# The Misunderstanding of Flowers

By SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.



It is to be feared that among the embellishments of life flowers too often afford an example of how people will turn pleasures into toils. I noticed lately a tender little wail which arose from a lady who found herself overburdened with the too frequent task of arranging buds and blossoms for the passages and apartments of her town house. A lover of flowers, as everybody of good taste must be, she confessed to feeling something not unlike what the prisoner experiences when his day's allowance of oakum to be picked has just been served

out, to see her butler climb the staircase holding at arm's length on a vast tray the confused heap of blooms and foliage; behind him at the same time would come the parlor maid staggering under a load of glasses and vases and what not, destined to hold the costly plunder of the morning. At first a delightful labor, and always a graceful and sweet-scented one, it had come, said the fair complainant, to be a heavy and time-consuming task, growing more and more burdensome as the fashion of floral display extended and the country every morning sent up to town such tempting wealth of roses and lilies and the rest.

It is probable that many a house mistress would be inclined to ccho the cry of luxurious distress and to declare that the creature man never realizes what trouble it takes to fill his home with points of lovely shape and color and to make a botanical garden of his dinner table. It is not the fault of the flowers, of course, except because, being so fragrant, so delicate and so beautiful, they make slaves of all who serve

The Japanese are, perhaps, the only people who do not allow the flowers to embarrass or overwhelm them. Sensitive in every nerve to the glory of line and splendor of color in nature, they economize their admiration and confine it to a profound enjoyment of a few, instead of the wholesale collection indulged in by western people. They would no more regard one of our vast bouquets or bowpots as a proper mode of arranging flowers than we should call the motley crowd of spectators in the pit of a theater an evening party. Their leading idea, entirely opposed to ours, is to get the full delight of shape and outline of natural balance and contrast from one or two floral specimens, and by no means to mass and thereby confuse them so that even the truest eye and most subtle nostrils become bewildered in the tumult of beauty, like the ass of Buridanus between his equal bundles of hay.

After all, where flowers are in plenty, it is a pity not to enjoy them each in their own fashion. Ruskin has somewhere expressed the opinion that flowers ought never to be plucked from their stalks, but left to grow, because their chief charm is their life, which is forfeited when the blossom is broken off. But, although a flower is never so charming as where it is seen alive and fulfilling its floral purpose, tha would sadly limit popular enjoyment of it. Perhaps this enjoyment is keenest among those who least comprehend the magic and the mystery of their being, and I am half afraid that the country girl who puts a flower in her hair, or the little ones who fill their small fingers with bluebells and May blossoms, have a pleasure in that glory of theirs, which Our Lord declared to be greater than Solomon's, untasted by mighty Darwin, when counting the seeds in a single capsule of an orchid and showing how, but for preventive law, that single plant in four generations could cover the whole globe with the orchis maculata.

## Instill a Love for the Sea

By CAPTAIN J. W. MILLER. Commanding New York Naval Militia



AT the vital questions of yesterday are not necessarily the pressing problems of to-day has at no time in history been more strikingly proved than during the five years succeeding the Spanish-American war. From an introspective nation, prone to magnify the importance of its own internal affairs, the United States is now looking inquiringly outward over sea

After the manner of a people rich in physical resources, our first thought, under the changed conditions, is to supplement geographical

extension by material development; hence the vote of our legislators for an enlarged fleet, and the combinations of marine bodies for controlling the building and operation of ships.

A plethora of money and the need of foreign markets have made these initial acts highly necessary as first steps towards sea power; but the construction of fleets will amount to little or nothing if it does not go hand in hand with the revival of a true love for the water. What matters it how many battleships we build if we have not the highest type of men for crews? Our strength on the ocean will wax or wane troops at matters in the troops at washington in May, 1865. This battery did efficient work at Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and all through the Shenandoah valley, concluding a brilliant record by marching with Sherman to the sea.

It is an axiom that a seaman is a creature of slow growth. He cannot be created at a moment's notice; on the contrary, a nation to achieve success on the ocean must have had within it several generations of sailors. Prior to the last generation, the United States had all the necessary requirements for marine success. Then came the era of conquering a continent and peopling a territory, when the sons of the hardy mariners took to handling the throttle of the engine instead of the helm of the coaster. The prairie schooner succeeded the fishing smack, the steel rail the frothy wake, and adventurous souls sought the excitement of the ranch rather than the dangers of the topsailyard; but the same qualities of nerve and pluck that were shown by their fathers on the waters, the sons carried with them to their western homes. Further, it is well to note that during all this period Norwegian, German and Swedish stock was helping to keep the old Anglo-Saxon love of the sea alive, while commerce on the great lakes and vachting on the seaboard prevented us from forgetting the traditions and history of the past.

The time is therefore ripe, and the duty plain, for all those in authority to encourage the maritime spirit which—born on the Span- Black, of Illinois, ish main, educated on the New England fishing banks, made glorious in 1812 and in 1861-was reawakened by the quick and decisive victories

A Sensational Incident.
London, Aug. 19.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at St. Petersburg describes a sensational incident which one occasion, he says, when the troops were ordered by the governor to fire on the strikers, a young captain stepped in front of his country's good, and not for his own selfish ends; and the navy man, who has borne the burden during peace, will feel certain that well-earned advancement will be his after hostilities are over—the citizen sailor then returning to his vocation with the sense of duty performed.

A Sensational Incident.
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London, Aug. 19.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at St. Petersburg described and Eugen Aoss, aged 16 one occasion, he says, when the troops were ordered by the governor to fire on the strikers, a young captain stepped in front of his company and forbade the troops to fire upon "their poor starving brothers." The soldiers obeyed the counter order and the captain made a flaming revolutionary speech to his men. He was immediately arrested and brought to St. Petersburg, where he was tried and sentenced to death.

#### THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

#### Ten Thousand Brave Veterans March in San Francisco.

Gen. Black Elected Commander-in-Chief---Boston Selected as the Place to Hold Next Encampment === Old Age Pension Bill===Gen. Miles Praised.

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—Seldom has a finer parade been witnessed in San Francisco than that which yesterday did honor to the Grand Army of the Republic. The veterans were not in line, their procession being of the Republic. The old veterans were not in line, but have a liked of the Republic. The old veterans were not in line, but many allied organizations participated, chief among these being the naval reserves, the veterans of the Spanish-American war and the national guard of California. The regular army was well represented. The order of Red Men, which was largely represented, added a picturesque feature to the display. a picturesque feature to the display. The German societies of the city, in-cluding amateur athletes and children from the various turner schools, made a splendid spectacle as also did the League of Red Cross cadets. Gens. Miles and Shafter were greeted

with cheers along the line of march.

San Francisco, Aug. 20.—Ten thousand survivors of the civil war passsand survivors of the civil war passed in review yesterday, marching to the martial tunes that inspired them to endeavor 40 years ago. Above the national colors, borne by every marcher, proudly floated torn and tattered flags. These, with empty sleeves and limping gait were eloquent reminders of the sorrow and glory of war. Unlike the parade of Tuesday with the quick marching line of youth, this procession was the measured and steady tread of age. As the different divisions marched along, waves of sentiment passed ed along, waves of sentiment passed over marchers and spectators. There were many still vigorous in line, but they waited for their weaker comrades and the column halted often on its two-mile course.

In the long line were men from every corner of the nation. Of all the states, California, excepted, the one that had the largest number in line was Illinois, but Ohio was a close

emblem, Ohio its buckeye, Connectleut a wooden nutmeg, Minnesota a loaf of bread and so on indefinitely. There was something distinctive to each group. The men from Vermont "the Green Mountain State," bore a

The Green Mountain State, bore a line of seven green banners, each containing a letter, the whole spelling the name of the state.

One thousand men marched under the yellow banner of Illinois. At the head marched Col. Thomas G. Lawler, mast commander in this for the Grand past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army. The Wisconsin division was led by Gen. MacArthur in civilian

Pennsylvania headed the second division. Here and there in the line appeared a bucktail, indicating the presence of a survivor of the famous First Pennsylvania rifles, "the buck-

During the passage of the procession a salute was fired from Union Square and bombs were discharged at intervals. The Alaska delegates carried aloft an immense pair of horas, and a couple of badgers were borne by the Wisconsin men.

Six survivors of the heroic Knapp's Pennsylvania battery of light artil-lery marched in the line and were warmly greeted. This is the rem-nant of the 130 men of this hard fightof the shot that killed Gen. Polk be-

The afternoon was devoted to so gatherings, reunions being held the First Missouri and Second United States artillery, the Ninth Ohio Volunteer eavalry, the Iron Brigade of the Army of the Potomae, and the Maimed Soldlers' union. Ali

largely attended.

e Woman's Relief Corps gave a reception to Commander in Chief Stewart last night and Veterans of in a similar manner. There was a grand vocal and instrumental concert at Mechanics' pavilion, and in addition a number of gatherings at the various headquarters.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—The Grand Army of the Republic yesterday sethe encampment of 1904 will be held, and elected the following officers:

Commander-in-Chief—Gen. John C.

Senior Vice Commander—Col. C. Mason Keene, of California.

A Sensational Incident.
London, Aug. 19.—The Daily Mail's
correspondent at St. Petërsburg describes a sensational incident which

Junior Vice Commander-Col. Harry Kessler, of Montana. Surgeon-in-Chief-George A. Har-

Chaplain-in-Chief-Winfield Scott,

The only contest for officers The only contest for officers was over chaplain, for which two ballots were taken. On the first ballot Bross, of Nebraska, received 288 votes; Scott, of Arizona, 306, and Bradford of Washington, 35. Bradford withdrew and Scott was elected on the second ballot.

Boston and Denver were the only

on the second ballot.

Boston and Denver were the only places named for the next place of meeting. Before the ballot had proceeded far it became apparent that Denver had no chance and it was withdrawn. Boston was selected by acclamation. acclamation.

acclamation.

A proposition to admit Sons of Veterans into Grand Army posts was strongly supported but after an extended debate was defeated by a small majority. The encampment adopted a resolution requesting congress to pass a bill pensioning all veterans who have reached the age of 69 years.

The flag committee recommended the passage of bills through congress for the purpose of fostering public sentiment in favor of honoring the national flag. The report of the committee was adopted.

Comrade Kimball, of the city of

Washington, presented a report on the subject of claims of veterans for preference in public service, and a resolution was adopted asking the president to issue an executive order granting this preference to veterans and for the making of an order by him giving preference to veterans on the labor roll of the executive depart-

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—The na-tional encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic closed its 37th Army of the Republic closed its 37th annual session yesterday after a protracted session. The newly elected officers, with the exception of Junior Vice Commander Kessler, who is now on the way from the Philippines, were installed. Commander-in-Chief Phack any appropriate the following as Black announced the following appointments:

Adjutant general, Gen. C. W. Partridge, of Illinois; quartermaster, Maj. Charles Burrows, of New Jersey; judge advocate general, James Tanner, of New York; inspector, Gen. E. B. Wessen, of Iowa.

A resolution favoring legislation to prevent by education and in other vays the desecration of the flag was

The endorsement by the committee of the service pension law was approved.

The proposed establishment of na-tional soldiers' homes at Fort Sher-man, in Florida, and in Oklahoma, was endorsed.

It was resolved to appoint a committee of five to investigate cases of discrimination against veterans in the

discrimination against veterans in the civil service.

The encampment unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we congratulate that splendid soldier, exemplary comas a successful Indian fighter and again as a great and judicial military

A committee of seven was appointed to provide for the perpetuation of mittee of three will revise the blue

It was resolved to ask congress to erect a statue to the memory of Gen.

Maj. Gen. MacArthur was introduced and delivered a brief address

which was warmly received.

The formal installation of officers took place and the encampment adjourned to meet in Boston next year. The Woman's Relief Corps elected the following officers:

National President-Sarah Winans, Senior Vice Commander-Ursula M.

Mattison, of Washington.

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic opened their national convention in Union Square hall.

President Anna Hall reported that the order had prospered beyond ex

Two Boys Burn to Beath.

### Pennsylvania

RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL ROAD DIVISION.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL ROAD DIVISION. In effect May 24, 1993.

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