THE OMAHA DAILY MEE: SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1898.

Historical Review of the Foreign Wars Fought Under the Starry Banner.

TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF A CENTURY

How the Stars on the Fing Have Multiplied from One War to Another-Enormous Strength and Resources of the Country.

If the revolutionary struggle be classed as a contest with a foreign power the present conflict with Spain is the fourth important foreign war in which the United States has been engaged. In addition there have been three other foreign contests, one with France during the Adams administration and two with the Barbary states, the first when Jefferson was president and the secand under Madison.

In all these conflicts, extending in the aggregate over a period of nearly thirteen years, the national emblem came out crowned with victory. The stars and stripes, in fact, is the only one of the world's great flags which has never been sullied by national defeat. Both on land and sea it has flown triumphant since that June day in 1777, on which Mrs. Ross of Philadelphia showed George Washington, who had taken her the design for the flag, agreed on by congress, how to clip out a five-pointed star with one clip of her patriotic seissors. The stars on the coinage are all six-pointed, the British style in stars, and, so tradition says, Washington drew them for Mrs. Ross, but she stuck to the five-pointed Gallic star and in that form they have ever since remained. The resolution of the continental congress

creating the flag read as follows: "That the flag of the thirteen United States shall be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be thirteen stars, white, in

a blue field, representing a new constellation." When Kentucky and Vermont were admitted as states, in 1791, two new stars were added, and in 1795 the stripes were increased to fifteen. By 1818, when the number of states had run up to twenty, the inartistic effect of adding to the number of stripes was perceived and congress enacted that the flag for the future should be thirteen stripes with a star for each state. Briefly this is the history of the flag and its development. The fact that stars



form part of the heraldic emblazoning of the Washington coat of arms does not ap pear to have had anything to do with their adoption for the flag.

Curlous Flags Before 1776. Before the adoption of the Stars and Stripes, however, Americans fought under many different flags. At Lexington, the embattled farmers had neither flag nor uniform, but at Bunker Hill several ensigns made their appearance. They were of different patterns. One of them was entirely blue, bearing the motto: "Come If You Dare." Another was blue with a white rib-

toga inspired the rude chant: Success unto the congress of these United States Who glory in the conquests of Washington and Cates. To all, both land and seamen, who glory in the day When we shall all be freemen in North America. America. Another popular bellad of the day was pitched on this lofty key which was almost prophetie:

prophetic: "Proud France should view with terror and bauxhiy Spain revere. While every warlike nation should court alliance here: And George, his minions trembling round, descending from his throne Pay homage to America and giorious Washington."

During the war upwards of sixty im portant battles and engagements were The number of soldiers and saillought ors englished by Great Britain was about To them the Colonists opposed 136. 125,060 11 rega ars and 154,080 volunteers and mili-

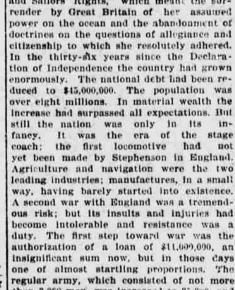


OUR FLAG IN 1812-15 STARS AND 15 STRIPES.

tia, making a total in round numbers of \$19.000 men.

According to other returns, however, the winter of the revolutionary forces is much larger. The cost of the war 's the Colonies was over \$135,000,000.

What the Fing Covered in 1812. When the war of 1812 bagan there were m'y fifteen stars in the flag although the Union comprised eighteen States. The number of stripes was fifteen. The principles for which the flag then stood were tersely mbodied in the five words: "Free Trade and Sallors' Rights," which meant the sur-



than 3,060 men, was increased to \$5,000, and provision was made for the enrollment of 50,000 volunteers. In the way of a navy there were about twenty frigates and sloops of war, together with 150 contrivances called gunboats, which, it was supposed would be fairly adequate for harbor defense. Measures were taken to increase this force, but little hope was entertained that the country would be able to win any advantages on the sea. Great Britain at the time had 1,000 ships of war of all classes.

asm of the country was aroused to so great a pitch that more than 300,000 men presented themselves for enrollment, although

Possitu of the Mexican War. But all that is now gons and the generation of today reads the story of the Mexi-

can wer with a feeling of pride because of the deeds of heroism performed by their fathers. It covered the American army, regular and volunteer, with an imperishable renown. Although the flezicans fought with the utmost bravery and very great skill on the part of their commanders they failed to win a single important battle and were unable to make any headway against the far inferior but indomitable forces of Taylor and Scott. The Anglo-Saxon blood

told against the Spanish in every encoun-The war provided some of the best patriotic poetry in our history. Charles Fenno Hoffman sang of Monterey:

Homman sang of Monterey: We were not many, we who pressed Reside the brave who fell that day— But who of us has not confessed He'd rather share their warriors' rest Than not have been at Monterey? Buena Vista inspired two noble poema, one by Whittler and another by Albert Pike

beginning with the lines: From the Rio Grande waters to the ley lakes of Maine, Let us exult; for we have met the enemy again; Beneath their stern old mountains we have met them in their pride. And rolled from Buena Vista back the bat-tles bloody tide.

the a bloody tide. And then there is the immortal "Bivouac of the Dead," to be found in every collection of patriotic poetry.

The Nation Today. In its fourth foreign war the republic un

furls a banner of six and forty stars, with at least 72,000,000 of people to defend it, not only against Spain, but against all the world. If need be these forty-six commonwealths," bound in indissoluble union, can put 14,000,000 of fighting men in the field

and at the same time carry on all the agencies and instrumentalities of their vast and manifold industries. The resources of noney and credit are practically limitless. Impoverished, bankrupt, decrepit Spain is a pigmy as compared with the nation against which she has, in true Don Quixote fashion, chosen to measure swords. The total foreign trade alone of the United States last year reached the enormous proportions of \$1,841,000,000. Spain's foreign rade is less than one-sixth this amount. Her railroad mileage is only 6,708 miles, as against 176,000 miles of the United States in 1893. The statistics of the postoffice fur-

nish a good gauge of the enlightenment and prosperity of a people. In 1897 our posioffice expenditures were \$94,077,242. Spain expended for the same purpose \$4,612,820, or 1,000,000 less than Japan. Mulhall, the eminent British statistician, drew up a table three years ago, in which he measured the strength of the nation, "by the number of foot tons of effective energy devoted to the creation of wealth." In that table the United States led the world with the enormous figures of 129,300,000,000. Great Britain followed with 56,110,609,000 and be-

ful nation of all the centuries.

WHITTIER TO A TORMENT.

Thou art going hence, God bless thee! Thou art going hence, farewell! May the devil ne'er distress thee, May the wide world use thee well.

Thou art going hence forever, An thou sheddest not a tear; 'Tis well, for tears shall never Lament thy leaving here.

Yet some will not forget thee,

A torment as thou art; And some will e'en regret thee Who do not weep to part.

TOLD OUT OF COURT.

lines He Wrote in the Album of Young Woman Who Tensed Him. When Whittier was 30 years old, some what trained in newspaper work by editing the Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette, he was

OUR FLAG AND ITS PROGRESS hostile fleets on their seaboard, and savage and authorizing him to accept the services SNAP SHOTSAT SOLDIER BOYS are qualled. If we they exuited when victory came! Sara- asm of the country was aroused to so great

The War Cloud's Silver Lining for Camera / ot Artists.

LOVE AND LOYALTY HELPS BUSINESS

Part the Photograph Plays in the NationalogMally Around the Fingenting eitles in the Beture Line.

The photographers are inclined to think that even a war cloud has its silver lining. Since the president called the National Guard and asked for volunteers the camera artists have been struggling with an overwhelming patronage. Every new made solfier must have his picture taken, to leave behind as a souvenir with a sweetheart, wife or sister, and not only has nearly all the equipped fighting force of the country passed in review before the leases, but th feminine friends and relatives of the warriors have also gone and done it again. Vows and tears and an exchange of photocraphs play a part at every leave-taking beween the army and navy men and their families, and a photographer, who was interviewed on this question, readily admitted that every man who poses in his studio wears a full dress uniform. Usually they order two sizes of print-one giving the figure on a boudoir or cabinet card and displaying the martial figure at full length. These are for dissemination among families and friends. But there is another size called for, a print not bigger than a dollar, showing just head and bust and struck off for framing in lockets, bangles, etc. The women all prefer to have their likenesse taken in the watch case size, too, and while the men who come to pose are one and all a very jolly, cheerfully bellicose crew, the feminine patrons are in a peculiarly moist and melancholy state.

Two of a Kind.

"Still they come," sighed the photographer, "and you can invariably tell the young married couples, or those just engaged, by their penchant for small double, profile prints. You know such a print shows the two heads close together, the woman's to the outside and a triffe to the rear of the man's, and where there is time my patrous always insist on a little tinting judiciously put into the face and uniform. Among the women it is a fancy just now to have these little pictures taken in the dresses their husbands or sweethearts most admire, and in some of these gowns it is next to impossible to make a woman look her best.

"Now let me show you some of the ways we are framing "the men's pictures-in lockets chiefly and in the form of merged lockets chiefly and in the form of merged double hearts made of gun metal. These lockets are not for exterior wear; the senti-ment of the this ormands their being slung about the nec ab a fine gold chain, and some of them representing beautiful and costly. One insul nut national guardsman chose a gun mata heart, with a cupid in brilliants on the sutside. Master Cupid stood in the at buy of 'present arms.' The Britain followed with 56,110,600,000 and be-hind Germany. Frence, Austria and Italy comes Spain with the pltiful showing of 10,-640,000,000. The revenue of the United States is two and one-half times that of Spain. At the present time the United States manu-factures one-half the steel of the world; it produces more than two-thirds of the cot-ton, nearly nine-tenths of the corn, and, leaving out wool, almost one-half of the great staples of the flag today represents the strongest, richest, freest and most risou ze-ful nation of all the centuries. stood in the at of 'present arms.' The

contain, though a good many women prefer in place of lockets to have their husbands' or lovers' pictures fitted in little frames woven of gold military lace. To put on their writing desks and dressing tables are show you some of the things women give the Havernin the H with one side of silver engraved with a date during the years 1838-9. While living in a and motto; on the other side is framed the boarding house in Philadelphia a young fair lady's miniature photograph. A wife woman fellow boarder was a great torment puts into one of these cushions a pin for to him, because he was possessed of an exever year of her married life and a popular locket for men is woven in gold or silver When she went away Whittier complied wire that is very elastic and that, when with the request to write in her album. A lying in the hand, most resembles a closely curled tress of feminine hair. By taking up the locket at one side the metal curl springs up and shows a photographed face on a thin gold disk."

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A few seasonable suggestions of goods we are making especially attractive at this time by prices.

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We are showing a very at- Saxony Rugs tractive line of wilton rugs, 9x12 and 8-3x10-6. These are made in Turkish and Persian designs and a most perfect

Smyrna Rugs.

10 1-2x7 1-2 feet 12.00

8.00

9x6 feet - -Kudah Rugs.

in large sizes, all wool facereversible, made in imitation

of the Turkish pattern, the most desirable rug we have

quote them.

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FIN - THE

them in much cheaper than

Ingrain Carpets

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Oil Cloth

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ORCHARD & WILHELM CARPET CO.,

1414-1416-1418 Douglas Street.

tween Spain and England? The cable plays . written tariff and finds out what the cost is but a relatively small part in the delay. | in francs. Then he takes another slip of The royal inquisitor, known as the censor, paper, finds out what the rate of exchange little easel frames, having the shape and ful waste of time. He is not always at Spanish pesetas. Finally, he reads out the home, nor is he, perhaps, always in the result-say, 597 pesetas 35 centimes humor for censuring and criticising, and (\$119.47.) You engrave these figures on their lovers, for especial wear in that inside the messages must wait until he is disen- your memory, and, leaving the hall, go ou



12x9 feet - - 25.00 9x12 feet....6.00- second shown-\$2.60

on, quartered by a red St. George's cross and a pine tree in the inner corner at the top. When Washington was beseiging the British forces at Boston his floating batter ies flew a white banner bearing a green pine tree and the words: "The Appeal to Heaven." A famous flag of 1776 was the blue ensign of South Carolina with a white cres cent in the upper corner. Sometimes it bore the word "Liberty" in white letters.

While the basic principles of nationhood which the flag represented one hundred and twenty-five years ago,-Independence, Liberty and Union-and those which it typifies today are identical, the material resources essential to the maintenance and preservation of them have become so colossal that they are the marvel of the world. It was Mr. Gladstone who said: "The United States have a national base for the greatest continuous empire ever established by man,' and he added, "The distinction between a continuous empire severed and dispersed over sea is vital." That "continuous" empire is today a reality. When Washington led "The Old Continentals in their ragged regimentals" the treasury was often without means to buy the poor food that fed them. The slender pay of men and officers was far in arrears. Desperate expedients were required to maintain the public credit. Our diplomatic representatives were suppliants for advances of money wherever there was the faintest hope of obtaining it. They were petitioners for clothes and arms and ammunition, for almost everything required by an army in the field. But the courage of the people never faltered through

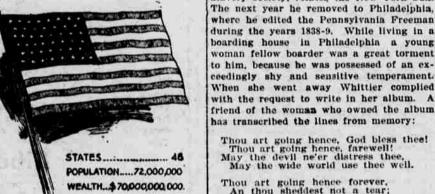


the awful ordeal and in the blackest hours of the struggle they defiantly sang: 'Vain Britons, boast no longer with proud

indignity. By land your conquering legions, matchless strength at sea." Poverty of the Colonies.

At the outbreak of the revolutionary war things, that we grew the magnificent crop of culture and commerce were the two leading worth within a fraction of \$110,000,000. All renewed. Go on with the case." industries. Third in importence were the other industries flourished in a proportionate fisheries. Despite the harsh restrictions im- degree. The youngest of the nations was posed on all the articles of export and the beginning to enter the lists with the oldest absolute prohibition of manufactures, the and the greatest of old monarchies; indeed, were doing fairly well. Allowed it had said to them years before that they fair play, they would have become the most would be relieved of the burden of attendprosperous, as they were undoubtedly at ing to the political concerns of this conthe time the most virtuous, people in the tinent, almost as emphatically as we have Pauperism, as it is understood today, was 418,459 for the purpose of untional governunknown; so also was vice. This is mainly ment was heavy, but to offset it there was thought it was time to exercise his prerogenabled to make so desperate a resistance comfortable surplus of over \$3,000,000 to put the challenged juror, with a look of conagainst the best soldiers and sailors of the up a fight with misguided Mexico.

old world. With their trade practically anmibilated, their agriculture nearly destroyed, arms by placing \$10,000,000 at his disposal fur yel"



"OLD GLORY" OF TODAY AND WHAT IT

REPRESENTS. She was, in the words of Jefferson, the

They will miss thy merry laughter, As the schoolboy does his rod. And the jokes which followed after Thy visiting abroad. "leviathan of the ocean;" France ' under Napoleon being the "mammoth of the land." According to figures on file at Washington the "leviathan" had impressed Farewell; the Lord be with thee 6,000 American sailors in the years imme-In thy future goings on, And the plous shun and fear thee As thy Quaker friend hath doner diately preceding the war. Twenty-five hundred of them patriotically refused to Thy life, may nothing vex it, Thy years be not a few, serve against their country and had been Thy years be not a few, And at thy final exit, May the devil miss his due. thrown into Dartmoor and other English prisons, when hostilities were commenced. The achievements of the American navy in the war won for it the love of the country and the admiration of the world. The los of life in battle and from disease was about Over in Missouri the other day, says the 30,600 men; the expenditure of money \$100,-

Chicago Law Journal, a coroner's jury re-000,000. And though in the treaty of peace turned a verdict that "the decedent came to nothing was said about the cause for which his death by being struck by a railroad the war was waged Great Britain afterward train in the bands of a receiver.' refrained from exercising her theoretic right of search and impressment. During the war, A California judge recently fined an atwhich lasted three years, the regular army, torney \$10 for contempt of court and forced at one period, was as high as \$5,000 officers him to pay it by threatening otherwise to and men, while the militia and volunteer pay it himself. No one is required to be-forces amounted to 31,000 officers and 471,622 lieve this.

men, making a total of 576,622. The Mexican War. Chief Justice Doherty of the Irish court When President Polk, in May, 1845, notiof common pleas, who held office from 1330 fied congress that Mexico "had invaded our to 1846, was on one occasion talking to a territory and shed the blood of our citizens friend, when a lady passed them wearing a on our own soll," there were twenty-eight very low-cut dress. "Did you ever see the stars in the flag and the population had like of that before?" remarked the friend. grown to be 20,000,000 people. These fig- "Never since in ures mark an imperial march in industrial chief justice. "Never since I was weaned," responded the

development. The lone star of Texas in the flag meant the acquisition of an empire in itself. True, she brought war with her, as counsel in a case before a justice of the but she was worth it, and the same war peace, says the Albany Law Journal, and closed with another vast extension of the found it necessary to make frequent objecboundaries of the republic by the acquire- tions to the evidence the opposing counsel nent of California and New Mexico. But was attempting to introduce. The justice preceding Texas there were added to the looked first annoyed and then indignant at sisterhood of states Louisiana, Indiana, Mis- these frequent interruptions. Finally he sisterhood of states Louisiana, Indiana, Mis-sissippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arbanear Michigan and Florida And what out: "What kind of a lawyer are you, any-But by far the most interesting process did their incoming mean? Well, among other | way?" "I am a patent lawyer," replied the

At the outbreak of the revolutionary war things, that we grew the magnificent crop of the population of the colonies was about 2,100,527 bales of cotton in that history-mak-2,000,000 whites and 500,000 negroes. Agri- ing year of 1846, and exported products pires you will have a hard time getting it "Well," retorted

The Irish papers tell us that at the Killarney quarter sessions the other day a laughable incident occurred. A prisoner was charged with assault, but the solicitor was temporarily absent when his case was called. Judge Shaw, however, decided to the time the most virtuous, people in the timent, almost as emphatically as we have proceed with the swearing in of the jury, in the after: con: for the Spaniards-those world. In all the colonies there were only notified Spain to pack her trunk and get out telling the accused he could challenge any at least who make history-are by no means six clues having a population of over \$,000. of Cuba. The expenditure that year of \$26,- one he objected to. When the sixth juror early risers, and ministerial councils and was called the prisoner, who evidently why, when the struggle came, they were an income of nearly \$30,000,000, which left a ative, objected to his serving, whereupon sage to London, handed in at the head office in Madrid at 3:20 o'clock in the after-

temptuous disgust, called out: "Yerra, Tim, noon, frequently reaches London at the Congress responded to the Polk call to bad cess to ye, what d'ye mane? Shure I'm same hour next morning, when it is absolutely worthless. And the direct cable be-

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts. Bruises, Sorce, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sorce, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively

GETTING NEWS OUT OF MADRID. Exasperating Delays and the Uncer-

tain Whims of Censors. Spain's remarkable success in concealing the movements of her navy is not so surprising in view of the censorship maintained on newspapers and all avenues of news. The details of this system, given by a Madrid correspondent of the London Telegraph, are

of particular interest just now and will enlighten American readers on the difficulty of tracing the Cape Verde armada. The correspondent says: There is but one post daily both ways to and from Madrid. It leaves at 8 p. m. and

a letter confided to the letter box stands no better chance of reaching the addressee than does one posted in Constantinople, Erzeroum or Trebizond. Indeed, the odds are strongly in favor of the latter. I am speaking in the light of numerous and significant facts. Of course one may register one's correspondence and then the letter may arrive or it may not. If it does not you enjoy the right of demanding compensation; but be-

fore you have done with petitioning, demanding, visiting, explaining, calling again, etc., you will have worn out more boots, spent more movey in pens, ink and paper and sacrificed more of your time than the damages fixed dor the lost letters would compensate, and you give up the enterprise in despair long defore you see the color of

the money of the administration. Besides, A Washington lawyer recently appeared you cannot register a letter after 5 p. m., so that from that hour your correspondence is practically at an end. If a packet is sent to you by post you do not receive it at your house, but are favored with an invoice instead, which informs you that there is but one hour of the twenty-four during which you may claim the package and-wait

is that of telegraphing political news to a foreign journal. Here you pick up original and quaint ideas as to the "Way How Not to Do It" which are bracing and refreshing to English speaking people. First of

all, of course, you must get your information, then write your telegram, and, lastly, hand it in. The mere act of forwarding it seems a triffe, inasmuch as Spain and England are connected by a direct cable. Now it is extremely difficult to obtain any information worth having before 3 or 4 o'clock other state gatherings occur generally between 3 and 6 p. m. Yet a telegraphic mes-

there should be any. Spain is a constitutional country, and at present it is governed by the liberal party, which holds high the honor of freedom and fraternity, and makes war upon all the old world abuses of despotism, conservatism, etc. Yet, for all that, there is a censure-nay, such a strict censure as has been unknown in Russia since the days of Nicholas I, and is paralleled only in the Turkish empire of today. A mere word, to which the censor reasonably

or unreasonably objects is enough to ruin a telegram of a thousand words to which he assents. Thus I forwarded a most important message yesterday, which with the utmost difficulty I was enabled to hand in at cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guar-the resolutions adopted by the cabinet coun-cures piles, or no pay required. It is guar-the resolutions adopted by the cabinet coun-cil. At the end there was one short sentence to the effect that, according to a rumor w Kuhn & Co. 3 p. m. The facts it contained dealt with current in journalistic circles of the capital, it was expected that the Spanish officers

would meet in the Puerta del Sol that evening and walk home in silence by way of a patriotic demonstration. This was absolutely true. The rumor was current everywhere. I sent off the message at 3 p. m. sharp, and mentioned the time in the telegram. Shortly after 1 o'clock next morning received a communication from the chief of the telegraph to the effect that, owing to the sentence about the projected manifestation, he had detained my message, but that if, on reflection, I considered that I could modify that particular passage the telegram would be duly sent! After ten hours had elapsed and the news was be-

come utterly worthless! Of course a censor is only a man and cannot, therefore, do the work of ten men at once. What ten censors could do in one hour one censor needs ten, and it may be twelve if the government employed several officials to read the messages of correspondents to their journals. But Spaniards who understand, nay, who have an inkling even of any foreign tongue, are incredibly few. Even French is Greek to most of the educated classes of officials, journalists and politicians. Still, there are several who know French, but very few indeed who have even a smattering of English, hence the length of time it takes to censure an English message. In general, therefore, the matter stands thus: There is little news to be had before 3 p. m. and a telegram handed in at 3:30 p. m. will most likely reach London too late for the morrow's paper. That is the most liberal of liberal governments, in one aspect of the matter. The Germans, however, are much better off. Their lan-

guage is given up as a bad job by all Spanish officials and no attempt whatever is made to censure telegrams in that language. To prove this the following experiment was lately resorted to in my presence. Two iden-tical telgrams were handed in at the office, the one in German and the other in French. Next day the latter was returned as stopped

by the censor, while the other was forwarded and duly appeared. Lest there should be any doubt on the subject the experiment was repeated, with the same rean accuaintance of mine forwarded a most sensational message in German to the effect that the position of the queen regent was become precarious and the censor passed it on without a remark!

the handing in of a telegram would be in the footprints of those fair bachelors amusing were they not so irksome and timekilling. You approach a little window in the one office in the city, and when your turn comes, hand in your message. The clerk counts the words a couple of times over.

ors? First of all, indeed, one wonders why number 597.35 till the clerk asks you what you want. Then you explain that you are come to purchase Spanish stamps for the sum of 597 pesetas 35 centimes, and you take out a note for 1,000 pesetas. The passage is dark on the brightest day, and you accept the stamps and your change in a spirit of true religious faith, for you see not even darkly as in a glass. When you return to the inner sanctuary and help to make queue, awaiting your turn again, the chances are that you will find yourself

> short of stamps, in consequence of a mistake on the part of the clerk outside. Thi happened twice to me, but I am bound to say the individual discovered and rectified his error, so that my only loss was of about thirty-five minutes more.

But the most curious thing of all is the process of recovering your money if the telegram be suppressed. There is no way of obtaining it speedily. You must wait. Messages of mine to the value of several hundred pesetas were stopped and I called at the office for the money. In Russia, Germany, Turkey, Austria-everywhere in fact -the money is refunded at once. But not so in Spain. Here you have to make various pilgrimages, from post to pillar, interviewing officials, dignitaries, clerks, porters, All shake their heads, shrug their shoulders,

purse their lips and assure you that the government allows them no special funds for the purpose. "Yes, but if you do not forward my message, for which I paid you in advance, you have no right to keep my money." "Oh, of course not. We are not to blame, you know. You had better see our chief. He is very busy now, but if you call tomorrow I am sure you can see him. I spent four days journeying from chief to subordinate and from subordinate to chief hours, to do it in. This would be obviated and at last I received the following satisfactory promise: "If you write a petition to

the chief of the telegraph, asking that the money be refunded you for the suppressed nessages, he will deal with it in due time." 'What is due time?" I ventured to inquire "Well, we cannot promise anything." said my informant, Senor Perez, "except that when the funds allow it, you shall have your money back." "But could you, perhaps, say approximately when?" He could not, but another official could and did-'Any time between two and four months.' Such is the specimen-a tame, humdrum

specimen-of the methods of procedure in the constitutional kingdom of Spain, under the cultured capital of Madrid. Spain has truly fallen upon evil days.

One Minute is not long, yet relief is ob-tained in half that time by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. It prevents consump-tion and quickly cures colds, croup, bron-chitis, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung troubles.

Young women who assume the title of bachelor are considered especially modern Yet, says the Chicago Times-Herald, the term was applied customarily to them in the time of "rare Ben Jouson." The poe sult, another day; and on a third occasion himself so used it in his plays. Bachelor is derived from the Weish word bach, which means small, little, young. The kindred Welsh word baches means a pretty little woman. Therefore the brisk bachelo maids of today do not ape their brothers The Spanish ceremonies which accompany but go daintily tripping down the centuries

Mans of Cuba at The Bee office-Omahacounts the words a couple of times over, Council Bluffs or South Omaha. Cut a adds up the result of each page, refers to the dept.

Elizabethan court.

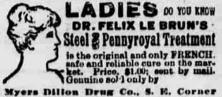
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