THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1898.



From the Philadelphia Record.

Spain's life dates from the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile, rulers of provinces in what we now knew as Spain. Ferdinand won provinces from France and united the peninsula. Then Naples was annexed to Aragon. The gentus of Isabella was one of conquest and discovery. In 1479 the Canary Islands were secured, and 13 years later Columbus discovered America.

This discovery was quickly followed by the act of Pope Alexander IV, who ssued a gull granting Spain all of the New World west of the Azores. In 1498 Spain declared the annexation of South America, and her armies under Ponce de Leon, Balboa and Cortez traversed Florida, Central America and Spain to convince the members of con-In the powerful name of gress that territorial acquisition was Spain Balboa took possession of the an unwise policy, and even convinced Pacific, all its islands and all lands on Jay and Morris, of New York. its shores. Thus, from the claim of the entire Western Hemisphere, as acknowledged by the Pope, has retribution visited the Spanish nation, until today it does not own or claim a square

foot of Western mainland, and its puny Island possessions are fast being torn away.

SPANISH COLONIZATION.

the colonization of the United States These settlers builded cities, opened churches, schools and universities, There have been Spanish schools in America since 1524. Before New England's first newspaper there was a seventeenth century attempt at one in Mexico. By 1575, nearly a century before there was a printing press in English America, books in 12 different Indian languages had been printed in Spanish America, and three Spanish liversities in America were complettheir first century when Harvard founded.

Europe the name of Spain was ared. The nation was built in a ay. With its strong foundation, set Ferdinand and Isabella, and its vast territorial acquisitions, it was in a position to become the virtual director of the world. Spain was at the height of her glory under Charles I, who was also emperor of Germany under the style of Charles V, and King of Naples and ruler of Netherlands. He succeeded to the Spanish throne in 1516, when he was but sixteen years of age. His home was in Ghent, in the Netherlands, at the time, but he visited Spain in

THE JUDGE OF LUTHER.

Perhaps more clearly will Spain's power be realized when it is recalled that it was before Charles that Martin Luther pleaded his cause at Worms, and that it was under Charles that was begun the Reformation. It was at this time that Spain's monarch de feated Francis L, king of France, and imprisoned him at Madrid. Francis I. renounced his pretensions to Italy, Fianders and Artois and restored the

great nations appropriate large sums in endeavoring to swerve France from aiding this government. "The position for their colonies, Spain does not contribute a cent for hers. and strength of the countries occupied by the Americans," said Grinalda, the island needs foreign machinery and Spanish cabinet member in 1769, "exutensils. Spain does not manufacture them, but makes the island pay heavy cites a just alarm for the rich Spanimport duties. President Polk offered \$100,000,000 for Cuba, but the offer was ish possessions on their border." This and his declaration that the Americans were "already too formidable" shows Spain's early dislike for our rejected. In 1868 broke out the tenyears war, which was not quelled until Spain sent 100,000 troops to Cuba, oneland. Juan de Mirelles, a Spanish emissary, came to Philadelphia (then the capital) in 1/78 in reality as a spy. The seventh of whom were killed or died. RAVAGE OF THE PHILIPPINES. result was that Spain intrigued with The Philippine Islands form a strik-Great Britain to quell the revolution, ing illustration of the wrecking of a preferring English supremacy in the rich country by the greediness of offi-cials, which has now terminated in land to the ampition and power of a new republic. The French minister at Philadelphia entered into a plan with rebellion. The islands are about 400 in number, but the principal one, and the one most heard of, is that on which is

FIGHT OVER BOUNDARIES. The dispute as to the boundary line

of Spain's possessions came particular-ly forward in 1596, when, by a change of Spanish ministers, Don Carlos Martirez, the Marquis De Yrugo, came to Philadelphia. He married Sally Mc-Kean, the daughter of the chief justice of Pennsylvania, and became a leader The budding Spanish nation started of Philadelphia society. The editor of he colonization of the United States. a Federal newspaper in Philadelphia charged him with having attempted to bribe him to support the Spanish side of the boundary question, with the result that the Spanish government was asked to recall De Yrugo. Thomas Pinckney negotiated a treaty

with Spain that settled the Spanish boundary and the question of the navi-gation of the Mississippi river, which at that time was claimed by Spain. It fixed the Florida boundary line at the thirty-first degree north latitude, between the Mississippi and the Appalachicola, and east from the junction of the Flint river to the head of the St. Mary river and to the set. The navigation of the Mississippi river was

made free to both nations, the Americans being allowed to use New Orleans as a port of deposit. The acquisition of territorial Louislana, from which we have made Louisiana, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Mis-

souri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota, came to us from Spain through France. In 1800 the territory of Louisiana was ceded by Spain to France, who had previously given the territory of Louisiana to Spain. Bonaparte, embroiled in European wars, needing money, and fearing the loss of Louis-

iana, which he could ill afford to protect with soldiers sent from Europe, old the territory to the United States for \$15,000,000.

chase in 1819 for the sum of \$5,000,000.

erful Spain in North America.

LOSSES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

In South America, the tale is as sad

one. The rising of the people of the

Spanish-American provinces to secure

their political independence began soon

abandoned Europe and took refuge in

Brazil, in 1807. The rising began in

Buenos Ayres, Venezuela and Chile, the

wrested away and made a republic in

over Stanish South America. Feru,

with the aid of Chile, which had se-

ured freedom ten years before, and

Colombia, secured their independence in

1820. The Argentine Republic, that

wrested by the English in 1806 and af-

erwards gained her independence

When Bolivia was free, Spain's glori-

ous possessions in North and South

GREED AND GRAB.

vast confederation of the south.

America had passed away.

The Spanish power in California was

DISMEMBERING THE COLONIES. Florida, too, was to soon pass ? om under Spanish rule, In 1763 Florida was exchanged by the Spaniards with

to death. Great Britain for Cuba, which had re-DIPLOMATIC PRECEDENTS cently been conquered by England, but

must be convinced that it is more honor-able to acquit fairly a debt contracted during war, under pressure of necessity, than to evade its payment by endeavor-ing to brand the character of an honest

While the

situated Manilla, the capital with a

population of 150,000 persons. One-

unconquered natives, who hardly know

or care that Spain claims their sov-

ereignty. Here again is a glaring ex-

ample of Spain's grasp for colonial rev-

enue. There is a levy on tobacco ex-

ported and a heavy duty on all imports,

as high as 100 per cent. ad valorem on

petroleum and cotton cloth. There are

many rich Chinese merchants who car-

ry on trade, the Chinese dating in the

Philippines before the Islands were dis-

covered by Magellan and claimed by

him for Spain. The superior officials

are Spaniards, whose eagerness to

amass wealth and return to Spain is

the cause of much corruption and op-

pression. The actual rulers of the in-

terior are the Spanish monks, who have

often proved harsh and exacting mas-

FORCED TO WAR BY TAXES.

Since the rebellion of the natives in

1872 taxes have become more oppres-

sive, and recently the tariff duties,

framed to give a monopoly of the mar-

ket for manufactured products to

Spanish producers, have been raised to

Here are some examples of petty tax-

ation: Forty days of forced labor for

the public from every man each year;

a poll tax of 6; an income tax forced

from persons who have no income

carriage tax of \$3 for each wheel; \$500

a year license fee for a small store. The present revolution in the Philip-

pines was brought about by a secret

revolutionary society. The plan was to fall on all the Spanish posts and mas-

acre the soldiers, but the wife of Pedro

Roxas, the most liberal financial sup-porter and the most ambitious leader

of the revolution, disclosed the plot to

a priest in the confessional, who in-formed the government. The insurrec-

tion, however, broke out, though prematurely. The rebels showed their

hatred for the monks by capturing 100

and torturing them to death, dismem-

bering a limb a day, or burning them

a point that smothers commerce.

The minister was summoned at once to the state department and informed that his letter was offensive, but that he should have an opportunity to with-draw or modify it. Poussin offered to argue the question of propriety. Clayton told him sharply that the president did not deem the point a matter for argument. Poussin thereupon withdrew the letter and erased its offensive expressions.

> UNTAUGHT BY EXPERIENCE. This experience, however, did not teach his wisdom. The offence which

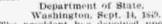
ed to his dismissal occurred several months later. Commander Carpender of the United States war vessel Iris had saved a French ship in a gale off the Mexican coast. There was some question of salvage, and Commander Carpender's course in that respect was fully approved by the navy department, and afterward sustained in an elaborate opinion by the attorney general, the Hon, Reverdy Johnson, But Poussin wrote a letter on Mary 12, 1849, to the state department, declaring that the French flag had been insulted grossly by Commander Carpender, and demanding the dismissal of that officer. Secretary Clayton had the affair investigated and sent to Poussin a full statement of the facts, together with all the documents, showing that no offence against the French flag had been committed. He expressed the hope that this statement would prove satisfactory to the French government. Instead of transmitting the documents to Paris, Minister Poussin again gave vent to his private opinion concerning American methods and motives. In a letter of May 30, 1849, to Secretary Clayton, he said:

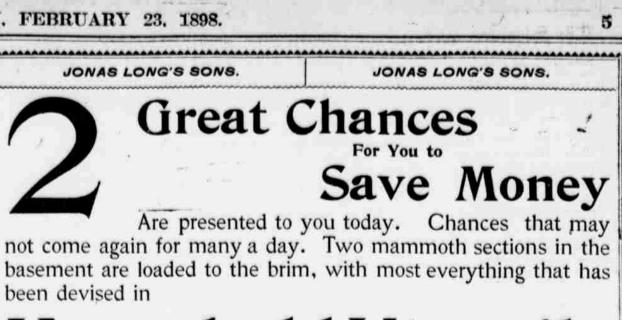
I called on the cabinet at Washington, Mr. Secretary of State, in the name of the French government, to address a severe reproof to that officer of the American navy, in order that the error which he has committed, on a point involving the dignity of your national marine, might not be repeated hereafter. From your answer, Mr. Secretary of State, I am unfortunately induced to believe that your government subscribes to the strange doctrines professed by Commander Carpender, of the war steamer Iris, and I have only to protest in the name of my government against these decisives in the name of these doctrines

NO REPLY MADE.

To this extraordinary insult no direct reply was made by our government. The entire correspondence was fowarded to Richard Rush, then the American minister at Paris, with instructions to bring it to the attention of M. de Tocqueville, the French minister of foreign affairs, without, however, asking of the French government any reparation or apology for the words of its representative in Washington. A month later M. de Tocquewille informed Mr. Rush that his government saw no occasion for doing anything, and at the same time intimated that there might be fault on both sides at Washington

This reply stirred to honest wrath the soul of "Vieux Zach," as the French newspapers called General Taylor. Mr. Rush was instructed to inform M, de Tocqueville that his opinion of the conduct of the United States had not been solicited. At the same time, by Prezstate prepared the passports of Monsiour Guillaume Tell avallee Poussin, and forwarded the same to that diplomat with a note which may well serve as a model for future occasions of the same kind:





Household Utensils

which go on counters this morning, for two days, at

4 cents and **O** cents.

Every one of which is worth from double to three, four and five times the price asked. They're well worth coming after.

Fine Blown Engraved Tum- | Pressed Glass Goblets, blers, Glass Fruit Dishes, China Cream and Sugar Sets, All Size Glass Globes, China Egg Cups (two) Decorated Sauce Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Yellow Mixing Bowl, Cup and Saucer (set) Fancy Match Safes, Heavy Tin Cup, Bread Pans, Counters Fry Pans, Wood Spoons-all sizes, Butter Prints, 2-Quart Sauce Pans.

On

4^c

On

Glass Custard Cups, Glass Cheese Plates, 1 Glass Lemon Squeezers, Braided Garpet Beaters, Tea Strainers, Clothes Line Pulleys, Egg Beaters, Wire Strainers—5 styles, Nickel Iron Stands, 500 Carpet Tacks, Heavy Pierced Ladles, Large Wash Dishes, Dairy Pans-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-qt, Wire Broilers, Paint Brushes, Heavy Scrub Brushes,

On

4°

Counters

On

9^c

Counters

AND ONE HUNDRED OTHER THINGS.

2-Blade Chopping Knives, Comb Cases, Heavy Towel Rollers, Long Handle Dusters, Nickel Hammers, **Q**^c Garden Scrapers, Hatchets, Carpet Beaters, Brass Locks. Nickel Stove Lifters, Counters Coal Hods,

Mirrors,

Braided Potato Mashes, Scrub Brushes, Fry Pans, Dust Pans, Hall Racks, Work Baskets, Salt Boxes, Fine Shoe Brushes, Large Agate Jelly Moulds, c-Quart Sauce Pans, Dinner Pails—cup tops, Potts' Iron Handles. 10-Quart Chamber Pails, with cover.

Duchy of Burgundy to Charles. Then Charles married Isabella, the sister of the King of Portugal. Thus it appears that about this time the Spanish king was practically lord over all of Christian Europe Aroused by the Spanish king's con-

quests, Pope Clement VII, headed an opposition of Italian states, but this was at once avenged by the sack of Rome. Cnarles had his brother, Ferdinand, elected king of the Romans, though opposed by the Protestants, on whom Charles was severe.

SPAIN'S CONQUESTS IN AFRICA.

Even Africa was forced to bow to this strong Spanish nation. Barbarossa had made himself Dey of Algiers. His domains nearly coincided with modern Algeria, Tunis was on his east and Fez and Morocco on his west. To crush this power Charles, with a fleet of 500 vessels and 30,000 troops, invaded the country, pillaged Tunis and returned to Europe with 20,000 Christians whom he had freed. This King of Spain defeated and captured the Elector of Saxony. But soon he fell. Maurice, whom he put at the head of Saxony, turned against him. Then sprung up rebellions, and shortly after he abdicated his throne to his son.

The despotism of Charles was followed by the tyranny of Philip II., archy. That was the end of once powwho, with the aid of the Inquisition, undertook to root out Protestantism, and he, with his no less despotic and intolerant successors, succeeded in bringing to a close before the eighcentury the brilliant period of Spanish history. In the civilization of America the Spanlards had displayed after the royal family of Portugal an amazing supply of courage, enterprise and endurance, as well as indifference to the sufferings of inferior but the sudden acquisition of other states following. Paraguay was colonial wealth developed the Spanish avariciousness. That is the keynote to the great rebellion of 1819 that swept the nation's decay.

THE WASTE OF A KINGDOM.

The attention of the people had been diverted to unprofitable war. The once invincible soldier of Spain lost prestige in Holland. Enormous taxes, from which the clergy and nobles were exempt, fell with crushing severity upon the productive class, until the life-blood of commerce and trade was sapped to pay for the trappings of royalty. Portugal was won, but the great Armada, that had boldly sailed to conquer England, was lost.

The exhaustion of the country was inevitably followed by the degeneracy that is left of Spain's Colonial empire. of its ruler, Philip III., to whom devotions constituted the proper administration of government, determined to expel the Moors. They were the mainstay of trade, manufacture and indus-Philip expelled them, but it was the ruin of Spain proper. The indolent Spanlards had neither inclination nor ability to take up the pursuits the Moors had been obliged to relinquish. Spain's commercial disintegration was but a consequence.

POSSESSIONS IN AMERICA.

The present century has been a period of decadence for Spain, though it has seen the most peaceful and least eventful of her life. In 1800 Spain owned two-thirds of the United States, or all land west of the Mississippi, Mexico, Central America, nearly all of the West Indies, all of South America except In less than a quarter of a century all had been lost

Her history in North America is a monument to diplomatic stupidity. She early gave offense to the United States, not only in a direct manner, but also

twenty years later Florida was retro ceded to Spain. When France ceded Ministers Prior to Senor de Lome Who Louisiana to the United States it was declared to be ceded with the same ex-Had to Walk the Plank Because of tent that it had in the hands of Spain and as it had been ceded by Spain to France. This gave the United States claim to the country west of the

Indiscreet Letters or Utterances.

From the New York Sun. Perdido river, and the government took The first case in which the reprepossession of it in 1811. Though General Jackson captured Pensacola, Fla., sentative of a friendly foreign nation in 1814 and 1818, it was returned to o misconducted himself at Washing-Spain and formally acquired by purton that his presence became intolerable, occurred in Washington's time, The offender was Citizen Genet, This

overthrown by the Mexican revolution French minister's attempts to influin 1822, when the government was perence public sentiment in this country manently secularized. In 1843-46 many against the policy of Washington's adthousand emigrants from the United ministration, with a view to involving States settled in California, and when us in war with England, led to his the war with Mexico broke out, in 1846, recall in 1794 at the request of the the struggle for the mastery of the Pacific coast was specifily ended in a United States government, Hamilton and Knox, and perhaps others of victory for the Americans, in 1847. The Washington's cabinet, had been in farush of Americans for god in 1843 pervor of ordering Genet peremptorily out manently settled the question. Texas of the country. Jefferson and Randolph had just previously secended from Mexiopposed this extreme course for political reasons; a. d Genet was finally re-

The Spanish had held possession of called by his own government, His suc-Mexico until 1821-or for 300 yearscessor, Mr. Fauchet, upon arriving when, as the result of revolution, it here, asked in the name of the French was declared independent as a repubrepublic for the arrest of Genet for lic, though soon changing to a monmisconduct. Our government declined .he request, "for reasons of law and magnanimity."

Twelve years later Mr. Yrujo, the Spanish minister, was summarily dismissed for abundant cause. The original offense of Yrujo had been an attempt to bribe a Philadelphia newspaper to print an article criticising the administration and taking the Spanish side of a boundary question then in dispute between our government and Spain. Mr. Madison, as Mr. Jefferson's secretary of state, demanded the recall of the Spanish minister; and upon a direct appeal from Madrid it was arranged that Yrujo should be allowed to depart quietly, as if he were going home on leave. But this diplomatic offender took advantage of the lenity of our government to remain in Washington while the Spanish question was still being considered by congress. Mr. Madison notified him that his presence was displeasing to the president. Yrujo thereupon published two impudent replies, declaring that

Today Cuba, Porto Riea, the Philip he would stay in Washington as long as he pleased. He did stay, but as a pines, the Carolines and a few small islands in the Pacific and off the coast private individual. of Guinea fly the Spanish flag. Thes A BRITISH EXIT. and a bit of the African coast are all During Madison's first term the British minister, Mr. Jackson, wrote to the

ecretary of state a note indirectly ac-The true cause of the backwardness cusing our government of duplicity He was promptly notified that no of Spain is the procession of horrors further communications would be relolence and public calamities that it

ceived from him by this government. has forced on its colonies. But only and his own government was subse-Cuba and Porto Rico can suffer such quently informed of his misconduct. errors in this hemisphere now, and Jackson withdrew from Washington to they, perhaps, not long. The rule of 'uba has been that of avaricious office-New York. The foreign office at Lonholders, who have milked the island of don showed some disposition to question the propriety of the course adoptits wealth and returned to Madrid with their ill-gotten gains. The Cuban Coloed by Mr. Madison in cutting off official

nial government, ruled by Spaniards in communication without first asking for the minister's recall, And when it did time of peace, appropriated 8,000,000 for the maintenance of the army and but recall him, three months later, it in-\$1,250,000 for public works. dicated no displeasure with him.

was

The nearest parallel to De Lome's The burdensome taxation of the peo ple of the island, the crushing tariff peremptory dismissal is afforded by the case of Monsieur Guillaume Tell Launder which their very lives are passed. are shown by the fact that Cuba has vallee Poussin, French minister in given to the Spanish treasury \$137 .-Zachary Taylor's time. Poussin had on a previous occasion tested the forbear-000,000; that the island has borne the expense of the convict settlement of ance of our department of state by Fernando Po; that it paid for the illwriting to Secretary Clayton a letter concerning some French claim, in starred Mexican expedition, the cost of the war in San Domingo and with the which he used this language: republics of the Pacific. While the The government of the United States

Sir: The president has devoived upo me the duty of announcing to you that the government of the United States will hold no further intercourse with you as the minister of France, and that the ne-cessity which has impelled him to take this step at the present time has been made known to your government. It communicating the president's determi-In mation in regard to yourself personally, I avail my self of the occasion to add that due attention will be cheerfully given to any communication from the govern-ment to France, affecting the interests of our respective republics, which may

reach this department through any other The president has instructed me further to say that every proper facility for quitting the United States will be prompt-ly given at any moment when you may i-e

ased to signify that it is your desire to return to France. 1 am, sir, very respectfully, your obedlent servant. John M. Clayton. Mr. William Tell Poussin, ctc.

LATER INSTANCES.

The case of Mr. Catacazy, dismissed in 1871, was of a somewhat different return, while the Sackville-West inident is too recent to require descrip-

In one respect De Lome stands alone among all the foreign ministers who have sought to enliven their diplomatic careers in Washington by insulting

grossly and wantonly the government whose hospitality they were enjoying. The others have had at least the courage to address their insults openly to the face of the persons for whom they were intended. De Lome conveys his in a confidential letter, never designed | the he was trying to stop the flight of for publication; and his offence, therefore, involves an element of cowardice case and Poussin's were free. Those dead and almost forgotten diplomats. the predecessors of Senor Enrique Dupuy de Lome in the procession along the Spanish walk, seem like comparatively respectable characters beside the man whose first arrival in America was signalized by an insult to American womanhood, and whose ignoble departure is hastened by an insult to the American president.

TO PAY IN INSTALLMENTS.

From the Youth's Companion Sometimes, without a doubt, American and British judges, who are held to a close accountability to the letter of a law which may have in it no justice for a particular case, may well sigh for the atitude of an Oriental cadi. Sometimes, moreover, they may rightfully bend the administration of the law in the direc-

tion of absolute justice. An English paper, for instance, records a peculiar decision in the suit of a usurer against a poor woman. The man had lent the woman money in such a way that it was to be paid in installments and with monthly usurious interest. Th The woman was unable to pay the amount

The judge satisfied himself that the woman was horest and honorable, and that what she had already paid in in-stallments would cover the original loar. and a reasonable interest.

"Will you acept five pounds in dis-charge?" asked the judge of the plain-tiff: "you will then have had 40 per cent. in the loan

The plaintiff would accept nothing less than the full amount to which the law

entitled him. "Then," said the judge, "although 1 cannot invalidate the agreement, I can make an order which, I think, will fit the case. I give judgment for the full

amount, to be haid at the rate of six-pence a month." This was the "installment system" with a vengeance, for at this rate of payment the usurer would be seventy-five years in getting his money.

Music Today

AND TWO HUNDRED OTHER THINGS.

This afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, the twelfth in the series of Orchestral Concerts, will be given by

Prof. Bauer's Celebrated Orchestra

At the Pure Food Exhibit in the Basement of this Great Store. Prof. Bauer has arranged a very fine programme. Don't miss the Food Show—or the Music.



STORIES OF WOUNDED MEN.

Things That Interested and Puzzled Officers or Surgeons.

From the Cheago Inter-Ocean.

the wounds from the hard-hitters, but "Wounded men," said the colonel, men struck by spent bullets received no were often misunderstood. Gen. Fulsympathy at all. For some reason it ler, of Toledo told me that he never vas counted disreputable to be hit by expected forgiveness for one harsh a spent ball or a splinter from a rock. judgment of his. In the midst of a batand many men worried along under the most painful wounds not even consulting the surgeon. Some of these fellows carry the marks today and say noth-

ing about them. The official report of the capture of Lookout Mountain," said the major, 'stated that General Walter C. Whitiker was wounded, but that he didn't leave the field. That is all true, but it is only half the story. Whitaker was one of the most impetuous, driving officers in the army. He was a regular dropped to the ground. The general old stormer. He was pushing things in great shape in front when he was struck by a rifle ball. He became

deathly sick, and it was supposed at first that he was fatally wounded. The surgeons and some of his associate ofwas struck three times in as many ficers gathered about him, anxious and minutes. The first shot struck his right arm, and he proceeded to load with his left. The next shot struck wound, which seemed to be in the vicinhim in the leg, and brought him to his ity of the stomach. He found between knees. He had his left arm up, ramthe vest and the underclothing a rifle ming home a load, when a bullet struck ball that had not broken the skin. that arm. Then he looked up and said "He said quietly, 'A spent ball.' The quietly: 'They have a particular spite against me. I guess I'll quit,' and he wrathfully and indignant. 'What's that? What's that? Somebody hit me dropped down."

with a spent ball? I won't stand it. "We had one man in our company, said the sergeant, "who was shot through the body at Shiloh. He was Bring me my horse.' And fairly throwing aside all the people about carried off in an ambulance, and the him, he sprang to his feet, climbed on hoys supposed they would never see him again. But three days after the his horse, and with his clothing in disarray and his hat banged on his head. battle the regiment went into camp not started for the front, swearing at the far from the field hospital, and that man who had hit him with a spent But the old general after that afternoon the men were surprised to ball. see the man who had been shot through probably had more sympathy with the men who were struck by balls that seemed to fall from the air or that and through walk into camp, using his rifle as a cane. He announced that he had enough of the hospital and wouldn't same with as little force as a stone go back to it. The regimental surgeon thrown by a vicious boy. Sometimes swore a good deal, insisting that the these would strike a man on the foot wounded man should return to the hosand fairly craze him with pain. Somepital, but in the end agreed that the times they would drop on his back as plucky fellow should be cared for in he lay face down on the ground kickthe company's quarters. The boys took ing up his heels, and he would writhe great care of him. He improved rapidas though he were in the agonies of ly, went on duty as scon as he was able death.' to walk, and was with the company to "Cases of malingering were so com-

the end of the service. non," said the doctor, "that surgeons "Other men who couldn't bear phywere suspicious over wounds that had

sical pain were greatly troubled by any mystery about them. Sometimes lesn wounds, and received less sympaa man would come from the battlefield pretending to be dazed or unconscious, thy than they deserved. The hardest wounds to hear were those from spent and would shrink from the touch as balls. These were more painful than though he were sore all over. There were so many cases of fraud among the men who acted in this way that surgeons were in danger of doing injustice to severely wounded men.

"One day a man was brought back who seemed in great agony, but upon whom we could find no wound. He couldn't talk coherently, but he pressed his hand constantly to his right side. Close examination showed that he had been struck by a fragment of shell or a piece of rock so large as to make a bruise two or three inches across. It was, in fact, one of the most difficult cases to treat that came under my personal notice, and the man's suffering for weeks was intensy. And yet probably no mark of a wound is on that man's body.

"While I was in charge of one of the hospitals at Nashville the most difficult cases to handle were those in which the soldiers were influenced by hallucinations or superstitutions. The patients were arranged in a large hall, the cots nervous. A surgeon opened the gen-eral's coat and vest looking for the of the room. One night a patient about half way down the hall died. The next night the man coming next in the row died and the next day the third man in order died. Immediately Nos. 4, 5 and 6 insisted on being moved from the general opened his eyes and looked up row and they were so wild about it that they had to be moved.

"No. 7, I noticed, was a quiet, uncomplaining man of equable temper, and, feeling that I must in some way stop the panic and break the line of superstitious dread, I went to him and led up to the point by asking him if he had any superstitious notions. He said he had not. Then I asked him if he would be satisfied to remain as he was, and explained that if he did not insist upon being moved I could quiet the excitement. He smiled and said he would trust himself in the unlucky Trifling as this circumstance row. was it had the greatest influence on the patients in the row. They watched that man for two days with unflagging interest and it was a great trial for him to see, whenever he was lifted up by the nurse, a dozen wild-eyed men looking him over to see whether death was on him or not; but he stood his ground and stopped the panic. He recovered and has been as hearty as a buck ever since.

panie stricken men. One man came stumbling along, not heeding a word and duplicity from which even Yrujos that was said to him. Indignant and impatient, Fuller, as he came near him, eaned from his horse and touched the man with his sword, saying sharply; 'Go back, sir!' The man looked up with a look that said as plain as words: 'I am looking for a place to die.' He opened his blouse and showed a great, gaping wound in his breast. Then he dismounted as soon as he could, but

almost as he took the man's head in his arms the poor fellow died. "Some men when struck showed no sign. I remember one little fellow who