake British chests out of the fire. The rumors of a European coalition against the United States are purely a fabrication 'made in England' for American consumption. That, of course, being to promote the much-desired and, for England, the much-needed alliance."

It is an insult to America to insinuate that she is not able to defend her own shores without British help.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

"After all," remarked the Koback Philosopher, aggressively, "and, in spite of all the assertions to the contrary, it is easy enough to be happy, though married."

"The matter has been discussed and debated and thrashed over, ad infinitum, as you might say, in public meetings and private jangle, and in columns and columns of print, by long-haired men and short-haired men, who can think and everywhere else that you can think of, even in monologue in the sanctity of the bedchamber while the nominal sheik of the family kept his weary head buried beneath the covers and, yet, no one spoke a word of breath and costly ink that have been expended on the subject, it is, to most minds, still a debatable point."

"But, after havin' given the matter my attention for about three minutes, I discovered that there was nothing in it to debate about; no two sides to it. If a woman gets all she wants to wear and a man gets all he wants to eat, they'll be happy in this life, married or not married. If they don't, they won't; and that's all there is to it."

"Stranger," I asked an old man, smoking in his doorway, "how long will it take me to walk to the next town?" He eyed me dolefully.

"Walk on," he said, with a wave of the hand towardward.

"Yes," I know which road, but how long will it take me to walk there?" I asked again.

"Walk on," he repeated, stolidly.

"But you tell me how long it will take me to reach the town?" I quizzed, impatiently.

"Walk on," he said again, and I did walk on, with a muttered imprecation on his stupidity.

"Young man," he called after I had gone a few yards, and I turned impatiently.

"I just wanted to tell you that if you keep up that 'gait' you'll get there in half an hour!"

"Then you're in the name of all the turks and angels you have told me that before?" I demanded, somewhat hotly.

"He removed his pipe to blow a volume of smoke skyward, and answered coolly:

"How the dickens did I know how fast you could walk?"

There is a man up in Michigan who has as much common sense as all the rest of the politicians of that state put together. His name is Governor Pingree. Governor Pingree says that a man who has a dependant family, mother or sister, should stay at home and take care of them; that he can hardly expect to do it on \$12 a month. The magnificent sum paid our country's defenders. For this he is sneered at. The number of our people that want to shirk their responsibilities is very large. With three or four million men out of employments, without a war or anything else would be a godsend, there is no need of a man throwing up his job on the excuse that he must run to his country's call. His country doesn't call him. It has plenty without him. The man that does his duty, no matter how humble, is a hero. Once more, Governor Pingree, as a man of common sense, we salute thee.