THE HAND OF THE TYRANT.

A Crime Would be Committed Against the Homes That are Left Deserted by our Soldier Boys.

HON. GREENE AND STARK'S SPEECHES.

The Struggle to Free our Country from the Despotism of the Speculating Shylocks is a Harder Task Than it is to Lick any Foreign Nation.

THESE WAR TIMES MAKE DESPOILERS AWFUL GREEDY.

The Great Financial Conspiracy Finds in the Representatives from Nebraska Foemen Worthy of its Steel.

Omaha. May 23.—The folly, the crime, the outrage, which the money power proposes to commit by saddling upon the loyal, pairiotic American people, the awful gold bonded indebtedness of FIVE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS. should arouse the indignation of every citizen. The people of Nebraska appreciate the splendid fight which Congress-♦men Stark, Green, Maxwell and Sutherland made in the lower house of congress against this monstrous outrage, and ♦ the gigantic efforts of Senator Allen in the senate to frustrate the purposes of the despoilers of our American homes and small business affairs challenges the respect, admiration and love of his countrymen everywhere.

The moral courage, the fortitude, the real bravery that it takes to meet this organized band of pirates is none the less than that which is necessary to face a more honorable and open enemy on the field of battle.

The speeches of Congressmen Stark and Green unmask the conspiracy and show the necessity of fighting the traitors in the camp as well as the enemies on the battlefield.

JUDGE STARK'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, at the risk of being "branded as unpatriotic," which, judg-ing from the air of lofty scorn with which it is usually mentioned, must be a very distressing operation for the brandee, I am constrained by a sense of duty as a representative to record brandee, I am constrained by a sense of duty as a representative to record a protest against the bond provision of the measure under discussion. It is been an effort to thinly disguise the are justified in voting a certain sum of the measure but the advocates of the measure but money and going home if our services answer; but a humble member of the party that has been called an aggregation of cranks, calamity howlers, anarchists, socialists, lunatics, etc., ad nauseam, should not object to a continuation of the tactics which have the steady progress of our nation in the direction of a more complete financial and industrial emancipation. It is a grave indictment to charge a man with being unpatriotic in a great national crisis; but it has been noted in human experience that the man who most loudly vociferates "stop thief!" has not always the high standard of morals that he would have the public

The United States is at war with Spain, and the record of individuals and parties will show which has conceded most of partisanship for the achievement of patriotic ends. There which every truly patriotic member who desires the best interests of his country can afford to be judged, no matter what present clamor may be raised against him.

A nation of more than 7 ,300,000 peo ple, producing about one-third of the ealth of the world, with an accumulated property of thirty-three years of industrious peace, and possessing, as has been stated by the gentleman from "almost the highest credit of any nation on the face of the earth.' is going forth to do battle with a nation of 17,000,000 people, who for many centuries have been in state of almost continuous internal and external conflict, and who are practically without resources, capital, or credit. Spain has not been able in thirteen years' warfare to subdue a few thousand Cuban insurgents, though it has had the advantage of greatly superior numbers. ossession of all fortifications and military stores, and has spent in the effort more borrowed money than the Cubans ever possessed. In this unequal struggle the weaker power is 3,000 miles from its base of supplies and coal has been declared contraband of war.

Unless grossly mismanaged such a conflict can not be serious to our government. A bill has been introduced which provides for taxation and bonds that will, together with eash now available, provide an immediate war fund of nearly \$800,000,000, and we are asked to adopt it in toto on the pleas of "emergency legislation" and the "exigencies of war." In event we refuse to comply, we are charged with lack of patriotism and "an attempt to find an opening for demagogie experiments through the necessities of our govern-

Now, what should a prudent and a now provided by careful representative do under such notes commonly circumstances? I agree with the distinguished chairman of the committee on ways and means that it was the part of wisdom for his committee to have recourse to the legislation of the perfod of the civil war, when so large an amount had to be raised," and be guided by the methods they found most effective in the time of trial. Not only should this be done in the matter of taxation, but if it be found necessary to raise a larger amount than can be produced by emergency taxation we should adopt the policy of our government in the days of its greatest former crisis, and prefer an issue of legaltender money to placing an additional bonded debt upon the nation.

The same high and correct motives that induced our committee on ways and means to have recourse to the legislation of the civil war, the same faith triotism and statesmanship of the founders of the republican party, should animate all who are familiar with the success of the means adopted for providing adequate revenue during the war of the rebellion. The same conservative judgment that fears to make innovations upon their plan of taxation should guard us from the mistaken the statesmen of that period, endeav oring to conduct war upon borrowed

Members of the minority are threatened with execration if they introduce and attempt to force the adoption of liabilities as they came in, to rushing such campaign measures as the free headlong into folly and ruin by mortand attempt to force the adoption of coinage of silver, the income tax, and gaging his homestead for a far greater

bond issue that, taken in connection a display of his finances, with the late vote of the house of rep-

a favorite method with the advocates design and effect of the measure, but money and going home if our services

of the Eastern and Middle states, but in the Fourth district of Nebraska, which in this emergency furnishes No member should desire re-election proven ineffectual to stop the rapid about one-fourth of the quota of vot- if his labors have not been self- isfacwill play its full part in the great are pleased with the record, he has drama to be enacted, there is too high nothing to fear. If, by remaining in a standard of general intelligence to be casily swerved from their usual custom bond issue, I, for one, would gladly stay of construing present utterances in the at my post, intrusting my personal in-

of strengthening the cause of gold. In the name of common honesty, why should the majority demand a stand ard of patriotism to which they cannot Why would it not fair and right to postpone the settlement of past differences and conduct this contest to a successful conclusion by the issue of treasury notes against which there is no platform declaration of any party extant? The greatest speakers and writers of the republican party have defended such a course as a war measure and questioned the patrithe Republicans have been in power at various times since the civil war, \$346 .-000,000 of non-interest-bearing currency issued during that period still remains in circulation as evidence that republicans have never abandoned the greenback policy.

The kind of money that sustained the sires in fighting for freedom and Union from 1861 to 1865 will be loyally accepted by their sons while maintaining the honor of our flag and assisting secure liberty for Cuba. The whole problem of providing adequate revenue without bringing partisanship question can be solved by striking from the bill under consideration the sections providing for an issue of bonds and certificates of indebtedness and inserting in place thereof the following. though submitted by Richard P. Bland, a democrat, re-enacts the war policy of Abraham Lincoln, a republian, and would, in my judgment, receive the hearty support of every populist and silver republican in congress;

"That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be engraved and printed United States treasury notes to the amount of \$150,000.000. Said treasury notes shall be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, and be issued in like denominations as now provided by law for United States called 'greenbacks. That the treasury notes herein authorized shall be covered into the treasury and paid out from time to time in th discharge of public expenditures as the exigencies of the treasury may require, That a sufficient sum of money is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropri

ated, to carry this section into effect, The amount of the issue as above provided is ample for present emergencies, and congress should remain in session to assist the executive in every way possible, and be ready to "vote all necessary means to successfully prose-cute the war." Section 7 of the Constitution of the United States provides

that: "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representa-tives, but the senate may propose or oncur with amendments as on other

When the relative standing of the two nations is considered it will be seen that it is unwise to incur unwarranted expenditures or make needless preparation for a struggle which may be greatly prolonged. It is an evidence weakness, not strength, for us to exhibit undue haste or willingness to What farmortgage our patrimony. which was early abandoned by mer having an illness in his family tesmen of that period, endeav-would consider it reasonable to create a large interest-bearing debt so long as physician, druggist, and merchant were glad to extend to him credit upon open account? Would he not prefer to the coinage of the seigniorage in time sum than it was probable he would

certainly culpable if they stand for a use for the residue, in order to make

of a weak cause to endeavor to dis-both are apparent to every reading, are needed here. I am satisfied that credit opponents whom they can not thinking citizen. I know not whether declarations that indicate Falstafflian courage and Pecksiffian purity will mislead the voters any suggestions or influence from the

> session, congress can avoid a \$600,000,000 light of past records. If it is wrong to for the minority in time of public peril serve. We are charged by the constitution seek an advantage for silver or the tution with the especial duty of guardincome tax, it can not be right for the ing the expenditures of the country majority to hold up before us the fear and we will be held to no light account of national defeat and humiliation, and ability if we provide a lump sum large. by such means to curse our country ly in excess of necessities and shift our with a bond issue for the real purpose responsibility to other shoulders by going home and saying to the executive. 'Use as much of this as may be neces-

If the people desire that monarchical owers be given to the president of the United States, they will take proper steps to confer them upon him. It is to disrespect to the supreme court tesent an encroachment by that bod; upon the domain of the national legislature. It is no disrespect to the chief executive for us to live our own lives, do our own duty, and refuse to delegate war measure and questioned the patri-otism of all who opposed it. Though the constitution. As I view it, we are no more justified in the course proposed than the cashier of a bank in time of panic would be warranted in taking a vacation, borrowing and turning over to the president of the institution enough resources to conduct operations during his absence, but leaving him to fill both positions during the emergency.

It may be that some citizens of th United States who are and have been in the receipt of fixed salaries, do not realize the full meaning of an issue of \$600, 000,000 in bonds and certificates of ininto debtedness, but the farm owners, home owners, and wage earners of this country know what debt and interest mean They know how the currency would be contracted and business affairs limited by the operation of a popular loan, and despite the fact that a portion of the appropriations is paid to soldiers, they realize that these payments will made in such small amounts as to be ineffectual to prevent the congestion of currency incident to the large military expenditures of war.

As a result of bitter experience, they fear currency contraction, concentration of wealth, and the cumulative power of interest. They are convinced that the struggle necessary to free our country from the bonded debt proposed will be far more arduous than any contest with Spanish soldiery. They have an object lesson in the \$346,000,000 of legal tender money that has for thirty years rendered a service equal to-yes, even superior to-gold, as there has been no The people of this country have the intelligence to see their rights and will have the courage to maintain

There is a belief that there may be sinister motive in the proposition to issue so large an amount of interestbearing obligations at this time; that when negotiated the war may suddenly be brought to a close and the remainder of the bond issue utilized to retire the present legal tender notes, substituting interest-bearing obligations for the non interest bearing currency now in circulation. No party can be properly charged with such a scheme, but the emissaries of Shylock can always be depended upon to do his will. If this be true, we are beset by traitors within as well as foes without. It is not putting the case too strongly to say that in this event we will have to fight Spaniards in front and goldites in the rear, and that the latter will prove the more artful and dangerous from being nominally with us in the struggle.

In the language of a recent editorial utterance of the New York Commercial, "It would be one of the most atroclously unpatriotic and distinctively harmful actions that has yet been seen in an American congress" to make class capital of the patriotic desire to protect the

nation. I maintain that the remedy suggested by Mr. Bland, with a continuous session of congress, is equal to any emergency, and so believing I will cast my with gold. I refer to the old demand of the nation's peril. Republicans are need, trusting to circumstances to find the present increase in our bonded debt

upon me. Labor, which in the ultimate pays all interest, has rights which should be protected, and I must vote in accordance with my convictions.

Fully recognizing the responsibility which is upon each and every one of us, and desiring to measure up to the highest patriotism, I affirm that the course of action which I have suggest-ed is to my mind and conscience entirely practical, for the best interests of our people and for our flag.

no matter what epithets are showered

No tyrant hath claimed that flag for Its bright folds were never unfurle To flatter or shelter the glare of a

That banner was born for the world.' I hold with Commodore Decatur: "Our ountry. In her intercourse with forign nations may she always be in the ight; but our country, right or wrong. Thank God, in this contest she is right, eternally right.

MR. GREENE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, I do not intend at this sion of the bill before the house. There is no gentleman upon this floor in proportion to his ability to be patriotic that I will admit is more sanguine in his desires for the successful prosecution of the war with Spain than I am. I am not only for war at this time. but I have been for war ever since the Spaniards blew up our ship in the har-bor of Havana. I am in favor of doing anything and all things that are essential to a successful prosecution of the trouble now on. I realize the fact that we must have money with which to carry on the war. We must have the money so that it can be used when

the occasion requires it.
I would not by any word, if I could. or by my vote, lay one obstacle in the pathway of the government in reaching out in whatever direction the emergency requires to grasp all the sinews of war. So the position I take with regard to the pending bill is only a difference between gentlemen on that side of the chamber and myself touching the methods to be employed in raising revenue with which to fight our battles.

I am opposed to the issue of bonds opposed to them because I do not be-lieve it necessary to issue bonds in order to fight the war in which we are now engaged. I say to gentlemen upon this floor if I did so believe, if you can convince me that it is necessary to ssue five hundred millions of bonds, or billion of bonds, in order that our armies may be victorious over the ar-mies of Spain, I would vote for a billion of bonds. But I repeat that I do not believe such a step is necessary at this

We have in the treasury, as stated by the chairman of the ways and means mmittee, as I remember his statement now, available something like \$60,000,000. Why not, instead of issuing a half nillion of bonds at this time, issue \$150.-000,000 of treasury notes supplementing the \$60,000,000 in the treasury, which would make \$210,000.000

Under the bill which the ways and neans committee has introduced before he house, aside from the bond proposition, the chairman, Mr. Dingley, informs us the bill will, in its internal extures, produce from \$90,000,000 to \$100,000,000 annually. This would give us a sum equal to \$300,000,000 for one year over and above the present revenues of the government available to arry on the war.

Added to this is the sliver seignlorage lying idle in the treasury, amounting to bout \$42,000,000, making a total of \$340, 000,000, a much larger sum than the chairman of the ways and means committee estimates will be needed to carry on the war for one year. This large sum of money, no one doubts, will fully equip our army, amply feed and clothe them, and pay them for their services. 00 to equip our pavy and strengther our coast defenses, and have as a resul-

navy greatly superior to the enemy At this time no one informed ques ions our ability to terminate the war is rom six to twelve months; and, can, why should we pile up a debt o six hundred millions in bonds on the de, when we can carry on the figh when we can carry on the fight fo welve months without selling a single ond? Sir, our people are patriotic they are willing to provide every dollar and every man necessary to vindicate the glory of our flag and the honor of he American name; but they will not old us guiltless if in the name of patriotism we take advantage of their de votion to country to lay the foundation to plunder them in the future.

I say this large sum of money is no ne≥ded, and I have grave fears there is another object in view than the prosecution of the war with Spain. Lately we have heard a great deal said about etiring the greenbacks, and the great obstacle in the way of it has been a ack of money in the treasury to do it

Can it be possible that the promoters of that scheme have taken advantage f the present crisis to issue the bonds they adre not issue in time of peace to reate a large surplus in the treasury with which, when the war is over, to retire the greenbacks?

I would not intimate that the ways and means committee has any such ob ject, but past experience is pregnan with the truth that men outside of con cress have taken advantage of conditions of war to secure legislation in their interests and against the interests of the whole people. This was notably so when we issued the greenback cur This was notably rency in 1862, and crippled it at the suggestion of money lenders, and there by enabled them to coin millions out of the distresses of the civil war.

These experiences cause me to pause and carefully scan the ground which we are asked to walk. Why ask large a sum when it is admitted we can not expend it in one year in any possible legitimate way? Do you say he war may last longer than one year' If So, I answer: Congress will be in session from the first of next December until the 4th of March, 1899, Provide the money as I have indicated, which is ample until that time, and then it he war is not over we will be swift to provide ways and means to carry it on. You will still be here with your present

majority. Do you doubt your own ability to eet the situation when it shall arise Why, then, this mad haste to sell this vast sum of bonds at this time? Is it a fear that before congress meets in December the war will be over and the opportunity to sell bonds will have passed away? Put, gentlemen have said o me they feared we could not float \$150,000,000 of greenbacks; that they

would go below par. If we can float six hundred millions n bonds at par, why is it we can not float one hundred and fifty millions of currency? To ask the question is to answer it. We can. But I have been ited to the fact that the paper money we issued in the civil war did go down to 50 cents, as compared with gold, and have been told the same would occur again if we resort to an issue of paper money. In answer to that I would say that the first paper money we issued in the civil war did not go below par

These notes remained at par with

gold as long as a collar was in circutation. Why? Because they were a le-sal tender for all debts, public and private. Do you say they remained a par because they drew interest? If so answer that if that was all, then they should have fallen as low us the greenbacks plus the interest on the demand notes. As they did not, then there was some other reason why they emained at par, and that reason was

they were not dishonored by the gov-ernment, but were a full legal tender. The greenback was a crippled currency, made so at the instance of the men who had cornered the gold to create a demand for gold. If you had left out of the act of February 25, 1862, the words "except duties on imports and the interest on the public debt," and kept it off the greenback dollar, it, like the demand note, would have remained at par with gold, as we would not have had as many millionaires as we have and not half as many poor, and our na-tional debt would today be paid,

The paper currency I propose that we ssue now is not like the greenback. Let us issue, say, \$150,000,000 or paper curency, and make it a legal tender for all lebts, both public and private. How could you get such money below par Who would give a premium for a gold lollar, when he has a paper dollar that will pay any and every debt the gold follar will pay? No one. Such money ever did and never will go below pa with gold while the world stands and the government which issued it lives.

You say that sounds like "flatism?" Well, I have not time nor disposition to enter into a discussion of that question here; but let me say, in passing, there s not now, never was, and never will be any other kind of money among civ-lized men but "flat" money, money nade by decree of law

But, leaving that thought for the prayerful consideration of my friends, t me ask you, why not use the means which I have indicated, at least until congress meets in December? Confessedly they are ample. And, as I have said, if then the war is not over and we find it absolutely necessary to tay this load upon the weary backs of our people, they will bear it, and bear it heerfully, but why lay this heavy burien upon them now? Are our people to be scourged for their devotion to their

Shall we, because their great hearts are throbbing with a love of country and flag, take advantage of it to forge new chains for their limbs? Shall we ake advantage of these conditions to write new mortgages upon the toll and sweat of their children? In God's ame, let us not do it.

Sir, as I have said, I hope I love my country as dearly as any gentleman upon this floor. I am willing to do all things needful to protect its bonor and defend its rights, but I renember the burdened people in their numble homes. I see in the far west he men to whom I owe all I am in heir humble homes tonight.

I can almost hear the words of patritie devotion as they read and discuss outcome of the present war; many of them have or will bid their boys good-bye; some wives will soon say ood-bye to the young husbands about o march to their country's call,

They sent me here to look after their interests as best I could. They expect me to do all that is necessary to ald n the successful prosecution of the war, but they do not expect me to be arried off my feet to lay unnecessary ourdens upon them and their children Sir, seeing, therefore, this bond ques-tion as I do, I can not as an honest man

give it my support.
What I do I do from a conviction of right, and for my act I am willing to answer to my constituents and my God. I can ot see my way clear to support this measure now, and until I am con-vinced it is right, I will never give my

Income Tax.

Bavaria imposes an income tax of per cent, and collected, in 1892, therecom 2.110,000 marks. Baden has an income tax of 2 pe

Austria has a graduated income tax ranging from 85 to 20 per cent, and sollects a large part of her taxes from his source.

Italy imposes an income tax from 13 20 per cent, and collects therefrom

In all the countries imposing an in ome tax, so far as I know, permanent esident foreigners have to pay the ax: and it is said that in England not even permanent residence of citizens of other countries is required to lay the foundation for the tax, but sojourners, after a certain stay, are

assessed on their incomes. It is sometimes urged that it will not wise to impose an income tax, be cause some American citizens would eave their country and settle abroad o escape it, carrying their wealth with them and we would thereby lose. This is not probable, because they would most likely subject themselves to similar or heavier impositions in the counry of their adoption. But even if they did, those citizens who would give up the free institutions of their own coun try and deliberately become the sub pects of monarchy rather than contrib ate their fair share to support the government whose freedom and fertility have enabled them to accumulate their fortunes would not be an irreparable loss to any country.

Her Intended.

A lady of Washington, D. C., tells the following story as one of the incidents attending housekeeping in that city: Eliza was her servant's name, and he skin was of that ebon hue so dear to ale old-time southern people. She had been long in the family service as mainstay of kitchen, laundry and chamber. One Sunday afternoon she approached her mistress, looking shamefaced, and talk ing in that tittering way in which only southern darkies can, she said:

"Miss M'riar, kin I speak with you a "Certainly, what is it, Eliza" "Miss M'riar, I'se sorry, but you'll

have to git another gal to do your work I'se gwine to leave you! "Why, Eliza!" the mistress said, astonished, as well as dismayed at the prospect of losing so valuable a serant, "what is the matter? Are you not happy with me? Is your work hard, and do you want help? If so, I

will get a girl to help you. "Lawd no, Miss M'riar-tee-hee, tee-hee; dat ain't what's the marter, indeed and double deed, dat ain't it, but de trouble is, Miss M'riar, I'se gwine to git mayid.

"Eliza, you astonish me! Who are you going to marry? I have seen no men visiting you lately. "Miss M'riar, does you disremember

dat pink silk dress you gin me last winand which I woah to dat funeril las' Sunday was a week ago; and Miss M'riar, I jest tell you I wuz de belie ob dat funeril. Miss M'riar-tee-hee, te. nee-yer ain't seed no man around yere lately, has yer, but-teehee-, tee-hee Miss M'riar, de man I'se gwine to mayy is de husband of de copse.

"Did Bluffer go to the front?" 'No; but he wore the American flag till the last gun was fired."

STRATEGY AND TACTICS.

Though they differ widely, strategy is often confounded with tactics, for it must be kept in mind that, broadly generalized, strategy is a science and tactics is an art, with the inherent distinctions which exist elsewhere in these definitions. As a science strategy has many fixed rules, and is concerned not with the fighting of a battle, but with the conduct of a campaign. While it has little to do with the actual evolu-tions employed in fighting, it pre-scribes the locality in which the fleets will cruise, it determines the blockades of certain ports or coasts or the raising of such blockades; it seeks at times to lure the enemy to a distance, so as to prevent the safe passage or the es-cape of store ships, colliers, transports or other auxiliaries, and it endeavors to control all the favorable conditions under which its own force may engage and defeat the enemy. Tactics, on the other hand, is concerned with the specific and detalled plans for the execution of the objects prescribed by strategy. It is the right arm exercising the brain thought; it is primarily and solely the function of the fleet commander, who should be left untrammeted by all save a general accordance with the primal scheme, in order to wed the performance to the precept. Some of the most famous strategists were landsmen ignorant of the sea, but every great tacskilled in the knowledge and practice o flis calling, a sailor inured to the dangers and chances of the ocean and an intelligent student, highly specialized and developed in the direction of his environment. Many of the rules of tactics are de-

pendent upon weapons and motive pow-er, and necessarily vary somewhat, if not to the degree claimed, with the

changes in each.
"Throughout tactical history," again declares Captain Taylor, "we see oft repeated this effort to neutralize long discipline and training by some new device. A century before Encoomus the enemies of the Athenians, hopeless of emulating their skill in handling fleets, determined to build the strongest possible prows, beaks and catheads on their galleys, and then steer to meet the opposing ships prow to prow and crush them by greater weight. This was the tactical answer of the strong, brave and untrained to the thorough drill and study of their opponents. The corvus was the reply of Roman valor to Carthagenian skill in naval tactics. Fire ships had their place in their day and at present the torpedo may be called the tactical reply of weak navies to the overwhelming numbers of impregnable ironclads that the great powers can put affoat,

"These mechanical devices with which to counterbalance and overthrow careful training and study have always been popular. They fascinate the imagination by suggesting a short cut to success without all the labor of drill It is pleasanter to and preparation. many people to believe that the needle gun won the Koniggratz campaign than that it was the long and laborious training of the Prussians, and the needie gun was but secondary and auxiliary to their complete preparation and knowledge of the business of war. We often hear that this or that invention a torpedo, or a submarine boat, or a balloon-has revolutionized naval warfare, and sometimes even officers of experience are touched with the craze; but naval warfare goes on very much as usual. Bravery, discipline and tactical training, the study of war-upon these has the fate of nations always depended, and upon them will it always

Strategy first of all entails a general examination of the theater of war, and the strategic values of the different localities included within its limits. Among the literary aids at once brought down to date are the war charts, for in them and the accompanying plans are condensed a multitude of details, each important in the tactical defence of the various positions. They are the fruits of thorough examinations of the different localities, whether bases or points to be defended or attacked. They take the places of numerous orders and instructions and are equally valuable to the strategy board and to the commanders in chief busy with the tactical disposition of their fleets. whatever may be the latters' plan, it is probable that most of the shown upon the war charts will apply to the situation.

We have seen the enormous value of scouting within the past fortnight, in the absence of any accurate information relating to the squadron of armored cruisers and torpedo destroyers which, on their departure from the Verde islands, shaped a westerly course -and then disappeared. These, of course, had to be reckoned with, for though they did no tangible harm their presumed transit, yet they filled so perfectly the role of a "fleet in bethat we were forced to weaken our blockade of the Cuban coast and dispatch our heaviest available ships to meet them. It may be well, as the phrase is in doubt and may be in common use, to define a "fleet in being," and, as most accurate, the definition of Commander Wainwright will be taken. 'A 'fleet in being' means," he declares, 'a fleet relatively inferior to the enemy which is neither cowed, crushed nor effectually masked and is still able to observe and threaten interference with an enemy's plans of territorial attack, coast blockade or other extended operations." This seems to fit nicely the work of our will o' the wisp adversaries.

When the general plans of the campaign have been selected and communicated to the various commanders in chief, the evergizing of the ideas and the success of the intentions should be left to them. Here, then, is where the tactical dispositions are determined. As emphasized before, tactics is distinc-tively the method of attack or defense, and the direction in the presence or in the immediate neighborhood of the enemy of evolutions upon which such attack or defense depends. It does not mean the mere performance of evolutions, and herein the capacity and genius of the commander in chief will be shown. Where the fleets are equal in force, the best maneuvered and most skillfully handled will surely conquer, and where the inferiority is marked su-perior tactical acquirements may more than establish an equality.

A well known bishop was making his annual round among the Sunday schools of his diocese, examining the children and encouraging them.

One Sunday, after having spoken on the lesson, whose subject was "Jacob's Dream." he said, "Now is there any question you would like to ask me?" For a moment there was silence, then a small girl on a front bench, spoke forth in a timid voice, "Please, my lord, if the angels had wings, why would they need a ladder?"

This question was so unexpected that the poor bishop did not know what to reply, and was racking his brains for an answer, when the eager voice of former's little daughter cried out: 'Please, my lord, I know."

"Why was it, my dear?" asked the re lleved bishop. "Because they were moulting,"