

Raising "Old Glory" at Fort Santa Cruz, Zedrove Islands. Reproduced from an illustration in "On to Manila."

ON TO MANILA

an illustrated, true and concise history of the
Philippine Campaign

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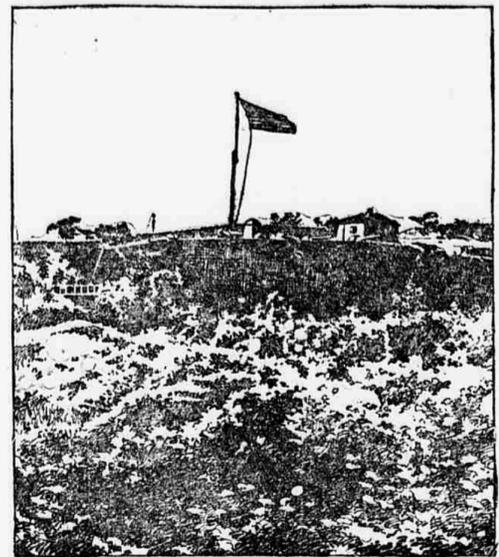
illustrations taken at the time by Douglas White, the war correspondent of the San Francisco Examiner.



The Old Bell at Sumay, Zedrove Islands. Cast in 1680. Reproduced from an illustration in "On to Manila."

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HONORS TO FORMER HEROES

Tributes to the Brave by a Grateful People in Years Past.

CHARACTER OF RECEPTIONS TENDERED

Demonstrative Greetings to Perry, "Old Hickory," Lafayette, Decatur, Hull, McDonough and Others.

The magnificent receptions given to Admiral Dewey, both in New York and Washington, eclipse any spectacle of a similar character in the past, when ceremony of honoring the brave was participated in by but a few thousands only of the grandfathers and grandmothers, and the facilities for making great spectacles demonstrations were limited. Nevertheless, there have been notable receptions previously, attended by processions, dinners, balls and entertainments, relating the Washington Star, and we can well imagine that Decatur, Bainbridge, Hull, Perry and others distinguished in the navy; Jackson, Harrison, Scott, Brown and others, before the expiration of the second decade of the century, were as heartily received in the capital of the nation as were the heroes of the later years, though but few were the recipients of a general ovation.

There was some opposition to the war of 1812, and in some sections, peace at any price was advocated, and Governor Strong of Massachusetts, in a message to the legislature of that state, said the war was unnecessary and unjustifiable, and expressed the hope that the government would provide for the common defense, but make no attempt to extend our territory by conquest or purchase; while in one state, if no money or property was prohibited from the keeping of military prisoners. But notwithstanding a state senate resolved that "it did not behoove a moral and religious people to rejoice in victories over their enemies," the people did not withhold their plaudits from the heroic commanders.

The citizens of the District were not behind those in other parts of the country, and as early as November, 1812, they prepared to honor Commodore Bainbridge, Morris and others, who had been called to the city. Before the formal reception tendered they were greeted with cheers wherever recognized, but want of time, after having dined with the mayor and corporation of Georgetown, forced them to the dinner by the Washington people and subsequent honors.

Perry's Victory.
The phenomenal victory of Perry on Lake Erie of September 10, 1813, was duly announced, General W. H. Harrison, in command of the forces on the lakes, receiving the message of Captain Perry: "We have met the enemy and they are ours," and the secretary of the navy receiving the following:

"Sir: It has pleased the Almighty to give to the arms of the United States a signal victory over their enemies. The British squadron, consisting of two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop, have this moment surrendered to the force under my command after a short conflict."

The National Intelligencer, in announcing this victory, said it presents "the dazzling, the astonishing fact that a fleet inferior in numbers has not only vanquished, but captured every vessel of the fleet of a stronger antagonist."

and processions. Perry arrived in Washington January 25 following, and was received with a banquet and honored by a dinner at Tomlinson's hotel, on Capitol Hill, at which Mayor Blake presided. At the table were Commodore Tingley, Daniel Carroll of DuPont, General Walter Jones, Secretary of State Monroe, Secretary of the Navy Jones, Henry Clay and many of the leading citizens. Captain Perry responded briefly to a toast, the sentiment being:

"The man who, in his opposition to a particular administration, does not forget his duty to his country."
Mr. Clay's sentiments found expression in the words: "The policy which looks to peace as the end of the war and to the war as the means of peace."
The United States sloop Argus was launched at the navy yard a few days after, on which occasion the gallant Perry was present and a guest at a dinner in his honor given by Commodore Tingley. Wherever he was recognized during his week's sojourn he was heartily cheered.

In Baltimore Perry was received with the greatest enthusiasm; with a salute of cannon and bell; with bonfires and illuminations. He was given a banquet at the Fountain Inn. At a circus performance he attended there the audience arose and with the performers cheered themselves hoarse, and so great was the demonstration that the performance was totally eclipsed.

Impress Confidence.
At Philadelphia, New York and Boston Perry was honored with the most hearty receptions, and these in the days when the war was in progress, the enemy's vessels often being in our waters and the public being uncertain as to their destination.

The victory on Lake Erie had given confidence as to the ultimate triumph of the United States and the toast, "The American Navy—Youngest Child of Neptune, but Hero—Apparent to Glory" became a favorite one. Many also appreciated the sentiment expressed by a local poet:

"Hail beauteous Columbia! The queen of the west
Grant Marlborough's rights for the shield of thy breast.
Respect the great maxim that burnished
No nation shall bind us on ocean or earth."
During this war both soldier and sailor made names for the scroll of fame, but there were but few formal welcomes at the capital—Decatur, whose exploits in the Algerian war, and who captured the British ship "Macedonian," was enthusiastically greeted by the citizens, as were Captain Hull, who took the Gustiere and afterward was in command of the Washington navy yard for several years, and Captain McDonough, the hero of Lake Champlain. When Captain Bainbridge of the frigate Constitution ("Old Ironsides"), the captor of the Java, was here the festivities in his honor were commenced by a dinner in Georgetown, but because of the exigencies of the service he had to decline other honors planned for him.

Old Hickory.
General Andrew Jackson, whose victory at New Orleans—January 8, 1815—made him the hero of the times, was styled the Saviour of the South, and in whatever place his duties as the major general commanding the armies in the south called him he was received with demonstrations of joy, cities, towns and villages vying with each other in doing him honor. It was not, however, until the fall of the year that he could spare time to visit Washington. Leaving his home in Tennessee, with Mrs. Jackson and his aid, Major Read, by private conveyance, October 15, he was not until November 17 that he reached the capital, his route being a continuous ovation. In Lynchburg and some of the larger places he had to remain shorter or longer periods, to participate in the demonstrations in his honor. He had been expected earlier. Reaching Georgetown a day late, he stopped there one day, arriving at Keown's hotel the 17th of November. On his route from Georgetown lay the

ruins of the White House and the two executive buildings, the marks of the vandalism of the British troops perpetrated in the preceding August—a scene, his admirers insisted, which would never have been witnessed had he been in Washington at the time.

General Jackson was escorted by a procession; the citizens with one accord illuminated their houses, and the city councils of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria respectively adopted and formally presented him with resolutions. Addresses and dinners in his honor were given by them at Keown's, Crawford's and McLoughlin's hotels, respectively, and by many public officers and private citizens, while processions, through decorated streets, did escort duty, and cannon and bell were used for saluting purposes. At some of the dinners, when the toasts were drunk, music, with a salvo of artillery, drowned the cheers.

"The Star Spangled Banner," scarce a year after it was written by Key, was then the popular song, and that the era of good feeling between us and the mother country prevailed was made apparent by the frequent recitation of a poem entitled "The United States and England," concluding:

"Now, here's to us both! we've fair wind
And fair weather.
Let the Star Spangled Banner in triumph
We'll apply the old cross and our bunting
And ride every wave and defy all the world."

Made Brief Responses.
It was remarked that in his responses to toasts General Jackson was very brief and terse. His sentiments were expressed pointedly in "A country's gratitude is the best reward for the toils of a soldier." For the victory at New Orleans he disclaimed credit by remarking: "But to heaven and the bravery of our soldiers are we indebted for the victory. To heaven and then let it be ascribed." One of his toasts was "Union—the sure basis of our political existence."

Over a month was spent here by him, officially, on business growing out of the war with England, and the conduct of the Indian wars south and southwest, during which there was a round of entertainments, public and private, and dinners and banquets became so frequent that one organization tendered an evening's entertainment "to relieve the monotony of dinners," and a writer of that day recorded that "the general seemed to enjoy the change."

General Jackson started on his return to his home December 24, to the great disappointment of friends at the north. In 1819, when his conduct was the subject of debate in congress, he returned to Washington, arriving January 27. He remained until fully vindicated and then started north. Baltimore was reached February 11, but the weather prevented a proposed great outdoor demonstration. The banquets by the city councils and his receptions indoors were of the most enthusiastic character. In Philadelphia, New York and other places the weather was more propitious and the outdoor demonstrations eclipsed all previous affairs of the kind.

Greatest of Them All.
The ovation paid to General Jackson by the people of New Orleans in 1827, on the anniversary of his victory below that place, was one of the most elaborate ever given an officer. By this time whatever bitterness caused by the arrest of Judge Hall had disappeared and the people of the southwest vied with each other in doing Jackson honor. He had accepted an invitation to visit that city and when the time came the committee went up to Natchez and received him.

On the trip down, it is said, there were huge fires burning on the river banks in his honor and some distance north of the city a fleet of eighteen steamboats, gaily decorated and lighted and laden with admirers, with music, were formed for escort. On arrival at New Orleans practically the whole population of the place and thousands of

others welcomed him, bells being rung, cannon fired and other forms adopted for the expression of the people's jubilation. With "Old Hickory" as the central figure the ovation was kept up several days, balls, receptions, entertainments, dinners and processions being the order till the time of his departure.

Lafayette's Welcome.
There has been probably no occasion in which a grateful people paid more homage to a mortal man than in the ovation to Lafayette in 1824 and 1825, when he was the guest of the nation. Coming here at the invitation of the government, from August 15, 1824, to September, 1825, he traversed much of the country and in New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts he received the plaudits of state and municipal authorities, associations and the populace.

At New York, where he first landed, there was a procession in his honor, the presentation of an address of welcome by the city and other demonstrations of a grateful people accompanying, and then commenced his journey, in the course of which the capital was reached October 12. In the meantime his forefathers had not been idle and when the day arrived the arrangements for his entertainment were complete. The city councils had forwarded an address of welcome and had recommended a general illumination and decoration of the sparsely situated buildings, and the occasion being a nonpolitical one, there was naught to mar the harmony, high and low, man, woman and child, having but one object—the honor of the nation's guest. It is related that the nonuniformed militia, to a great extent, adopted simple uniforms that they might make a martial showing. Lafayette, with his son, George Washington and Colonel Vassier, was making his way to the capital of a nation he had assisted into being. Word came of his glorious reception in Baltimore and the people of the District were all agog for the great day.

He and his party, traveling by coach, had been escorted from Baltimore by Maryland cavalry, and he stopped over at Rosburgh, a seaside inn and relay point for the stages running between Baltimore and Washington—about the present site of the Maryland Agricultural college. This place they left about 9 o'clock in the morning under the escort of Captain Griggs' cavalry and the Prince George's rifles, and approached the District. At the District line the distinguished guests were met by the committee of arrangements, a number of revolutionary officers and soldiers and cavalry companies of the District and Montgomery county, under Captains Andrews, Spriggs and Dunlop. The general was placed in an open carriage drawn by four gray horses, in which were Major General Brown, Commodore Tingley and Colonel G. W. P. Custis, and escorted to the capital. Meanwhile the salute fired by Captain Burch's artillery was taken up by the navy yard and arsenal, many of the cannon used having been captured from the British.

Approach to the Capitol.
Escorted by the cavalry companies the intersection of Maryland and Tennessee avenues was reached. Here the infantry troops were assembled under Generals Smith and Jones for escort duty. The capitol was approached by East Capitol street, and the military, with the right resting near Second street, formed a double line, in which school children in holiday attire, the girls with baskets of flowers, flanked the road by which he passed into the capitol building. The distinguished guest and party, with the committee, left the carriage at the left of the line and amid the cheers of the populace, while the military saluted, he walked to the capitol. At or near First street an arch had been erected the night before, and

this was surmounted by a live eagle. At this point were assembled twenty-five young women, each bearing a banner representing the twenty-four states and the District. One, Miss Waterson, presented Lafayette with an address, and led the way, all singing patriotic songs. The general, as he walked after them, literally had a bed of roses made by the girls in scattering the floral tributes before him. Entering the senate wing of the capitol the guest of the nation was escorted to the tent of Washington (loaned by his stepson, Colonel G. W. P. Custis), erected in the rotunda. Here he was introduced to Mayors Weightman and Cox, who welcomed him, and Mr. J. B. Cutting read an address and poem, the general making a fitting response.

The line was again formed, and through Pennsylvania avenue the distinguished guest was escorted to the president's house, Williams' Alexandria artillery firing a salute near the capitol, and Colonel Peter Force's Washington artillery performing a like duty south of the market.

The reception by the president, James Monroe, an old friend, was cordial, but brief, for "the procession awaited him," and, reviewing the line, Lafayette was escorted to the Franklin house, on Pennsylvania avenue near Twenty-first street. Here General Lafayette and suite took dinner with the mayor, councils and a number of citizens.

In the evening there was a general illumination, and fireworks in the form of rockets everywhere. A reception to citizens was given the 14th, as was also a dinner by the president. Visits were made subsequently to the navy yard and marine barracks, and Lafayette dined with General Brown, and also with the Georgetown and Alexandria authorities. He visited Mount Vernon, and left for Yorktown the 17th to participate in the celebration there on the anniversary of Cornwallis' surrender, the 19th.

The general, after visiting various parts

of the country, was here during the exciting presidential campaign, in which, as between Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, W. H. Crawford and Henry Clay, there was no choice by the electoral college, and the house of representatives elected Mr. Adams. He left for his home in France in September, 1825, taking his leave of the nation at the White House. The scene there is said to have been one of the most affecting ever enacted. At the appointed hour General Lafayette appeared and feelingly addressed President Adams, closing with:

"God bless you, sir, and all who surround you; and God bless the American people, each of their states and the federal government. Accept this patriotic farewell of an overflowing heart. Such will be its last throbbing when it ceases to beat."

Then, taking Mr. Adams in his arms, he gave way to tears. Recovering, he relaxed his embrace and retired a few steps, but, again filling up, he grasped the president and, with voice full of emotion, said: "God bless you."

On leaving, an immense procession of military and civic bodies was at hand, and he was by it escorted to the wharf, where a steamboat received him and carried him down the river to the frigate Brandywine, aboard which he sailed for his home.

Though there have been great public demonstrations since, and welcomes have been tendered returning heroes, there has been none since that of Lafayette in which there is such general interest taken as there is in the present. The Mexican war brought into prominence Scott, Taylor, Worth, Shields and those of others, but there was no such welcome given as Dewey received. The welcome tendered in earlier days were local in their character, and the honors paid the bodies of the dead officers surpassed those given the living. The funerals of Colonel Truman Cross, Lieutenant Julius Boyle, respectively, and others, were at-

tended by all the uniformed military companies of the District.

PALACE FOR JAPAN'S PRINCE.

Will Cost \$3,000,000 and Require Years in Building.

The architect to the imperial household of Japan has come to New York to buy steel to be used in the framework of the new palace for the crown prince Yoshihito. His name is Tokuma Katsuyama.

"The new palace," he said to a New York Tribune reporter, "will be one of the finest, if not the finest structure in Japan. It will cost between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, and will take six or seven years in building. In no country are buildings thrown up with such astonishing rapidity as in America. In Japan we require more time, but the building of the palace will be unusually slow, because of the intricate work to be put on it. It will be in the Italian renaissance style, and in the decoration I shall endeavor to combine what is best of Japanese art and of European and American art as well. It is likely that we shall import some carvers from America, but it is too soon to discuss that subject, for the building will not be ready for decoration for several years. I do not know as yet the amount of steel I shall have to buy. I notice that the price of steel is steadily rising, and I am afraid that my purchases here may run up as high as \$300,000. As soon as the material for the framework arrives, work on the palace will be begun."

"Architecture in Japan is in a transitional stage. The old wooden dwellings are unsatisfactory for many reasons, chiefly because they burn like tinder boxes. The ordinary brick building is even more undesirable, because the first hard earthquake shock will send it tumbling down upon the heads of its occupants. When you consider that Japan has, on the average, about 500 earthquakes, of more or less violence, in a year, this is not an unreasonable objection. The steel frames, however, have solved the problem. Japanese houses in the future will have steel frames, and the walls may then be built of brick or stone with reinforced safety. But the height must be limited. I should say that no building over four stories high, even though it had steel framework, would be safe in Japan. The palace of the crown prince will be only two stories. In the matter of architecture Tokio and Yokohama can never be like New York. The buildings may be as wide and as long, but not as high. There is a tendency in Japan to adopt the American architecture as far as possible. It varies so widely that monarchy has no chance to creep in."

"I think the next class of buildings to undergo a change will be the railroad stations. At present they are almost invariably of old wooden shanty style. We have one of the fine train sheds with great steel arches that you have in America, but I think the time is coming when we will. I predict that the next few years will witness a wonderful revolution in Japanese architecture."

Shackles.
Detroit Journal: "Have you burst through the limitations with which your sex has been encompassed?" demanded Progress. "I ride a diamond frame wheel!" protested the woman.

"But with ribbons on the handle bars!" thundered Progress, with a terribly accusing look.

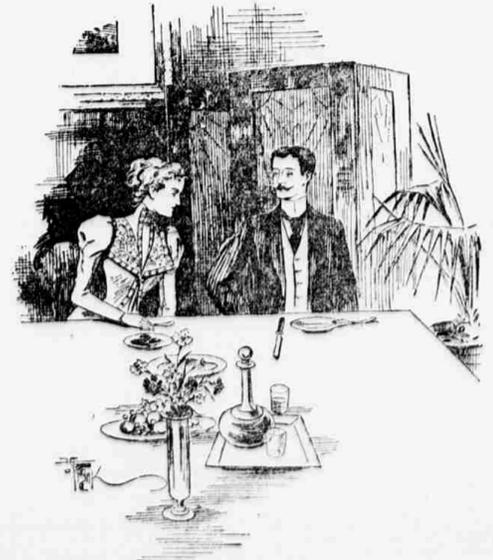
"The woman hung her head, guiltily. And yet, how, pray, was a person to strike off shackles which were subjective, so to speak?"

She Enjoyed It.
Somerville Journal: They had been sitting together for half an hour.

"I have enjoyed our conversation so much of late, and was sure that to you it is so restful to talk with you!"

"And after she had left him, he remembered that he hadn't been able to get in ten words edgewise throughout the whole conversation."

MISLEADING.



She—Mr. Jones has always been accustomed to the pen.
He—Spencerian or pig?