

HELD THE LINES IN WAR TIME

Personal Orders of President McKinley During the Spanish War.

CLOSE WATCH ON EVERY MOVEMENT

Interesting Sidelight on Men and Measures on the Field of Action for the Liberation of Cuba.

In the forthcoming May number of The National Magazine W. S. Coursey, former private secretary to the secretary of war, writes as follows of the personal part taken by President McKinley in the direction of affairs in the Spanish war:

Much has been written regarding the personality of the late President McKinley. This article deals with Mr. McKinley as the ideal commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States. Never before in the history of our country was there a president who so absolutely and devotedly commanded the fighting forces of the United States as did William McKinley. During the civil war the conditions were widely different. The commanders in the field had almost entire authority to do as they pleased with the forces of their commands. General Grant seldom asked for orders from Washington, and he only infrequently received any. Not so during the Spanish-American war. Mr. McKinley was, at all times, fully cognizant of even the minutest details affecting the army and navy. Conferences were held at the White House every evening, and often lasted until 1, 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. There were present, usually, Secretary of War Adams, Secretary of the Navy Long and General Corbin, the adjutant general of the army. The president required all military orders to be submitted to him before being issued, and many of them today bear his corrections in pencil.

Preparing for Invasion.

The night of June 7 and morning of the 8th will long be remembered by those at the White House. On the evening of the 7th, upon the advice of Admiral Sampson, that he had bombarded the forts of Santiago and urging that an army of not less than 10,000 men be sent there at once, a direct wire was secured from the White House to Tampa and General Shafter was instructed to sail immediately. Within five minutes a reply was received stating that it would be impossible for him to get away before daylight the next day. Until about 2 o'clock in the morning telegrams were going to and coming from General Shafter. The president wanted to know how many troops and horses would go with the first expedition; if adequate quartermaster, commissary and medical supplies were on hand; and, after all this information had been obtained, the president said to the operator: "Tell him" (meaning General Shafter) "good night and goodspeed."

Early that morning, however, a dispatch was received by the Navy department from Admiral Hensley at Key West, stating that a Spanish armor cruiser, second class, and Spanish torpedo boat destroyer were by Eagle, Nicholas channel, Cuba. Destroyer convoy. Details follow.

The secretary of the navy aroused the president from his slumbers, and after reading the message to him urged that General Shafter be directed to delay the movement until further advised. Again the secretary of war and the adjutant general were summoned to the White House, and as soon as they arrived instructions were given to delay the movement. It was not until the 14th that the first troops left Tampa for Cuban waters.

It was at such times as these, when most of the officials were greatly excited, that Mr. McKinley's noble character and presence of mind were most striking. Not once did he become excited or ruffled, and he seemed never to tire. On the other hand, he was bright and cheerful.

Information at First Hand.

All cipher cablesgrams received at the State and Navy departments came over wires that passed through the telegraph and cipher bureau of the White House, and, under the direction of Captain B. F. Montgomery, signal officer, U. S. A., these messages were immediately deciphered and handed the president, so that he was informed of all that was transpiring as soon as the officials to whom the messages were addressed. Mr. McKinley very often would come to the telegraph bureau and read the messages sheet by sheet, as they came over the wires, and not infrequently the secretary of war, while reading the same telegram, would receive a message over the telephone from the president directing him to come to the White House immediately to confer in regard to the dispatch just received. The secretary of war would prepare a reply to a message, then hand it to the president, who would make his corrections.

Colonel Miller's command sailed from Manila to Iloilo in December, 1898. Upon his arrival he met resistance and, having no war ship, he was unable to effect a landing. Upon General Otis' report of this fact and that the soldiers were suffering greatly from the crowded condition of the transports, the secretary of war prepared an answer. The message was written on New Year's day of 1899, and was as follows: "It is of first importance that conflict

be avoided at this time. If possible, cannot Miller get into communication with insurgents, giving them the president's proclamation and informing them of the purposes of this government, that there is no other purpose than to give them peace, prosperity and protection in all their civil rights?"

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Installing Columbia's President

Interesting Side Lights on a Notable Academic Procession.

NEW YORK, April 22.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—The exercises attending the installation of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler as the new president of Columbia university Saturday were the most impressive I have ever witnessed, and I have witnessed a great many formal ceremonies, from presidential inaugurations, church convalesces and national convocations down. The past year has marked an era in great college functions, particularly in the case of the 100th anniversary of the Johns Hopkins quarter-centennial and the Columbia installation. While I was not present at either of the first two, those who were in attendance upon all three general agree that the last one outranks the others in representative character and in imposing simplicity. An assemblage of all of the leading lights in the American educational world would of itself be a notable gathering, and in this case the importance was enhanced by the presence of the chief executive of the nation and representatives not only of the various branches of the government, but also of several foreign governments through their members of the diplomatic corps.

The handsome buildings in which the university is now housed on Morningside Heights never looked more inviting, nor could the occasion have been favored with more propitious weather. From first to last the program was carried out with no perceptible hitch. In the room given over to the reception of the invited guests, college presidents and college professors were welcomed by President Butler and a veritable reunion was brought about between educational associates hailing from all sections of the country.

The academic procession constituted a display of university insignia, which would have been confusing were it not so attractive. Each member, arrayed in the somber academic gown, yet differentiated by varicolored hoods, indicating the degrees with which he had been honored, joined in the procession, headed by representatives of the undergraduates, and closed with President Roosevelt, Mayor Low, former president of the university, and Dr. Butler, the new president.

I had a most advantageous position along the center aisle in the improvised auditorium into which the gymnasium had

been transformed, and was in close proximity to the procession as it passed. Not only were the familiar faces with which I had become acquainted during my college days numerous, but also a generous representation from the west of people well known in this section. In the procession were two chancellors of the University of Nebraska—Dr. James H. Canfield, who now presides over the destinies of the university library at Columbia, always with fond recollections of his career in our state, and Chancellor Andrews, who is now guiding Nebraska's institution of higher learning. Another striking figure was that of General Brooke, resident in military uniform, who later asked after a number of friends, dating from his location in Omaha as commanding general of the Department of the Platte. Still another familiar countenance was that of James M. Woolworth, who passed along with the other gowned dignitaries in his capacity as chancellor of the Episcopalian diocese of Nebraska.

Around about in the audience were several people well known to Nebraskans, but behind me sat Professor Frank A. Fitzpatrick, formerly superintendent of the Omaha public schools, but now connected with a book concern of Boston, who had been associated with President Butler in his work in the National Educational Association. Near him was W. E. Annin, who shines in Omaha at the installation exercises near the after dinner talks at the alumnae banquet that followed. They were all in the happiest vein, particularly those of President Roosevelt, Mayor Low and President Butler, and all opened up a vista of glorious promise for the usefulness of Columbia under the guidance of its new executive. Special stress was laid on the fact that the great universities of the country are no longer rivals, but helpmates—a truth reinforced by the character of the installation exercises, participated in as they were by official messengers of good will from nearly every state of the Union, and by the presence of Mr. Carnegie, who is now in the city in front of me at Andrew Carnegie, the great steel master, who is planting public libraries all over the country, and to whom South Omaha, Lincoln and many other Nebraska and Iowa towns owe a special debt of gratitude. It is needless to say that Mr. Carnegie's presence attracted special attention, and that nearly every one

in the procession of caps and gowns stopped before him to shake hands with him.

A noticeable feature of the celebration was the part assigned to the women. If an one harbored doubts that co-education was part and parcel of the modern university they would soon have been dispelled. In addition to the platoon of Barnard girls in the undergraduate division and their chaperones of instructors, nearly every large woman's college was represented by its president and principal professors, equally distinguished with the men with their gaily colored caps and hoods that pass in collegiate circles as the only recognized rewards of merit. Not that the women predominated in numbers, nor that they occupied a place on the speaking program, but their participation in the ceremony was the significant point. I have witnessed several college formalities at various institutions, but in none were the women so prominent as here. I believe it would have been an inspiration to all women sincerely interested in achieving equality of the sexes to have viewed the strikingly excellent lesson, teaching that in the field of higher intellectual endeavor the real work of men and women in the cause of science, literature and art receives equal recognition whenever on the same level.

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VICTOR ROSEWATER.

Co-Operative Housekeeping

The co-operative housekeeping experiment started in Sioux City, Ia., some months ago is attracting considerable attention, and is being copied in many places. A possible solution of the servant girl problem, which has become a perplexing one to housekeepers. The experiment is such a pronounced success that a second league of the same sort is being formed to accommodate families seeking admission to the first. The organization is known as the Parkside Co-operative Housekeeping Association. It has a membership of five families comprising fifteen persons, all of whom live within a radius of a block. The cost of board averages \$2.31 a week for an individual.

"The project seemed feasible from the first, because several students' clubs had flourished during the school months of the year in Morningside, the suburb in which the association is located," said Mrs. W. W. Brown, one of the members. In an interview with a New York Tribune reporter, she said that the first step in establishing the plan was to organize under a constitution and by-laws and to elect officers. The next was to rent a commodious centrally located two-story house. Membership is limited to not less than fifteen or more than twenty persons, and no new member is admitted without the unanimous consent of the association. The by-laws provide that no reduction shall be made for meals in a member's absence, unless he or she is absent two meals in succession. For visitors present less than three days a charge of 15 cents a meal is made to the host or hostess. For a longer visit, regular rates are charged for guests. A housekeeper prepares the three meals a day, and keeps the dining room, kitchen and store closets, etc. tidy. She receives in remuneration for her services \$5 a week and board for herself and little son. A student from Morningside college waits on the table and washes the dishes for his board.

"Every Friday evening the women of the organization meet and make out bills of fare for the coming week. Each of the five women and the housekeeper prepares beforehand menus for three meals beginning with the evening dinner and the breakfast

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and planning the luncheon so as to use leftovers of the first two meals. Members are at liberty to introduce dishes that are favorites in their own homes, and if they wish to do so, to prepare them in the kitchen of their own way. This plan insures a good many especially toothsome dishes prepared by women whose specialties they are. One of the women and her husband, with the housekeeper as counsel, act as purchasing committee. All bills are paid by the treasurer.

"All the members of the association are friends of long standing. They comprise the county superintendent of public instruction and his family; his brother, a minister, and his family; the deputy recorder and wife, a retired farmer and wife and a commercial traveler and family. All own their own homes and are people of moderate means who have been accustomed to keep one servant. All agree that the scheme has reduced their household expenditures, to say nothing of the gain in health and patience to the wives and mothers of the community. To them the servant problem is solved and the question dropped.

"The social feature is a strong point in favor of the association. One learns to look forward to the 6 o'clock dinner with pleasurable anticipation. The plan has worked wonders in bringing into the fresh winter air the unwholesome element of the city. The by-laws provide that no reduction shall be made for meals in a member's absence, unless he or she is absent two meals in succession. For visitors present less than three days a charge of 15 cents a meal is made to the host or hostess. For a longer visit, regular rates are charged for guests. A housekeeper prepares the three meals a day, and keeps the dining room, kitchen and store closets, etc. tidy. She receives in remuneration for her services \$5 a week and board for herself and little son. A student from Morningside college waits on the table and washes the dishes for his board.

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Facts About the Sioux City Experiment.

The following is a bill of fare for one week: Monday—Breakfast: Oatmeal, potato balls, crackers, bread and butter and coffee. Luncheon: Beefsteak, hot rolls, butter, plum butter and tea. Dinner: Veal pot roast, potatoes, pickles, bread and butter, cream cake, cranberries and coffee.

Tuesday—Breakfast: Cornmeal pancakes, oatmeal, syrup, bread and butter and coffee. Luncheon: Cold veal, potato salad, ginger cake, brown bread (steamed), white bread and butter, tea and coffee. Dinner: Baked beef with dumplings and potatoes, pickles, cake, cherries (canned), brown bread, white bread and butter and tea.

Wednesday—Breakfast: Cereal, warmed potatoes, bacon, bread and butter and coffee. Luncheon: Meat pie, bread and butter, blackberry jam, chocolate and tea. Dinner: Roast pork with potatoes, onions, bread and butter, orange pudding and tea.

Thursday—Breakfast: Cereal, griddle cake, syrup, bread and butter and coffee. Luncheon: Cold pork, potatoes, baking powder biscuit, plum butter, tea and coffee. Dinner: Liver, mashed potatoes, pickles, tea cakes, bread and butter, strawberry preserves and tea.

Friday—Breakfast: Oatmeal fritters, fried potatoes, syrup, bread and butter and coffee. Luncheon: Creamed salmon, potato balls, bread and butter, baked apple dumplings, tea and coffee. Dinner: Baked dinner with beef (cabbage, turnips, potatoes), cornbread, peach sauce, bread and butter and coffee.

Saturday—Breakfast: Hot biscuits, syrup, oatmeal, hash, bread and butter and coffee. Luncheon: Tomato soup, raised biscuits and butter, suet pudding, chocolate and tea. Dinner: Baked beans with pork (Boston), brown steamed bread, baked potatoes, white bread and butter, mince pie and tea.

Sunday—Breakfast: Ham, fried potatoes, pancakes, syrup, bread and butter and coffee. Luncheon: Stewed chicken, bread and butter, potatoe, celery, white and brown bread, butter, apple pie, oranges, nuts and coffee. Luncheon: Bread and butter, cake, canned peaches, suet pudding and chocolate.

Secretary of War: Make the necessary order which will enable the regiment of W. J. Bryan to be accepted under the quota of the state of Nebraska. WM. McK.

FRATILE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Teacher—Where was the Declaration of Independence signed? Dot—On the table.

Teddy—Pa! Pa—Yes, dear. Teddy—May I ask a question? Pa—Certainly, Teddy. Teddy—Where's the wind when it don't blow?

Four-year-old Tommy was rolling his hoop on Sunday. "You mustn't roll your hoop in the front yard on Sunday," said his mother. "You must go into the back garden." "Isn't it Sunday in the back garden, mamma?" asked Tommy.

Mrs. Mann—Tommy you have been a very naughty boy. When your papa comes home shall I tell him about you? Tommy—Think, mamma, it will be more interesting if you remind him of those happy days when your loves were young and fresh. A man likes to hear sweet things when he comes home at night, tired and weary.

"But don't you want to be an angel?" asked the teacher. "No, I don't," replied the up-to-date little girl. "Why not?" "Because they wear the same kind of clothes year after year, while the fashions are changing. They're awfully behind the times."

Congressman Brownlow of Tennessee has a great granddaughter, whose clever sayings are the delight of her parents. The other day she came to her grandfather who had her face all smiling. "Grandpa," she said, "I saw something this morning running across the kitchen floor without any legs. What do you think it was?" Mr. Brownlow studied for a while and gave up. "What was it?" he asked. "Water," said the youngster triumphantly.

Early Spring Bargains

It is just at this season of the year that bargains may be obtained and they are not bargains simply because the price is low, but because quality and good construction are combined with the low prices. This is what makes them real bargains. Our stock is made up of bargains as a visit to our store will convince you. Note a few of the offerings—

LIBRARY TABLES At Half Price—Less than 50c on the dollar. Yes, we have too many mahogany library tables and must move them. Monday we place on sale our stock of mahogany library tables at half price and less. Come early as they will not last long at these prices. Note some of the reductions, all of which are bona fide—

DRESSER SALE We have the largest line of odd dressers in all woods and have some exceptional values to offer. Some very pretty, new designs in bird's-eye maple, curly birch, mahogany and oak. Dresser exactly like cut, has full quarter-sawn, sweet front, double, built up top 21 inches deep by 45 inches long, fitted with solid cast brass handles, finely golden finished, has large pattern french bevel mirror 24x30 inches. 13.50

DINING ROOM FURNITURE You should see our stock and get our prices before making your purchases. All that is new and novel in designs, styles and finishes in dining room furniture at prices that are inducements to purchase if you are in need of the goods. Our new lot of dining room chairs at 90c, \$1.10 and \$1.20 are at least 25 per cent less than regular. Fine box frame dining chairs with shape seat, are made of quarter-sawn golden oak, piano polished, French shape legs, regular \$2.75, special \$2.25. Solid oak dining tables: \$7.50, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$12.50, \$15 and \$20. China closets, glass case ends, \$15.75. Full circular china closet, \$18.50. Sideboards, unmatched values at \$12.50, \$14.50, \$21.00 and \$25.00.

ROMAN CHAIR Roman seat, like cut, substantially and strongly made of select figured quarter-sawn golden oak, finely finished, also made of birch, mahogany finish. Has pretty beaded and turned spindles, full size, would sell regularly at \$4.00, special 2.75

SPECIAL ONE WEEK SALE NAVAJO BLANKETS Monday we place on sale our entire stock of Navajo blankets, unique vegetable dyed, ranging in size 34 ft. to 9x12 ft., at 25 to 50c. New importations of cotton Japanese rugs in blue and white, green and white and pink and white. India Durries, made of cotton and washable, suitable for bedrooms, cozy corners, porch or lawn use. 2x6, \$2.00—3x4, \$4.25—4x7, \$6.25—5x8-6, \$9.25—6x10, \$12.00.

RUG SALE—room size rugs We place on sale Monday a large lot of room size carpet rugs. These we make up from short lengths of carpets as they accumulate from our large stock and place them on sale at 1/2 and 2/3 less than the carpet could be purchased for. Bring measurements of your rooms. Note some of the prices: 8-2x11 Velvet \$12.50 7-3x9-8 Axminster \$16.50 8-2x12 Velvet \$18.00 8-3x9-6 Axminster \$15.00 8-3x8-8 Brussels \$12.50 8-3x11-8 Velvet \$18.50 8-2x8-5 Velvet \$12.50 8-3x10-1 Body Brussels \$20.00 8-2x12 Velvet \$20.00 8-3x10-5 Velvet \$16.50 8-3x10-8 Velvet \$15.00 8-3x13-5 Brussels \$20.00 9x11-3 Velvet \$19.00 8-3x13 Velvet \$21.00 8-3x8-7 Axminster \$14.50 8-3x11-10 Brussels \$12.50 10-6x16 Brussels \$25.00 8-3x11-3 Brussels \$16.50 10-6x12 Velvet \$24.00 8-3x9-9 Brussels \$16.50 10-6x10-7 Velvet \$20.00 8-3x12-6 Wilton \$25.00 10-6x13-11 Brussels \$25.00 8-3x11-6 Brussels \$16.00 10-6x13-3 Body Brussels 25.00 8-3x13-5 Wilton \$35.00 11-3x12 Velvet \$22.50 10-6x12-6 Brussels \$23.50 10-6x12-3 Velvet \$25.00

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