

RESULTS OF WARS.

TIMELY REVIEW OF SOME OF THE NATION'S HISTORY.

The First War With England In Which We Gained Our Independence—Other Wars Which Have Added to Our Territory.

By the first war—the war which began in 1775 and ended with the treaty of peace with England in 1783—the United States gained independence, a place among the nations, and an opportunity to try the experiment of self-government—then only an experiment anywhere—on a larger scale and under better conditions than had been possible before that time.

The quasi war which the United States had with France on the ocean in 1798, and in which, in a short time, two French frigates and many French privateers were captured, and others were defeated and escaped, showed, in the words of President John Adams, that "we are not a degraded people, humiliated under a colonial spirit of fear and sense of inferiority." It ended French insults to American ambassadors and won for us as respectful treatment from France as that country accorded any great nation of Europe.

Several times, particularly in 1803-5 and in 1815, the United States fought the Barbary pirates—of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli—instead of paying tribute to them, as Europe did. We profited by this course, in self-respect and in money, and the world conceded that the American plan was better than the European by ultimately following the American example.

These little wars—with France and the Barbary pirates—are skipped by most of the American historians, but they raised the United States at the time in the world's respect, and should be read and remembered by all Americans.

The second great war of the United States, that of 1812-15 against England, is ridiculed by some of the historians because the question which produced the war—the depredations on American commerce, the impressment of our seamen into the British service, and the indignation by British agents of attacks by the Indians on our frontiers—were not mentioned in the treaty of peace which ended the war. The war settled nothing, they said. They are mistaken. The war helped the United States in many ways. Its brilliant victories on the ocean and on the lakes over the mistress of the seas won the world's admiration; it went far toward breaking down local prejudices and particularist narrowness, and created a healthy national sentiment throughout the land; and, moreover, it cut the United States loose from all connection with Europe's ambitions and complications.

The war of 1846-48 with Mexico, coupled with Texas's annexation, which was the chief cause of the war, added more than 900,000 square miles to the country's territory, gave us the richest gold field (California) which the world has known, rounded out symmetrically in the southwest the national domain, and by the Wilmot proviso and California admission controversies which it precipitated, it hastened the abolition of slavery through the conflict which slavery caused.

One more war, that of 1861-5, completes the list of conflicts in which the country has been engaged, except that which is now under way. The war of 1861-5 destroyed the secessionist doctrine. It did this in two ways—by overthrowing it in battle and by the decision of the supreme court in the case of Texas versus White, growing out of the war, in which the secession ordinances of the eleven states of the Confederacy were declared to be null and void and the government was proclaimed to be "an indestructible union of indestructible states." It destroyed slavery, made the country free in fact, as well as in theory, removed the sectional barrier between North and South, started the south on its career of social and material advancement, and settled the conflict between Hamilton, Marshall and Webster on the one side, and Calhoun, Hayne and Jefferson Davis on the other, by deciding, as the three first named contended, that this government was a nation and not a league.

Manitoba Cure for Drunkenness.

"They have a very effective way of putting the brakes on inebriates up in Manitoba," said Mr. O. A. Bemis of Minnesota at the Elbitt. "When a man has been convicted twice or thrice for drunkenness in the local police courts, he is sentenced to wear a brass collar, which is a pain tip to saloon-keepers that he is a person to whom it is forbidden to sell any intoxicating beverages. No man with this badge of disgrace can get a drink anywhere, for the law is strictly respected. The result is that in many cases an entire cure is effected in the individual. Whenever the authorities think that the collar penalty has been endured long enough, the collar comes off and the citizen is at liberty to get a drink."

Auntie's Wise Opinion.

But speaking of people who are not as intelligent as the law allows, I heard an old colored woman use an expression the other day that was new to me, and so pat that it would be interesting to know its origin. She had a young girl with her, and some especially stupid remark of the girl's had annoyed her. She looked at her in disgust. "Well," said she, "you certainly ought to be tapped for the temples."

A nutmeg tree of the largest size will produce no more than five pounds of nutmegs.

THE COSTER'S WEDDING.

How "Enry 'Awkins and His Liza" Celebrate Their Nuptials.

Touring in the eastern districts on my bicycle last Sunday took me, perforce, through the regions of White-chapel, where I overtook a coster's wedding procession, says a correspondent of the New York Mail and Express.

A coster's wedding is a species of social function familiar enough to those whose lot is cast in the highways and byways of the east end of London. The typical coster is not the sort of a person to hide his light under a bushel on such occasions. He is careful to see that the fact of his nuptials shall be made known to the biggest possible section of the community at large, consistent with a due regard to the laws of economy. To do him justice, his efforts, ably seconded as they are by the feminine contingent, usually result in a striking success. The whole function is expressly designed to create a maximum amount of sensation with a minimum regard for the conventional rules of behavior at such events.

Sunday is the usual day fixed for the ceremony. The motley party assembled in the church maintains under the watchful eye of the person a subdued demeanor as a rule, though cases have been known when certain recognized items of the programme, such as old-shoe throwing, clapping on the back and universal embracing of the bride, were taken a little too previously. No greater extravagance in the way of carriages is ever thought of than the "donkey shay," possibly renovated and repainted for the occasion and reserved for the exclusive use of bride and groom. But more often the presence of a conveyance is entirely dispensed with, and a sort of scratch procession is organized to the home of the bride's mother. Here the first item is a feast, followed by a carousal of unlimited dimensions and indefinite length, to which a large and varied assortment of friends and relatives are duly invited. It occasionally happens that a few—turn up without the formality of an invitation. Such a proceeding is risky, even in these free-and-easy circles, but should the unbidden guest succeed in timing his or her appearance to the proper psychological moment, when good wishes and good beer have worked their maximum of genial effect, probably no serious consequence to the harmony of the gathering would result.

All this, however, constitutes the family side of the affair. The public festivities are usually fixed for the following day. The piece de resistance consists almost invariably of a tour of the saloon bars of the neighborhood. The first intimation given to the casual pedestrian, that anything special is in progress is usually the emergence from a saloon of a party of gorgeously attired women and men, all in a state of extreme hilarity, who link arms promiscuously and commence a noisy, zig-zag march in the direction of the next saloon. The bride and bridegroom usually head this motley procession, with arms around each other's waist and leaning shoulder to shoulder in the most approved "Awkins and Liza" form. This sort of thing continues for the greater part of the day, the party becoming gradually more and more demonstrative until exhaustion or the energetic interference of the police puts an end to the proceedings.

Woman on a War Vessel.

There is one instance, and one only, on record since the days of Artemisia, the friend and ally of Alexander, concerning whose naval prowess Herodotus tells such wonderful stories, of a woman who has fought on board a man-of-war.

She was the wife of one of the gunners on Admiral Rodney's flagship and plied the trade of a buxboat woman. It was during the war between France and England and their colonies, which in American history is known as the French and Indian war, and Rodney had charge of the fleet in defense of the English Channel.

During a hot engagement the Admiral noticed, to his great astonishment, that a woman was serving one of the guns and doing it well. The fight was too severe to interfere at the moment, so that, the story goes, in spite of the flagrant breach of discipline the Admiral let her alone.

When the enemy had struck his colors he went to the woman and demanded:—

"What are you doing here?" "Fighting the French, your honor. My husband is wounded and down in the cock-pit, and so I took his place. And why not, your honor? Do you think I'm afraid of the French?"

She was reprimanded very gently and sent ashore with ten guineas as a reward for her bravery.

The Parisian Cabby.

The Paris cabby is not merely an institution, he is a social treasure. He can be as drunk as a lord, as witty as the boulevardier, the worst scamp in Christendom, and in all capacities he is the stranger's best guide, philosopher and friend. Get on the right side of a cabby and he'll tell his passenger anything from a state secret to the latest Parisian scandal. As a cicerone he is invaluable, because, having a fund of "fairy tales" at command, he is never at a loss to answer any question the stranger asks. The other day a fiacre stopped in front of the Column Vendome, and a certain Bostonian put his head out of the door to inquire of his Jehu what the column might be. "Cabby, perched on the box, calmly replied: "Oh, that? That is the Column Vendome, which the communards pulled down to make into cannons!" an answer that so tickled Yankee humor cabby got an extra pour boire for his "bull" or his impudence.

Dewey Had No English Gunners.

The United States government is prepared to answer the inquiry of the British Government as to the truth of the statement made by Mr. Cunningham-Graham, a former member of Parliament of eccentric reputation that the gunners of Dewey's ships in Manila Bay were British seamen, bribed to leave her Majesty's service. Mr. Cunningham-Graham said that 109 pounds a month was offered to each of these gunners for his services, and that through their presence on the American warships, Dewey's victory was made possible. Nobody here believed that the British government would pay any attention to Mr. Cunningham-Graham's demand for an investigation, but since London press despatches say that the inquiry will be made, the Navy Department has prepared a statement on the subject. The statement, which was completed from the muster rolls of Dewey's squadron, covering the date of the engagement with the Spanish fleet, shows that of the 1,445 men on the American ships only 67 were alien, and of these only 8 were British subjects. Four of the Britishers were on the Olympia and four on the Raleigh. Not one of the eight is a gunner. They were ordinary seamen, a carpenter's mate, a coal passer, and a water tender. "Thirty-one of the 67 aliens were Chinese mess attendants and cooks. These 31 are the men in whose behalf Admiral Dewey has recommended a special provision of law to enable them to become American citizens."

An Old Truth Well Put.

Naval Constructor Hobson remembered Lord Wolsey's advice: "If you want to get on in war, do your best to get killed."—City of Mexico Herald.

The "Stupid Boy" Championed.

The "stupid boy," who has long posed upon the dunce's block, serving to point a moral and adorn a tale for other little boys to jeer at, has at last found a kindly champion. She says:—

"It is well to remember that a boy is not necessarily stupid because he is pronounced stupid. He may be stupidly judged. The fire of intellect may kindle slowly; it may be smouldering under a heap of ashes, hopelessly suppressed. Genius does not always shoot up like a skyrocket. It may come like the rising of the sun to meridian splendor—slowly and steadily. Moreover, a stupid judgment of a boy is damaging to him. To call him a blockhead, a dunce, an idiot, is unwise, as well as unkind."

"Give the stupid boy a chance, and it will be known ere long whether he is really or only apparently stupid."

As an example of this the case of Isaac Barrow is given. When he was a boy his father considered him so stupid that he used to say if it pleased God to take from him any of his children he hoped it would be Isaac. Yet Isaac was not taken. He grew, instead, to be one of the greatest preachers of England, a professor in the University of Cambridge and a teacher of Sir Isaac Newton.

Dressmakers will appreciate a new sewing machine attachment, consisting of a U-shaped frame attached to the back of the table to support a cloth basket, which prevents the work from nulling or setting on the floor.

Cure Constipation

and you cure its consequences. These are some of the consequences of constipation: Biliousness, loss of appetite, pimples, sour stomach, depression, coated tongue, nightmare, palpitation, cold feet, debility, dizziness, weakness, hiccups, vomiting, jaundice, piles, pallor, stitch, irritability, nervousness, headache, torpid liver, heartburn, foul breath, sleeplessness, drowsiness, hot skin, cramps, throbbing head.

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"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. After vainly trying various remedies, I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels recovered their natural action."

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THE PILL THAT WILL.

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All the summer suits which were sold at 7.00 and 8.00 now go for \$4.50
Youth's light colored suits which were sold at 8.00 and 8.50 now go for \$5.00
Children's suits which were sold at 3.50, 4.00 and 5.00, now \$2.50.
Men's cashmere pants at 65 cents are less than half price.

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