## THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1900.

THE DYING CENTURY PASSED IN REVIEW WAR AS A FACTOR IN ITS HIS-

Innumerable Changes of the Nineteenth Century as Influenced by Liberty in Europe.

From the Chicago Times-Herald,

Upon the map of the world for this nineteenth century no one agency has been more fruitful of possibilities to ivilization than has war. Perhaps no other century in the world's history has been so deeply marked by the word. Yet with the ringing in of the century Napoleon stood upon the

eights of stupendous militarism, sies of war. His overtures of peace, made o the king of England and to the mperor of Austria in 1800, stand for his unwillingness in the nearly fifteen years of struggle, which afterward shook Europe, ending for him at Watrloo and in death at St. Helena. After him come a hundred military leaders, decrying war, but fighting still, until the century is ending as it be-gan-with two of the great nations of the world waging wars that promise map changes to the glory of a higher civilization.

## NAPOLEON'S MAGIC WORK.

No military movements of the century have exceeded those of Napoleon. through which western Europe brought to the feet of France, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena and Auerstadt are indelible on the face of history as standing for all that is possible in military successes, just as the peace of Schonbrunn stands for all that was dreamed of for the Napoleonic empire Yet three years later, in 1812, this leadr fell back from burning Moscow. dragging after him his mighty army f 600,000 men. A united Europe rose

igainst him, and the virtual end of it dl came at Leipsic on Oct, 18, 1813 Waterloo, almost a year later, was only he last, dying struggle. Then came the parceling of the war-won empire and the adjustment of Europeon boundartes

ARMING IN TIMES OF PEACE. In the comparative peace that folawed Europe was only ripening for a revolution. The principles of absolutism and of representation in govern-ments were opposed and trouble came n France in 1848, followed by uprisings n Hungary, Germany and Italy. Huttgary, especially, made war with its Austrian oppressors in a way to starile

the world, and for nearly two years he continent was in a ferment. Russia least of all the European dates had been affected by this revlution, which may have led it in 1854 to attempt the subjugation of Turkey. France and England declared war

against the czar, and the memorable war in the Crimea followed, ending in Russia suing for peace at the cost of her fleet in the Black sea. Denmark grappled with Austria and

Prussia in 1864 in a valu attempt to seize territory, Austria and Prussia were engened two years later, and in 1870 the Franco-Prussian war began. ending in the surrender of the third Napoleon and the famous slege of Paris. Out of this came the third and potable European struggles was that | sissippl, beyond which was a Spanish

was at his feet. On Feb. 18, 1861, the first national parliament met at Turin and the kingdom of Italy was proclaimed under Victor Emmanuel. Of these statesmen Murdock, in his "Re-construction of Europe," says: "To Mazzini belongs the credit of

keeping alive the spirit of patriotism; Garibabil is entitle" to the admiration of the world as the pure patriot who fired men's souls, but Cavour was greater than either, and Mazzini and Garibaldi were but humble instru nents in his magnificent plan of Italian regeneration." In Africa, England and France hav

most of the fighting that has affected history. In Egypt and in the Soudan the British red coat has asterted itself on one of the most notable occasions, bombarding Alexan-dria, July 11, 1882. Three years later disaster and death came to General Gordon at Khartoum, a capital made known to the world through the Brit ish pluck and endurance that marked the explorations of Lander, Eaker Livingstone and Stanley.

## INFLUENCE OF GOLD.

Gold at the Cape has been the incentive to the phenomenal propling of Africa's south temperate zone. It has led England into a series of petty wars in the Cape country-wars that began with the wresting of Cape Colony from the Dutch in 1815. Out of these turmoils have sprung the seeds of repuileanism in the dark continents, until at the end of this century the Capeto-Cairo railroad is pointing to South Africa as one of the spots of fertile comise to the next centennial period. Of this the British-Boer war, with which the century closes, may be recarded as only a symptom.

In Asia the British conquest of In dia has been one of the most significant facts of geographical history, in 1877 adding the title "Empress of In-dia" to the British crown. It was Britaln's might against China in the '40s that forced the treaty of Nanking eding Hong Kong to the English and opening five ports of that walled country to the world's trade. For the United States, in 1853, Commodore Per-Japan to commercial intercourse with

ry forced the "hermit kingdom" of other nations. JAPAN'S SIGNAL VICTORY. It was this awakening after 200 cars of seclusion, that made possible the Japanese victories over China in 1895. Until that war China had been a bug-bear of the military powers. Japan's signal victory over it left the

lowery kingdom open to the pillagings of Europe, and since that time Eng-Germany, Italy, Russia and Spain have been busy lopping off territory until "the partition of China" is an every day phrase pointing to the seemingly inevitable fate of that em-

pire Russia has made vast accretions of territory in Asia. Siberia alone stands for three times the area accredited to it in 1800. The heart of the continent has been laid bare by explorers, even unto the forbidden secrets of Thibet, and map changes have followed wars and explorations whose impulses have sprung from Europealways the hotbed of territorial conquest.

In America war has been more significant, perhaps, than in any other country on the globe. For it the century opened upon the greatest experiment in self-government that has been conceived by man. War had drained the colonies that made up the new republic and only a handful of untried states stretched along the Atlantic seaboard, with a wilderness of their present French republic. Last of the own lying between them and the Mis**Skin-Tortured Babies** And Worn-out Worried Mothers Find Comfort in CUTICURA.

SOME MONTHS AGO OUR BABY'S HEAD GOT SORE. We took him to the doctor, who pronounced it poison and gave us some medicine which did no good. His head got so bad

he would cry all night, and my wife could sleep none, and began to look ghostly. His head got so sore that we put a night cap on him, and folded a white cloth four thicknesses inside of it, and just through the night a kind of matter would coze out from his head, soaked through the cloth and cap and on to the pillow. Tho top and back of his head was almost a solid sore, and looked so hadly that words would not describe it. Almost in despair I told my wife I had seen CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised and recommended very highly and I was going to try them. I bought the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA Ointment. We gave him half of the Resolvent, used part of the cake of Soap, and before we had used the second box of CUTICURA Ointment he commenced to get better, and is now as well and hearty as anybody's boy. He is as merry as a lark, sleeps soundly all night, and his hair looks glossy, thick, and soft. while my wife looks like a different woman. I look at him and think I owe it to you and

to suffering mankind to write and tell you of this almost wonderful cure. W. W. & J. E. MYERS, Box 90, Munroe City, Ind.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor. naisting of CUTLCURA SOAP (20c.), to cleanse the shin of crusts and les and soften the thickened cuttole; CUTHURA OLIVENT (36c) instantly alige itching, itsilamination, and irritation, and soothe and uticura THE SET, \$1.25 and humiliating with Set I and BERG AND CHEM. ConF., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Baby Humors," free.



Rocker Talk.

Bed Talk,

Bureau Talk.

Metal Beds, were \$7.50. \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00.

Now \$2.75, \$4.00, \$5.50, \$7.50.

With best springs, now \$5.75, \$7.50, \$9.50, \$12

Bureaus, white enamel or oak, Oval Bevel Plate

- ESTABLISHED YESTERDAY

## Providential &

T SUNSET in a little town [knowledge set eyes on the prisoner in Queensland the propris- before, and I don't see how I can ax for of the last hotel the up his innocence. Besides, I guess I place could hoast of was didn't come here to be questioned by surprised, not to say flat-tered, to see a genileman, mail couch-1 beg your pardon, your and with the additional advantage of gold headed as to his cane, honor, but you'll allow the annoyance and evidently rich and in- is considerable anyhow." His honor admitted it was, but

fluential to judge from his servant and luggage, alight from the couch with all straightway appealed to the stranger's the appearance of one who was going better feelings on behalf of the prison to stay at least a week in the place. He er until he was somewhat mollified, was distinctly American, with a and remarked: "Waat, if he thinks small goatee which he smoothed melltatively as he stood like a tong legged Colossus of Rhodes, in transering of a very broad check pattern, surveying the pride of the proprietor's heartnamely, the hotel.

"I guess it's not unlike my stables in Connecticut," he said presently, as the proprietor came down to meet him.

was the reply offered gently in the hope

that he was out of work and his three "We have, sir: our stables are con-miderable. And I say it in praise of your shanty that it reminds me of my stables in Connecticut, I suppose you can give us a loose box for a week may-

'The landlord recognized the free and easy American with plenty of moneythe kind of a man who was never slow give offense because he was master of the situation by reason of the almighty dollar: he recognized the "colonel" and the "general," the man who travels as he lists the wide world over, and gets ready respect and deferonce from everybody.

or as much longer as you like." "Well, I guess I only want to stay a

week You see I arranged to wait here for Viscount Thurlton, who is going to Join me next Thursday, and then we're going along to the new diggings just to beckon things up a bit to see whether the place is worth working on a large may, boss, this place is real dull after Brisbane: isn't there any theater or place of aniusement? I reckon I shall

The landlord, already under the distinguished patronage of Viscount Thuriton, became oily, almost greasy, was no troups at the theater at present and that the only excitement was the trial of a man who was supposed to be committed some little time before in the neighborhood.

Stuck up the coach, did he?" "Well, they say he did, but he himself swears that he is innocent, and that he was in Brisbane at the time the ceach was stopped. If you would

at easily "guess I'll take you up." returned the stranger, and it was agreed that the interests of justice 1 thank you, sir to the court house on the morrow, and ure him a good seat, just to enable him to while away the time until Viscount Thurlton came along tl so happened, however, that when they arrived the body of the court way full, so that the distinguished looking known to themselves they wished 1-American was accommodated with a put as great a distance as possible beseat on the brach, where he not only had a good view of the proceedings, but fore morning; and as they went they was seen and known to every one as the mond of Viscount Thurlton, and a wealthy American who was going to date. But it was the last time the buy up the new digging township to "work it" as an ordinary man might work a pofate patch. The prisoner was standing in the doc't his hotel bill; moreover, Viscoust with his eyes cast down distening in Thurlton never arrived, and a rat was despair to the conclusive evidence against him. Presently he raised his in the air of the neighborhood of the eyes at some direct question from the court house-a rat which had growen judge, and was about to speak when considerably beyond the "bud" stage, his eyes fell upon the stranger sitting -London Star. on the bench. He paused and stagger

twinkling gray eye, a long aquiline it's straight wire, he can start in, and nose, a clean shaven unner lip nad a Brnal goatee which he smoothed mells mind taking him up on that." The stranger was then sworn, and as he glood in the witness box the prison-er addressed him. "Sir," he said, "do you remember on the third of July a man running after your hat in the street in Brisbane, and bringing it back to you on the pave

can't fotch it."

ment "I can't say that I do," replied the You must have fine stubles, then, stranger, after a little thought; "no, I

of urning away not the great man himself, but only his wrath.

children were starving? And then can You?

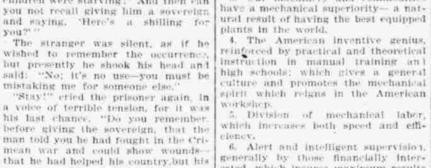
"Certainly," he replied; "for a week

scale, as we do it in America. But I

die of duliness right here." · in hismanner. He explained that there concerned in a daring coach robbery

"Ab! that would be interesting," said the stranger. "I should like to see

care to hear the trial, sir, I can get you as the prisoner was formally acquit



"Do you not remember his saying

6. Alert and intelligent supervision. generally by those financially interested, which insures maximum results country wouldn't help him? Yes, you with minimum expense. must remember his showing you th Energy and nervous force ex-

cars-one at the back of the head, an pended by American mechanics; which, other on his right breastnotwithstanding shorter hours of la-The stranger interrupted him with : bor, is greater than that of the Eurosudden exclamation. "I do, I do! The pean workman of similar classes. scar on your breast is a long one, While our men earn one-fourth more sabre cut. Your honor, I remember than foreigners, they produce one-third moeting this man! I must apologize more in results in the shorter time. his life was in my hands, and I nearly 8. The concentration of capital into let him fall through. He is the man rusis: which reduces the cost of man-

aw in Brisbane. anagement, sale and distribution of There was a profound sensation in moducts to a minimum. ourt as the prisoner steadled himself and wiped the cold moisture from his d States and light federal taxes largebrov

resulting from a small military es-"Can you remember the date or tablishment which this happened?" asked the 10. Business colleges, where natural prosecuting counsel. aptitude is assisted by special and "Ah, I'm afraid I can't." the stranpractical training.

three days neer the Carlisle Castle arrived at Sydney, if it's possible to find out what date that was."

The newspapers of the first week in July were then consulted, and it was found that the Carlisle Castle arrived at Sydney on June 30, so that thredays afterward brought it to the exact date required.

Again there was applause in court strength of all its organs, the commercial empire of the United States ted, Finally, turning toward 112 an exercise without contest a real stranger, the judge remarked: "In the fomination over the economic world. \* \* \* The American peril exists; it is at our doors. If the American exyour presence here today is one of those remarkable dispensations of Providence which are seldom met pertations to Europe continue to in-

ler another and taken business away TORY. rom Europeans; and how this will ontinue and grow worse unless Euro cans become aroused and change their wn conditions, so as to neutralize and n part overcome the advantages th Americans now have over them, These advantages he divides into two classes

strip that of the civilized world. He

rites a mass of facts pertaining to the

levelopment of American manufac

tures and commerce, as a basis on which to erect his matchless argu-ment; showing how American enter-

prise has invaded one foreign field af-

-natural and human. Among the nat-

1. Geographical location. This means

our convenient situation in the North

Temperate Zone half way between

the western east and the eastern west

almost every variety of soil and eli-

2. Our vast territorial surface, even

variety of coasts, good natural ports,

and splendid rivers and lakes, for the

greatest internal commerce in the

2. The large quantity of virgin ter

ritory still untouched, and the still

larger amount yet capable of tremen-

lous development; much unexplore-

kinds is comparatively easy; and

cheap raw materials, among which

Coming to the man-made advan-

quicker than Europe, as well as cheap-

as they are ordered-anxiety to please

Our ability to make everything

Our willingness to make things

Our machinery and commodities

The small public debt of the Unit-

AMERICAN ALERTNESS.

The proposition to add a secretary

commerce to the president's cubi-

et is also mentioned as a further sign

of American alertness; and the ad-mitted need of tariff revision in the

direction of free trade. M. Weulersse

"Freed from all bounds, with the

then adds:

oal is of special importance

tages, they are given as follows:

land, where mining of all

iral advantages ar-

mate

world

mine

er and better.

our customers.

Battle-Growth of Republicanism in the Western Hemisphere and of

ed, then gripped at the air and fell Senseless in the dock. When at last he was brought round

he stood up and, pointing at the stranger, gasped for breath and tried to speak.

"What is it, my man?" said the fudge, "Steady yourself, I ask again, have you anything to say in your own def cinso '

"Con Your Honor!" said the prisoner From the Indianapolis Press. at last Nº1 am saved-saved at the last mornent: I have already said that L was in Brisbane at the time of the roh- tical learning and breadth of view as bery, and there is the man who can has George Weulersse, a Frenchman. DEDAN IL.

whose remarkable treatise thereon All eyes followed the direction of his has just been reproduced in " the linger and rested upon the stranger, United States. Editors, essayists and who started, looked confused, then ir. statesmen in this country have dis- so much in the facts or conclusion he rituited, and finally bewildered, us if cussed the subject from the narrow he fancied the prisoner must be mad. view of close contact. They have not

"If that gentleman will answer my seemed able to take it in with prope uestion," resumed the prisoner, "I perspective-could not get a birdsey seemed able to take it in with proper uestion. think I shall be able to prove to every view of it. While American commerone that I was in Brisbane at the time cialists have been too busy formine said. trusts and filling orders to inqui-

The stranger shifted in his seat nervously, and at last said in tones of annewance and expostulation: "Your Honor, I've never to my



rease and those of Europe to America with." to diminish it is certain our industries That night the acquitted prisoner

A FRENCHMAN

cial Master of the World.

deeply into the philosophy of their

own progress, it has remained for M. Weulersse to grasp the significance of

America's material growth, to under

stand its certain tendency, and pre-

dicts its tremendous results. He has

done this with the comprehensive gen-

article has attracted wide attention in

Europe, as it must in the United States; and it is bound to create a

tiful and a higher general knowledg :

The significance of the real American

expansion, while it touches most o

deep impression wherever read.

a profound philosopher.

ius of

will be ruined, our workingmen rethe American gentleman and his see faced to misery. How can Europe de vant rode through the bush in a jovifend itself? By protection. We must al frame of mind. For reasons hos lose our doors, decree against America a continental blockage of Europe. This is the first thought, but is it the best tween the township and themselves onsolution!

The writer then offers his own rem planned how they should hold up the dies or behalf of Europe, which are: Lessening the cost of European proinall a second time at no very distant Not by reducing wages, but trick was played successfully in that by imitating American methods; by neighborhood, for the distinguished American decamped without paying leveloping the mechanical spirit, concentrating foreign capital and industries; by multiplying instruction in technical and professional schools, imsubsequently smelt and seen floating proving the consular service, paying higher wages for shorter hours-thus hecking the emigration of skilled laor to the United States; also by not undertaking hopeless competition, but

only fighting where there is a fight ing chance; and by watching Amerian taste and producing what Ameri-ON EXPANSION cans want-for they are liberal buy ers. In short, modern methods, modern spirit and a division of work Shows That the United States Is among the various nations according o natural advantage and adaptability. Destined to Become the Commerire the remedles suggested for Euope, "in the great work of humanity

to sustain itself, to multiply, and to evale itself." No American writer has discussed While M. Weulersse may give undue American expansion with such prac-

importance to some of the man-made ofvantages he points out, his philo is phy is sound in the main, and well worth the careful consideration of foreign nations. The value of his princle to people in the United States is not sets forth, as in his wide-oyed, philasophic point of view: which shows American expansion in its true historic, not to say prophetic, light; not more political and military exploitation, but as the natural, onward march of an inexorable, world-wide

dution. Felt Smaller Than He Looked.

The dwarf of the new house is John L Burnett, from Alabama, An Alabamian the other day related this story, which will best illustrate how the diminutive member will appear to the speaker, when he makes his matden speech, relates the Philadelphia Call

Burnett, commonly known in his dis-This writer shows that American trict as "the Jack of Spades," is a expension is not an accident-not the shrewd lawyer who has had much incidental result of a war begun with practice before the Alabama Supreme far different motives; but that it is sourt. The greatest embarrassment of the result of natural causes. He deils life was suffered when he made his lares that it is not a colonial expandebut before that dignified tribenal. H+ don-a mere matter of additional territory acquired as a result of war; not vas seated behind a high table, stacked with law books and papers, and when a religious expansion - promoting Protestantism at the expense of Rohe arose in his turn to address the sourt their honors were unable to even manism: not a moral expansion-pronoting humanitarianism as against we the top of his head above the pile. "The learned counsel," said the chief semi-harbarism; not a political expaninstice, rapping vigorously with his ilon - promoting Republicanism as

against effete monarchism; not a miligavel, "will kindly do the court the tary and naval expansion -- o, omotioisual courtesy of rising when address. conquest and imperialism; and not It is needless to add that Burnett felt even an artistic or intellectual expandon-promoting a love for the beaumanifoldly more diminutive than he

"THE LOSS OF GOLD is great: the

all of these purposes incidentally, is loss of health is more." Health is lost wider and deeper than any or all o by neglecting to keep the blood pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, earlches and vitalizes the blood and thus suver hem. It means a commercial revolution, or, in the language of M. Wenlersse, "the most prodigious ceonou both gold and health. expansion the world has ever seen'

looked.

his being the result of American com-HOOD'S PILLS cure billiousness, sick nervial ability and enterprise to outheadache

His

n Russia and Turkey, beginnin in 1877 and ending a year later in large ressions of Turkish territory to Eng and and to Russia.

Out of these European struggles of war and intricacles of peace have come some statesmen whose names have been passed to history. In England, from the dismissal of Lord Palmersion in December, 1851, the British government passed through a long period of toppling ministries. Lord Derby, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Palmerston again, and Lord Russell passed in kalebloscepi views as prime ministers, and out of these tangles of politics were evolvel Benjamin Disraell and William E. Gladstone, two political gladiators who

rossed swords in English politics, Mobs in Hyde Parkin/1860 impressed upon Disacli the principles of reform for which Gladstone was contending and in that year in England and in Scotland and Ireland in 1868 sweeping reforms in suffrage were effected.

MARKS OF GLADSTONE'S TIME. Through the period of dis-establish ing the Church of Ireland, passing th Irish land bill and generally affecting reform in Ireland the Gladstone and Disraeli ministries played at see-saw Gladstone's third reform bill passed it the house in 1984, but rejected by the house of lords, filled Hyde Park again with British denunciators of the hereditary lawmakers and brought out

Jackson Morley, Bright and Chamberlain in cho of the sentiments. Gladstone reserved his equilibrium, brought the bill again before the house and pressed ongress in 1822 tempted immigration in spite of the occupancy of the Semiit through the house of lords on Nov 1884. Through it 2,000.000 citizens of noles. opened in 1835, and lasted nearly sever Britain were enfranchised. Great years-the longest, bloodiest and mos Egyptian war and the fate of Gordon overturned Gladstone in 1885. Salisexpensive conflict ever waged with the bury succeeded him, but his resigna Indians Texas' declaration of independenc. tion in 1886 again brought Gladston to the ministry and the heights of his of Mexico involved the United States fame as the "Grand Old Man," the in war with that republic, the result greatest liberal in English history, of which was the accession of more than 560,000 square miles of territory

DREAM OF GERMAN UNITY.

German unity was a dream of soon after the treaty, gold was discovered on the Sacramento river. Fichte's in the first years of the century, and his addresses on that sub-And gold and immigration became the ect in 1808 stirred the national spirl? leaven of development in the great profoundly. Little was done, however, west. until William I came to the throne in STATES DIVIDED AND REUNITED. 1861, with Bismarck as chancellor, War with Denmark gave to Austria and Prussia the duchies of Schleswig, Hol-Civil war in the United States came with the '60s. In it the world saw exstein and Lanenburg to squabble over, emplification of the old truism, "When and in 1866 these two nations went to Greek meets Greek, then comes the war over the spoils. In the space that ug of war" No age of the world had ame after seven weeks a plan of conseen such another conflict. It discovfederation was formed which exclude ered a Lincoln to be added to the Austria. But on Dec. 10, 1873 the Gerworld's statesmen; to the world's warman enfederacy was effected marck's dream was realized, and Wil-Lee and Jackson. And yet the cen-tury scarcely was long enough to llam L of Prussia receive ' 10+ title of unperor on Jan. 18, 1881. William died on March 1, 1888, and was succeeded by his son, Frederick III., who died soon afterward, The present William II. succeeded to the throne, and in 1890 forced the resignation of Bismack an I oppointed Von Caprivi to the minis try. In 1894, however, William made a peace offering to the "Iron Chanellor," and at his death mourned him

entury tyrandes of Spain. as one of the greatest figures in Ger man history.

ITALY'S MEN OF FAME.

aut of the stormy periods that affected taly. Caribald) in 1859 organized a housand volunteers at Pied.cont, capured Skily and established the die tatorship in the name of Victor Emnanuel II. From Sicily his campaign

erness stretching to the Pacific THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.



and still more savage men, the young republic found itself forced into anothwar with Great Britain That nation's insistent "right of search" on the high seas had offended all Europe but it was left to the United States t contest the claim. The way of 181 followed, with Canada menacing on the north and the powerful British fleet threatening the Atlantic coast. Expeditions against the Canadians in the main were unsuccessful but on the eas and on the great lakes naval suc enses for the United States were phen omenal, bringing England to terms the treaty of onent on Dec. 24, 1814. Fifteen days later, before the news of the treaty had reached America,

the famous battle of New Orleans was 2010 > 106 LACKAWANNA AVE F fought, in which half of General Packenham's assaulting forces was wiped out by the Americans under General Spain's cession of Florida in 1819 and the organization of the territory by

East Mountain Lithia Water War with this powerful tribe Sold by All First-Class Druggists. Highly Recom-

Glass, were \$16.50; now \$12.50.

mended by Physicians.

FAMILY ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

JOSEPH ROSS. AGENT, Office 902 West Lackawanna Avenue, - - - - Scranton, Pa. including Upper California, in which, TELEPHONE 4732.

ish empire since the century began, and in that country Spain has lost nore square miles of territory perhaps than anywhere else on the map, Venezuela led in revolt in 1811 and estaislished an independent government. which later was divided into three states. The Argentine Republic was born soon after, and gradually almosthe whole continent has been absorbed by self-geverning states. As an indiation of the country's progress, Brafors it added Grant, Sherman. Thomas, zil's abolition of slavery by a system of gradual emancipation stands as one of the most significant incidents of bring proof of its bearing for good in the century. Looking over the results of war or

the history of the republic. But it came when in 1898 a united people the world's map, one must recognize sprang to arms against the fourteenth its agency for civilization. Every-That where it has left republies in its track short, decisive struggle, redounding so Everywhere it has solved problems ignally to the military and naval aswhich only war's dynamic agencies ondancy of the United States, is too could grapple. Switzerland, standing resh in mind to need recounting. As for the oldest in self government. the probable last condict for the Unidrew new life from the campaigns of Napoleon

In this century of broadest liberty for all men, that liberty has been bled for, and wherever the soil has drunk such South America in its parceling into vintage the spirit of liberty is still

have given new meanings to the word "monarchy" in Europe Nowhere 18 this fact more significans than in the ponce congress of Europe assembling t the call of Czar Nicholas of Russia, peace when he Napoleon suggested was drunk with blood; Nicholas, out if such a peace as seldom has come throps, rose from his impregnable upital and sought the perpetuation of that peace-n fact that may mark history more deeply than it has tracked the surface of the times.

For twenty-five years a great European war has been a prophecy for nomentary fulfiliment. If it is to come, it must mar a new century,

A Rapitst and a Mothodist ministor were by accident dining at the same acuse. As they took their seats there was an embarrassed pause, the hosteos out knowing how to ask one minister to of grace without offending the other, The small son quickly grasped the situ-ation and, half rising in his chair, moved his finger rapidly around the table, re-

Eny meno miny mo Catch a nigger by the toe. He ended by pointing his finger at the

Hantist minister and shouting, "You're the decision and said grace, but it lacked War and the spirit of revolution I the usual solemnity .- Columbian.

Equal to the Occasion.

INFLUENCE UPON MONARCHIES. A score of monarchs conceded broader limits to individualism by iting ceason of the same military successes

republics. More than a score of states calling from the ground. and his successes spread until all ltaly have asserted independence of Span-

SOUTH AFRICAN WARS. Insurrections, revolutions and the petty wars of one petty state against another have marked the progress of

ted States in the ninetcenth contury. the victory deserves to stand in its place for the evclution of American Mazzini, Cayour and Garibatit cim