

GOODNESS OF HEART FOR A CONSIDERATION.

Passing along the street a large, well-fed, comfortably and fashionably dressed citizen, with a rubicund face and a self-satisfied air, pauses, and with one swing and whack of his cane knocks the courage and breath out of a big bully who is beating a feeble youth into a state of insensibility. Spectators gather by the score. A crowd cheers the robust and genial defender and protector of the weak and weazen youth. But the plaudits hardly cease before this champion of charity and simulator of good samaritanism demands compensation, pay, cash, for his benevolent act. Then he is scorned as a pretender and a hypocrite.

The government of this great republic saw Spain stamping the life out of Cuban patriotism. Starving men, women and children appealed to its sympathy. Then "for the sake of God and humanity" the United States made war upon Spain. The war was for humanity, civilization, Christianity. And how will this government appear when it asks pay, compensation, indemnity, for having been humane? What other government will respect the collective good samaritanism of the United States when it demands compensation for its goodness of heart?

GREEN ON FORESTRY.

This issue of THE CONSERVATIVE contains a chapter from the recently published and very practical and highly valuable work of Samuel B. Green, professor of horticulture and forestry in the University of Minnesota. Ten thousand copies of this work have been issued by the forestry association of that state of which S. M. Owen, of Minneapolis, is the president.

Nebraska needs just such literature for distribution at the state university in Lincoln, and among all the schoolhouses in all the districts of all the counties in this commonwealth.

THE WAR FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE!

Chronology of the Conflict for Christian Civilization.

February 15—Destruction of battleship "Maine" in Havana harbor.

March 9—\$50,000,000 emergency appropriation passed by congress.

March 28—Court of inquiry reports "Maine" blown up by external causes.

April 5—Consul-General Lee recalled from Havana.

April 11—President McKinley's message to congress on Cuban situation.

April 19—Congress adopts resolutions calling on Spain to withdraw from Cuba.

April 21—President McKinley cables ultimatum to Spain, demanding reply by April 23. Senor Polo Bernabe, Spanish minister, receives his passports and leaves Washington. Minister Woodford given his passports.

April 22—Havana blockaded—Capture of the steamer "Buena Ventura" by the gunboat "Nashville," the first prize of the war.

April 23—President calls for 125,000 volunteers.

April 25—Congress declares war against Spain.

April 27—Bombardment of Matanzas by "New York," "Puritan" and "Cincinnati."

April 29—Cervera's fleet sails from the Cape Verde Islands for the West Indies.

May 1—Commodore Dewey's fleet destroys the Spanish fleet in Manila bay and captures Cavite.

May 9—Dewey and his officers and men thanked by congress.

May 11—Ensign Bagley and four of the crew killed on torpedo boat "Winslow" at Cardenas.

May 12—Admiral Sampson bombards San Juan de Porto Rico.

May 22—Cruiser "Charleston" sails from San Francisco for Manila.

May 24—Battleship "Oregon" arrives at Jupiter Inlet, Florida, from San Francisco.

May 25—Second call for 75,000 volunteers—first expedition leaves San Francisco for Manila.

May 29—Commodore Schley reports Cervera's fleet in Santiago bay.

May 31—Fortifications at Santiago bombarded.

June 3—"Merrimac" sunk at Santiago by Naval Constructor Hobson and a crew of seven men.

June 6—Rear Admiral Sampson bombards forts of Santiago; cruiser "Reine Mercedes" sunk.

June 10—Marines land at Caimanera, Guantanamo bay.

June 11 and 12—Spanish attack marines landed at Caimanera; four Americans killed. First land fight.

June 14—General Shafter sails from Key West for Santiago with 16,000 troops.

June 22—General Shafter's army begins landing at Baiquiri.

June 24—Engagement at La Quisima.

June 30—War revenue law goes into effect.

July 1—Battle of Santiago begun, capture of El Caney and San Juan Hill.

July 2—Battle of Santiago.

July 3—Cervera's fleet destroyed off Santiago harbor.

July 4—Spanish auxiliary cruiser "Alfonso XII," sunk near Havana by the gunboat "Hornet."

July 6—Hobson and his crew exchanged.

July 11—General Miles arrives off Santiago.

July 14—Surrender of Santiago.

July 17—Stars and stripes raised over the governor's palace at Santiago.

July 21—General Miles sails from Guantanamo bay with troops for Porto Rico.

July 26—General Miles lands at Guanica, Porto Rico; same day General Mer-

ritt arrives at Manila. Spain sues for peace through the French ambassador to the United States.

July 28—Surrender of Ponce, Porto Rico.

July 30—President McKinley replies to Spain's overtures for peace.

July 31—Battle of Malate, near Manila. Spanish forces repulsed.

August 5—Capture of Guayama, Porto Rico.

August 11—Spain accepts peace terms.

August 12—Peace protocol signed. Army and navy directed to cease hostilities. Blockade of Cuban ports raised.

August 13—Capture of Manila by General Merritt and Admiral Dewey. Mayaguez, Porto Rico, captured.

September 17—Peace commissioners sail for Paris.

THE APPLE AS MEDICINE.

The apple is such a common fruit that few persons are familiar with its remarkable efficacious medicinal properties. Everybody ought to know that the very best thing he can do is to eat apples just before going to bed. The apple is excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid, in an easily digestible shape, than any other fruit known. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. It also agglutinates the surplus acids of the stomach, helps the kidney secretion and prevents calculus growth, while it obviates indigestion and is one of the best preventives of diseases of the throat. Next to lemon and orange, it is also the best antidote for the thirst and craving of persons addicted to the alcohol and opium habit.—The Humanitarian.

A treatise on military lockjaw will soon be issued by Doctor William Vincent Allen who will resume business in political surgery on March 5, 1899, at his old stand in Madison, Nebraska.

The rumor that this new and valuable work is to appear as an appendix to the sixteenth edition of "The First Battle," by Colonel William Jennings Bryan, is contradicted by some of the wounded and crippled friends of Doctor Allen.

The chances for a fusion ticket in 1900, with Arthur Sewall of Maine, for president of the United States, and Tom Watson of Georgia, for vice president, have not been improved by the recent vote-slinging in this great and glorious republic. Fusion for fodder only is not regarded as the best development of American politics. A large number of citizens have come to look at the conglomeration of all sorts of odds and ends of politics in a single organization as mere voracity for public place, standing for no principles and exemplifying nothing except demagoguery, selfish ambition and a total disregard of the welfare of the government.