

SPANISH TRAITS OF CHARACTER

Description of the Censor and How He Does His Work.

SOME OF THE ANNOYING DIFFICULTIES CORRESPONDENTS ARE COMPELLED TO ENDURE—THE PROCESS OF GETTING BACK MONEY PAID IN ADVANCE FOR TELEGRAMS THAT NEVER WENT, THE ETERNAL "MANANA."

From the London Telegraph.

Why is the once mighty empire of Spain reduced to the last stages of decay and rapidly approaching dissolution? The Spaniards are the most noble-minded, sympathetic and intelligent people of the civilized world; they are "Nature's gentlemen," and possess an aesthetic taste capable of a high degree of development and a number of noble traits and fine qualities which, under the guidance of ordinarily competent rulers, should and would entitle them still to occupy a place higher than that of Italy in the hierarchy of nations.

There is but one foreign post daily both ways and from Madrid. It leaves at 8 p. m., and a letter confided to the letter-box stands no better chance of reaching the addressee than does one posted in Constantinople, Ezerzoum, or Trebizond. Indeed, the odds are strongly in favor of the latter. I am speaking in the light of numerous and significant facts. Of course one may register one's correspondence, and then the letter may arrive, or it may not. If it does not, you enjoy the right of demanding compensation; but before you have done with petitioning, demanding, visiting, explaining, calling again, etc., you will have worn out more boots, spent more money in pens, ink and paper, and sacrificed more of your time than the damages fixed for ten lost letters would compensate, and you give up the enterprise in despair long before you see the color of the money of the administration. Besides, you cannot register a letter after 5 p. m., so that from that hour your correspondence is practically at an end. If a packet is sent to you by post, you do not receive it at your house, but are favored with an invoice instead, which informs you that the packet has been lost of the twenty-four during which you may claim the packet—and wait till you get it.

IN TELEGRAPHING. But by far the most interesting process is that of telegraphing political news to a foreign journal. Here you pick original and quaint ideas as to "Way How Not to Be It," which are bracing and refreshing to English-speaking souls. First of all, of course, you must get your information, then write your telegram, and, lastly, hand it in. The more you know of the censor, the more you will be able to do. It seems a trifle, inasmuch as Spain and England are connected by a direct cable. Now it is extremely difficult to obtain any information worth having before 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon; for the Spanish censor, who is not to make history—there is no means any riser, and the ministerial councils and other state gatherings occur generally between 3 and 6 p. m. Yet a telegraphic message to London, handed in at the post office at Madrid at 7:30 o'clock in the afternoon, frequently reaches London at the same hour the next morning, when it is absolutely worthless. And the direct cable plays but a relatively small part in the delay. The censor, however, is not the only obstacle; it is the man mainly responsible for this woeful waste of time. He is not always at home, nor is he, perhaps, always in the humor for censoring and criticizing, and the messages must wait until he is discharged and in the mood to do so.

But why should there not be many censors? First of all, indeed, one wonders why there should be any. Spain is a constitutional country, and at present it is governed by the Liberal party, which holds the reins of power, freedom and fraternity, and makes war upon all the Old World abuses of despotism, conservatism, etc. Yet, for all that, there is a censor—nay, such a strict censor as has been unknown in Russia since the days of Nicholas I., and is paralleled only in the Turkish empire of today. A mere word, to which the censor reasonably or unreasonably objects, is enough to ruin a telegram of a thousand words to which he assents. Thus I received an important message yesterday, which with the utmost difficulty I was enabled to hand in at 3 p. m. The facts it contained dealt with the resolutions adopted by the cabinet council. At the end there was one sentence which had the effect that, according to a rumor current in journalistic circles of the capital, it was expected that the Spanish officers would meet in the Puerta del Sol that evening and walk home in silence by way of a patriotic demonstration. This was absolutely true. The rumor was current everywhere. I sent off the message at 3 p. m. sharp, and mentioned the time in the telegram. Shortly after 1 o'clock next morning I received a communication from the chief of the telegraph to the effect that,

owing to the sentence about the projected manifestation, he had detained my message, but that if, on reflection, I considered that I could modify that particular passage, the telegram would be duly sent on! After ten hours had elapsed, and the news had become utterly worthless!

SPANISH CEREMONY.

The Spanish ceremonies which accompany the handing in of a telegram would be amusing were they not so tedious and time-killing. You approach a little window in the one office in the city, and, when your turn comes, hand in your message. The clerk counts the words a couple of times over, adds up the result of such page, refers to the rate and finds what the cost is in francs. Then he takes another slip of paper, finds out what the rate of exchange is at the moment, and reduces the francs to Spanish pesetas. Finally, he reads out the result—say, 578 pesetas, 35 centimes. You engrave these figures in your memory, and, leaving the hall, go out to another window in a passage outside, and there await your turn, reciting always the number 578.25 until the clerk asks you what you want. Then you explain that you are come to purchase Spanish stamps for the sum of 597 pesetas, 25 centimes, and you take out a note for 1,000 pesetas. The passage is dark on the brightest day, and you receive the stamps and your change in a spirit of true religious faith, for you see not even darkly as in a glass. When you return to the inner sanctuary and help to make change, awaiting your turn to make change, you are that you find yourself in a mistake on the part of the clerk outside. This happened twice to me, but I am bound to say the individual discovered and rectified his error, so that my only loss was of about thirty-five minutes more.

But the most curious thing of all is the process of recovering your money. If the telegram is suppressed, there is no way of getting it speedily. You must wait. Messages of mine to the value of several hundred pesetas were stopped, and I called at the office for the money. In Russia, Germany, Turkey, Austria—everywhere, in fact—the money had been refunded at once. But not in Spain. Here you have to make various pilgrimages, from post to pillar, interviewing officials, dignitaries, clerks, porters. All shake their heads, shrug their shoulders, purse their lips and assure you that the government allows them no special funds for the purpose. "Yes, but if you do not forward my message, for which I paid you in advance, you have no right to keep my money." "Oh, not of course not. You had better see our chief. He is very busy now, but if you call tomorrow, I am sure you can see him." I spent four days journeying from chief to subordinate, and from subordinate to chief, and at last I received the following satisfactory promise: "If you will write a petition to the chief of the telegraph, asking that the money be refunded you for the suppressed messages, he will deal with it in due time." "What is due time?" I ventured to inquire. "Well, we cannot promise anything," said my informant, Señor Perez, "except that, when the funds allow it, you shall have your money back." "But could you, perhaps, say approximately?" He could not, but another official said that it did not vary between two and four months!

Such is a specimen—a tame, humdrum specimen—of the methods of procedure in the Constitutional Kingdom of Spain, under the most Liberal of Liberal governments. The chief of the telegraph in Madrid, what takes place in the provinces and what took place in Cuba we cannot affirm with certainty, but here the old proverb undoubtedly holds good: "If they do these things in a great city, what shall be done in the dry?" Spain has truly fallen upon evil days.

THE GLORY OF INITIATIVE.

What It Meant for Admiral Dewey at Manila.

New York Commercial-Advertiser. It is the delight of a true sea fighter to get out of reach of orders and to smash the enemy with a free hand. This is what Nelson won victories and why. The other side of the medal is straight work and matter of course, and his fame had no grown by then that the British navy was embodied in this person and his conduct was his staff. But the long pursuit of the French fleet cut him off from superiors and put him out of reach of dispatches and orders. He was left to his own free will to take risks which would have terrified either St. Vincent or the admiral. That splendid success which followed was the result of his own initiative. In the days of the cables and omniscient naval strategy boards a sea fighter seldom enjoys the delight and glory of Nelson after he has found the fame that Nelson took to Trafalgar. It is sheer luck when a subordinate can fight away from orders and win his own battle. This was Dewey's luck. It gave him the opportunity of immortality and he grasped it splendidly. "Cables gave him general orders and unlimited credit to buy coal and supplies, and the department sent him a shipload of ammunition. The rest was his own doing, and it was his skill and dash and thoroughness that made one forget the old days of initiative at sea. From the day Dewey left Hong Kong he was an independent of first and as dependent on his own resources as was Magellan on his first approach to the Philippines.

The modern system would make naval officers dependent may marvel at the result. This gentle habit of the Washington rulers looked across the Pacific to the Viking ferocity. He fell upon Manila as Drake fell upon Panama. His feat seems all dash and valor, but there was a hidden side to it. He took every risk possible in it which was success. His preparation was complete. He learned all he could about the enemy and then went in. He took every risk possible which could not be avoided. With the best pilots he could get, he steamed over mines and by forts, as if parading on a highway, and he was not hurt. His ships it was his business to sink. That done, he gave attention to the town, which is his by now, no matter how he will be remembered. Nobody cares much how Dewey's orders were or how closely he followed them. He has done his appointed work, and he has given the nation a magnificent picture of a sea-fighter doing it in traditional fashion. We must make the most of this. It will be seen more rarely as the whole world comes more in touch.

Judged by Her Girth. "I see the scientists have figured out that the only people in the world who are only partially dressed," said a well-known society girl. "Not one of the 40 but one of the 200,000,000, isn't she?"—Chicinetan Enquirer.

Fanatics. "I stopped in at the revival meeting," they wanted me to give up drinking, "sworn, gambled and shoo-in." "Yes," I said, "I was down on all sorts of amusements."—Puck.

COST OF WAR IN MODERN TIMES

Enormous Outlay of Men and Money as Shown in the Records.

UNCLE SAM HAS SPENT SEVEN BILLION DOLLARS AND LOST NEARLY 200,000 MEN—ACTUAL FIGURES FROM ALL THE WARS, INCLUDING THE REVOLUTION—COMPARISONS WITH THOSE OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN MODERN TIMES—LONG AND SHORT SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

From the Globe-Democrat.

On the daybreak of a struggle in which, for the first time in a half century, the United States has been lined up as a whole against an opponent, it is interesting to glance back to the American conflicts, and as well to some of the more important wars of the century now closing. There has been a general impression, erroneous, to be sure, that Uncle Sam's battle month is April and that he has always begun his scraps with his neighbor during the month of showers. This is not a fact, although the Hub has started April 21, 1812, and the rebellion April 15, 1861, although really the first blood shed was in the streets of Baltimore when the 6th Massachusetts encountered the 4th April 19, while en route from the city to the capital. Some comparison of the number of men and the cost of these various struggles serve to show the growth of the country.

The revolution cost in round numbers, according to the best available statistics, \$125,192,703, and in this struggle, which lasted within eight days of eight years, there were employed, during the whole time, 294,791 men, divided as follows: Regulars, 156,711; militia and volunteers, 148,080. Accurate figures as to the number of men lost, can be obtained. The first battle was at Lexington and Concord, and the cessation of hostilities came April 11, 1783. The next time that your Uncle Sam had occasion to call upon his boys to show the stuff they were made of, came in 1812, war being declared by the president June 18 of that year. While there had been no battles fought previous to the declaration of hostilities, yet great interest had been shown by the young nation by insisting on its claim of right to impress into the British navy former subjects of Great Britain, wherever found. This war closed on Feb. 17, 1815. There were engaged in the strife a total of 29,000 men, of whom only about 85,000 were regular soldiers and seamen, the rest being volunteers. This war of nearly three years cost in round numbers \$107,159,089.

The next could hardly be called a war, although it is designated in history as the Black Hawk war. There is no data preserved by which an accurate estimate could be given either as to the cost of the number of men engaged. The war lasted for one year, beginning in April, 1812, and ending Sept. 20, 1812. The Seminoles war is hardly worth the name of more than a series of skirmishes.

It was fifteen years after the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, in 1827, that the American eagle again became war-like and plumed itself for battle. President Polk notified congress, in May, 1846, that less than a month before a small detachment of United States troops had been captured by the Mexicans. Congress, after a long and arduous war, and authorized the president to send an army of 50,000 men and to spend \$10,000,000. From the best records obtainable in the war department, it is shown that the United States put into the field an army of 202,500 regulars and 73,775 volunteers. This war, which ended in 1848, cost \$109,999,000.

The great struggle, which came in 1861-65, was the most expensive the country ever saw, both from its cost in precious human life and in the money spent. reckoned as a whole, the country spent for this war no less than \$7,409,999,000, of which the North expended \$5,100,000,000, and the devoted people of the South the balance in upholding a hopeless cause. It is estimated that during the whole of the war, Uncle Sam's boys numbered altogether 2,018,200 men, but the number of men which the South put into the field could only be estimated, at best. The losses sustained by the armies in the war of the rebellion have been stated as high as 699,000 men, but ex-Deputy Commissioner of Patents Hall states that this is greatly exaggerated, as the best figures obtainable show the total loss did not exceed 400,000, including instances of desertion. He said it was claimed that at Gettysburg something like 40,000 men were lost, while, as a matter of fact, in that three days' fight the union forces had killed 28,100 men and the Confederates 3500 men. The battle of the Wilderness, according to this authority, had much greater fatalities, as the union loss then was 2507, and the Confederate loss about 2000. Thus it can be seen that Uncle Sam, altogether has spent for wars \$7,474,332,706, and has lost into the field in various ways a total of 2,986,188 men, armed and equipped for fighting, not counting the Indian affairs.

OTHER MODERN WARS. The cost to other nations of important wars has not been as large as this. The Franco-Prussian war was waged at a cost to France of about \$7,900,000,000, and the number of men wounded and killed amounted to 822,421 men. Germany's expense was much less, as the war cost her but \$600,000,000, and the number of killed was 60,000. The Russo-Turkish war was comparatively a cheap affair, costing but \$125,000,000, with a total number killed and disabled, as gleaned from semi-official sources, 250,000 men. Much more expensive in money was the war between Prussia and Austria, which cost \$29,000,000,000 and a loss of life of 45,000. The Servo-Bulgarian war cost \$175,000,000, with no approximate estimate of the number of men lost. The Afghan war cost \$15,250,000, and the African war about \$5,170,000, none of them approaching in cost and fatalities to the civil war.

It may not be amiss to schedule the wars of the century beginning with our own trouble with Britain in 1812, the Greek war of 1820-21, the French, Belgian and Poland revolts of 1830, the British-Chinese opium war of 1840-42, when Britain went to war because Russia, the great mogul of China, demanded the right of the Chinese to seize opium from the subjects of Great Britain without pay, the Mexican war of 1848, the Afghan war of 1846-7, the Crimean war, the Italian trouble of 1859, the war between Prussia and Austria against Denmark of 1864, the Russo-Turkish war of 1875 and the almost

JONAS LONG'S SONS. THE GREAT STORE. Not \$75.00 But \$17.98 For a High-Grade Bicycle. FULLY GUARANTEED. A WELL-KNOWN manufacturer of very high-grade bicycles came to us the other day with a proposition to take a certain quantity of wheels in exchange for cash, which he badly needed. Knew that he dealt in big lots—that if the goods were up to the high standard required by us, we would be prompt customers. The wheels WERE ALL right—we knew that by their name and worth—and the reputation of their maker. He offered them to us at an absurdly little price—conditionally that his name should not be revealed—nor the name of the wheel. We accepted his terms, and Just 100 Will Be Sold Saturday, May 14th, at 9 O'clock. Not a wheel will be sold before that hour—that our big trading public from far and near may have an equal chance at this great bargain. The specifications call for every requirement in an up-to-date high-grade wheel. No need going into details over a point on which you can satisfy yourself by examination before buying. Models for Ladies and Men. \$17.98 Is the Price. Three Colors of Enamel. Jonas Long's Sons. THE GREAT STORE. JONAS LONG'S SONS. JONAS LONG'S SONS. THE GREAT STORE.

continental war of Spain with her colonies and at home. War, unfortunately, means battle, and battles mean death, and a comparison of the number killed and injured in the wars of the century would seem to show that, with all the improvements in arms, the death list has not greatly increased. Aside from the war of the rebellion, for example, the principal losses in the leading battles have been as follows: Jena, 1806—Prussian loss, 21,000 out of 105,000; French loss, 15,000 out of 20,000. Battle of Eylau, 1807—Russian loss, 25,000 out of 73,000 engaged; French loss, 20,000 out of 55,000 engaged. Wagram, 1809—Austrian loss, 25,000 out of 100,000; French loss, 23,000, with the same number engaged. Aspern, May 21-22, 1809—Napoleon's first defeat. The Little Corporal lost 25,000 out of an army of 70,000, and the Austrians lost 20,000 out of a force of 80,000, Napoleon's loss being quite 20 per cent. of his army. Borodino—Moscow—French lost 50,000 out of 125,000, and the Russians 45,000 out of 125,000. The battle of Leipzig was fearfully fatal to French arms, as out of 100,000 men they lost fully 40,000, while the Prussians lost but 42,000 out of an army of 285,000. At Waterloo, last fatal act in the real drama of Napoleon's life, the French lost 30,000 out of a splendid army of 230,000, very nearly one-half. In the battle of the Marston, the British lost 10,000, and the French 23,000 out of 83,000. This was the most destructive of any appearing on the record, as the loss on both sides was over 33 per cent. At Sedan, before the terrible fire of the German guns, 30,000 Frenchmen out of an army of 130,000 were killed, while the German loss in killed and wounded was but 8,831, and this out of an army of 250,000.

THE GALLANT ARMSTRONG. It is more than interesting to recall the fact that America owes its success in the battle of New Orleans not alone to General Jackson's bravery, behind the cotton bales at the Crescent City, but to a little insignificant naval engagement which took place in the very waters near which America's squadron was hovering. Early in 1812 Lord Castlereagh, then Premier, conceived the brilliant scheme of making a conquest of Louisiana, and by so doing grab all the territory west of the Mississippi river. His plan was to make a feint at Washington and Baltimore with the fleet under Admiral Cochran, thus drawing the attention of the government, and then to withdraw that fleet and have it combine with the transports and fleet under Commodore Lloyd, both of which had been directed to rendezvous at Negri Bay, Jamaica. The demonstration against Washington and Baltimore was a success, as was shown by the burning of the Capitol and the hurried moving, between two days of the government headquarters to York, Pa. After this Admiral Cochran withdrew his ships in good order to the West Indies. Arriving there with his fleet, he found the private armed brig Gen. Armstrong, Cochran had in his fleet 136 guns, while the Armstrong boasted but seven. Three engagements took place within twenty-four hours, in which the British lost 210 killed and 140 wounded, while the Armstrong, which was practically destroyed, had but two killed and seven wounded. Such great damage, however, had the Armstrong's

guns inflicted on the British fleet that six days were required to put the fleet in readiness to sail. This gave General Jackson time enough to reach New Orleans, and he arrived only four days before the famous engagement to throw up the heavy embankments and drive Lord Pakenham and his army forever from United States soil. Cochran brought a fleet, but it was enough.

SESSIONS OF CONGRESS. There has been a mistaken impression in many minds as to the probability of a very long session of congress, rendered necessary by the war, but history shows that the opposite is likely to be true. It is hardly necessary to take into account the sessions during the war of the rebellion, for congress was then a great deal like a peripatetic photographer's car, not long for any one place, but after the revolution some of the shortest sessions ever held were those during the wars. The Twelfth congress was in session during the war of 1812. It met Nov. 5, 1811, and June 18, 1812, passed a declaration of war and yet adjourned July 6, 1812. The second session of this congress which met Nov. 2, 1812, expired by limitation March 2, 1813. It was found necessary to call the congress together in extraordinary session May 21, 1813, but even then a long session does not seem to have been necessary. For adjournment was had Aug. 2, after a session of only seventy-one days. The other sessions of this congress were shorter than ordinary, although a special session was summoned Sept. 19, 1814, and held until the close of the war, or, rather fifteen days after the close, namely, March 3, 1815, when it expired by limitation. Leaving out the Indian troubles the next war congress was the twenty-ninth, which assembled Dec. 7, 1815, and closed Aug. 10, 1816. The session lasted 253 days, but this was not a long time for the long session of congress, as the Twenty-eighth congress, in time of peace, lasted nearly 300 days for the long session; the Thirtieth after the war, was over 254 days, and the Thirty-first 252 days, and this in a war that lasted nearly two years.

There have been many statements made as to the length of congress, the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth extending from 1861 to 1865. As a matter of fact, the shortest session ever held was that after the beginning of the war of the rebellion. President Lincoln summoned congress to meet July 4, 1861. It met on that date, and, after thirty days in session, adjourned Aug. 4, 1861. Three sessions were held of this congress, and all three amounted to a smaller number of days than half the congressional term. The Thirtieth congress, which met in December, 1861, and continued to the end of the war, was in session during the two terms, but 299 days. Since that time there have been but three congresses which held in session a smaller number of days, while the Fifty-fifth congress was in session 412 days; the Fifty-sixth, 353 days; the Fifty-first, 337 days, and the others averaging all the way from 329 to 347. It should be remembered that the number of days takes in all the time spent by the congressmen and includes both sessions of each congress. Based on this historical past, the prediction is made by the mathematicians in both house and senate that June 15, at least, will see the congressmen and senators out of Washington.

Likely to Go Trouble. "Maw, ain't a man and his boy two persons?" "Certainly, Willie. Why do you ask such a question as that?" "I know it, but folks 'tinks my knife agin his bag of marbles that it's right to say 'Dombey & Son are a very interesting book' an' he doesn't pay it 'a-goin' to lick 'im'—Chicago Tribune.

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN RIGHTEOUS. Bishop Whitaker, of Pennsylvania, on the Duty of Citizens at the Present Time. Philadelphia, May 11.—The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania began yesterday. The feature of the opening proceedings was the address of Bishop Ozi W. Whitaker, in which he justified the war with Spain. In speaking of the duty of churchmen and citizens he said: "Under the influence of a constraining desire for peace, a desire which is strong in the heart of every good and wise man, there are those who are asking whether the end we are seeking might not have been obtained without resort to war. If congress had been more deliberate in its action and more conciliatory in its utterances, if the president had been left free to secure the continuance of peace by diplomacy, might he not have brought the awful suffering in Cuba to an end without the firing of a gun? Devoutly as I wish this might have been, I do not believe it could have been. We had to deal with a power whose methods have discredited her in the realm of truth and justice, a power which has never lifted his heel from the neck of a subjugated people until compelled by force. The course of events during the past three years has tended steadily toward the situation at which we have now arrived." Quoting President McKinley's statement of April 11, that the only hope of relief from a condition that could no longer be endured was the enforced pacification of Cuba, Bishop Whitaker said: "The only way to enforce this humane and righteous determination was by the force of arms, and that means war. It is said that Spain has offered to arbitrate the destruction of the Maine. But that destruction, atrocious as it was, was not the impending motive of the war. War would have come, though the Maine remained unscathed. It is said that Spain has declared an armistice. But who that has read the history of Spanish diplomacy can believe that the Spanish army would ever have been withdrawn from Cuba so long as the United States was seeking to effect its removal by diplomatic means?" "Being a just cause, it is our duty to sustain it with all the weight of our influence, and to be helpful to the president and to congress in every possible way, to rise above party prejudice and all sectional jealousies and methods, and to encourage those upon whom the responsibility of conducting the war is placed to carry it forward with the utmost vigor and patch, that it may be brought to a speedy and honorable end. It is our duty to pray for the president and his advisers, for our senate and house of representatives, for our army and navy, for every admiral and soldier and marine in the rank and file, and the humblest coal passer, that every man may do his duty in the fear of God."

MODERN SEA BATTLE. An Atlantic Shows That Brains Yet Rule. From the Chicago Inter-Ocean. On the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 16, 1894, a fleet of eleven Japanese ironclads of war, accompanied by torpedo boats, attacked fourteen Chinese ironclads and cruisers, also accompanied by torpedo boats. The battle of the Yalu began at a little after 1 o'clock and lasted until 6. This was not a battle, or, at least, not a battle in the ordinary sense, as has been ignorantly said, between "the old junks of the Chinese navy and the well equipped and modern fleet of Japan." It was a fight between armored and protected ships and cruisers, with rapid-fire guns, and all equipments of modern science. Contending forces were not very evenly balanced, though the Chinese had an advantage, not only in the number of ships, but also in a great preponderance of armor and armament. The Chinese fleet consisted of five and one-half to nine and one-half inch thick. She carried four heavy guns and seven machine guns. These were fair examples of the Chinese fleet which, after a five hours' engagement as it was, after the war was over, was able to retreat to Port Arthur, where it was bottled up by the Japanese and made of no effect until the cessation of hostilities. Not a single Japanese ship was sunk, though the flagship Matsushima, steel-plated, and with one twelve-inch turret, one twelve and eight-inch inch rapid firing and eight machine guns, was so badly crippled as to be sent home for repairs. Two other Japanese ships suffered considerably, but yet were regarded as seaworthy enough to remain with the fleet. Here, then, we have a battle between two fleets of modern type. It is true that in neither of the wars vessels equal in speed, displacement, armor, or armament to some of those that are likely soon to engage in strife. But they were representative vessels of their class, and their class is that which is most numerous in every navy. The lesson of the conflict is that modern naval warfare is neither so destructive nor so purely mechanical as certain wiseacres would have us believe. Seamanship and courage still count in fighting at sea. Another Solemn Truth. "They say it is unlucky to get engaged during Lent." "I know it, but sometimes if you don't catch a man when he's feeling depressed and penitent you won't get him at all."—Chicago Record.

WALK CRUST. When our baby boy was three months old, he had the milk crust very badly on his head, so that all the hair came out, and it took so long to grow again, that I was obliged to cut it off. I got a cake of CUTICURA SOAP and a box of CUTICURA Ointment, and used them as directed, and in a few days the hair began to grow again, and before long had half a hat full of hair, and before long had a full head of hair, and my baby boy is now a healthy, happy child, and his hair is as thick and curly as ever. CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA Ointment are sold by all druggists and by the proprietors, J. C. CUTICURA, 111 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. Price 25c per cake and 50c per box. Sold throughout the world. CUTICURA, J. C. CUTICURA, Sole Proprietors, 111 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.