WHITNEY'S WEEKLY BUDGET OF NEWS

Strange Submarine Monsters in the Waters of Susquehanna.

NEXT CAMP OF THE VETERAN ASSOCIATION—NIGHT LUNCH WAGON AMONG FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS. A BIRD-EATING FROG DISCOVERED—NOTES OF INTEREST TO THE RAILROAD BOYS ALONG THE LINE.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Susquehanna, June 7.—Some very strange submarine monsters have been seen in the waters of Susquehanna county during the quarter of a century past. Few of them have been captured. In 1873 a black monster was seen in Crystal lake. It was thirty feet long, with a head as big as a barrel, and a tail like an eel. It was said to be a species of sea serpent, which had crawled overland from the sea coast. In 1876 a creature puzzling to local naturalists, with a mane and sharp tail and of a length nine or ten feet, was seen for months in Wrighter's lake, Thompson township. Barnum offered $7,000 and a season ticket for its capture. In 1881 they dug up a fossil "Sea serpent" near Clifford, a gigantic creature of the lizard type, and a year later Harford people came upon a delicate creature in Jones' lake. It was of a dark grey color, yellow underneath and tastefully decked out with bright red spots, and possessing, in addition to the customary mane and projecting eyes, a pair of formidable horns and a beak like that of a bulldog. In 1893, a creature scarcely less interesting revealed itself in Heart lake, near Montrose. It was forty feet long, of the shape and color of an eel, and with luminous eyes of an attractive green and red.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY SUNDRIES.

The Veteran organization of Susquehanna county at its recent meeting re-elected Captain H. F. Beardsley general commanding. The next encampment will be held in Montrose, on a date hereafter to be fixed by the general commanding.

George W. Lindsey, jr., of Lawsville Center, has been appointed district deputy grand sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men, of Susquehanna county.

A well attended and very interesting Sunday School institute for the Second district of Susquehanna county was held in Uniondale on Friday.

There is talk of a street railroad extension from Binghamton to Montrose.

The term of the "Summer Normal," now in session in Montrose, is four weeks.

Mrs. Mary D. Summerton, of Great Bend, has been appointed district deputy of the Degree of Pocohontas, I. O. R. M., of Susquehanna county.

MERELY SUGGESTED.

The man who kicks a banana peel from the sidewalk is a humanitarian.

An exchange speaks of "an old woman aged 82." The young woman of that age has not yet appeared.

A Great Bend merchant, having had a strong discussion with his better-half, put up the shutters and affixed the following notice: "Closed during altercations."

Always go to the corner grocery if you want to know where some one lives in that neighborhood.

Lightning has no fears for a man who has been kicked by a mine mule a couple of times.

A Binghamton girl's heart is on the right side, and all the doctors of the city are puzzled about it.

HOME HAPPENINGS.

The school teachers of Scranton will invade Riverside Park, Lanesboro, on Saturday next. The seven-mile steamer ride up the river will be a splendid one.

The funeral of Miss Johanna Zorn, an estimable young lady, for many years a popular teacher in the public schools, was very largely attended from the family residence on Saturday afternoon, Rev. D. I. Sutterland, pastor of the Presbyterian church, officiating.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Tierney, an aged resident, occurred and was largely attended this morning from St. John's Catholic church. Requiem high mass was celebrated, and the remains were interred in Laurel Hill cemetery.

Isaac Burros, of Carbondale, will probably establish a night lunch wagon in this place. Isaac never sells boiler iron sandwiches.

Under the will of the late Charles W. Resseguie, the senior proprietor, the Tarnscript-Ledger will be continued at least one year as in the past, under the name of Birchard & Resseguie.

A BIRD-EATING FROG.

A bird-eating species of frog has recently been discovered in the swamps of Susquehanna county. Farmer Cochrane, of Red Rock, had his attention called to the bird-eating propensities of the frog by the cries of a bird in an adjacent swamp. Thinking it had been seized by a snake, he hastened to the spot and saw a beautiful red and green bird in the mouth of a large, greenish frog. Only the bird's head was visible, and its cries were becoming fainter. The frog was killed and the bird released. Its feathers were all wet and slimy, and for some days it could be distinguished in the garden by its ruffled plumage. The same species of frogs swallow chickens, and recently a duckling was rescued from the same fate. These frogs constantly make a chuckling sound so exactly like a hen calling her chickens for food that whole broods have rushed toward the swamp where they supposed the hen to be. The big croakers are very wary, and it is difficult to find them except by the screams of their victims.

RAILROAD BRIEFLETS.

It is reported that the Erie will run the first Sunday trains of the season, from Binghamton to Lanesboro, June 26.

Has the war with Spain knocked out the projected Tunkhannock-Nicholson-Lanesboro railroad? Another instance of the good dying young.

The Erie has placed a meat train on the Jefferson division.

The Erie is determined that its trainmen shall know all about the air brake, and schools of instruction are being held on the entire system.

Excursions are already going to the Delaware and Hudson's beautiful Farview. Few roads possess such a bonanza.

IN A LINE OR TWO.

The "Village Improvement Society" is getting down to work. The harvest is ripe, and the laborers are not too numerous.

Susquehanna ought to celebrate the "ever-glorious." This year there ought to be enough patriotism to fill the town and run over into the adjacent township. Let the eagle vociferate!

The Lanesboro steamers commenced running on Sunday last.

Quite a number of Tribune fresh-air children will be entertained by vicinity farmers in July.

Susquehanna county is very largely represented at the A. O. H. gathering in Scranton.

A delegation left town last evening for Oil City, to attend the annual state encampment of the G. A. R. and convention of the W. R. C. The encampment of '99 may be held in Wilkes-Barre.

In Elmira, June 15, before the Elmira Athletic club, Tim Hurley, of Susquehanna, will spar twelve rounds with Al. Tracey, of Elmira. In Hurley's corner will be Jimmy Barry, of Chicago; Frank Bartley, of Binghamton, and Manager Fitzgerald, of Bartley and Barry. Hurley is a promising "kid."

Whitney.

Day by Day Gossip of the Capital

Bureau of The Tribune,
1345 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., June 7.

THE opinion is gaining ground in political circles that the ticket nominated at Harrisburg last week will be elected by an unusually large majority despite the talk of an independent ticket being put in the field. The ticket, from top to bottom, is an exceptionally clean and strong one—one that no man need be ashamed to vote for. It is composed of men who have served in public capacities to the entire satisfaction of the constituencies which they have represented, and there is no good reason why any man who calls himself a Republican should vote against any one of the nominees.

The fact that David Martin is reported to be anxious to retain control of the city and county organizations in Philadelphia is taken to mean that he and his followers will not dare oppose the state ticket for the reason that two can play at the same game. The Combine leader has not forgotten the Crow fight two years ago and he will no doubt soon announce his intention of supporting Colonel Stone and the entire state ticket. For similar reasons Chris Magee is expected to "turn in" for the ticket. Colonel Stone is Magee's home candidate and if he were to oppose him he would precipitate a local fight which would endanger his leadership in Allegheny county in the future.

For the above and other reasons it is believed there will be no serious bolt against Colonel Stone and his associates on the state ticket. If the state ticket is elected there will be no danger about the complexion of the next legislature, and if Senator Quay desires to succeed himself he ought not to have much trouble in doing so. It would be difficult to form a combination to defeat him. If the legislature should be controlled by the Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans it would be difficult for them to agree upon a candidate whom they all could support. The Democrats would insist upon a member of their party being chosen and the independent Republicans would do the same. A deadlock would follow, and with Colonel Stone in the governor's chair he would naturally appoint Senator Quay.

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The Democrats are in decidedly worse shape than the Republicans. The chances of the warring factions of that party becoming reconciled are extremely remote. Far more bitterness exists between the leaders of the two wings of the Democratic party than between the opposing factions in the Republican party. The chasm is deep and wide, and nothing except Providence can bring them together. All indications point to the anti-Harrity faction controlling the Altoona convention, and if it does there will be no attempt at compromise. A ticket to their liking will be nominated regardless of consequences. The talk of the Democrats getting together and nominating a compromise ticket is all moonshine. The men at the head of the anti-Harrity faction want a man nominated for governor who is not tainted with Harrityism. For that reason ex-Governor Pattison stands no more chance of heading the ticket to be nominated at Altoona than he does of becoming czar of Russia. The mere mention of his name in the presence of members of the dominant faction is like flaunting a red flag in the face of a bull. They would agree to almost anything but to his nomination. So, if Mr. Harrity has any idea of securing a compromise candidate for governor he had better trot out some other man than Mr. Pattison. From the looks of things now Judge Gordon is the slated candidate of the anti-Harrity leaders. He is regarded as the strongest candidate the Democrats can nominate. Of course, he would be opposed by the Harrity faction, but, it is argued, not any more than Colonel Guffey would be if he were the nominee. The outlook, therefore, for Democratic success in Pennsylvania this year is, to say the least, not very flattering.

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For the past few days much has been published in the newspapers concerning the effort being made to remove Mr. Harrity from the Democratic national committee, an effort at last crowned with success. Mr. Harrity had been quoted as saying that he expected to be unseated through the influence of Mr. Bryan and his free silver followers, an expectation that was fully realized. Mr. Harrity certainly should not have expected Mr. Bryan and his followers on the national committee who believe in free silver to vote for his retention as a member of that committee when he is openly opposed to them and the policy of the majority of the Democratic party. The principle charge made against Mr. Harrity was the fact that he refused to do his duty as a member of the Democratic national committee in the last presidential campaign by supporting Mr. Bryan, the nominee of his party. Mr. Harrity may have voted for Mr. Bryan but, by his own admission, he did not perform the duties of a national committeeman. His opponents are not trying to drive Mr. Harrity out of the Democratic party, but only wanted him removed from his recent official position for neglecting to perform the duty which he was elected to perform. That's all.

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It is expected the congress will be ready to adjourn along about the first of July. It will take about two weeks for the conference committees of the two houses to agree upon the war revenue bill now before them. In the meantime the house will have disposed of the Hawaiian annexation resolution and the senate will have passed the remainder of the regular big appropriation bills now before that body. After that it ought not to take more than a week or two for the senate to dispose of the Hawaiian question, as it has already been pretty thoroughly discussed in the upper house.

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Just before Commodore Schley left Washington to take command of the flying squadron he told a friend that if he got the opportunity he would distinguish himself to an extent that the American people would erect a statue to his memory. His management of the fleet in front of Santiago harbor thus far certainly entitles Commodore Schley to some reward unless Admiral Sampson, who has always been a pet of the navy department, is given the entire credit for bottling up the Spanish admiral, Cervera. Commodore Schley, like Admiral Dewey, saw considerable active service in the late civil war, and his ability aur courage are well known among naval officials. He has nearly reached the age of retirement—sixty-four years—but is as full of vigor and fight as he was thirty years ago.

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Ramon Carranza, the Spanish official who is running a spy establishment in Canada, is pretty well known in diplomatic circles in this city. He was for several years connected with the Spanish legation in Washington before it took its hasty leave from the American capital a few weeks ago. A warm reception is awaiting him there if he should ever return. Washington will be a poor place for Spaniards for some years to come.

—W. R. B.

IS IT COMING?

The Possibility of a Summer Epidemic and a Few Words of Warning.

Rumors of yellow fever have already been reported at Key West and two cases reached New York. The quarantine authorities are exercising unusual care to prevent the coming of cholera during the forthcoming summer. It is hoped these dreaded diseases will not visit us, but even should they not, there has been so much rain, and there is so much poison in the air and the water, that the greatest care should be taken to keep in perfect health. Most summer diseases are dangerous and cannot easily be cured, but nearly everyone of them can be prevented. But how? By heeding what the highest known medical authorities emphatically state. Prof. Austin Flint, the leading Professor in Bellevue College, in writing on this subject says:

"The judicious use of alcoholic stimulants is one of the striking characteristics of progress in the practice of medicine during the last half century."

The sentiment of the medical editors throughout the country is in the same direction, and Dr. J. E. Harper, editor of the Western Medical Reporter, of Chicago, says: "When an alcoholic stimulant is needed Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey should be given. It is meeting with special favor from physicians."

There are no higher authorities than those above named. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey will absolutely prevent summer diseases; impure whiskey will not.

GALLEN'S. "WE CLOTHE YOU FROM HEAD TO FOOT." GALLEN'S.

THE REMARKABLE SALE OF

The Black & Meyer Stock

Of St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y., has electrified the city. All day long crowds come to our stores to take advantage of our unequalled offer. This is the first sale of Rochester-made clothing ever held in this city.

No Sweat Shop Goods—But High-Grade Clothing.

$10 Suits $4.85

$3.15 to $5.15 Saved Here. Men's Suits sold elsewhere for $8. to $10. Many of them all wool, every one of them of desirable fabric, made in an improved manner, and a very desirable line of patterns. **$4.85**

$12 Suits $6.85

$5.15 Saved Here. Men's Suits sold elsewhere for $12. A most beautiful line Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres and all the latest fabrics. Hundreds of elegant business suits, hundreds of beautiful dress suits **$6.85**

$6.15 Saved Here. Men's Suits sold elsewhere for $15. This line comprises all of those fine qualities of fabrics in worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres that are sold by all stores at $15. **$8.85**

$15 Suits $8.85

$7.15 Saved Here. Men's Suits sold elsewhere for $18. Elegantly tailored, elegantly trimmed, just the thing for men who want something especially nice, and had made up their minds to pay about $18 for a suit. Here they can take their pick of a grand array of real $18 suits. **$10.85**

$18 Suits $10.85

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

PENN CLOTHING AND SHOE HOUSE

137 and 139 Penn Avenue.

NEW TIMES AND NEW MEN.

From the New York Times.

In the new relation to the other nations of the earth upon which we have already entered, even if we assume the responsibility of no new possessions, there will be need of the highest ability, scope for its exercise, and ample rewards for its success. Ambition will be rekindled by a revival of opportunity. The people, finding that men of capacity are willing to serve them, will despise the self seeking pigmies and by a wiser choice at the polls will restore the golden age of our politics, when a debate in the senate made contributions of permanent value to American literature and our public papers were memorable examples of wisdom and recognized models of form.

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This prophecy is the fruit of a buoyant optimism that, we are well aware, will provoke the derision of those who have long been devoting their spare moments to the labor of chiseling an epository and analytical epitaph upon the tombstone of this republic. Let them revel in their gloom. It is their chief joy. For ourselves, we have no doubt whatever that the war with Spain will be followed by a reawakening of the nation. The "fen of stagnant waters" will be purified by a brisk stirring. New thoughts will come to men's minds, new issues to our politics, a broader view of our place in the world and in the world's history will impart a deeper interest and a larger influence to the exercise of an American citizen's duties. The new century will open upon an era of advancement already set in which will carry the republic as far beyond the ken of men now upon the stage of action as the progress of the last hundred years has transcended the aspirations of the fathers for the nation they had founded.

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The whole civic attitude of men in place and out of it is changed by the raising up of questions of elemental sweep that are inwoven with the destiny of the nation. They sober the judgment and deepen the sense of responsibility. Though the front of the world should be changed and the Anglo-Saxon alliance make the Strait of Dover and the Golden Gate its eastern and western confines and Hong Kong and Manila its neighboring outposts, the development of men would keep pace with the development of events. The new times would be more stirring and life would be better worth living, even for the croaking pessimists.

BLOOD THICKER THAN WATER

Here is the song as sung by Miss Harriet Vernon which is setting London theater-goers wild:

I.

John Bull's a sound and solid man, and so is Brother Jonathan,
Whate'er the strain will firm remain their friendship fast and fond;
Despite some thousand miles of sea must blood than water thicker be—
That's why the broad Atlantic's ever called the "Herrin' Pond."

CHORUS.

For blood is thicker than water,
Eh, John Bull?
Blood makes diff'rences shorter—
Say, John Bull?
Not far remote when in one boat
May we together pull,
Then lick the world could Uncle Sam
And old John Bull.

II.

Sometimes, no doubt, they both fall out, and then hard names are thrown about,
They go it strong, but ne'er for long can they unfriendly be,
Old Uncle Sam and Cousin Jack for Freedom's cause stand back to back,
Let tyrants quake while they two clasp their hands across the sea.

CHORUS.

III.

To crush some tyrant's cruel sway the world may find some future day
The Union Jack and Stars and Stripes are side by side unfurled,
Though countless foes might then unite to teach the creed of "Might, not Right."
The foe must fall that meet in fight "The English Speaking World."

CHORUS.

NOT A JUNKET.

From the Wilkes-Barre Record.

Announcement has been made in the papers of the appointment by Governor Hastings of commissioners to represent Pennsylvania at the exposition now being held in Omaha. The popular impression is that such representation is always made the occasion of a junket to be paid for out of the state treasury, but in this case such is not the fact. The commissioners, if they accept the appointment, go at their own personal cost. This is as it should be. The scandal of last year's junketing expeditions in the state legislature is still a stench in the nostrils of all honest people and it is gratifying to know that there is to be a reaction. The state treasury has been plundered too long by persons eager to tour the continent in palace cars and swim in champagne at the public expense. Governor Hastings is to be congratulated on putting the Omaha commission on a proper basis and there is nobody who will be better pleased than will the appointees themselves.

ANGLO-SAXONDOM.

New York Commercial-Advertiser.

Commercial and industrial union of Anglo-Saxondom, against a continent frankly combined for destruction of the trade of one and the industry of the other, is dictated by the commonest instinct of self-interest and self-preservation. This requires no secret treaties or permanent pledges; only common national action and legislation in the spirit of the popular feeling. The feeling led both English and Americans to prefer the goods and trade of each other to those of the continent. On this side, there is sure to be a rapid shrinkage of consumption of French and German goods, and of freight on French and German steamships. On the other there is likely to be reciprocal increase of trade with us. Sentiment alone will not keep this habit alive, and it ought to be encouraged by favoring legislation and commercial treaties. This may grow in the end into a greater imperial zollverein than Mr. Chamberlain ever dreamed of. The answer to European coalition against English and American trade is commercial union of Anglo-Saxondom against Europe. The beginning of this is sentimental preference of English to French and German goods and steamers. The end of it will be a settled habit of trading with each other, encouraged by favoring legislation and confirmed by such mutual study of tastes and markets as shall make the trade practically as well as sentimentally preferable to both.

SEIZE HAWAII.

From the Washington Post.

Secretary Alger's letter to the Speaker of the house clears the situation wonderfully. It is now known officially that the administration proposes to move promptly upon Cuba with a force sufficient to conquer the island. More than this, the communication carries with it the convincing statement that it is to be the policy of the administration to hold the Philippine Islands, Cuba, and Porto Rico. Immediate connection with these present and prospective possessions of the United States by cable lines is asked. There will be no necessity for this action unless the new territory is to be retained.

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This being the case, the course of the president is clear. The Hawaiian Islands should be annexed by executive action. There is, according to a published statement, a law under which this can be done. Already there has been too much temporizing with antagonistic but powerful forces in the house and senate. The majority in congress is undoubtedly in favor of annexation, and, under ordinary circumstances, this majority could secure an expression of its will. Unwarrantable obstacles, however, have been interposed in the house, and even if that body should finally be allowed to act, which at last seems probable, the lack of any method in the senate by which a vote can be secured without great delay gives to a small minority a strong lever by which it can prevent affirmative action. If, therefore, the president is determined to hold the Philippines, as indicated in Secretary Alger's letter, he will not fail to use the power in his hands by which the islands can become a part of the United States. In his action, no matter how radical, the country will support him. He has emphatically declared himself in favor of annexation. He appealed to congress when the occasion did not present one-thousandth part of the necessity which now confronts us. Without Hawaii, Admiral Dewey cannot be relieved; without Hawaii, the United States can no more attempt to hold the Philippines than it can undertake to dominate the Desert of Sahara. There is between San Francisco and Manila no sheltering harbor for recoaling our vessels. We have no ships that can make the long run of over 7,000 miles without replenishing their bunkers.

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Of all war measures the seizure of Hawaii appeals with greatest force to the country on every ground of self-protection. It would be a poular, as it would be a righteous act. Neither is there any time to be lost. A revolution in the islands, the protest of any foreign nation against further aid and comfort to the United States, the embarrassment in which the present anomalous condition of affairs places the friendly and self-sacrificing Hawaiian government—all these and a score of other reasons appeal with tremendous power for immediate action. The future development of the United States cannot be jeopardized by the hostile action of a few who find themselves in a position to frustrate the popular will. It would be better, of course, if annexation could come by the ratification of a treaty or the adoption of a joint resolution in congress, but the president ought not to hesitate if delay threatens.

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If the Philippines are not to be retained, we can afford to wait. Otherwise, the seizure of the islands, we repeat, becomes the plain duty of the president.

DEWEY IN MANILA BAY.

He took a thousand islands and he didn't lose a man—
(Raise your heads and cheer him as he goes!)
He licked the sneaky Spaniard till the fellow cut and ran,
For fighting's part of what a Yankee knows.

He fought 'em and he licked 'em, and he didn't give a d——
(It was only his profession for to win),
He sank their boats beneath 'em, and he spared 'em as they swam,
And then he sent his ambulances in.

He had no word to cheer him and he had no bands to play,
He had no crowds to make his duty brave;
But he risked the deep torpedoes at the breaking of the day,
For he knew he had our self-respect to save.

He flew the angry signal crying justice for the Maine,
He flew it from his flag-ship as he fought,
He drove our tardy vengeance in the very teeth of Spain,
And he did it just because he thought he ought.

He busted up their batteries and sank eleven ships
(He knew what he was doing every bit);
He set the Maxims going like a hundred cracking whips,
And every shot that crackled was a hit.

He broke 'em and he drove 'em, and he didn't care at all,
He only liked to do as he was bid,
He crumpled up their squadron and their batteries and all,
He knew he had to lick 'em, and he did.

And when the thing was finished and they flew the frightened flag,
He slung his guns and sent his foot ashore,
And he gathered in their wounded, and he quite forgot to brag,
For he thought he did his duty, nothing more.

Oh, he took a thousand islands and he didn't lose a man—
(Raise your heads and cheer him as he goes!)
He licked the sneaky Spaniard till the fellow cut and ran,
For fighting's part of what a Yankee knows!

—R. V. Risley in Leslie's Weekly.

A LULLABY.

Rock-a-bye, hush-a-bye, baby, my sweet,
Pink little fingers and pink little feet,
Soft is your pillow, your cradle is white—
Rock-a-bye, hush-a-bye, baby, good night!

Rock-a-bye, hush-a-bye, sleep and grow strong;
Life is a journey, the pathway is long;
Soon must the baby feet up and away—
Rest, little pilgram, oh, rest while you may,

Drop the white curtains with fringes of brown,
This is the way into dim Slumbertown.
Six misty bridges that melt as we pass,
And street after street that is waving with grass.

Rock-a-bye, hush-a-bye, baby is gone,
Wandering far till the peep of the dawn,
Soft every footstep that passes the sill!
Smile and be dumb when the cradle hangs still.

—Boston Pilot.

OUR STAND AMONG NATIONS

From the Pittsburg Times.

While at the opening of the war with Spain there may have been doubt as to the attitude to be expected from some of the leading nations of the world, the gradual display of strength by the United States has brought them all from under cover, and there is none today that does not make a protest of friendship, and the best of all is that that protest may be relied upon. As for the motive, that may be open to question, but if so it is another matter, and one of smaller consequence.

When Great Britain gave such unmistakable evidence of sympathy for the United States, some of the other leading powers were disposed for a moment to resent such a possible affiliation as the United States and the United Kingdom. But when it became apparent that these two great peoples were not making a closer compact than one of common interest, involving no particular duties by one toward the other, whatever animosity may have been felt by the jealous outsiders was speedily dismissed to give place to a shrewder diplomacy. Now Germany sees the wisdom of entertaining friendly relations with the United States, not alone because of the value of mutual peace, but because the republic is so strong that it is preferable as a friend than as a foe. Russia has spoken her sentiment, and it is quite similar.

Whatever doubt may have been felt at the beginning is cleared away. The nations of the earth are with us; the big ones because they see the value of being on the side of power and position, and the little fellows because they cannot be anywhere else if they wished.

MORE ABOUT DEWEY.

How He Refused to Die from an Operation.

When the result of the battle at Manila became known, the extraordinary interest that was developed in the hero of it was indicated by stories about Dewey which were printed in the newspapers not only of this country, but of Europe. It was known that Dewey had undergone a very serious operation a few years ago and a correspondent of the Birmingham Post in England has this to say about it:

"I dare say the citizens of the United States generally are not aware how very near they came to losing Admiral Dewey early in 1883, and that the fact of his still being alive is, humanly speaking, largely due to the clever surgery of Inspector General of Hospitals J. N. Dick, R. N. (late medical director general of the navy), and Drs. Fitzgerald and Yoe, R. N., surgeons of Malta Naval hospital at that time. In February, 1883, I was a patient there; another was Admiral Dewey, then in command of the United States corvette Juniata. He suffered from abscess of the liver in a very complex form, and was not expected to survive an operation to which he had to submit. The yarn we heard was that, when about to undergo it, the last words he murmured before he became quite under the influence of the anaesthetic were: 'I've made up my mind, and I won't die,' and he didn't, to the general astonishment. After he became convalescent I used sometimes to push him about the hospital gardens in a bath chair, and on one occasion I remember his saying to me (apropos of the operation), 'You know, I've got a wife and children depending on me at home, and I couldn't afford to die just then.' I know that the doctors said that nothing but his extraordinary determination pulled him through, and that they never had a pluckier patient."

A few years ago a man named Browning took advantage of the growing interest in genealogical investigation in this country to publish a volume called "Americans of Royal Descent," in which he proved to his own satisfaction and that of some of his credulous patrons that nearly every New England family could claim descent from one or more English kings. It was not unlike a recent book which proves just as conclusively that every Irish family may be traced back to royalty, and in this book Browning has included Rear Admiral Dewey and assigned Alfred the Great as an ancestor of his in the following fashion:

"Thomas Dewey came from Sandwich, Kent, England, in the year of 1633, to Dorchester, Mass. He removed about 1638 to Windsor, Conn., where, on March 22, 1638, he married the widow Frances Clarke. He died at Windsor, April 27, 1648. His son, Josiah Dewey, born 1641, settled first at Lebanon, Conn. He married in 1662 Hepzibah Lyman. Hepzibah Lyman was the daughter of Richard Lyman of Windsor, Conn., who died in 1662. Richard Lyman was the sixth in descent from Elizabeth Lambert, who married Thomas Lyman, of Navistoke, Essex, England, who died in 1509. Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry Lambert of Ongar, Essex, who was the seventeenth in descent from Princess Edgina, the granddaughter of Alfred, and the daughter of King Edward the Elder. She, after the death of her first husband, Charles III. of France, married Henry third Count de Vermandois and Troyes. Her granddaughter married the son of Henry I. of France, and their son, Robert, was the first Earl of Leicester. Robert's great-granddaughter married the first earl of Winchester, and her granddaughter married a descendant of Donalbane, king of Scotland.

"Seventh in descent from this last couple was the Robert Lambert referred to, and from his daughter descended the Richard Lyman who was father of Hepzibah, who married the ancestor of Admiral Dewey. From Josiah Dewey and Hepzibah Lyman the descent is as follows:

1. Josiah Dewey, of Lebanon, Conn., born 1866.
2. William Dewey, of Lebanon, Conn., born 1692; died 1759.
3. Simeon Dewey, of Lebanon, Conn., born 1718; died 1751.
4. William Dewey, settled at Hanover, N. H.; born 1746; died 1813.
5. Captain Simeon Dewey, of Berlin, Vt., born 1770; died 1863.
6. Dr. Julius Y. Dewey, of Montpelier, Vt., born 1801; died 1877.

SPAIN'S FIGHTING MEN.

From the Chicago Record.

The army of Spain is divided into these classes: A permanent army of 9,315 officers and 70,829 men, an active reserve of 183,972 men, and a second or sedentary reserve, which on Jan. 1, 1898, was estimated at 1,083,595 men.

All Spaniards between the ages of 19 and 45 are numbered in the second reserve, and are liable to be called upon for active service at any time they may be needed. All of them are supposed to have served at least three years in the first, or active reserve, which corresponds to our militia. Every boy, upon attaining the age of 19, must enter either the permanent army or the first reserve, and serve three years. About 100,000 come within the provisions of that law annually, so that there is a constant change from the permanent army to the first reserve. Then, after six years, when the citizen has reached the age of 25, he goes into the second reserve, and is subject to military duty only in time of war and after conscription. It may be said, therefore, that 250,000 men are constantly under arms in Spain and its colonies. The first reserves are used for coast guards, rural districts, and are likely to be detailed for service in the guarda civil, which corresponds to our city police and the gendarmes of France.

Voluntary service is accepted at 18 years of age, but the pay is so small, only 20 cents a day, that very few Spaniards think of enlisting until they are compelled to do so. By the payment of $300 any person may purchase exemption from military duty.