

The Call

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1898

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AMUSEMENTS. Columbia—'Number Nine' Baldwin—'The Paeston Play', Alcazar—'A Celebrated Case', Morosco—'Under the Polar Star', Tivoli—'An American Hero', Orpheum—Vauzeville, The Chinese—Zoo, Vaudeville and Cannon, the 613-pound Man Olympia—Corner Mason and Eddy streets, Specialties, Suro Baths—Swimming, El Campo—Music, dancing, boating, fishing, every Sunday, Excursion to Lone Gatoes—Friday, June 12.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

AMONG the good results gained by the sweeping Republican victory in Oregon that which is of the greatest national importance is the election of a Legislature which can be relied upon to send to the United States Senate a Republican of known fidelity to all the essential principles of the party, including the maintenance of the gold standard.

At the present time the Senate is the weak point in our Government. It is neither flesh, fowl, nor good red herring. Neither party has a majority, and as a consequence every important measure that comes before it brings about a deadlock which can be broken only by a compromise. It is this condition of affairs that has delayed legislation on the currency and compels us to enter upon a war without settling that long discussed problem.

The most important political issue of the year, therefore, is to change the comparative strength of parties in the Senate and to assure Republican supremacy in that body, so that all branches of the Government will act in harmony for the adoption of legislation necessary for the welfare of the country. It is this that gives value to the election of a Republican Legislature in Oregon. The gain of a gold standard Senator from that State is a victory in which the whole nation will share.

At the present time forty-four Senators are classed as Republicans, but six of them—Carter of Montana, Teller and Wolcott of Colorado, Trichard of North Carolina, Shoup of Idaho and Hansbrough of North Dakota—are silver men and cannot be counted on to support the administration on measures affecting the currency. To overcome their vote and obtain a gold majority in the Senate it will be necessary to gain eight Republican Senators to fill the vacancies to occur on the 4th of next March. Since the victory in Oregon there seems a fair chance of doing this.

Among the Senators who retire next March are eleven Republicans, two silver Republicans, fifteen Democrats and two Populists. Of the retiring Republicans the only seats that are at all doubtful are those of Wilson and Clark of Wyoming. The party will gain seats from the Democrats in Maryland, where a Republican has been already elected to succeed Gorman, and in New York, where the successor to Murphy is sure to be a Republican. Another has now been gained in Oregon. In addition to these the Republicans have good prospects of winning the seats now held by White of this State, Turpie of Indiana, Mitchell of Wisconsin and Smith of New Jersey. They have also a fighting chance for the seats of Gray of Delaware, Roach of North Dakota and Faulkner of West Virginia.

The outlook for a safe Republican majority of sound money men in the next Congress is therefore promising. In every State, however, where a Senator is to be chosen by the Legislature elected this year the Republicans must be alert and watchful. The margin of victory will be too narrow even under the best of probable circumstances for the Republicans of any State to take chances. If we are to have currency reform thorough and complete without disastrous compromises we must have a good working Republican majority in the Senate, and to accomplish that there must be this year something like the tidal wave victory of 1896, sweeping the Union and carrying every doubtful State.

THE YUBA-MARYSVILLE TRANSMISSION.

THE current number of the Journal of Electricity gives the place of honor in its pages to an elaborate description, richly illustrated, of the electric power transmission system recently established by the Yuba Power Company at Marysville. The article is a noteworthy one and presents in a striking way one of the most important of the accomplishments of Californian enterprise.

It is noted that just 125 days elapsed from the date when the power company began work on the system until it was placed in operation. The work achieved during that comparatively short time included the entire rebuilding of thirty odd miles of water system, the location of the power-house, the erection of the pole line with two sub-stations, the city distribution of over 5000 lights and the installation of all the hydraulic and electrical equipments of the plant. With this record the company holds the well merited distinction of having made the quickest installation of that magnitude ever accomplished.

The plant, moreover, is as notable for its excellence as for the speed with which it was built. Rapidly as the work was performed, thoroughness and quality were never subordinated for the sake of gaining time. The system stands, therefore, as one of the best illustrations in the world of what American science and engineering skill can do in the way of providing for the transmission of electrical energy.

The example set in this case will of course be followed elsewhere. The topography of California is well adapted for such enterprises, and the date can hardly be far distant when nearly every city of note in the State will have power furnished it on lines similar to that which is now proving such a benefit to Marysville.

OFFICERS FOR THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

CAPTAIN JAMES A. PARKER, U. S. A., begins an article in the current number of the North American Review on "The Officing and Arming of Volunteers" with the statement: "The most important detail perhaps in connection with the organization of our volunteer troops is the development, selection and appointment of their officers."

To this statement there is hardly likely to be any objection. Strength, courage and patriotism furnish a sufficient basis for the rank and file of an army if the men are well led. The duties of a private are rapidly learned where the mind is quick and the heart willing. The officer of an army in modern warfare, however, requires something more than these ordinary qualities of young manhood. There is needed a special training to fit him for the performance of the complex responsibilities resting upon him, and if he lacks that training his whole command suffers and the evil is far-reaching.

The situation of the United States is such that the maintenance of a large standing army at all times would be an economic blunder. Our wars are infrequent and we are never in immediate danger of invasion. We will in the future, as in the past, rely upon volunteers raised when war begins to fight our battles for us, and it is, therefore, imperative that we should arrange some means of providing them with officers fitted to command them to advantage, to hold their confidence and to make the best use of them in every emergency.

Captain Parker suggests three sources from which we can obtain trained officers for as large a volunteer army as we are ever likely to need. These sources are the military academy, the regular army and the National Guard. As at present constituted neither of these, nor all of them combined, suffice the demand for officers. Further development is needed in all of them, and the most interesting portions of Captain Parker's article are those containing suggestions of the means by which that development can be obtained.

According to the captain the graduate of the Military Academy makes the best officer, and he proposes the establishment of two such academies in addition to the one at West Point, so that the number of cadets could be increased from 371, now authorized by law, to 2200. This proposition is not wholly new. Some years ago a movement was made in Congress to materially increase the number of cadets and to establish a military academy somewhere in the West to relieve the strain on West Point. Nothing came of the project at the time, but it is more than likely it may be taken up again. Certainly a military academy on the Pacific Coast as near to San Francisco as West Point is to New York would not be a bad enterprise on the part of the Government.

The suggestions as to the expediency of obtaining volunteer officers from the regular army are capable of being carried out at once, and therefore are of more practical value than that regarding the increase of military academies. A large proportion of the non-commissioned officers of the regulars are highly intelligent men and have during their service received a thorough military training. By encouraging these men to further military studies and by subjecting them to a practical and theoretical examination it would be possible for the War Department to form a corps from which efficient officers for volunteer troops could be drawn whenever the emergency required.

To make the National Guard a reliable school for officers would require many changes in the present system. In some of the States the changes would amount to a virtual revolution. They could be effected only by complete supervision on the part of the War Department, and a willingness on the part of the States to co-operate. The three sources combined, however, would certainly furnish all the officers we need and would enable us if necessary to put half a million men in the field under leadership capable of handling them.

ON AN EVEN KEEL.

TRADE was rather tame last week. The volume of business showed no falling off, and indeed the increase in the bank clearings of 31.2 per cent over the same week in 1897 pointed to a steady maintenance of the good pace set at the beginning of the year. But trade may be good and still be featureless, and that condition now prevails.

In the first place there is no more uncertainty. The only fleet which Spain possesses capable of inflicting injury upon the United States or retarding its aggressive operations against the Spanish insular possessions is in a bottle down in the Antilles and Sampson is sitting on the cork. We are practically in full control of the Philippines, and Santiago de Cuba is at our mercy. Spain is hors de combat and can do us no harm. Hence the fire is taken out of any speculation which may have depended on the war as its raison d'etre.

In the second place the commercial atmosphere is clear. The season has advanced to that point where the condition of the crops is pretty definitely known. The preliminary orders for the army have been filled as a rule, and future orders will be filled more leisurely. Those articles of merchandise affected by the outbreak of hostilities have found their new level and have ceased to fluctuate, and the movement of produce, groceries and manufactured goods is now regulated by the ordinary laws of supply and demand. In other words, trade is going along smoothly in its usual rut.

The failures throughout the country last week were 203, against 262 for the same week last year. The shipments of wheat from the Atlantic coast were 4,730,000 bushels, against 1,980,000 in the same week in 1897, and of corn 4,774,000 bushels, against 2,398,000. While the volume of business in the iron trade shows a falling off from the past few weeks, it is still far ahead of the same time in 1897, and the Western mills are still crowded with orders. The woolen manufacturers have ceased to buy wool, but they cannot complain, for they have lately been doing a rushing business on Government account. Railroad bonds continue to advance, with a brisk demand for the better class, while Government bonds have been weakened by the prospects of a new issue. The continued ease of the money market gives a bullish cast to Wall street, but the public still hold aloof, and the market remains largely in the hands of the professional manipulators. The railroad earnings continue very large, and the distributive trade of the whole country is first class.

The above points cover the state of trade throughout the nation. The California markets are equally humdrum. We too know what to expect from the current harvest and can pretty well forecast prices within a reasonable margin. The general tone of the market is one of firmness. Provisions continue to sell well at strong quotations. Beef and pork meet with a steady demand, and the latter is excited at a marked advance. Quotations for the spring clip of wool, so long delayed, have at last been established, though there is nothing doing. Hides have again gone up and are meeting with a steady consumptive demand. The dried fruit market is well cleaned up

of the 1897 crop, and the new output is expected to bring good prices. The canners are bidding higher prices for fresh fruits than for some years, and their stocks, too, have run short under a lively inquiry for Eastern and English account. The grain and feed markets have declined steadily for several weeks, in sympathy with the depreciation in wheat, the hay market being the only exception. The light crop keeps that steady at high prices. The local money market is very easy and abundantly supplied, and solvent borrowers find no difficulty in filling their needs at the usual rates of interest. From present indications the new crop year will be as brilliant as expected, and there is nothing in sight to indicate any disturbance in trade conditions for some time to come.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE FAKER.

BY an oversight or a negligence almost unpardonable the Associated Press has permitted itself to be made the dupe of the New York Journal and has sent out through the country to all the newspapers in its membership, as an item of war news, one of the worst fakes and lowest lies that ever emanated from yellow journalism. The main offender is of course the lying Hearst organ that originated the fraud, but the Associated Press is in a certain sense responsible, since it sent the fraud broadcast among its correspondents without giving warning that the alleged news had been taken from the Journal.

The item of itself was of no importance, and was interesting solely because it purported to be a record of an incident of the war in the West Indies. As such it was accepted from the Associated Press by legitimate newspapers in all parts of the Union, and was published to the world as a genuine piece of information concerning a subject in which every American is intensely interested. It turns out to have been a lie concocted in the Journal office at the instigation of Hearst. It was not news. It was a fake, and a fake so vile that the Journal and its verminiferous appendix in this city, the Examiner, are now boasting of it as a triumph over the decent newspapers of the country.

There is no disputing the fact that in a certain sense the dissemination of the lying fake through the Associated Press was a triumph for Hearst. It caused legitimate newspapers to publish as news one of the most fraudulent stories ever concocted by any of the Hearsting gang. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that the Examiner is now boasting of the feat and pointing to the item as a proof that other newspapers publish fakes as well as itself. The faker has managed to cheat the public not only through its own columns, as usual, but through the columns of other papers, and is more exultant and noisy over the success of its lie than ever it was over a scoop interview with the Emperor of China or the Pope of Rome.

If the Hearsting tricksters can work such schemes as this upon the Associated Press it will not be long before the dispatches of the association will be themselves as much discredited as those of the Examiner and the Journal. Both of those yellow sheets are members of the association, and it is clear they are perfectly willing to disgrace and degrade it to their own level. It therefore behooves the New York representatives of the association to keep a watch on the tricks of the Hearstings, so that they may not be duped again as they have been in this instance.

The faker has as much right to rejoice in his success in foisting a lie upon the Associated Press as a gold brick swindler has to be merry over the deception of a man who should have had sense enough to know better. The representatives of the Associated Press in New York know what the Journal is, what the Examiner is and what Hearst is. They are, therefore, to be blamed for accepting any news from such sources. Nothing but frauds, fakes and lies ever originate from any of that gang. Genuine news they never have. Hereafter when the Associated Press sends out items furnished by the Journal or Examiner it owes it to the decent newspapers of the association to give warning, "This is from a Hearsting."

PREPARE FOR FLAG DAY.

ONE hundred and twenty-one years ago tomorrow our fathers, having declared the American colonies of those days to be "free and independent States," adopted the banner of the stars and stripes as the symbol of their independence, the emblem of their union and the ensign under which their joint armies should fight for freedom and the making of the nation.

Since that time the Federal Union has become a National Union. It is now simply as a grammatical form that we say the United States are rather than the United States is. The nation is one and indivisible. The rays from the many stars of its flag so closely blend with one another that the light their shining sends to every land and every sea under the expanse of heaven gleams on the eyes of men as the luminous glow of a mighty sun rather than the commingled radiance of a galaxy of separate stars.

We are now having for the first time a war in which we are fighting as a thoroughly united people and a consolidated nation. The flag means more to-day at home and abroad than it ever meant before. There are no sections, no classes, no parties in our own land who regard it with aversion or even indifference. There is no nation or people anywhere in the world who are ignorant of the power it symbolizes or doubtful of its high destiny among the banners that float over the earth.

It is most appropriate in every way that at this time we should give some public manifestation of the zeal and loyalty with which the banner is now loved in every home in the wide nation. There needs no formal ceremony for this. In fact it is preferable the celebration of the flag should be made by individual citizens as an expression of personal patriotism rather than by civil display or military parades. Tomorrow is the anniversary. Let every citizen and every home not already possessed of a flag procure one today. When tomorrow's sun shines upon us it should have its beams reflected back from the broad stripes and bright stars of the banner of the nation streaming from every home and housetop and spire and pinnacle in the city.

There is an end to the fervent hope that the war had scared Debs off the earth. He is engaged in his familiar act of forming a new party. He will have no trouble in running it, either, for it will be composed of Debs, and can't help being unanimous.

Announcement is made that a lawyer of this city has married a variety theater girl after an acquaintance of two hours. The strange part of the affair is that there seems to be a tendency to extend congratulations.

Not a word can be heard in favor of Scherwin of the Pacific Mail, but if the Chinese he employs in preference to white men were to be consulted perhaps they would be found to feel differently.

EDITORIAL VIEWS OF THE WAR.

IT IS now more than thirty years since our civil conflict—one of the greatest wars the world has known—was ended. But there still remain among the officers of the regular army nearly 300 men who can never forget the lessons they learned in that hard school of experience. Among the men who carry the guns, of course, there are few veterans of the Civil War, though here and there some stalwart sergeant still remains who can speak of its battles as one who has lived through them. But of the commissioned men—with the exception of the staff—there is hardly a field officer who did not see war service, and most of them served from its outbreak until Appomattox.

Compare the stern school these men attended with the limited training their opposing commanders have received! Except the small amount of fighting with the Carlists in Spain, the Spanish officers have taken part in no war more worthy the name than the kind of skirmishing they have undergone in Cuba.—Boston Globe.

FILL UP THE REGIMENTS.

During the last era of the Civil War the generals in the field were urgent that new regimental organizations should not be formed, but that whatever men were raised should be sent to fill the ranks of veteran regiments which had been reduced in strength. They were right, because a thousand recruits, distributed among old regiments, become good soldiers in half the time they do when put by themselves in one regiment. The suggestion made by the War Department should not be ignored. The weaker regiments and companies should be recruited up to the limit. The present volunteer regiments are made up of a large amount of militia organizations which have had no regular military instruction. New men put into those organizations will make much more rapid progress than if they are put in a regiment by themselves. The Union armies would have been more efficient toward the close of the war if the wisest of the War Department and the commanding general had been headed, and there had been fewer skeleton organizations and more strong regiments. The lesson taught then should not be forgotten.—Chicago Tribune.

OUR FUTURE FLEET.

If during the last two decades the energy expended upon building up the American navy had been trebled, the war would now exist but in name. Every Spanish fortification would have been destroyed and the garrisons on the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Luzon would be prisoners or at the immediate mercy of our forces. Three times our present fleet would still be far below the strength corresponding to the country's need; but it would have been enough to enable the army, small as it was at the beginning, to capture any town desired, and at the same time, to provide against the possibility of a theatrical movement by the ships of Spain. Such a campaign could have been carried on, moreover, without oversteering the lines which caution and prudence have hitherto pursued resolutely, avoiding so much as a reasonable risk of serious damage to us, except, of course, in the case of the brilliant performance at Manila. An three times the present fleet would have cost less than the prolongation of the war which it would have prevented.

Regret for past error becomes of the highest value if it leads to better things in the future.—New York Sun.

THE FAMOUS LEES.

IT would be strange indeed if a national emergency lacked the leadership of a Lee. When we were feeble colonies on the edge of the Atlantic the Lees grew with us. One joined in our Declaration of Independence; the flashing sword of another blazed in the front of our cavalry during the Revolutionary War. Lee showed the way in Europe for American diplomacy. A Lee helped to open the gates of Mexico, and with tears, saw his duty as we did in '61, and taught us how to serve our country after Appomattox. A new national need has arisen, and a Lee is here. Welcome to him, for his own sake, for that of his ancestors, for the service he will render and the lesson he teaches us even now. The South was called upon to give her best, and she gave it. Lee, the soldier of the nation, and let no man doubt the South or the record she will make. The fields of Cuba shall be as glorious to us as all the others on which we have stood, and Spain will be beaten as others have been before.—Florida Times-Union.

GOD BLESS OUR BOYS.

Thirty-seven years ago to a day the soldiers of Virginia were marching out to war, and there are many living in Richmond who recall those stirring times. But as bitter as the anguish was no one realized what a terrible struggle was on and how many long and weary years it would be before it would end. There was no prophet in Richmond to foretell that before the end should come our own fair city would be overrun by the enemy and laid waste by fire and sword. Again a regiment of Virginia soldiers is marching forth to the war. But instead of that precious old uniform of gray the boys are wearing the brilliant uniforms of the United States Army. It is not this time a battle of brother against brother, but the soldiers of the nation are united against a foreign foe. God bless and protect those Virginia boys, and bring them back in health and vigor and triumph to their loved ones.—Richmond Times.

BOOM IN NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Whether our shipyards have little or much to do in the way of building merchant steamers, while the war lasts they are going to have plenty to do in the warship branch of their business. The last naval bill authorized the building of three new battleships, four monitors for harbor defense, sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers and twelve swift torpedo boats, a total of thirty-five vessels. The Navy Department has already completed the designs and specifications for these vessels, and is ready to invite bids for their construction. As soon as the legal formalities can be complied with, contracts will be awarded, and the shipbuilders who get the contracts will have lots to do, whatever may happen. While there is no probability that any of these vessels will be completed in time to take part in the existing war, Congress has very properly, authorized their construction. The country is getting its eyes opened, as a result of the present war, to the fact that we are totally unprepared for war with any important naval power, and that it will not be safe to take any such chances in future. We shall probably be able to whip Spain, because it is a weak power, as ill-prepared for war as ourselves; but if our quarrel had been with England, France, Germany or Russia, we should have been overwhelmed before we were ready to fight. It is hoped that we shall never be at war with any of these powers, but the best way to insure perpetual peace is to be prepared to defend ourselves, come what may.—Philadelphia Times.

MILITARY POSTAL SERVICE.

There was a good deal of complaint about the postoffice facilities at Chickamauga Park until the Government took the matter in hand and reorganized the service on the military plan. There is no reason why the postal service of the army should not be as perfect as the service in Chicago. The experience of the civil war is before the postal authorities. In 1861 the soldiers from the very first received their letters promptly. The Government began at the beginning and established a military postal system. This was probably as perfect as anything of the kind ever organized. Before the war closed the system was as responsive to the isolated companies and brigades as to the main body of the army. A letter that gave the name of the soldier and his regiment reached him whether he was in front, in the hospital, or on detached duty, or on a raid. The same completeness and responsiveness should be given to the army postal service now. Letters addressed to companies and regiments should reach them whether the name of any postoffice is given or not. While the regulars were at Chickamauga the mail was promptly handled on the regimental plan, and not much attention was given to the local postoffice, but now that the volunteers are at Chickamauga Park such changes should be made as will take the letters promptly to regimental headquarters.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

PROWESS OF AMERICANS.

What American has not with swelling pride observed the exhibitions of true bravery that have been made by their marines in the few minor engagements so far brought on in the war with Spain? The old-time traditions concerning the valor and courage of the Yankee warrior at sea have been handsomely and splendidly illustrated anew by the acts of daring performed by the navy of to-day, and quite naturally does it make the heart of the young and the old beat fast from the quickening influence of enthusiasm and prompt every patriotic citizen to look for an overwhelming victory in the end, despite the repeated cautions to abstain from underrating the fighting qualities of the adversary. The very fact that we are not by nature or training a warlike people, and yet are capable on sufficient provocation of demonstrating our remarkable adaptability for the role of a soldier and naval seaman, is what tends to make us so confident of our own prowess in that respect. Americans are the best soldiers in the world, said a high military authority not long since, and his assertion is borne out by the records of every war in which we have been involved, from the early days of colonial skirmishes with redskinned opponents, through the French and Indian wars down to the present struggle with a decayed monarchy.—Providence Telegram.

STATUS OF PRISONERS.

The Oxford rules contain provisions for the employment of prisoners of war. The enemy may employ their labor upon public works that are not directly connected with military operations, if the labor is not detrimental to health. The rules declare, however, that the confinement of war prisoners is not in any sense a penalty for crime, nor an act of vengeance. They may be confined in towns, fortresses and camps, or elsewhere, and may not pass beyond certain boundaries, "but they may only be imprisoned as an indispensable measure of security." A prisoner of war is defined in the American instructions for the government of the armies in the field as a public enemy armed or attached to the hostile army for actual aid, who has fallen into the hands of the captor, either fighting or wounded, on the field or in the hospital, by individual soldiers or by capture; and citizens who accompany an army for whatever purpose, such as sutlers, editors or reporters of journals, or contractors, if captured, may be made prisoners of war and be detained as such.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A TRIAL OF PATIENCE.

This war is going to be a trial of national patience and we must make the best of it. Probably it will not be a trial in any other way. We are attacking an enemy, brave but feeble, who cannot fight and will not surrender. So far Spain has neither struck a blow nor yielded a point. Her men die, her ships sink, her forts are bombarded, her harbors blockaded. Nothing can rouse her to vigorous resistance or cow her to make terms to avoid destruction. Nothing is doing, but she is waiting for the United States and East, to push her desperate but feeble forces out of her positions inch by inch, to deal with her as civilized nations have to deal with savage races who will neither accept civilization nor make way for it. It is our problem with the Sioux, England's with the Zulus and Spain's own with the natives of Chile, the only place in America where she encountered real resistance and the only place where her colonies have founded a strong nation.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

COLLECTED IN THE CORRIDORS.

George Phillips of Sacramento is at the Grand. Professor Windsor of Chicago is at the Baldwin. B. F. Brooks of Riverside is a guest at the Grand. Carl E. Lindsay, the District Attorney of Santa Cruz, is at the Grand. F. Montanya, a prominent French mining expert, has arrived at the Palace. John C. Curtin of Helena, Mont., prominent as a mine owner, is stopping at the Russ. Rev. H. E. Crepin, Rev. L. Brown and Rev. Jacobson of Ferrdale are stopping at the Russ. Charles Carley and family are here on a visit from St. Helena and will stop at the California while in town.

Milton Hillier, the prominent mining expert who is on John Mackay's staff of mining engineers, and D. Starr Bachman, the young capitalist who has been recently investing quite heavily in mines on this coast, returned from a trip to Eureka, Humboldt County, which was fruitful of many ludicrous situations for both parties. Bachman's experience as a sailor of the deep has been very limited. To escape a trip on the water he has often traveled in a circuitous route covering twice the distance and consuming time which was to him under the circumstances a very valuable element.

But he was persuaded by Hillier to attempt the water in his recent trip to Eureka. The day of departure was fair and the sailing smooth for a brief time, but when well out on the billowy ocean a storm of some magnitude set in, and the ship tossed and tilted to the stomachic displeasure of all on board and particularly to the young mine-owner. The weather became very nasty and the conflict of the elements soon downed the best sailors on the ship. Bachman was the first to surrender, and he sought his berth at once, knowing full well that there was no relief for him unless the steward brought him a cot or an island. For twelve hours he lay, suffering great tortures. Death or any other relief was begged of the Power above. When this exquisite torture was at its apex Bachman thought he would crawl on deck and battle with his misery in the face of heaven. By dint of determination, and repeated efforts he at last found himself in a protected spot which did not oscillate and dip to the abnormal manner the rest of the ship took in its eccentric movements. For twelve hours he lay, suffering great tortures. Death or any other relief was begged of the Power above. When this exquisite torture was at its apex Bachman thought he would crawl on deck and battle with his misery in the face of heaven. By dint of determination, and repeated efforts he at last found himself in a protected spot which did not oscillate and dip to the abnormal manner the rest of the ship took in its eccentric movements. For twelve hours he lay, suffering great tortures. Death or any other relief was begged of the Power above. When this exquisite torture was at its apex Bachman thought he would crawl on deck and battle with his misery in the face of heaven. 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