Cuban Clubs and Spanish Abuses_The

Insurgent Commanders_Organization of a Government, Military Operations, Etc.

On February 24, 1895, an insurrection broke out in three of Cuba's six provinces, writes Charles M. Harney in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The rising had been planned long beforehand, and it was arranged to take place in all the provinces simultaneously, but was prevented in balf of them by several causes-the delay of the local insurgent icadern, the non-arrival of the expected arms, the discovery of the plot by the government and other reasons. The insurrection took place in Matanzas, Santa Clara and Santingo, but Piner Del Rio, Havana and Puerto Principe did not rise. Nevertheless this rising of February 24, 1895, was destined to differ widely from all the rebellions in Cuba which preceded it. It was not a revolt, it was d revolution.

Ever since the close of the rebellion of 1868-78 the Cuban chiefs had been preparing for another insurrection. Spain had refused to grant the reforms which had been prom-ised at the meeting of the insurgent leaders with Campos, the governor general of Cuba, at Zanjon, in February, 1878. It granted some of them Slavery was abolished and a some of them. Slavery was abolished and a concession was made to Cuba in the direction of self-government. The latter, howwhich was promised, and both these conces-sions were long delayed. But if Spain had gracited all the reforms which had been pledged and had granted them immediately, the revolution would have been merely post poned and not averted.

 Δ side from these concessions all the abures which existed before the rebellion of 1868-78 existed at the beginning of 1895, and some of them had grown worse. The debt fastened on Cuba by Spain was \$200,-000,000, which was about \$125 for each man, woman and child in the island. The tariff and internal taxes saddled upon Cuba bore upon her populace with a weight undreamed of by the people of the United States in the height of the war taxation of 1861-65. The extertions and impositions perpetrated by Spain with the object of raising a revenue in the island seemed incredible to the average outsider when learning of them for the first time. Coupled with these outrages there were an inscience, a corruption and a general shiftlessness and incapability on the part of the Spanish officials which inspired emong the Cubans contempt as well as hatred. The colonial system of the sev-enteenth century, under which colonies ex-isted for the sole benefit of the mother country, regardless of the colonists' welfare or wishes—a system which had been discarded by every other civilized nation on the globe-was in practice in Cuba with all riors and brutality of 200 years ago, when the Cubans, in 1895, raised the bun-

though It apread into the other three within the frequently of Langon, in that year, gave is an avert Phar Del Rio. This trock, which is a constructing that we multiple in Spin and his come with the regard of his of the service in and the regard of his of the service in and the regard of his of the service in and the regard of his of the service in the regard of the lation and the service in the regard his of the service in the regard his of the service in the service in the regard his of the results and this time is that service in the regard his of the results in the regard of the results in the regard of the service in the regard his of the results in the regard of the result in the regard of the result in the result is the service in the regard his of the results in the results in the result is the service in the result is the service in the result is the service in the result is the result in the result is t the province. A planter named Brooks, who was subsequently killed, headed the largest of the bands in Santiago province which rose on the 24th. These and a few scattered rose the which appeared in Santa Clara province constituted the rebels who took the field on that fateful February Sunday. Nearly all fied were Spain's commandera. Calledo to the swamps or mountains immediately, so as to consolidate, organize and form place camplign. They grew rapidly in numbers in the first few weeks. At some points the government troops attacked and chased the insurgents, but these, in most instances, easily eluded their enemies. Occasionally desertions would take place from the govern-ment troops, chiefly the militia, to the insurgents. At one point in Santiago province in the spring of 1895, the greater part of a force of 500 of these soldiers went over in a body, carrying their arms and ammunition with them. Early in March there were about 5,000 insurgents in the field in the three provinces named and these made raids on plantations of Spaniards, capturing cattle, orses, food and sometimes extorting mone Before the Spanish government, with all it elaborate system of espionage, and notwith-standing the revelations made to it by Cuban traitors, could grasp the situation, it had a rebellion on its hands which was far more extended and formidable than any of the previous insurrections.

CUBA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM Succ'nct History of the Origin and Progress of the Revolution. WHERF, WHIN AND HOW IT BIGAN Cuban Clubs and Spanish Abuses_The of demarcation between the two great ele-ments of the Cuban population—the Creples and mulatoes on the one hand and the Spaniards on the other—between the insu-lars and the peninsulars. Though the in-sulars are largely in the majority, the pen-insulars are the dominant element and have run the island without any regard for the interests or desires of the natives. Cuba's

political system was, when the present revo-lution started, government of the Spaniards, by the Spaniards, for the Spaniards. About 1875 the Cuban chiefs of the ten

years' war began making preparations for a new conflict. In 1890 the preparations took practical shape by the organization of revo-lutionary clubs in various countries on this continent, but particularly in the United continent, but particularly in the United Gomez's men had fired. Gomez and Macco States. The most active spirit in this work from 1890 onward was Jose Marti, who as a youth, was put in chains by the Span-iards near the end of the war of 1858-1878 strong movement in the United States to sumed a youth, was put in chains by the Span-iarda near the end of the war of 1868-1878 for sympathy with the Cuban rebels expreased in some newspaper writings attrib-uted to him. At the beginning of 1955 the number of these clubs in the United States, Mexico, Cuba and Central and South America was estimated at over 150. The clubs collected war subscriptions, bought arms, some of which were stored in the fastnesses

of the insurgents in the ten years' war; enrolled and drilled volunteers, and set out intelligently and systematically to correct the mistakes of the earlier revolts, and to organize a rising which would bring suc-cess. It was figured that at the end of the Cutan revolutionary clubs had in Spain on February 10, 1896, and 18,000 their possission a war fund of fully \$1,000.- troops arrived soon afterward. The Span-

All that the insurgents now needed was leaders and an intelligent plan of harmonious

action. The former they soon got, and these quickly devised the latter. Antonio Maceo, the most daring of the rebel chieftain classes of offenses for which a penalty of life imprisonment or death was attached. The other required all the inhabitants of the tains of the ten years' war, landed in Cuba on March 31, a little over a month after the rising took place, and with him were his brother, Jose Maceo, Frank Agramonte, Flor Crombet, one of Antonio Maceo's old comthe army headquarters and get documents proving their identity, forbade any person about 100 younger volunteers. They arrived from going into the country without a pass from a military commander, and revoked with an expedition from Costa Rica, and brought with them a quantity of rifles and all the permits previously given. This was the beginning of a series of decrees which established the barbarous concentration and come cargon. Maximo Gomez, the com-mander in the latter part of the war of 1868-78, landed on April 13 with an expedition of 100 men from Hayti, one of whom was Jose starvation policy that awakened the world's indignation, provoked the wrath of the Marti, the chief organizer of the present re-bellion, and most of their companions were veterans of Gomez's earlier struggle. About the time of Gomez's arrival a provisional government was formed by the insurgents, with Palma as president. Jose Marti as acc-retary general and diplomatic representawhich forced Weyler's downfall and created the public sentiment in the United States which has redulted in intervention. tive abroad, and Gomez as general-in-chief. Antonio Macco was subsequently made cec-ond in command, with the rank of lieutenant

general. A glance will now be taken at the Spanable as Weyler's or was relied on, both in Madrid and Havana, to accomplish so much.

when the Cubans, in 1895, raised the ban-ner of revolt. DATE OF THE RISING. This was the situation at the outbrack of the present revolution. The date of the rising, which was postponed once or twice on account of unforeseen obstacles, was at last fixed for February 24, 1895, and it was to occur in all the provinces simultaneously; but, for reasons mentioned earlier in this article, it took place in only three of them -Santlago, Santa Clara and Matanzas-twelve months the insurgents made forays

tioned along the trocha, and 10,000 more troops, divided into bodies of from 1,000 to 2,500, principally cavalry, scoured the prov-ince of Pinar Del Rio in search of Maceo. 60,000 of whom are outside of the hospitals and fit for duty. Thus 150,000 have died from insurgent bullets, the machete or from THE FAMOUS TROCHA. Weyler's trocha, however, was not much of an obstruction. Bands of Maceo's men crossed it backward and forward several times, and some of Gomez's knmediate command did this more than once. Maceo, on gave way to Weyler on February 10, 1896 and April 11, 1896, with 3,000 men, crushed one of Weyler's columns which was in search Weyler, through the pressure of the Ameri-can government, was removed October 2, of him. So many Spaniards were tied up defending the trocha and looking for Macco 1897, and Blanco put in his place on Octo-ber 20. It is estimated that the rebellion, that Gomez and the other chiefs east of that barrier had practically a free hand for up to the beginning of Blanco's service, six months ago, cost Spain \$230,000,000. CAMPOS' FUTILE EFFORTS.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1898.

not far from the same place. The latter was the heaviest and most important battle of 1895, except the one fought on December 23, in which Campos himself was defeated, Pushed steadily backward by the advancing rebels under Gomez, Campos made a stant on that day at Collaco, in the province of Matanzas, with a force estimated at 10,009. Gomez's army was said to number 7,000. At first the Spaniards were successful, but on the arrival of 1,500 insurgents, while the bat-tie was in progress, Comez charged the Spaniards, set fire to a cane field in which the Spaniards attempted to make a flank at-tack and drove them from the field and into Havana province. This fight of December 23, 1895, was the largest and most important battle of the Cuban war thus far. It gave the 1895, was the largest and most important Weyler. He was recalled on October 2 and battle of the Cuban war thus far. It gave the Blanco took his place in the latter end of Insurgents a free entry into the more west-ern provinces, led them to carry the war for BLANCO'S REGIME.

ern provinces, led them to carry the war for a few days to the gates of the city of Ha-vana, created a panic in that place and was the chief cause of the removal of Campos and the placing of Weyler in command. The year 1896 opened hopefully for the insurgents. The residents of the City of Havana were startled by the report of Gomez's cannon shortly after the defeat of Campos, and were terrifled by the light of burning houses belonging to loyalists, which Gomez's men had fired. Gomez and Macco captured large quantities of arms in Havana

The rest of the story of the events in con nection with the rebellion since Blanco as strong movement in the United States to grant the insurgents belligerent rights, but this was opposed by President Cleve and, as it was subsequently by President McKinley. WEYLER'S CAREER. A new and far more barbarous aspect way WEYLER'S CAREER. A new and far more barbarous aspect way given to the war on the Spanin side after the arrival of Weyler, who succeeded Cam-pos. "Popular opinion," said Campos, just after his removal, "believes that a mild policy should not be continued with the enemy, while I believe that it should be. The "mild policy" ended when Campos left the island. Weyler reached Havana from Spain on February 10, 1896, and 18,000 Name and the source of the s

policy" ended when Campos left Weyler reached Havana from February 10, 1895, and 18,000 lost. This hostened decisive action in the United States, although the action was far

 000, and arms, some of which were secreted in Cuba, for \$,000 men, part of which arms were of the best modern make.
 1000 men, part of which arms 000, with \$0,000 volunteers raised in the island. It was estimated, however, that LEADERS NEEDED.
 1000 with \$0,000 of the regulars were unfit for duty.
 United States, although the action was far form being precipitate states although the action took concrete shape by the passage on April 19 of the insurgents now needed was

 All that the insurgents now needed was
 The insurgent forces at the beginning of the rout. Spain refusing to get out peeceels.
 United States, although the action was far form being precipitate states, although the action took concrete shape by the passage on April 19 of the regulars were unfit for duty.

out of Cuba or the United States would force her out. Spain refusing to get out peaceably, The insurgent forces at the beginning of 1896 were put at figures ranging from 25,000 up to 40,000. On February 17 Weyler i sued two proc-limations. One of these coumerated cer-tain classes of offenses for which a penalty

proclaimed the same day. Thus three years, two months and one day provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe and the district of Santi Spiritus to go to Macco and Marti's men raised the basiner of revolt their rebellion became a revolution.

STORIES ABOUT NOTABLES.

"Somewhere in the south," says Congressman Sulloway, "a bright colored boy appeared before the Civil Service commission to be examined for the position of letter carrier. United States, caused the pressure by Presi-dent McKinley on the Madrid government was the first question asked by those who were to determine the young man's fitness for the place he sought. 'How fah am it Weyler's first important military act was from the earf to de moon?' echoed the apto establish a trocha, which was a line of plicant. 'My Lawd, boss, if you's gwine to obstruction and defense stretched across the put me on dat route I don't want de job.' island from north to south. Campos had es- With that the young man grabbed his hat and tablished two trochas, both running north left as though he were chased, and south, but neither appeared so formid-

While in Havana some time ago General and commander of Spain's army on the island. Calleja had 9,000 troops capable of taking the field, though, on paper, the num-ber on the island was estimated at at one

A Small Spot May be Cancer!

"It was merely a mole at first, and for a long time was so insignificant that I gave it no thought whatever."

These words of a recent correspondent contain an accurate description of the first symptoms of the most violent and destructive cancers as they appear in nine cases out of ten. A slight scab, a small sore, a lump in the breast-a mere spot, harmless as they appear for a time, have developed into cancers of the most dangerous and obstinate form.

Cancer is becoming so prevalent that such symptoms as the above, which refuse to heal and disappear under ordinary treatment, may well be regarded with suspicion.

Being a blood disease, it is folly to expect Cancer to be cured by a surgical operation. The knife never did and never will cure a blood disease, and every time it is resorted to, a life is threatened with sacrifice.

The only known cure for this dreadful disease is S. S. S. (Swift's Specific), as is shown by the indisputable testimony of the many whom it has cured.

Mr. A. H. Crausby, of 158 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., says that his wife paid no attention to a small lump which appeared in her breast, but it soon developed into a cancer of the worst type, and notwith-standing the treatment of the best physicians, it continued to spread and grow rapidly, eating two holes in her breast. The doctors soon pronounced her incurable. A celebrated New York specialist then treated her, but she continued to grow worse and when informed that both her aunt and grandmother had died from cancer, he gave the case up as hopeless.

Some one then recommended S. S. S., and though little hope remained, she begun it, and an improvement was noticed. The can-cer commenced to heal, and when she had taken seven bottles it disappeared entirely, and although several years have clapsed not a sign of the disease has ever returned.

Mr. William Walpole, of Walshtown, South Dakota, writes: "About three years ago, there came under my left eye a little blotch about the size of a small pea. It grew rapidly, and shooting pains ran in every direction. I became alarmed and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it cancer, and said that it must be cut out. This I would not consent to, having little faith in the indiscriminate use of the knife. Reading of the many cures made by S. S. S., I determined to give that medicine a trial, and after I had taken it a few days, the cancer became irritated and began to discharge. This after awhile ceased, leaving a small scab, which finally dropped off, and only a healthy little scar remains to mark the place where the destroyer had held full sway.

For this dreadful disease is a real blood remedy-one purely vegetable, containing no potash, mercury, or other destructive mineral. S. S. S. is the only blood remedy which reaches obstinate, deepseated blood diseases, and hence it is the only cure for Cancer. The disease can only be reached through the blood, and all local treatment, such as caustic plasters or a surgical operation, only adds to its tortures. Being often hereditary, Cancer, in some cases does not appear until middle life, and it is of greatest importance that its first symptoms be carefully watched and S. S. S. promptly taken. S. S. S. is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mineral or other drug; it is not a drug-

shop preparation, but is made from the roots and herbs of the forests. We will mail our book on Cancer and Blood diseases to any address. Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

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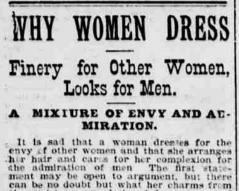
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elbow will be well versed in universal history when the war is over.

INCOMPARABLE HATRED.

"No hatred in the world can be compared to that of the Cuban for Spain and every-thing Spanish," wrote the Italian Mariotti in his book, "The Pearl of the Antilles," in 1872, near the middle of the ten years' war. This Latred was intensified after the close of that struggle by Spain's treacherous betraval of the confidence of the Cuban lead-ers in their acceptance of the compromise of Zanton-a betraval, however, not chargeable to Campos, but to the Cortes, inclued by the Spanish populace. "The Spanish settlers," said the same writer, "own very



It is sail that a woman drestes for the envy of other women and that she arranges har hair and cares for her complexion for the admiration of men. The first state-ment may be open to argument, but there can be no doubt but what her charms from the waist up are disigned by nature and herself to attract the men. Her com-plexion is woman's chief care, and yet how futile are her efforts in most cases. She takes tonics and uses lottens without stint, but how well she knows that the trouble is far deeper and more scribus than any surbut how well she knows that the trouble is far deeper and more scribus than any sur-face indications. The real fact is that few women are exempt from more or less womb troubles Some are painfully size year after year, and their ability to withstand the pains of each monthy sickness or failing of the womb, or leutorrhoea or any of her other numerous afflictions is to be wonder-ed at Her failure to secure roll of and a ed at. Her failure to secure relief and a return to health is due to the prevailing no-tion that she must pour drugs into her

stomach. This is all wrong. There is a remedy that cures any form of weakness or womb troube but it is explied direct to the parts, and just as son as soman wakes up to the and just as scon as woman wakes up to the fact that she can cure herealf at home privately by this locally applied remedy her pain, sickness and overriness will leave her. The remedy is known as Hazeline and can be obtained in Omaha of druggists at 1513 Dedge street, 124 South 15th street and at 1523 Farnam strott. Some women are in-clined to be difficient about asking for a womans remedy at a drug store, and in such cases by sending one dollar direct to the Hazeline Co., South Find, Ind., they will mail a package of Hazeline direct. By all means get thes remedy and try it, and do so today. Write to this firm and a k them to mail you their free book, which ex-plains fully why Hazeline cures

a large part of 1896, gained many victories, and were in virtual control of three-fourths Campos, immediately after arriving in Cuba, began vigorous work to restore peace. of Cuba outside of the seaports and of a few He carried the olive branch in one hand and the sword in the other. Reforms and the line of those promised in the treaty of Important interior cities. Gomez won a bat tle at Najasa, in Puerto Principe, on July 9-11, after a fifty hours' fight. Alternate victorics and defeats for the insurgents in the line of those promised in the treaty of Zanjon, of 1578, but not carried out by the Spanish Cortes, were pledged and new con-cessions were offered. Pardon, too, was ex-tended to all the insurgents who would lay the central provinces occurred throughout the latter half of 1896, the victories largely predominating, however.

Weyler's chief efforts were made to capdown their arms, except to the leaders. If those terms were rejected the campaign was to be pushed actively along the whole

tended to all the insurgents who would lay down their arms, except to the leaders. If those terms were rejected the campaign was to be pushed actively along the whole line, and the rebellion crushed. Neither threats nor blandishmen's availed, and the great pacificator met with rebuffs and re-verses from the start. Nearly all the reb-island when Campos arrived—in Santiago. Puerto Principe and Santa Clara—but dur-ing the rainy season, in the summer and early fail of 1895, the insurgents worked their way into the provinces of Matanzas. Havana and Pinar del Rio, making a dem-onstration in the causteris of that year. Fights except in the rainy season were of almost daily occurrence somewhere in the island but most of them were estimates of a few dozen or a few score combatants and had with his staff and a small force, crossed the trocha for a conference with Gomez. Near Punta 'Brava Macco's force was ambusheddozen or a few score combatants and hal no perceptible effect one way or the other. through the treachery of one of his men it was said at the time-and forty of the force During that year and ever since the insur-gents often received reinforcements of men and supplies of munitions of war from the were killed, including Macco. There was re-joicing in Weyler's camp and throughout Spain when the news of the death of the Cuban Phil Sheri'an was reported. outside world, principally from the United States, although the United States had sev-

The slaying of Maceo, however, made no physical charge in the fortunes of the bel-ligerents. General Ruiz Rivera, a veterac eral vessels constantly on the lookout to head off fillbusters. All the important Cuban ports were in the Spaniards' hands from the beginning, but the 1,500 miles of coast could not be guarded by Spain's few and inefficient vessels and scores of landing places were found by the filibusters, which along the trocha by dynamite, and evaded were not marked on the ordinary maps, but which were well known to the insurgents pitched battles with the more cumerous bodies of troops sent against him, but was captured on March 28, 1897. On the east and convenient for them.

SOME HEAVY FIGHTING.

olde of the trocha Gomez and the other in-surgent leaders kept up their forays into and Some heavy fighting was done in the provthrough Havana province to the end of the ince of Santiago in May, 1895. The two Maceos, with 1,200 men, surrounded and al-Despite Weyler's proclamations from year. most annihilated 400 Spaniards, near Guan-tanimo, on May 14. An escort of 600 Span-lards accompanying a provision train to Baytime to time that the central provinces were "pacified," the rebels were stronger and more confident at the close of 1896 than they had ever been before. amo were dispersed by 800 insurgents on May 15 and their train captured. May 19, LAST BUT NOT LEWST. The year 1897 openel hopefully for the Cubant. At the same time Weyler's forces near Dos Rics, Jose Marti, with fifty men, was decoyed into a narrow pavine by a traitor. Colonel Sandoval, with \$30 Spani rds, showed considerable vigor during the carly months, intending to end the rebellion bewas led to the spot and in attempting to cut their way out Murti and nearly all dis men fore the rainy season began, if possible. Campos had said about this time, in an in-

their way out Marti and nearly sil cis mea were killed. Gomez, with 700 cavairy, ar-fried on the score just as Marti was killed and he too, was defeated. Flor Crombet, mean control of the sint spain, that this time in an in-trived on the score just as Marti was killed and the third sinterse kind and he too, was defeated. Flor Crombet, mark on April 13. He commanded 200 mea, by 2.600 Spaniards. His los, like that di-tory time the sevenes to treachery, though in a di-control of the summarizes in the newspapers and thore sevenes thow dealt to the insurgents up-time the sevenest blow dealt to the insurgents up-time the sevenest blow dealt to the insurgents up-facts, in Puerto Principe. State Clarent facts, in the resonance of 1885 the insur-gents pushed their way wetward, gaining a few victories and meeting with some de-facts. In Puerto Principe. State Clarent bist, a force of the some of the near the resolution for the brain and the the resolution for the brain and pression and did not act on them. Recognition sen-the pression in the resonance of 1885 the insur-gents pushed their way wetward, gaining a few victories and meeting with some de-facts, in Puerto Principe. State Clarent he diagn mathemeters is to down bad 2000 men, defeated (the of an our entropic to the insurgents up-state to pression of 1885 the insur-gents pushed their way wetward, gaining a few victories and meeting with some de-facts, in Puerto Principe. State Clarent heir way wetward, gaining is for to end, the rebellion before March is down bedore as a tone of the action the bed democrats held. Werler made a stronger position for the own bad 2500 men, defeated (the own before December when the resolution the insurgents held here as to be gained the rebellion before March is non the ison for a stronger position facts. In Puerto Principe. State Clarent the beat stronger the own bad 2500 men, defeated (the resolution the the own before December when the resolution mes, on the 18th and 20th of that month, with 3,000 men wungladed de ev

Now, you just think what would happen to me if, while on a stumping tour, I should take a few drinks and then attempt to say imagined.

One of the best examples of the great Inrods.

absent-minded.' '

Fellow citizens of Itawamba, or Oktibbha, o Tishomingo county.' My finish can be easily

ventor i Elison's wit is recorded in an anecdotal biography of the great inventor ic the April Ladies' Home Journal: "A gentle-man representing the building committee of a church called to see Mr. Edison. The committee had been waable to decide whether to equip the church with lightning rods or not, and had sent to secure Mr. Elison's opinion on the matter. ""By all means,' said Edison, 'put on the til the boy's future becomes a perilous re-You know, Providence is sometimes

sponsibility. Edward Lauterbach ("Smooth Ed" as he sometimes called), is counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad company of New York. In recent damage suit against the compan an added interest. a endeavored to show that it was the plain

flicted, the principal witness for the defense being the conductor of the car. Course for the plaintiff asked if Mr. Lauterbach be lieved all the conductor said. "Certainly," was the reply. "You have implicit reliance in his honesty?" "I would trust him abin his honesty? I would trust him ab-volutely, sir," cried Mr. Lauterbach. "Then, said the plaintiff's lawyer, "I would like to cak you why a fare register is kept in the car as a check to this paragon of bonesty." The joke was on Lauterbach and the verdict was for the plaintiff.

An open delivery wagon stood before a florist's in Washington, recently, and in it there was a great cross made of innumerable yel-low recess and jonguils, beautiful parts of c hideous whole. About the cross hung a wreath of thorns, and a thoughtful woman paused when she capled the thing. She approached and examined the cross with grav interest. "When is it to be?' she asked in an awed

voice of one of the men in the wagon. "Huh?" caid he.

"When is the funeral to be?" she asked still in an awed voice. "That ain't for no funeral," said the man 'That's for the Bryan banquet.' That's for the Bryan banquet. Her The thoughtful woman drew back. Her face flushed. Her voice lost its note of awe. "Well, of all the sacrilegious bad taste I ever saw," che said, and went her way.

ELEVATING THE ELEVATOR.

A Boston Symphony on the Ups and Downs of Life.

"Little boy," she exclaimed (so the Bos A HOE APPRENTICE. ton Journal reports), "you ought to be at school instead of trying to run an elevator." Mr. Hoe runs a night school free for ap prentices, and even if a boy is a high school graduate he has to attend the night school "I'm not trying to run it," was the anthe same as his colleagues. This school holds each boy three nights in the week. At "I'm running it. And if you wish to SWIT. ride I will be happy to accommodate you.

So far as any obligation to be at school is concerned, allow me to ramind you that this is a legal holiday, and I am exempt from at-tendance at an institution, where, I am pleased to say. I am at the head of most of mo desaw. valued at 10 cents and negotiable at any restaurant in the vicinity. At 6:30 he is due in the class room, and until 8 o'clock he studies mathematics in

of my classes." "You have no business trying to run that their special bearing upon drafting and ma-chinery. The first three months of service

house Manufacturing Plants.

should be the dully companion of every American man and lad. Read it to make your This is a more formidable one nowadays own comparisons with the past. Refer to it to post yourself on the comparisons you than was the sime question when applied to read or hear. The boy or man that reads the newspapers through the war with Ridpath at his

The

Only

our girls a few years ago. In truth, as the girls have been making places for themselves, the boys have been correspondingly displaced. The fathers and mothers of boys who are ready to take s wage-carning position in life everywhere hear the same statement about the professions being crowded and the offices being crowded and the trades being crowded, un-

In the face of this condition the efforts of some manufacturers to open up the way for young men and to assist them to equip themselves for the battle of life possess

When the General Electric company established its enormous plant in Schenectady less than ten years ago there was a great rush to get places for young men, beginners. Fo: a few years it was possible for a man to buy his son a scholarship—it might as well be called a scholarship—for the sum of \$200. The boy could then work and learn all he could without wages, while his father supported him. Later the company decided only to take college graduates of an electrical course into their shops and thus give them a chance to supplement their technical knowledge with practical experience. Even in this case the wages are a merely nominal affilir.

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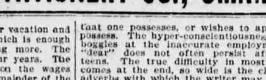
MEGEATH STATIONERY CO., OMAHA.

Conventions of Correspondents Which Compel the Use of Certain Forms. Convention having oddly enough arranged that every one to whom we write, whether to a parent or an undertaker, shall be called "dear," the beginning of letters, except with hyper-conscientious correspondents, is easy. The only difficulty, says Cornhill Magazine, resides in the use of the

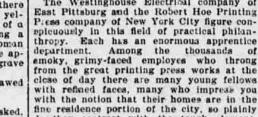
What does Cuba look like? Get The Bee's portfolies of Cuban views. Only 10 cents a copy. Photographs the same size would cost \$20. possessive pronoun, since "My dear" is sup-posed to carry more warmth than "dear" pure and simple, and it is sometimes not easy to decide upon the degree of warmth

men during the college summer vacation and pay them apprentice wages, which is enough to pay their board if nothing more. The Westinghouse course takes four years. The first three months of probation the wages amount to \$2 per week; the remainder of the year to a little less than \$4. The second year he earns a triffe less than \$6 per week; the third year about \$8, and the last year nearly \$10 per week. The last year compre-hends eix months' tuition in the drafting de partment, and when the apprenticechig ex-pires the diploma, instead of being parch-ment, consists of a check for \$100. The ex-cellence represented by that check is sup-pressed to be the key to any door through year to a little less than \$4. The second year he earns a trifle less than \$6 per week; the third year about \$8, and the last year posed to be the key to any door through which skilled workmen enter. The discipline in all such institutions is necessarily as strict as military duty at West Point. But it is that very discipline

why in deciding which is proper. At the risk of being called eccentric—that blessed palliative—some persons escape from these anxieties by signing merely their names; or they soften the abruptness by finishing in a corner with "in haste" and initials. On this subject Lewis Carroll says: "If doubt-ful whether to end with 'Yours faithfully' or 'Yours truly' or 'Yours most truly' • • refer to your correspondent's last letter and make your winding up at least as friendly as his; in fact, even if a share more friendly it will do no harm!" This is astute, but it will not help in the case of the letter writer who is answering nothins. Southey, it may be noted, not necessarily for imitation, always dropped in "God bless you" more often fnan not. In writing to the nobility one follows prescribed rules. These are to be found at the end of "Whit-aker's Almanack," but one may live to a hale old age and never be driven to consult them.







do they contrast with the tough elemen who regard them as the "tender-footed" fraternity.

"We never advise a boy belonging to th cultured classes to come here," said the su-perintendent, in an interview. "The disci-pline is strict, the hours are very early and late as well and the boy who has been pim-pered at home usually finds the experience too rough for him. Unless his parents are very decided he rarely completes the first year.