

**A CENTURY'S GROWTH**

**PLENTY OF PRECEDENTS FOR THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.**

Uncle Sam has Acquired a Good Deal of Foreign Territory—The Purchase of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, California, New Mexico and Alaska.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the wisdom of taking the Sandwich Islands under Uncle Sam's wing, there are plenty of precedents for the acquisition of foreign territory by the United States and for the government of extra territorial possessions. The area acquired by the United States since Great Britain acknowledged the independence of her revolted colonies vastly exceeds that of the 18 original states, and these acquisitions have been made in a variety of ways.

Louisiana was purchased from France in 1803 for \$15,000,000. It then included the Mississippi river from source to mouth and a territory extending indefinitely westward. It was believed also to include much of what now constitutes the state of Texas. In 1819, however, by a treaty with Spain, provision was made for the purchase of Florida and the relinquishment of all claims to the Texan territory. The price paid for Florida was \$5,000,000.

The next important acquisition was that of Texas, and this presents a nearer parallel to the case of the Sandwich Islands than any other territorial acquisition of the United States. The south was never content with that portion of the Spanish treaty of 1819 which gave up our claim of the Texan region as part of the Louisiana purchase, and the talk of annexation never ceased. The fact that the coveted region became part of a sister republic did not alter the situation, and the Mexican territory immediately west of Louisiana was rapidly settled by citizens of the United States.

In due time the region revolted from Mexico and set up for itself as the Republic of Texas, with Sam Houston as president. This made annexation more than ever a burning question, and when Texas finally asked to be admitted into the Union as a state her request was granted. This was late in 1846. The war with Mexico followed, and as a result we acquired New Mexico and California. Shortly afterward we paid Mexico \$10,000,000 for part of the same region known as the Gadsden purchase. California soon came in as a state, and the rest of the newly acquired region was made into territories.

For nearly 20 years, after all this, the United States acquired no new territory, but in 1867 Alaska, with 580,000 square miles, or about one-fifth the area of the United States as then existing, was acquired from Russia. The price was \$7,200,000—at the time thought large. But this, like every other purchase of territory by the United States, has proved literally and figuratively dirt cheap, for already the royalty paid to the government for the privilege of seal catching has equalled the purchase price. Alaska was taken in neither as a state nor a territory, but was governed from Washington and with no great difficulty.

This purchase was the first in which the territory acquired was not immediately adjacent to some part of the possessions of the United States. As a matter of fact, the greater part of Alaska is much farther from the nearest point in the United States territory than the Sandwich Islands are from the extreme southwestern coast of California.

The case of the Sandwich Islands is like that of Texas in that the request for admission may be traced to the presence in the islands of Americans with important business and political interests. It is like that of Alaska from the fact that the islands are widely separated from American territory and have a native population different in race and traditions from the mass of Americans and a considerable body of European aliens.

Should the islands be denied admission as a state, or even as a territory, and not governed as Alaska long was, as a piece of government property, there is still precedent for another form of extra territorial jurisdiction, though this form is hardly applicable to a populous region with an organized government. According to a federal law, guano islands discovered by citizens of the United States and not under the jurisdiction of any other country may be considered as pertaining to the United States. Under this curious provision of law we now exercise jurisdiction over the island of Navassa, a spot in the ocean off the coast of Hayti.

The situation of Navassa is one of the anomalies of territorial jurisdiction. The island is named in the constitution of Hayti as part of that republic, but its whole population is made up of persons employed by a guano digging company chartered in the United States under the laws of Maryland. Hayti exercises no jurisdiction over it, and when a murder was committed on Navassa not many years ago the accused were brought to this country after having been seized by officers and sailors of a United States man-of-war and tried in the United States court at Baltimore.

The United States government also exercises a sort of jurisdiction over the harbor of Pago Pago in the Samoan group, not very far from the Sandwich Islands. We long ago acquired by treaty the right to establish a coaling station at Pago Pago. We should have acquired a few years ago a similar interest in the Haytian harbor of St. Nicholas Mole but for the scruples of Admiral Gherardi, who was unwilling to seize the place by military force, though it was pretty clear that the state department would have been glad to have him do so if he would only act without awaiting direct orders from Washington.

Perhaps the most tenuous, delicate and interesting extra territorial jurisdiction exercised by the United States is that over the Panama railroad. We stand pledged to the Colombian republic and the civilized world to maintain a

force of arms if necessary, the passage of trains across the isthmus. Accordingly, when Colon was burned by revolutionists a few years ago and the passage of the isthmus was interrupted, our admiral landed a few hundred blue jackets, took possession of the town, reduced the place to order, ran an armored train across the isthmus and maintained regular communications. We also fed the ragged and starving Colombian army and captured two of the most conspicuous revolutionists. When these rebels were turned over to the Colombian authorities, the latter informed our naval officers that the prisoners would be tried next morning, and in the same breath naively invited the Americans to the hanging in the afternoon. The executions came off in accordance with the terms of this invitation.

Should the Sandwich Islands come in they will constitute our most southern, though not our most western, possession, since some of the Alaskan territory extends some degrees farther west. The Sandwich group is in almost exactly the same latitude as Cuba and a little south of the southern extremity of Florida. Half a dozen states are smaller in area than the islands, and Nevada is smaller in population.

E. N. VALLANDIGHAM.

**THE PRIVATE SECRETARY**

Lamont and Halford Furnish Shining Examples of His Importance in Politics. [Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Colonel Daniel S. Lamont may be secretary of war, and Elijah Halford is a paymaster and major in the army, with the possibility of becoming paymaster general. Such is the fate of private secretaries to presidents of the United States. Two of President Lincoln's private secretaries, Messrs. Hay and Nicolay, have lived to write his life in many volumes and at a handsome profit. President Garfield's private secretary married one of the Garfield girls. Private Secretary T. S. Williams, the young newspaper man who served Governor Hill so faithfully that the latter turned him over to Governor Flower with the highest possible recommendations, will be in the historic line of promotion should either of his chiefs receive higher honors at the hands of the Democratic party. Oddly enough, he is a member of the New York Reform club, an organization which Mr. Hill heartily dislikes and for which Governor Flower has no special affinity.

When Colonel Lamont was still Mr. Cleveland's private secretary, and before he had become too busy and his time had grown too valuable for free social enjoyment, he was one of the best story tellers in America. In those days he used to sit of hot summer nights on a high balcony of the Victoria hotel, overlooking Broadway and opening upon the temporarily vacant apartments of Mr. Cleveland, and talk by the hour with a favored few. In a low but well modulated voice he told stories of Samuel J. Tilden, whom he had served and who had trusted him, and of state campaigns 20 years ago. At such times he revealed an almost unsuspected humorous side of Tilden and told stories to illustrate the sudden lightninglike flashes of wit with which Tilden was accustomed now and then to lay bare the inmost character of this or that public man.

Gossip has gifted Mr. Cleveland with a great many private secretaries since Colonel Lamont's growing importance made it impossible that he should bear that official relation to the ex-president and president elect. As a matter of fact, no one has fully and exactly taken Colonel Lamont's place, and it is entirely possible that he will always occupy a personal relation to Mr. Cleveland such as no one else has ever occupied. Mr. George F. Parker, who smiles when he is spoken of as the future private secretary, has long held a near and confidential relation to Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Parker was and is a newspaper man. Mr. Cleveland values him because Mr. Parker knows how to hold his tongue. Mr. Parker comes from the west and has done newspaper work in Iowa, where he had the confidence of Democratic leaders. He was afterward a newspaper writer in Philadelphia, and again Mr. Harrity's assistant in the postoffice of that city. His important place as auditor at the national Democratic headquarters brought him in contact with a great number of politicians and newspaper men.

Some years ago he deliberately quit work and took a trip to Europe, where he absorbed a vast deal of useful information and broadened his views by correcting certain false impressions shared by most men who have seen but one continent. He has found time in the midst of a busy life to read a great many more books of all sorts than are read by most men of more leisure. He has a record of 50 novels in a single summer, and these not to the exclusion of more serious works.

C. F. VAN SANT.

**Jersey Cattle at the Chicago Fair.**  
Fifty Jersey cows already form the nucleus of what is intended to be the greatest show of cattle ever seen in the country. They are sleek, well fed and decidedly good natured—that is, if they can be judged by their looks—with large brown eyes, and a general air of intelligence. They have been brought here thus early in order that they may become acclimated preparatory to the opening of the dairy test, and in which they will be called upon to try conclusions with Holsteins, Shorthorns, Guernseys and Devons. In the herd now at Chicago the states of New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kentucky are represented. Cards have been issued announcing that the Jerseys will be "at home" on Saturday in February and March from 1 to 6 o'clock.

**COMPOSITE FASHIONS**

**POPULAR MODES ARE DECIDEDLY MIXED JUST NOW.**

Old Things Have Become New, and the Styles of the Seventeenth Century Are Paraded as Latter Day Novelties—Some Attractive New Gowns Described.

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The close observer must admit that just now there is no real fashion, and that there is a tendency to adopt anything and everything that will produce an effect more or less startling, or at least novel. The tendency is in some respects a vicious one since it destroys artistic beauty and unity in favor of sensation. There is no one form of outdoor garment that one can turn to and say, "This is the fashion," and one who tries to follow all the "novelties" as fast as they appear would need to have 48 hours in each day, the strength of a giant and the purse of Fortunatus.

It is a curious period in fashion. One day we meet something copied more or less faithfully after fashions in vogue in the 16th, 17th or early in the 18th century, and the next we find classical costumes and fillets that take us back a good deal further, and then we will find a composite arrangement that embodies three or four distinct epochs in the existence of the world.

In one sense this is very unpleasant, for we always look for something new, and in the other there is a certain charm about it. We run across something that we have pictured as belonging to some century long past, and we look at it and smile as at an old friend's face in a decrepit and forgotten old album. We forget the incongruity in the pleasure of seeing the long lost friend, and as we would take the old friend from the album and put it in a new frame we would resurrect the liking we had for the old style and wear it again, though it is not and never can be made a real part of a new style.

We have now the stiff and feather duster effect of plumes set upright upon our bonnets as they had them in the 17th century, and we put great bows and sprawling flowers on modern hats, or we take the old shapes and put modern trimmings upon them. The effect may be striking, but never artistic, though "madame" or "mademoiselle" will declare it a triumph of art, a veritable dream of beauty, etc.

The fact of it is that there is no real leader of fashion and no one house that is an authority, and the variety which in the search of novelty and something that may please well enough to become a vogue has been dragged from beneath the dust of ages. If the new hats and garments were not made of new stuff, the present modes would be veritable ragbags.

But, since everybody has a chance to display her own taste—good or bad, we will not complain any more this time, but talk about the handsomest of the resurrections and of the revival of long dead fashions that are in the course of being dragged up the long vista of time.



NEW WALKING GOWNS.

The bell skirts, which suggest and, many say, foreshadow hoops, are seen very often now on the finest gowns. They are faced with horsehair, crinoline or wigam, and many of them have ropes sewn inside and hidden under deceptive little puffings of silk. One beautiful gown of this style was made for Miss Martin, whose engagement to Lord Craven was recently announced. The gown was of moss green armure silk and copper colored velvet. The skirt was a very flaring bell, and it opened on the left side over a panel of the velvet. All around the border there was a puffed reversed plaiting only one inch wide of black satin. The front of the waist was covered with black chenille embroidery and jet beads, and the same ornamented the sleeves. The upper part of the waist and sleeves was of the velvet. The back had double cornet plaits.

Miss Martin has a friend who always gets a new gown at the same time she does, and they make admirable foils to each other. The friend had a gown finished and sent home the same day whereof the skirt was of old rose cloth and emerald green as to bodice. The skirt was scalloped and bound with velvet, and the corsage was also scalloped, which gave it a beautiful contrasting effect. Wisely, a white satin collar keeps the vivid green from touching the neck, as it would make the fairest skin look yellow. The bodice fastens under the arms with the blessed new hooks and eyes, which stay hooked instead of coming unfastened every time one takes a breath. A cunning little turban of brown velvet with black plumes is worn with this, and of course a light wrap if the weather is chilly.

For chilly days there was a lovely redingote with surplice bands of velvet and adjustable cape shown yesterday. It was made of Quaker drab cloth, dead fine, and fitted the figure closely. There was a cape gathered on to a braided yoke, and down the front the stole of brown velvet, which was attached to the collar. This is adjustable, the long ends being simply hooked to the collar. The cape is also removable and can be worn

with or without the velvet stole. The price of this was \$65, not high when one considers that the whole is of exquisite make and quality and lined throughout with silk.

Almost every garment except such as are to be washed is lined with silk now, and they are lighter and have a much pleasanter feeling than if lined with any other goods. Silk undershirts, however, are not quite so chic as formerly, though many prefer them, as they shed dust so much better than any other goods. For that same reason most of this season's traveling dresses and wraps will be of pinhead checked or fine striped silk, only for very warm weather, naturally. I notice that very many ladies have had a number of cozy house gowns made of glace and pongee silks in pretty, bright colors for home wear and in inexpensive qualities. Black pongee and china silks make up beautiful little frocks of this sort, usually fully as simple as if not more so than the new cottons and gingham. They are deliciously cool for summer and are more dressy, even the cheapest of them, than any cotton goods can possibly be, and there is something pleasing to the ear in the delicate swish of the silk.

Among the novelties in silk goods this season are the Drusa silks and gauzes. These have been long out of the market, as something was the matter with the silkworms in that country. There is no silk so durable and thoroughly valuable for hard usage as these Turkish silks, for the manufacturers have not learned how to adulterate the silk yet, and besides the value of them there is a peculiar charm in the very imperfections, for there is a roughness and unevenness that detract from the luster, but add to the wearing quality.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.  
New York.

**THE TECHNIQUE OF DRESSING.**

Why Great Care Should Be Displayed in the Selection of Apparel.

A certain family subsisting upon public bounty used to practice in the domestic circle what might be called communism improved. At night every member of the household threw his wearing apparel upon a common heap. In the morning the first one astrid selected therefrom what was most to his taste. The late risers took the sediment. These same late risers furnish us an example. To be sure, we are none of us quite so indifferent to appearances as they. Still the women who pop into a milliner's or dry goods shop and pop out again with the first thing the salesman tells them is becoming are following rather closely in their footsteps.

Every woman should remember—first, that an article of wearing apparel absorbs in time the personality of its wearer, as when we see the hats and wraps of our friends in a neighbor's cloakroom they are at once filled out in our imagination with the owners' actual figures, and we do not have to go down to the scene of the festivities to see Mrs. Jones or Miss Smith. This is an indisputable fact; in a short time your hat and coat will look like you. Therefore get a hat and coat that will do you credit.

Then the period when new clothes are adjusting themselves to our personalities must not be forgotten. This is a serious matter. Certain articles take to us more easily than others. If we want a bonnet that will readily become our own special head covering and not stay merely a hat for an obdurate period, we must consider well before the milliner's mirror which chapeau look as if they might become a part of us and which do not. It is not a question alone of what is handsome or stylish, but of what is adapted to the requirements of our individual egos. The limit of most people's judgment in this respect is whether a thing is too youthful or too old for them, whereas there is an alphabet of nice distinctions here that has to be studied as carefully, if one hopes to dress successfully, as do the A B C's before one reads Carlyle.

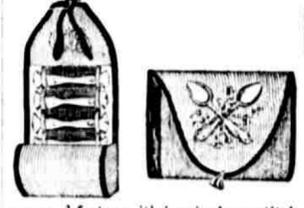
Culture, environment, habits and even disposition must be taken into account. A coquette may wear gowns that would be absurd on a student. Roguish bows can never become a part of the prim, while vivacity in demure settings is fascination itself.

The science of dressing is a simple one after the elementary rules have been acquired. Think who you are and what you are, as well as where you want to wear it, before buying a new article for the toilet. It is impossible to imagine Queen Elizabeth or Martha Washington, even at 16, in a natty sailor.

RUTH HALL.

**How to Make a Teaspoon Case.**

Take a strip of brown linen or ticking 36 by 10 inches; bind with braid; line with flannel or chamois. Turn the edges



over and fasten with herringbone stitch, allowing two inches for each spoon. On the rounded flap, which should be double, outline two spoons in contrasting shades of silk (silver and gold). Initials may be etched on the outside.

The inventor of the surgeon's eyeless needle was a woman, Mrs. Ella Gulliard, who also invented the musical top.

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