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MONITOR AND MERRIMAC

Recollections of a Famous Naval Combat by a Participant.

SCENES IN THE MONITOR PILOT HOUSE

The Burning and Ramming of the Union First by the Confederate Terror -Graphic Description of the Great Battle by Lieutenant Howard.

(Copyright, 1895, by Frank G. Carpenter.) WASHINGTON, July 18 .- Among the bills which will be presented to congress at the coming session will be one for the increase of the rank of Lieutenant Samuel Howard. Lieutenant Howard came within one-tenth of 1 per cent of passing the technical examination given by the martinets of the Department of the Navy in 1876, and by them he was reof the late civil war was that of this man Howard when he volunteered to act as the pilot of the Monitor in its terrible fight with the Merrimac at Hampton Roads. He carried the vessel throughout that engagement, and his story of that awful fight is now here given for the first time to the public. THE PILOT OF THE MONITOR.

But first let me tell you something about Lieutenant Howard. He is an old man now. and his years number seventy-five. Still his eye is bright, his step is firm, and he is mentally as sound as he was when, now more than a generation ago, he took the Monitor into action. He is as straight as an arrow and his bearing is military. He has a broad forehead, bright blue eyes and a long blonde beard, in which there are many gray strands He lives in a modest little house almost under the shadow of the national capitol. He s the personification of modesty, and in his talk about the engagement with me last night he kept himself in the background. I had to ask many questions before I got the story of his life. His first voyage was taken at the age of 16, when he salled from Dublin for the Mediterranean. I believe he ran away from home to go to sea, and he had visited nearly every part of the world, and had coasted up and down the Atlantic shores of the United States for many years before the war began. He had been several times captain of a vessel, and, as a naturalized Amer-ican citizen, he put himself at the service of Uncle Sam as soon as the war opened. He was appointed acting master of the brig Amanda, whose duty it was to coast up and down the eastern shores of the Atlantic and capture the ships that tried to run our blockade, and he left this ship to act as pilot for the Monitor. Speaking of his modesty, he evidently thinks that he did no more than any other man would have done under simcircumstances, and when I asked him whether he was not afraid when he was penned up in that little iron box with the shot and shell raining down upon it, he re-

"I had no time to think of being afraid. It was all I could do to keep the boat mov-ing according to the directions of Captain Worden, who stood in the pilot house by my

HOW HOWARD WAS APPOINTED. The main facts of the engagement between the Monitor and the Merrimac are well the Monitor and the Merrimac are well known, but there are many details which have never been given to the public. It is safe to say that had it not been for Samuel Howard there would have been no action that day. The Merrimac would have returned and the Minnesota and millions of dollars' worth of Uncle Sam's property would have been destroyed. When the Monitor came into Fortress Monroe she found herself unable to go into action for the want of a pilot. She had been brought from the north a Baltimore man who sympathized with south, and when Fortress Monroe was reached this man refused to take the littl iron monster out against the Merrimac. The pilots on the boats at Hampton Roads were also southern sympathizers, and either from this or from cowardice, they refused to act They said they knew nothing about the waters, and Captain Worden was in despair when he was called upon by Samuel Howard when he was called upon by Samuel Howard and the captain of his brig. These two had brought their ship from Wilmington to Fortress Monroe for provisions, and seeing the Monitor they came to visit her. As they stepped upon the deck Captain Worden greeted them and told them his troubles about a pilot. Lieutenant Howard at once offered to take the position. He said he knew something of the Roads, and that he would gladly conduct it into action. He told Captain Worden that the pilots had been lying to him about their ignorance. He said:
"They are a set of rebels, captain, and they
know the Roads better than I do, but you
can't make them act. You had better take
me." To this Captain Worden gladly assented, and Howard was ushered into the pilot house of the Monitor and remained there almost from the time of its arrival Saturday until the close of its fight with the Merrimac on the following day.

THE DEADLY MERRIMAC. Before I give Lieutenant Iteward's story of the battle proper let me say something of the events of the day preceding. Lieutenant Howard had arrived on his brig in line to see the engagement between the Merrimac and our gunboats, and the most of my inand our gunboats, and the most of my in-formation concerning that fight comes from him. Sitting in the rigging of his ship with his glass he saw the queer ironclad sail down the Elizabeth river and take its way across the channel to engage with our gunboats lying along the coast between Newport News and Fortress Monroe, and watched that terrible fight. The Merrimac, you know, was a frigate of 3,500 tons, which had been burned and sunk furing the spring of 1861 at Norfolk.

A few months later it was raised by the

confederates and converted into an ironclad. The ship was then cut down to the old berth decks. Her machinery was left within her, but the whole of the ship above the water was covered with iron plates inches thick and eight inches wide, riveted together that the vessel had an armor of iron four inches thick. Upon its prow they put a great iron ram, which projected four feet beyond the vessel and which did terrible damage to one of the northern gunboats before the Monitor arrived. In the sides of the vessel there were port holes, and the ten great guns behind these vomited forth shot and shell without ceasing while she was in action. The ship was commanded by some of the ablest officers in the confederacy, and it had a crew of 200 picked men. It was a had a crew of 300 picked men. It was a clumsy vessel. It drew twenty-three feet water. It could not travel more than miles an hour and it took from thirty to forty minutes to turn. Still, with the wooden ships of 1862 it was an all-powerful monster. Its iron coat made it practically impregnable, and when it started on its first voyage of destruction there was a panic in the cabinet at Washington and Secretary Stanton predicted that it would ruin our navy, and the other members almost felt that it was already anchored in the Potomac with its guns trained on the white house. The ship was built at the Norfolk navy yard, its iron plates having been rolled at the Tredegar fron foundry in Richmond. When it started out some of the officers thought that it was merely for a trial

trip, but, if so, it was the most terrible trial that any vessel ever had. RAMMING OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Only a few miles from Norfolk is Fortress Monroe, with Hampton Roads lying between. About seven miles above Fortress Monroe, at the mouth of the James river, is Newport News. This line of several miles constitutes the northern part of the Roads, and, acattre in northern part of the Roads, and acattre in northern part of the Roads, and acattre in northern part of the Roanoke and the mouth of the James river, is Newport in think that the pilot house was ruined, and he gave orders to move off. He then felt his way down through the floor into the lower part of his vessel, where his cabin of very common occurrence. As a rule a hill of field is selected to act as a court house and the session commences. The protect an engagement in turning Captain Worden and myself the Congress, containing fifty guns, and the Cumberland, having thirty. These boats evidently did not expect an engagement. The washing of the asilors was hanging on the rigging, and there

were few signs of action about the ships until struck the pilot house square, and we were the Merrimac was seen steaming toward them. The guns were, however, quickly put in order, and, as the queer monster of iron moved up, the Cumberland opened with her heavy guns, and the Congress came to her aid. The shore batteries joined in, but the balls fell from the iron sides of the Merrimac without penetrating them, and she still came on. She did not fire until she was within easy range, when she gave a broadside at the Congress. She did not stop here, but pointing her iron prow at the Cumberland she put on full steam and made for it. The ship was struck at right angles, and the hole made was so large that a horse and cart could have been driven through it without touching its sides. It was so skillfully done that the sallors on the Merrimac afterward said have been driven through it without total ing its sides. It was so skillfully done that the sailors on the Merrimsc afterward said that they hardly felt the shock. With this great hole in her side the Cumberland's fate was sealed, and Lieutenant Howard saw her sink beneath the waves. Her men, he says. sink beneath the waves. Her men, he says, kept up their fire until the boat went down. THE CONGRESS BURNED.

the Navy in 1876, and by them he was refused a second examination. Committees of
congress hav; reported in favor of the bill,
and, if passed, it will be only justice to one
of the bravest men the United States has
ever known. Among the most heroic acts
of the late civil was the states of the states of the late civil was the states of the states of the late civil was the states of the states still burning when the Monitor arrived. In the meantime the United States frigates the Roanoke, the St. Lawrence and the Minthe Roanoke, the St. Lawrence and the Minnesota had sailed from Fortress Monroe to the rescue. The necessity of a good pilot can be seen by what followed. The ships had hardly started before they ran aground, and the Merrimac, hiving finished up the Cumberland and the Congress, was now ready to steam toward them. It was, however, late Saturday afternoon. The tide had changed, and the pilots of the Merrimac said that she must draw off until morning, or changed, and the photos of the Merrimac said that she must draw off until morning, or she would also go aground. Their advice was taken, and the ship drew off to the southern side of Hampton Roads, near Sewall's Point, its officers intending to come back and destroy the Minnesota the next day. THE MONITOR APPEARS.

When the day broke, however, there was a When the day broke, however, there was a new figure on the scene, "It looked," says Mr. Howard, "like a massive iron turtle with a gigantic black cheese box on its back, and it swam to and fro in front of the Minnesota, and between it and the Merrimac." As he day grew brighter, through their glasses he confederate officers could get a better dea of this new marine monster. It was apparently a raft plated with Iron, with a great cound tower rising from its center. As the officers looked they saw this tower move slowly about, and two mighty eleven-inch guns were pointed in the direction of the Merrimac. They had read about this vessel which was being made. They knew it was Ericsson's Monitor, and they thought it the strangers looking vessel which up to that strangest looking vessel which up to that time had floated upon the sea. It looked very small beside the mighty Merrimac, and its two guns did not appear invulnerable in com-parlson with their ten. "Its speel," says Lieutenant Howard, "was not more than five knots an hour, or just about the same as the Merrimac, but its small size enabled it to move about more quickly, and it was more manageable in every way. It had left New York two days before, and when it was still twenty miles from Fortress Monroe its offi-cers had heard the booming of the guns of the cers had heard the booming of the guns of the engagement of the Merrimac with the Cum-berland and Congress. When I went on board of her the Congress was still blazing, and Captain Worden had just heard of the terrible destruction which the Merrimac had ccomplished that day. He was shown how he Merrimac had drawn off, and was told

the Merrimac had drawn off, and was told that it would surely come back in the morning to destroy the Minnesota, the Roancke and the St. Lawrence, and he was anxious to go at once to their defense.

"Well, as soon as it was decided that I was to act as pilot I went down into the pilot house and we at once got under way. The pilot house was a little iron box just large enough for four men to stand upright within it. It was situated in the fore part of the it. It was situated in the fore part of the vessel, some distance in front of the revolv-ing turret, in which the guns were placed. was half above and half below the iron leck, and it was, in fact, a square iron box nade of iron logs about nine inches thick which were bolted and dove-tailed at the which were boiled and dove-tailed at the corners. There were little slits between the upper set of logs and the one below, through which we could prep out. The steering wheel was secured to one of the logs, and I had a wire connection with the engines, which were under the deck, so that by the ringing of pells I could give the proper signals to the engineer. The turret, behind us, so revolved hat the guns were every now and ther poinced directly at the pilot house, and dur-ng the action the officers had to be very careful that they did not hit the house. It was Saturday night that we sailed pass Fortress Monros and came to anchor in front of the Minnesota. A darker night I don't think ever came out of the heavens. You could almost feel it, and it was only by the ight of the burning Congress that I was able to get my bearings. This made a fair light, and I stered by it. The Minnesota was a fine vessel. She was a frigate, bearing was a fine vessel. She was a frigate, bearing eighty-four guns, and she looked very grand in comparison with the little Monitor as we sailed by her. We moved to a short distance in front of her and then waited for

THE FIGHT WITH THE MERRIMAC. "The sun rose that morning on waters like a milipond. It was a beautiful Sunday, and you could see for miles on each side of As the day broke the Yorktown and the Jamestown, two of the confederate ships came out and started for the Minnesota. at once got under way and sent a shot at them. They left at once. They didn't want to have anything to do with the 'cheese-box on a raft, as they called it. In the meant'me the Merrimac had roused up and came on toward the Minnesota. The Monitor rested a little in front of the Minnesota and waited for her. The officers were in the turret. Captain Worden stood by my side and gave the orders. The Merrimac first fired at the Minnesota, and then Captain Worden gave the order for the Monitor to go for the Merrimac and to begin firing. The Merrimac was a mile off when we started for her. The shots were at once concentrated on the two iron-clads. We turned this way and that, firing about every seven minutes. We kept moving about the Merrimac and getting in good shots at almost every fire. The vessels were often not more than thirty feet apart, and the engagement was terrible. The turret of the Monitor was made of heavy plates of iron, so that its walls were about eight inches thick. The shots of the Merrimac pounded great dents in it, but they did not go through. Our guns tore the iron from the Merrimac, and had we understood its construction, we might have sunk her. We should have aimed for her at the water line. Her iron plates did not extend much below this. I have always thought that we did send one shot into her, and I think we would have surely sunk her had we continued to fire in this way CAPTAIN WORDEN'S NARROW ES 'When was Captain Worden wounded?

"It was some hours after the beginning of the engagement, a little after noon," replied Lieutenant Howard. "He was standreplied Lieutenant Howard. "He was standing at my right, and was bending over and looking out of the slit. We were just going by the Merrimac, and were not more than ten yards from her when a shell struck the log just below the sight hole, and then exploded. It broke this eight-inch log of iron in two. It threw one end of it upward and the log held there in the sir by the dove-tail with which it was fastened to the dove-tail with which it was fastened to the box. The splinters of the shell flew threw the slit. With them came powde With them came powder and flame. These got into Captain Wor-den's eyes and blinded him. They cut his face, so that it was covered with blood

so close that nothing could have saved us. As it was it hit the iron logs at an angle of seventy-five degrees, and only broke them Captain Worden was a terrible sight as he moved down into his cabin. The blood was rushing from every part of his face. His eyes were closed, and his skin was biackened with the powder. His wounds, howev seemed to have his least thought. He on not faint, and he kept his mind upon battle. He gave over the direction of the vessel to Lleutenant Greene, and we had to report to him every few minutes as to how he fight was going HOW HOWARD SAVED THE MINNESOTA.
"Did the officers of the Merrimac know
that they had shot Worden at this time?"

made chief in command. I thought this order a great mistake, for I knew that if we left the Merrimac would come back and destroy the Minnesota. Instead of obeying Lieuten-ant Greene I went down to see Captain Worden. I said to him, Captain, they want me to move off to Fortress Monroe. If we do this the Merrimac will surely destroy the

Captain Worden. 'He is now in command, and you must get your orders from him.' association under obligations to them and 'I then went to Lieutenant Greene and win their influence for their particular wares. begged him not to leave the Minnesota. I showed him the danger of the Merrimac coming back, and after a while persuaded him to directions and advice about excursions, both sota. This we did and anchored there. In the meantime the Merrimac was slowly moving off toward Norfolk, and her share in the battle was over. During the engage-ment her men, I understand, were anxious to get close enough to us to board us, hoping that they could destroy the machinery in the turret with sledges and wedges. I think such a thing would have been impossible. Shortly after the Merrimac moved off, I asked Lieutenant Greene if he would not like to take a shot at the Yorktown and the Lamestown, the two confederate menod war. Jamestown, the two confederate men-of-war which were anchored off Sewall's Point, half a mile away. He consented, and we steered for them. We fired a shot at each of them,

and as we did so they slipped their cables and left."
"Did you go on the Minnesota?" I asked.
"Yes," was the reply. "We boarded it while we were lying beside it. We were surprised to find no one on it. The ship had been deserted by all save the commis-sioned officers and a few others. A fuse had been connected with its magazine and it was so arranged that it would have been blown up hat there been any danger of actual capture by the Merrimac. It was used after the war as a recruiting ship and stationed at New York. I was ordered to duty upon it, and acted as one of its lieutenants for more than a year."

"You did not remain upon the Monitor?" "You did not remain upon the Monitor?"

"No. The Merrimac did not return, and I left the ship that evening and went back to my brig, the Amanda. I was afterward in command of another monitor on the Missistensia." sippi. Its name was the Neosho, and I left was over my service was on the old Minnesota. Then Captain Worden was ordered to take the Pensacola to San Francisco, and he asked the Navy department to make me one of its subordinate officers. This was done and it is strange that both he and I should survive that stormy day and each live to be

Frank G. Carpenter CONNUBIALITIES.

A man in Hackensack, N. J., bought another man's wife for \$50. He paid for her in installments of \$6 a month. At a recent society wedding in Chicago the

bride, a widow, was given away at the altar by her son, a child of 10 years. It is stated as an interesting sociological fact that in London out of 100 widowers who marry again twelve marry their house-

C. H. Clair of Aurora, Ill., who married Miss Jordan of Danville, Ill., deserted her a week later because his mother-in-law and brother-in-law insisted on him paying all

bills of the combined families. It has leak d out in San Francisco that Dr. J. Milton Bowers, who was twice sen-tenced to be hanged for poisoning his third wife in San Francisco ten years ago, was married for the fourth time last May in Denver to Miss Marry Bird, a San Jose chool teacher, who was Bowers' patient be-

ore the death of his third wife.
At all times garters have been considered very important details of woman's dress, and lways associated in some manner with matrinony. Down through half a dozen centuries omes to us the custom practiced today of having the garters as a finishing touch to a bride's tollet. The particular girl friend who is permitted to slip them into place is bride's tollet. onceded to stand the best possible chance of wedding happily before twelve months are out. A prospect of near and blissful matrimony is also shared by the friend who se-cures the privilege of making a bride's garters, the proper pattern for which is now a circle of white silk elastic covered with em broidered white satin and clasped by a small gold buckle enameled in white bow knots. Money marriages are becoming more and nore fashionable among the European sristocrats. They haven't any brains, most of them, to earn money honestly otherwise, and their patrimony and estates being mortgag:ridden, they look for gold to marry. In this search for heiresses they drop one scraph after another, so that advertisements like onappearing the other day no longer are infrequent. It was an Austrian marquis, a high government employe, handsome and distingue, who looked for a partner. In fat type the advertisement stated that creed and race made no difference, but that at least 2,000,000 floring (\$1,200,000) were required for dowry, of which he, the marquis, wanted half in his own right. Isn't that charmingly plain? And, mind you, these are precisely the men who love to cast slurs on the Americans for their "chase after the almighty dollar."

Laughter spoiled a wedding in Denver re-cently. The contracting parties were Fred E. Bailey and Mrs. Josephine Kiech, and after the ceremony was about two-thirds through they were seized with a fit of laugh-

ter, and the clergyman who was performing the ceremony refused to continue with it. After securing the license the couple had expressed a desire to be married building. When the bishop asked of the groom, "Do you take this woman to be your lawful wedded wife," both the bride and groom burst out laughing. The bishop looked sternly at both of them, then folded the license, handed it to the young man and said: this time." He walked out of the room.

HIS MODEST SCHEDULE.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

He does not want a big steam yacht,
A stylish dame—a seaside beach—
A polo ground—a prancing team—
Beyond a modest purse's reach.

He only asks a little house-

A wife that doesn't take on airs; A child or two-a host of friends— A porch—some pipes—and bamboo chairs. A hammock—and a lot of books— A camera—a quiet nag— And in the barn—for use—not locks— A vehicle that steed can drag.

A garden plot—a hoe and rake— A skiff—a stream not far away; With these—he boasts—a man can make An empire of a summer day.

satiors was hanging on the rigging, and there less slow in moving the shot would have perse, each to his own district.

HOUNDING THE TEACHERS

The Sleek and Oily Book Agent Conspicuous at the Denver Convention.

LAVIEH WITH CONFECTIONS AND MUSIC

Economy Ignored in the Management of the Public Schools-Flea for Teaching the Spanish Language-Specimens of Boston Cult

One of the largest armies of suave camp ollowers that ever trailed a convention surounded the annual meeting of the National Educational association, recently held in Denver. The members of the army were sleek in apparel, well fed and lavish in their attentions to teachers. According to the Den If we do ver News they were conspicuous in the hotels, the rotundas and in private quarters and by Minnesota. I don't want to do it.'
"'You must see Lieutenant Greene, replied force of smiles and not at all times welcome association under obligations to them and allow me to take the Monitor to the Minne- in the city and beyond its limits, this body of truckling agents was always on hand. Even when the despairing visitors sought the mountains for relief from a year's work and freedom from even the thought of matters pertaining to the school room, these pursters followed with untiring energy and made heir presence unpleasantly manifest. They engaged the best rooms in the hotels, paying therefor large sums of money and lived upon the best that Denver had to offer. They were not guests of the city, but in proportion to their number they were in far greater evidence, as guch through the amount of money spent by them as by their omnipres-ence. Not only did they engage the best quarters, but money was spent for music and refreshment in a manner quite lavish when

he quiet methods of teachers are considered This body of camp followers was made up for the most part of the agents of publishing houses. For years these publishers have been forcing a market for their wares and no ooner do teachers and pupils become ac countries to teachers and pipus become ac-customed to one set of books than another set is compiled. This has continued until legions of text books have been printed and parents have become desperate. Some new departure, which presents the same old facts in a different garb, and which frequently, em-ploys new terms and increases the detail of study till distraction almost seizes the pupil is what these people are looking for year after year. According to their ideas there should be fashions in school books just a here are in clothing and the changes should be as frequent and marked. As a result, new books and systems are substituted for the old and the parent pays the cost that the publisher and his agent may prosper.

THE AGENTS AND THEIR WORK. To push this work; to call attention to new ystems, is the work of these agents at N. E. conventions. To do effective work they just live well and spend money upon others and parents and taxpayers generally pay for it all. The publishers pay large salaries, the agents travel expensively and live and entertain in a sumptuous manner, and all to the end that publishers may extert money from the people by foisting unnecessary publica-tions upon them. While in Denver the American Book company spent from \$20 to \$40 a day for fruit and confectionery alone, served at their headquarters, and on one evening purchased the services of the Mendelssohn quartet.

Every company represented at the convention had a number of representatives. First tory cannon the list in point of numbers was the American. ican Book company. The corps was made up of George Howard, Cincinnati; Mr. Green, Burchard, L. M. Dillmar, Major Clancy, Chi-cago; Captain Dorland and Dr. Call, Louisville; George S. Wedgewood, Omaha; J. T. Winters, Nebraska; Mr. Todd, Wisconsin. Ginn & Co. were represented by O. P. Barnes E. R. Smith, Mr. Gilson and Mr. Hallett Chicago; D. C. Heath, by Messrs, Smythe Pemberton and Vose, Chicago; Sheldon & Co. by Mr. Hunt, Chicago; Werner & Co. Ira Eaton of Chicago and Mr. Phebus of To peka, Kan.; Allyn & Scott, by F. M. Kendall Chicago, and Lench, Shewell & Co., by Mr. S bley of Chic go. There were reprise tatives of these firms and companies, and even these

had other representatives. Not all the text book publishers in the United States were represented at the convention, the experiences of the past not being such as to encourage the necessary expendi ture, but those on the ground were gratified with results and feel that they had greatly benefited themselves and their employers. It it not the custom to solicit orders at these conventions, such work being done mainly brough state legislatures and county, city and district boards of education. The agents of publishers were there merely to present their goods and show them off to advantage.

ECONOMY AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS. There was one important subject that received no attention at the Denver conven-tion," says the Chicago Journal, "though it is one in which taxpayers are deeply in-terested. This matter about which nothing was said is the economic management or the public schools. The last report of the national commissioner of education shows that the cost per capita of educating pupils in our public schools has almost ex-doubled during the past twenty years. increase has been the smallest in the south ern states and the largest in those of the northwest. All these states received large land grants for the support of schools, but it is a curious fact that school taxes are much higher in these states than in those that The land grants, so far from decreasing the amount to be raised by taxa-tion for the support of schools, have apparently increased it.

greatest increase in the cost of rine greatest increase in the cost of schools has been in cities and towns in the northwest. In them there has been an expenditure of money that shows how little regard has been shown to economy. The ittle red school house still stands among the hills of New Hampshire, in the forests of Michigan and on the prairies in Indiana, but in all the large towns there are palatial structures of dressed stone and terra cotta. Extravagance in buildings appears to lead to extravagance in all things pertaining to the management of schools. A costly tructure calls for expensive apparatus and

high salaries. "Twenty years ago the cost of supporting schools in Chicago was about one-fourth of the entire expenditures of the municipal government. Now the schools cost, within a few thousand dollars, as much as is required to conduct all the other departments. Every pupil in one of the numerous high schools in the city costs the tayarare. schools in the city costs the taxpayers \$115.71 a year. Still the persons in charge of the school complain that they have been hampered for lack of funds.

"If the cost of public schools shall in-rease during the next two decades as it crease during the next two decades as it has during the two just passed, it is evi-dent that they will become like the grass-hopper, a burden, and the result may be an organized opposition to the way they are conducted. In the earlier days of the republic public schools were favored because they were cheaper to support than private schools. But at present they are far more expensive. There are many excellent colleges in the country in which the tuition is only

Now, they learn that it is the bounden duty of the state to give them an education, and by this they may imbibe the socialistic idea—that it is the duty of the state to look out for them after it has given them an PLEA FOR THE SPANISH LANGUAGE

A periodical outcry is made against the study of ancien languages in our high schools and universities, says the Philadelphia Record. Strong arguments are vigor-ously advanced both in favor of and against such study, those who oppose it declaring that a knowledge of French or German is far more advantageous to young men than a smattering of Latin or Greek. This view is probably correct. But while the conten-tion proceeds, those whom it is intended to benefit acquire little Latin and almost less

There is one modern language, however to the study of which too little attention is being given, and its need will be most seri ously felt in commercial circles within the next generation. Reference is had to the Spanish language. Our commerce with the Central and South American republics is largely increasing every year. Even slowgoing Mexico is becoming alive to this fact. and is accordingly making an effort to cap-ture some of the commerce flitting hither-ward and thitherward. She is actually going so far as to listen to the scheme which is being advocated for the formation of a United States of the Latin-American republies of the central portion of the continent-a confederation, which, with Mexico as a part, would very largely increase commerce between this country and the new United States to the southward. The commercial possibilities of these Latin republics are exceedingly vast. Our present commerce with those countries is as nothing to what it will be twenty-five years hence, when a lie in his mout? knowledge of the Spanish language will be absolutely essential to all young men engaged in the counting houses of the firms. Judge Wallace was ngaged in business with that part of the

parents and pedagogues, therefore Let parents and pedagogues, therefore, cease their bickerings as to the respective merits of Greek and French, and put into the boys' heads a practical knowledge of Spanish, which they will find it not difficult to build upon a tolerably fair foundation of Latin. French may be the language of refinement, and as such its acquisition is more or less desirable. But the great languages of commerce not many years hence will be our own languages, the German language and Let our own language, the German language and that charming tongue for which this plea is made—the tongue of Cervantes and of Cortez.

QUEER ANSWERS BY CHILDREN. Since wit has been defined by Noah Webster as "the felicitous association of objects not usually connected, so as to produce a pleasant surprise," may not the pupils of some of Boston's public schools, who gave the following answers to their examination questions, lay claim to it? The record as here given, says the Boston Budget, is bona fide, having been read during the past week at the graduation exercises of one of the leading grammar schools of this city:
1. Who were the pilgrims? A dirty, filthy

set who lived under ground.

2. Name a domestic animal useful for clothing and describe its habits. The ox. He don't have any habits, because he lives 3. If you were traveling across the desert where would you choose to rest? I would rest on a stool.

4. Mention five races of men. Men, women children and bables.

5. Describe the white race and show that it is superior to the other races. A white man will nod at you when he meets you on the street.

 Of what is the surface of the earth composed? Dirt and people. 7. Name a fruit that has its seeds on the outside. Seed cake.

8. Name five forms of water. Hot water, cold water, faucet water, well water and ice

water.
9. Name and locate the five senses. The eyes are in the northern part of the face and the mouth in the southern. 10. Who were the mound builders? History cannot answer these questions. Science 11. Define flinch and use it in a sentence.

12. By what is the earth surrounded, and by what is it lighted? It is surrounded by water and lighted by gas and electricity.

 Name six animals of the Arctic zone.
 Three polar bears and three seals.
 What is yeast? Yeast is a vegetable flying about in the air, and hitching itself on to anything.

15. Why do you open the dampers in a

stove when lighting a fire? oxygen in and the nitrogen out. 16. What did the constitution do for the ountry? It gave the president a head.

17. What are the last teeth that come to man? False teeth.

IMPIETIES.

The minister of a congregation in an agricultural district, says the Hartford Post, was greatly annoyed Sunday after Sunday by the unruly conduct of the junior members of his flock. When any one of the younger representatives of the gentler sex got weary of the evening service she would invariably rise and go out. A moment later her admirer would sieze his hat and sheepishly follow To such an extent would this course of action prevail that by the time the discourse was finished only the old people re-mained for the conclusion of the service Mr. Jones concealed his chagrin for severa weeks, but at last he firmly resolved to act A youth grew drowsy one Sunday evening, and, picking up his hat, stepped into the aisle. But the minister's keen eye was upon him, and, to the culprit's dismay, he stopped

short in his sermon. "Young man," said he, "the girl who went out last is not the one you wish to walk home with. When she goes I will let you know at once. Please sit down. After this when a young woman goes out I will call on know at once. the proper young man to take care of ber.'
The minister resumed his discourse. The was much tittering and considerable anger, but his sermons were not interrupted again.

An English clergyman who was suddenly called on to preach to a congregation of college students was unable to speak without notes, and had only one written sermon with him, which was on the duties of the married state. The topic was hardly one that he would have chosen for the occasion, but he hoped that it would pass muster as being ap-propriate by anticipation. But unfortunately he did not read the sermon over, and so be fore he knew it he had uttered this appeal: 'And now, a word to you who are mothers.

Chicago Post: "I see this religious effort society," began Mrs. Malaprop, "is goin' to meet—"

"This religious effort society. I see it's goin' to meet in Boston." "Oh, you mean the Christian Endeavor society. "Same thing, sin't it?" asked Mrs. Mala-op, sharply. "Means the same thing, anyprop. sharply.

"This what?" asked her caller.

the fire that destroyed the Salvation army away all that was left of the tent was a charred sign bearing the inscription, pare to meet thy God."

"I wish you would come to our church. know you would like our pastor.' "He preaches about twenty minutes."

A Living Picture.

Some of the girls at Atlantic City seem to enjoy wearing suits that are extremely loud expensive. There are many excellent colleges in the country in which the tuition is only \$25 a year, or less than one-fourth what it is in one of our city high schools.

"In no thing do the youth of this country need instruction as much as in forming habits of economy. As an aid to the formation of such habits the school should be an object lesson. In the good old days, which are not so very old after all, children learned economy while attending school, for the boys built and tended the fires and the girls awept the floors and dusted off the benches. If they wanted a higher education than that afforded by the common school they earned the money to pay their expenses at an academy or college. And the boys and girls who did this rose to be expenses at an academy or college. And suit to the multitude, she went into the the boys and girls who did this rose to be the molders and mothers of the nation. out and she looked like a statue in marble.

The clothes stuck to her like a porous plaster. It only took her a few minutes to get to her bathing house, but she was seen by every one and the little affair was the opic for gossip during the bathing hour.

REAL BAR STORIES.

Lawful Tales About Men on and Off the Bench. On one occasion a gentleman had a dispute with a laborer over some trifling matter and

the hired man made complaint to Judge

Charles Reaume of Wisconsin, who began his

judicial career in the latter part of the

ighteenth century. The justice sent a summons to the gentleman to appear before him to answer the charge, says the Chicago Record, Instead of a writ on paper, with name and seal, the constable bore a large jack-knife belonging to Reaume, which had often been made to serve the same purpose When the gentleman approached the judge's office Reaume was standing in the door. "You may go away!" exclaimed the judge in "You may go away!" exclaimed the judge in broken English; "go away! I have given judgment against ye." "Ah, good morning. judge, good morning." said the gentleman, suavely. "Good morning. I have given judgment against ye." returned Reaume. "Coming along by Burgan's store I saw this coffee pot hanging out," said the gentleman, "and I bought it as a little present to you, judge; will you do me the honor to accept it?" "Oh, yes, t'ank ye, t'ank ye kindly; very much 'bliged to ye," replied the judge, his face broadening into a smile. "Oh, by the way, judge, I don't owe that fellow anything," said the gentleman. "You don't?" repeated Reaume, doubtfully. "No. I have really overpaid him." "The rascal!" said Reaume, "what's he come here for with a lie in his mout? I reverse my judgment I reverse my judgment and he shall pay de costs."

Judge Wallace was chief justice of the Judge Wallace was chief justice of the supreme court of California when an attorney from Montana, who is now a well known practitioner in San Francisco, says the Post, applied for a certificate to practice before the courts of the state. He stood before the bar while another attorney made the motion for admission and presented the certificate.

"I don't like that fellow's looks," whis-pered Judge Wallace to his associate. "Nor I, either."
"Well, let's sit down on him?"
"All right."

Judge Wallace cleared his throat, smiled upon the attorney, and said:
"This court cannot recognize the certificate of a territorial court.

"But, your honor, I have here a decision of this very court upon that point holding directly to the contrary," replied the applicant's attorney.
"Let me see it," demanded Judge Wal-

It was passed up to him by the bailiff and he observed that the opinion had been written by himself. written by himself.

"Looks as if he had us, doesn't it?" whispered the judge to his associate.

"That's what it does. How are we going to get around that?"

Judge Wallace wiped his glasses carefully, adjusted them on his nose and read a few

"That is not law," he declared emphati-cally, as he slammed the book on his deak. "The application is denied,"

"It's a great pity," said the convicted burglar to his lawyer, "that you couldn't have

"It would, though. Then the jury would have been asleep when the evidence came in and I'd have stood some show."

"Do you think you can make a fool out lowed and on his person the evidences of his guilt were found in the shape of notes, paper of me?" hotly cried one lawyer to another in Magistrate Fulmer's court in Philadelphia. "Providence saved me the trouble," coolly

replied the other. RELIGIOUS.

Ohio's capital has three divines whose fame has spread beyond our own country—Bishop Watterson and Drs. Gladden and Rexford. Mr. Cassel, a Pennsylvania German, has ibrary composed entirely of bibles. collection comprises nearly all the old and curious editions.

The Swedish Lutheran church of Minnesots s moving toward the abandonment of the Swedish tongue in its services and the adopion of English. The children know little f Swedish.

The maiden name of Mrs. Lucretia Mott the famous Quaker preacher, was Coffin, and she was born in Nantucket, being a lineal descendant of Sir Isaac Coffin, an admiral of the blue in the British navy. Wilford Woodruff, who was elected head of the Mormon church on the death of John

Taylor, the successor of Brigham Young, is now 88 years of age. As a missionary be has traveled 200,000 miles, lecturing, preaching, and proselyting. The latest English religious novelty is smoking service. The following invitation has been widely circulated in Whitechapel: "If you want a smoke free come next Sunday

afternoon at 3 o'clock to Christ Church hall

gratia."

A Mahanoy City, Pa., chicken flew into a church and laid an egg on one of the seats. A Pottsville young lady found the egg and took it home, used it in baking a cake, and thus started a fund for the building of a new Methodist Episcopal church at that place which fund is growing to large proportions. The Roman Catholic archbishop of Mel bourne, in sending a check recently promoters of a performance in aid of the local Jewish charities, wrote that the Jews so rarely appeal to the general public for aid and they so frequently help those of other denominations to similar movements he was

pleased to support their efforts. At St. Ignace, Mich., on August 6 will oc cur the dedication of a new monument to Father Marquette, on the spot where it is be lieved his bones rested for more than 200 The monument, an imposing shaft of marble and bronze, will supplant the plain granite column that has marked the sacred

TO DOROTHY.

By Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, to his Grand I know where there is honey in a jar,
Meet for a certain little friend of mine;
And. Dorothy, I know where daisies are
That only wait some small hands to inter-

A wreath for such a golden head as thine The thought that thou art coming makes all glad;
The house is bright with blossoms high and low,
And many a little lass and little lad
Expectantly are running to and fro;
The fire within our hearts is all aglow.

We want thee, child, to share in our de On this high day, the holiest and best. Because 'twas then, ere youth had tal Because 'twas then, ere youth mad the flight,
Thy grandmamma, of women lovellest,
Made me of men most honored and m
blest.

That naughty boy who led thee to suppose He was thy sweethcart has, I grieve to tell. Been to pick the garden's choicest And toddle with it to another belle Who does not treat him altogether

But mind not that, or let it teach thee To waste no love on any youthful rover (All youths are rovers, I assure thee, miss)
No, if thou wouldst true constancy dis-

Thy grandpapa is perfect as a lover. So, come, theu playmate of my closing day,
The latest treasure life can offer me,
And with thy buby laughter make us gay.
Thy fresh young voice shall sing, Dorothy,
Songs that shall bid the feet of sorrow
fiee.

CLEVER WORK OF A CROOK

Ex-United States Treasurer Wyman Goes Into the Details.

PAPER SUBSTITUTED FOR GREENBACKS

Bold Play of Winslow, a Treasury Em ploye, Who Robbed the Government of

\$12,000 and Was Afterward Cap-

tured and the Money Recovered.

An account of the famous Winslow case, which was suggested by the recent conviction of Howgate, and appeared originally in one of the Washington papers, was printed in The Bee. According to this account, in Februnry, 1877, the treasury officials at Washington received a dispatch from the First National bank of Chicago, announcing that a package which was labeled to contain \$12,000 when opened was found to be made up of

rolls of tissue paper.

A. U. Wyman of this city, who was at the time treasurer of the United States, was at once notified by those under him of the theft. Mr. Wyman communicated with Major J. J. Brooks, at that time at the head of the government secret service, for the purpose of bringing the embezzler to punishment and li possible recover the money before it could be spent. The affair was managed with as much secrecy as possible and the theft did not leak out for some little time, but when the details at length became known it brought to light one of the cleverest pieces of crook work which often occur in government cir-cles, where clerks are accustomed to handle millions of money and account for every cent. TALKS OF THE CRIME.

Mr. Wyman, speaking of the occurrence the other day, said that this was the first instance of the kind he had had occur during his administration. When the theft was dishis administration. When the theft was dis-covered suspicion at once fell on four em-ployes, all of whom had borne excellent characters. "As Major Brooks relates," said Mr. Wyman, "each of the men were care-fully examined and they were severally put under surveillance. We knew one of them must be guilty, for each in turn had handled the package, one counting it and then passing it on to another for a recount. By this process it passed through four different cages. The one who was finally proven the culprit was not a man to arouse any one's suspicions. He had been appointed to his place on the highest recommendations, one coming from a man of standing, who later became a candidate for the vice presidency. He had undoubtedly recommended him in entire good faith. I never knew that entire good faith. I never knew that Winslow, the man we afterward convicted of the crime, was a man of bad habits, a drinker or a gambler, and so far as I can now recall I do not think he had a family. The account given by Major Brooks of the capture of Winslow is correct. Winslow was at first put off the track by being invited to assist in capturing the real party. Then our detectives discovered that he was paying out detectives discovered that he was paying out burglar to his lawyer, "that you couldn't have made that closing speech of yours at the opening of the case."

"I don't see that it would have made any difference."

"It would, though. Then the jury would as the embezzler I remember very well, It was but shortly after the discovered theft. He had determined to run off to New York. The day previous to the intended departure "Your offense," said the territorial judge.
"was most flagrant. I feel compelled to give you the full limit of the law."

"Jedge," pleaded Soapstone Bowers, "this here is no less than a insult. It is the first time I was ever held down to a limit in my life."

The day previous to the intended departure it was suggested to me by a newspaper friend that I should be at home that evening. I understood what he meant and remained at home, waiting for the door bell to ring, which it soon did, when a package was thrown into my house. I picked it up and found it contained \$11,000 in notes. These were all that were ever recovered of the amount stolen. Winslow's arrest followed and on his person the evidences of his and sealing wax, showing that he had committed the crime. He was placed in the penitentiary. The gentleman who gave me the information has since become a prominent

public official.
"I really think," added Mr. Wyman, the work of Winslow was one of the cleverest jobs of its kind. I think it has been matched lately in the story of a theft perpetrated in New York City by a bank employe, who-stole \$41,000 by making a similar substitu-tion of tissue paper for bank bills. His bank was sending off that amount by the Adams Express company to Washington. In that case I understand that the thief was at ast located in South America and the money to a large extent recovered, but owing to the extradition laws he never could be convicted. "Regarding treasury officials, I might say," concluded Mr. Wyman, "that the losses which have occurred have been but infinitesimal compared with the millions handled by them. During my administration I had 525 people working in the government building and 400 of them were counting money all the time. We had constantly \$200,000,000 in the vaults."

KEPT IN A STEEL SAFE.

The Constitution of the United States Remains in Good Condition.

The constitution of the United States-the original pen-written constitution, be it remem bered-has been dragged from its place of concealment in the State department to be photographed, says the Washington Post. It has been decided to send a fac-simile of it to A free cup of tea if you like. Tobacco the Atlanta exposition. Of course, the Atlanta people would rather have had the original, but this could not be entertained.

The constitution is kept in a steel safe in the library of the State department. The afe, quite a pretty affair, in gray and gold, is massive and strong. A combination lock protects its priceless contents, and the com-bination is carefully kept by one or two officials. Yesterday, however, the steel doors were swung open in order to allow a reporter look upon the sacred pages. No document in the world has been so fraught with desting as this very same constitution. It is today the foundation of the government. To see it as it came from the pen of the engrosser on the 17th day of September, 1787, is a sight worth traveling a thousand miles to witness.

As is well known, there are in the State department two copies of the Declaration of In-dependence—one the official and engrossed document, and the other the original draft in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson, with all the crasures and alterations that were nade before the language was finally agreed upon. In the case of the constitution there is only one copy—the final engrossment, with the signatures duly attached. As thus preserved, it consists of four large sheets of parchment, each twenty-two by twenty-eight nches, with the words written out in the old-fashioned chirography of a century ago, and the curious capitalization of letters then in vogue. The first three words, "We, the peole," are engrossed in very large black letters, to that they stand out in bold relief. On the last page are the signatures of the deputies from the various states, beginning with the familiar autograph of George Washington, who signed himself as "President and Deputy from Virginia." Many of the names are closely associated with the early history of the re-public-Alexander Hamilton, Rufus King, Gouveneur Morris, B. Franklin, Daniel Carroll and Roger Sherman being among the

The constitution is a most excellently preserved document. The ink has faded a little, but not sufficient to detract from legibility of appearance. The autographs are especially This might have been the case also with the Declaration of Independence, but it so happened that when a fac-simile of that paper was attempted in 1824 irreparable harm was done to it through carelessness and igno-rance. In the case of the constitution the utmost care has been observed and no injury

The Union Iron Works of San Francisco has received an order for eleven steel barges to be used on the Amoor river in Siberia. The order comes from a Russian company which has its headquarters at St. Petersburg. These barges will be of light draft, to suit the shallow waters of the Amoor, and will have a carrying capacity of 500 tons