

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEVART, Editor.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of April, 1898. (Seal) N. P. FEHL, Notary Public.

The Transmississippi Exposition is a triumph of peace.

Attention is called to The Bee's superior sporting news. The Bee leads in all departments of legitimate sport.

Joseph Chamberlain can talk as one having had experience in the formation of an Anglo-American alliance. He has an American wife.

This year the conventional watering place serpent has been changed into a hostile war ship and it is frequently seen where it is not.

With Great Britain siding with the United States and France taking the part of Spain, Emperor William of Germany has good cause for worry.

If the naval authorities will change the name of the Gussite or Augustine or something not so suggestive of the school girl they may change its luck.

The next series of excursions projected by the Nebraska railroads will center in Omaha about June 1, or the day set for the opening of the great Transmississippi Exposition.

Every visitor to Omaha should be taken out to the exposition site, because every one who views the grounds and buildings at once becomes a volunteer advance agent for the great show.

Advertisers usually size up the relative value of newspapers as advertising mediums about right. That is why The Bee has a far greater advertising patronage than other Nebraska papers.

The island of Porto Rico is the source of about \$4,500,000 revenue a year for Spain, or was until recently. This war may be costing the United States a pretty sum, but just see what it is costing Spain.

There was glory for the Iowa in having been the battleship that fired the first shot in the bombardment of San Juan, but before long there will be a battle in which the glory will attach to the battleship that fires the last shot.

Every large public corporation has a comptroller to verify its accounts, as well as check its books. The exposition holds the same position as a public corporation and the same care should be exercised in the administration of its business.

It may be a breach of international law for neutral nations to permit war ships belonging to belligerents to coal in their ports, but the tempting offer of cash for a coal supply seems to be sufficient inducement for them to give international law the worst of it.

Out in Utah they are talking of a holiday in joint celebration of the destruction of the Spanish Philippine fleet and the destruction of "Butch" Cassidy and a part of his gang of "Robber's Roost" desperadoes. It is hard to tell which incident has caused the greatest joy.

The chairman of the last democratic state convention in Iowa made the announcement that the democrats of that state will not seek to embarrass the party in power by making the usual political campaign this year. It has not been shown that the usual campaign would embarrass the party in power.

An occasional gleam of sunshine through the weeping clouds is sufficient to remind Omaha people that summer time is not far off and it is time that the spring cleaning should all be done. After the exposition opens Omaha will be very busy, but it should never be too busy to keep the city clean and attractive.

The gambling gang that controls Governor Holcomb's reform police commission is still scheming to make Omaha a wide open town during the exposition, having been assured that it may expect no interference from the police authorities. The criminal division of the district court ought to have a few words to say on this subject before the grand opening is celebrated.

A VIGOROUS WAR.

The popular desire that the war shall be pushed with all possible vigor is characteristic of the American people. It is not an entirely proper desire, but it should not be permitted to create unreasonable expectations. Unquestionably there are a great many people who think that the military authorities are too slow. They want something done. These people are patriotic; they have full confidence in the ability of this country to win, but they understand very little about the work that must be done in order to get ready for prosecuting a vigorous war.

The European powers are always on a war footing. Germany, France and Russia could put great armies in motion in a day. Turkey took no time in sending a powerful force against Greece, because her army was ready to march as soon as war was declared. But the United States must create an army, with only a few thousand regular troops as a nucleus. There is no difficulty in securing men. The government could have enlisted five times the number called for, but simply swearing men into the military service does not make them soldiers. They must have some instruction in military duties and requirements. It is true the militia has a considerable knowledge of these, but still mobilization is necessary and this requires time. When we send an army into Cuba it must be thoroughly organized and perfectly equipped. Our naval force is in excellent condition and can be depended upon to accomplish whatever it shall undertake, but in this war sea power must be supplemented by an effective military force. We see how this is in the Philippines. Dewey is maintaining at Manila an effective blockade, but the Spanish flag still flies above the city and unless the Spaniards are starved into surrender it will remain there until an American army is landed there strong enough to drive the enemy out. That will be done as soon as possible, but it cannot be done in less than three or four weeks. With regard to the invasion of Cuba every thing appears to be in readiness, but it is not likely an army will be sent to the island until Sampson's squadron returns, though it may be that the squadron under Commodore Schley will be employed in connection with an invading military force.

The truth is that war preparations have been pushed with commendable energy and the president and his military and naval counselors are entitled to the very highest credit for what has been accomplished. Two months ago we were utterly unprepared for hostilities with even so weak a power as Spain. Today our condition is very nearly all that could be desired. Partisan feeling may lead some to doubt whether President McKinley wishes to prosecute the war vigorously, but all fair-minded men must see in the course of the authorities at Washington every evidence of a purpose to carry on the war with all possible energy, but omitting nothing that is essential to success. There is not the slightest reason for any want of confidence in the president and his advisers, so far as the matter of a vigorous prosecution of the war is concerned.

NO IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION.

The house of representatives very properly decided not to consider the immigration restriction bill at this session. This was urged on the ground that it would be bad policy to enact such legislation at this time. The force of this reasoning is not quite apparent. Why should it be bad policy now and not so at some other time? If it be said that it might give offense to our foreign-born citizens, who are wanted for service in the war, how shall we justify offering that portion of our people in time of peace? If there was any sound reason for further restrictions upon immigration we should have such legislation at once, regardless of the fact that we are at war, for the patriotism of our foreign-born citizens would not be affected by legislation that could be shown to be necessary. But the fact is that there is no sound reason for putting the restriction upon immigration which this measure provides for. It is entirely without justification and is simply a sop to selfishness and prejudice.

There is no danger that we shall be overwhelmed with immigrants this year and the suggestion of an eastern origin of restriction that when the volunteers return many of them may find their places occupied by foreigners who have meanwhile come into the country is absurd, though not more so than some of the other notions put forth by the advocates of restricting immigration.

RISE OF THE SUBURBS.

The suburban growth of great cities is a movement not confined to the United States. Many of the cities of Europe have annexed suburbs within recent years and others are facing the problem of enlargement of area to meet the demands of the people, but as pointed out in an article by A. F. Weber in the North American Review, it is in Australia that the possibility of the future offers every man residing in a cottage of his own can best be appreciated. In Victoria and South Australia more than two-fifths of the entire population dwell in the capital cities and yet the population is not congested. The central city of Sydney, which contains over one-third of the entire population of New South Wales, has almost ceased to grow, but there is steady growth of the suburbs. The rise of the suburbs has forced the rapid transit problem to the front in every progressive city of the world and the trolley car did not come any too soon to meet the demands for safe and speedy means of reaching suburban homes. Perfection in street car service for the benefit of the remotest residents of the cities has come in response to the demand for it, and those cities of medium size in the United States in which modern rapid transit systems may be adopted are most easily and cheaply enjoying the greatest prosperity. There is close relation between rapid transit and the rise of the suburbs, and electric street railways take first rank as encouragers of suburbs, with bicycles following close behind.

The increasing popularity of suburban life is one of the most encouraging signs

WYOMING OUGHT TO HAVE FURNISHED 110 SOLDIERS, BUT THERE ARE NOW 340 MEN READY TO GO IN THE FIRST BATTALION, AND IN THE SEVEN COMPANIES OF COLONEL TORREY'S REGIMENT OF CAVALRY THERE WILL BE 900 MEN.

Wyoming is doing well in the matter of furnishing material for the army, but it must be remembered that there is not a state of the union that could not have as readily furnished several times the soldiers called for.

MAKE IT A REAL HOLIDAY.

Both Governor Holcomb and Mayor Moore have issued proclamations designating June 1 as a public holiday and calling upon the people of Omaha and Nebraska to join in celebrating the opening of the great Transmississippi Exposition on that day. These proclamations are the official announcements of the near approach of the time to which the people of this city and state have been looking forward when the formal exercises will take place opening to the world the gates of the greatest, with one exception, of the international exhibitions held on American soil.

With such due notice it behooves all good citizens of this and surrounding states who take pride in the progress and achievements of the marvelous west to make every effort to accept the invitation already extended and be present at the opening of the exposition. The event will fully justify the grandest demonstration that can possibly be improvised. While Omaha has been the scene during its brief history of many enthusiastic celebrations at turning points of vital importance to city, state or nation, it has never had an equal incentive to outdo itself in all directions as is furnished by the forthcoming exposition day. Certainly no event in recent years, if ever, has been fraught with so momentous consequences or so full of promise for the people of Omaha, Nebraska and the whole west as the launching of this great enterprise upon the sea of public favor from which it is confidently expected to bring back an unprecedented prize by advertising its resources and development and attracting capital and population as the foundation of prolific and permanent prosperity.

A PERTINENT QUERY.

Philadelphia Times. If we adopt a policy of territorial acquisition and the sun never sets upon our possessions, it is necessary to meet a brighter and longer day for our institutions?

PARLANCE OF THE GAME.

Chicago Post. Spain's talk of sending troops to the Philippines naturally makes one think of a man who has a hot-bull flush in a poker game in which he has a good deal at stake. It's all right so long as he is not "called." Troops without naval reinforcements wouldn't amount to a small pair in the Manila game.

HAPPY-WHEN IN OFFICE.

Louisville Courier-Journal. In the national campaign of 1896 our populist friends inveighed against the low price of wheat as the curse of the people, and now that wheat is climbing for the \$2 mark they are inveighing against the increased price of bread as the curse of the people. We fear that our populist friends will never be entirely happy.

FRAUDS PERPETRATED BY THE FAKERY.

Red Oak Express. The Omaha World-Herald appears to have adopted the settled policy of trying to sell its papers by the market value of a man's words. Several times we have seen exciting news, discussing this and that sensational "news" dispatch published exclusively in the Omaha fake factory and wondering why the alleged news had not been given out in bulletins by the other papers. "But" have it. A man can get plenty of news in the World-Herald all right—more than in any other paper—of the kind of news that never happens.

GAZEY OF THE WAR.

Chicago Times-Herald. The Spaniards, it seems, have a lively sense of humor, after all. The National sense of humor, after all. The National sense of humor, after all. The National sense of humor, after all.

DISPOSAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Harper's Weekly. If the Philippines are ours to do with as we will, we sincerely hope that they will not be retained as a colony of this country because we have no machinery for colonial government and any attempt to provide one will immeasurably increase the problems of our people.

COLLAPSED "CURSE OF GOLD."

Philadelphia Ledger. That more or less famous play, "The Curse of Gold," which was put on the road in the interests of free silver some three months ago has come to grief. As a drama does not appear to have been a success and as means of popular education it does not seem to have come up to the expectations of the silver syndicate which was said to be backing it. At all events it collapsed in Cincinnati about two weeks ago, leaving the cast cast out of about 1,500 applications that they were wearily straggling back to New York. Perhaps there is no moral to this painful story and perhaps it may be held to teach that the people are unwilling to pay for education in populist financiers. If it had been made a free show with no attempt to make it pay its way it might have been better patronized.

BLUE AND GRAY UNITED.

Chicago Tribune. One of the happiest events of the present war is illustrated in Major General Lee's choice of General Grant's grandson to serve side by side with his own son as one of the three side-decants. Out of about 1,500 applications the former consul general of Cuba has chosen Algeron Grant Sartoris, Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., and a Mr. Carbonell, whom he knew and liked in Havana. These three young men will have the rank of captain during the many stranded war unpaid salaries and they will staff the grandson of the man to whom another Lee surrendered his sword at Appomattox has a deep and welcome significance. It is symbolic of the healing of the old sectional wounds and of a nation reunited.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Chicago Tribune. The revolution and the secession began in Spain and has led one after the other of all its colonies on the American continent, and now comes the turn of Cuba, the Pearl of the Antilles. Spain has had time enough to quiet the threatening storm by making Cuba free and happy, but she has not done so. The system which at home tortured the Moors and the Jews, persecuted every free breath, brought nearly the whole people to the verge of beggary and which even yet applies the rack, could be in Cuba no system of freedom, of enlightenment, and of public welfare. In the waters of Cuba two views of the world, two cultures, rub and push each other. In the north stands the free American with his feeling of equality, his independence, his strife for education and work; opposed to him stands the Spaniard, who has learned nothing and can do nothing for humanity.

THE ENTERPRISE OF THE UNITED STATES TO FREE CUBA FROM THE YOKE OF THE SPANIARDS IS NO DOUBT AN IMPORTANT STEP IN THE COURSE OF THE PAN-AMERICAN POLICY.

That America belongs to Americans should not only be applicable to the continent, but also to the islands. Cuba is the nearest of those, and Spanish misrule there has challenged the Americans long enough. It would be futile to speculate about the possibilities of this war, but it is certain that an easy victory would stimulate the Americans in their course. They would attempt still further liberations, and they would make their system.

POLITICS—VERBOS—PATRIOTISM.

North Platte Tribune. The turning down of Major Schermann by Governor Holcomb and his gang of pap suckers has caused much indignation among the major's large circle of friends in North Platte. It was conceded by all who visited Camp Saunders that Major Schermann, as an officer, had no superior in the guard, and his work with his regiment elicited many words of commendation. But unfortunately the major is a republican, and that settled it. There are too many aspiring populist patriots in Nebraska to permit a republican to hold an office even in the national guard. With the populist governor efficiency cuts no figure; any old thing will answer so long as it bears the populist brand and bends the knee in fawning to the man who gives it office.

Fullerton Post.

The autocrat in the governor's chair at Omaha has carried his authority so far that it is creating a stench in the nostrils of even many of his party friends. He has arbitrarily appointed men to positions in the regiments who had no more right there than though they belonged to some other state. The power given to him by the constitution is not warrant him in creating positions which he could fill with vet pocket favorites. His actions are outrageous and an insult to those towns of the state which have sent men to the front at his call. If the town can furnish men to fight and to stand the brunt of war it can furnish a man to command them. It is not right that a company of privates who have worked to do should be officered by some man with whom they are not acquainted and who has no interest in their home simply because he is a favorite with the powers that be. The whole matter has, on the fact of it, a political taint.

EXETER DEMOCRAT.

The narrow-mindedness of our state officials has cropped out again and this time in regard to the discharge of certain officers of the Nebraska troops and the filling of their places with those who have a string on Governor Holcomb and who, for political reasons, he is not daring to refuse. It looks as though the examining board had been posted as to whom to pass and whom not to pass and in one case especially, that of Major Williams of Geneva, it was a disgrace and an outrage. Major Williams has been with the Nebraska troops since their organization. He is a man well versed in military tactics and as major of the First regiment has made, and would have continued to make, a splendid officer. Physically he is probably in a much better condition than many who have passed, but the fact that he was a good republican is undoubtedly at the bottom of his discharge. His place was filled by one Stoenberg, who may or may not know anything about military tactics, but there is one thing he evidently does know, and that is how to pull the string he has attached to Nebraska's official.

GERMAN VIEW OF THE WAR.

American Side Cordially Commended. By an Unbiased Newspaper. "Frankfort-on-the-Main Zeitung." The reports of the terrible effects of the Weyler policy of extermination have caused in America an expression of indignation which would not be satisfied with paper protests and diplomatic representations, but which demands action at once.

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The several divisions of the army are as follows: Squad, a subdivision of a company, commanded by a sergeant or corporal; platoon, half a company, commanded by a lieutenant; company, not more than 100 men, commanded by a captain; battalion, four companies, commanded by a major; regiment, three battalions, commanded by a colonel; brigade, two or more regiments, commanded by a brigadier general; division, two or more brigades, commanded by a major general; corps, two or more divisions, commanded by a lieutenant general or other high officer. Naval terms are: Squadron, a detachment of a fleet employed on any particular service; flotilla, a fleet of small vessels; fleet, a large number of war vessels under one commander.

CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN TALK.

Lyons Sun (rep.): The Sun does not know of a better nomination for congressman than this fall from this district than Judge W. F. Norris of Wayne. He is an able orator and campaigner, and we believe a winner. We would like to see W. F. Norris the republican nominee.

Stanton Register (pop.): There is some that say Maxwell is out of the race for congress this fall, but we want to know it from him. There are plenty of acceptable candidates, but the "Grand old man" is a fortress of reform in himself and we feel that he should be the man to decline. For the present we are still for Maxwell for congress from this Third district, knowing a closer union can be had with him than with any other man.

Qallala Republican (rep.): Congressman Bill Greene is industriously pushing along a re-nomination boom by means of a Washington literary bureau. The Sixth district is now being flooded with copies of the silver Knight-Watchman, which contains Bill's latest photo and a speech against furnishing the money to carry on the war. We opine that this will prove very poor campaign literature among the patriotic voters of the big Sixth.

Schuyler Sun (rep.): Remarks made by the most intelligent and observing populist editors of this district show that they do not consider it advisable to give Maxwell another nomination. He is too old to make an active campaign. The wonderful change for the better since the election of McKinley has set the people thinking that the republicans were right after all and many of them who did not vote that ticket before are ready to do so this fall. Our friends, the enemy, realize this and they desire to nominate some one in place of Maxwell who can conduct an active campaign.

Fremont Tribune (rep.): It should be the purpose of the virtue, active, developing forces of the Third congressional district of Nebraska to redeem it this year from the hands into which it has fallen. It should send a nineteenth century man to Washington to look after its interests. It is not a matter of guesswork what sort of an administration there is to be for the next two years. McKinley is in the White House for two years more, at least. It would be infinitely better for the Third district to send a representative to Washington who will be in harmony with the administration, to say nothing about sending one who will be intellectually and physically cope with 365 agile members who make a bedlam of the house most of the time.

PASSING PLEASANTIES.

Puck: First Critic—There's no excuse for the man trying to play Hamlet. Second Critic—Yes, there is! He's getting paid for it.

Indianapolis Journal: "That is the kind of woman I like to wait on," said the third assistant waiter.

Chicago Record: "Madam, these flowers will look well on your hat; they are a perfect copy of nature."

Somerville Journal: In co-educational institutions the rule of three is: Two is in company and three is a crowd.

Detroit Free Press: "Grandma, that's the same old money, what makes people call it the new money?"

Washington Star: "It's remarkable," said Senator Sorghum, "how differently people are affected by the same thing."

Indianapolis Journal: "A single man," said the elderly boarder, "is like a desert at sea and remains so until he is towed into the matrimonial harbor."

Washington Star: "I was thinking of my speech. It kept me awake four nights and put everybody who heard it to sleep."

Indianapolis Journal: "When Dewey plowed the ocean."

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WAR TIME TIPS.

Matters of General Interest for Strangers in the War.

The climate of the Philippine islands is a matter of considerable interest just now, not only to the young soldiers destined for the far away land, but to their friends and the gallant home guard. All reports agree that it is, in the matter of health, a much more desirable destination than Cuba. Frederick E. Foster of St. Paul, who resided in Manila for many years, in a letter to the Pioneer Press, denounces as false the assertion made in a dispatch from Hong Kong that it is dangerous to send American troops to the Philippines in mid-summer. "Manila," he writes, "is situated in about 14 1/2 degrees north latitude, and our soldiers will therefore be exposed to tropical heat. They will arrive there during the dry or hot season, when the thermometer will show from 95 degrees to 92 degrees during the hottest hours of the day, falling to 80 degrees to 85 degrees during the night, when the sea breezes set in. In July the rains begin, but this season is not necessarily a sickly one, and our men would not suffer unless greatly exposed. The sanitary conditions of Manila are excellent, as compared with other tropical cities or with Havana, and the rate of mortality is certainly very low. Yellow fever is not known in the Philippines, nor is cholera prevalent. Small pox, of a mild form, is occasionally epidemic among the natives, but if the usual precautions are taken this disease need not be greatly feared. Typhoid exists wherever the water is contaminated; but Manila has a system supplying pure water, and this source can be avoided in the Philippines as easily as in any other part of the world. It is always present. Apart from the fact, then, that our men will encounter a tropical climate, I do not apprehend any great mortality from disease."

Of the men on board a battleship in a fight the man who stands in greatest peril, next to the men in the fighting tops, is the captain. His position is upon a bridge or in the conning tower. Commodore Dewey stood upon the bridge, but had the Spanish fire been as hot as his own his duty would have called him within the conning tower. This tower is a cylindrical box of steel armor thick enough ordinarily to resist the penetration of heavy shells. It contains the speaking tubes and electric devices by means of which he is able to communicate to the helmsman, the gunners, the engineers, and indeed all those upon the ship. His field of vision is limited to what he can see through a little horizontal slit at a level with his eye. Upon him the fire of the enemy will be concentrated, and his steel drum will ring with the sound of impacting bullets. To his help will be added the roar of the furnaces on his own ship, the thunder of his own big guns and the ear-splitting rattle of the smaller ones. Under such circumstances, aided by the knowledge he can get through his peep-hole, he must control the tremendous forces under his command, and upon his judgment, skill and bravery will largely rest the fate of battle.

An admirer of Admiral Sampson, hailing from Tennessee, sends him by way of the Navy department a beautiful mounted and polished jacket of a mule, with the suggestion to emulate "the victory by our illustrious ancestor."

Relative rank in the army and navy runs as follows: Admiral with general, vice admiral with lieutenant general, rear admiral with major general, commodore with brigadier general, captain with colonel, commander with lieutenant colonel, lieutenant with major, lieutenant junior grade, with first lieutenant and ensign with second lieutenant. The sea pay of naval officers, as compared with that of corresponding ranks in the army, is as follows:

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There is a decrease of \$200 to \$1,000 a year in the shore pay of naval officers, and a still further decrease when they are on waiting orders. In the army mounted officers received a little more than those who are not mounted.

The several divisions of the army are as follows: Squad, a subdivision of a company, commanded by a sergeant or corporal; platoon, half a company, commanded by a lieutenant; company, not more than 100 men, commanded by a captain; battalion, four companies, commanded by a major; regiment, three battalions, commanded by a colonel; brigade, two or more regiments, commanded by a brigadier general; division, two or more brigades, commanded by a major general; corps, two or more divisions, commanded by a lieutenant general or other high officer. Naval terms are: Squadron, a detachment of a fleet employed on any particular service; flotilla, a fleet of small vessels; fleet, a large number of war vessels under one commander.

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