ON OUR BOOK TABLE

A NOVEL BY PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR.

The Story of America—Great Books—Turrets, Towers and Temples—Will Bradley and His Work—Literary Lore.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the remarkable negro author, leapt into a considerable celebrity on the publication of his "Lyrics of Lowly Life," but he has certainly done nothing of a more enduring nature or that shows such undeniable evidences of promise of even better things to come than in his prehensile story, "The Uncalled," just issued. The scene is laid in a small Ohio town, the characters are uncommonly common-place, with a most hodden-gray background, but these very features are at once the source and test that call forth the strength of the real artists who, as Verlaine says, all carve them.

With the chisel Thought
The pure block of the Beautiful, and gain
From out the marble cold where it was not,
Some starry-chitoned statue without stain.

The book gets its title from the hero, around whom the story is built, and who from a scapegrace child becomes a minister of the gospel, but soon realizes that such was not his true calling. All of the characters are indigenous to the prosperous small country town, and they are so real and so much alive with all their wealth of human nature that anyone who has traveled in the myriad truly rural districts of America will recognize them at a glance. The author has much of the practical manner that characterizes genius and in this charming and simple story of the sorrows and tears that magnify so much the happiness of humanity, he displays unusual power for sympathizing with and rejoicing with the humblest of his fellows. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.)

A New History of America.

All great events of history follow the spiritual vision of the prophet, and men build nations after the pattern seen by the seer on the Mount of God.

"God made me the messenger of the new heavens and earth," said Columbus, "and told me where to find them. Maps, charts and mathematical knowledge had nothing to do with the case." One of the Pilgrims of Leyden advised his companions to go forth into the wilderness, and new light would break forth from the Word. The history of America follows this new light. Obedience to spiritual laws led men to freedom, equality and brotherhood, and the dominion of justice is to become that of peace. The old legend that Bradford, of Austerfield, dealt out five kernels of corn to the pilgrims in the year of famine may be questioned, as it has been, but this man of prevision did inspire the people gathered on the rude shore of Plymouth Rock with the prophecy that their future should be like the harvest of a hundred to one.

Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth views and writes "The Story of America" in this inspiring light, and makes it a story of liberty of conscience, of freedom, of noble effort, of justice and of progress, tending to the reign of peace. He is considerably indebted to "McKenzie's History of the United States," especially for the fine moral analyses in the parts having reference to the Puritans, to slavery and to the war for the Union. Mr. Butterworth was well fitted for this work, and the large part of it, which is original with him, shows much careful analysis, and is noticeable for its rich simplicity of language and pure diction. The book contains a complete history of the late war, and is augmented by handsome engravings. (Akron, O.: The Werner Company.)

Essays on Great Books.

A volume that will be a boon to the casual reader and a worthy introduction to five of the masterpieces of all literature, is made up of essays on "Great Books," by the Very Rev. Frederick W. Farrar, dean of Canterbury.

Dean Farrar exhibits the rare critical insight and enthusiasm of an acknowledged great mind in discussing these works of supreme genius, and seldom indeed does the ordinary man of affairs have brought home to him their supremity with more pleasurable effect than in this volume. The style is wonderfully clear and forcible and the author casts a kaleidoscopic light on all the approaches that lead to these summits of human thought. Like many other wise men, overwhelmed at the enormous literary productivity of our time, he feels that the average reader, and particularly the young, needs a guide and a helper in the choice of what is best. He advises not to attempt to read everything that comes in one's way, but to make a reasonable choice. "Indiscriminate reading," he says, "should be resolutely abjured." But there are certain books that should be made the very foundation of a decent literary training, and some of these Dean Farrar takes and analyzes with consummate skill and insight. He shows the deep moral meaning of Dante's "Divine Comedy," the splendid fervor and power of Milton's chaste imagination, the lofty teaching that may be found in Shakespeare's plays, particularly "Macbeth," "Othello" and "King Lear," and the simple, but immortal, imagery of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Dean Farrar writes with so much enthusiasm, his appreciations are so sensible, and his illustrations are so rich and varied, that no one could fail to be inspired by him to undertake a first-hand acquaintance with the masterpieces he holds up before us. (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.)

Turrets, Towers and Temples.

Some time ago Miss Esther Singleton edited and translated from the French a discriminating history and analysis of "The Music Dramas of Richard Wagner," and she has here done the same for the great buildings of the world, as seen and described by famous writers, in a volume of beautiful appearance, called "Turrets, Towers and Temples." In making her selections for this book, which is the realization of a new idea, it was evidently her intention to bring together descriptions of the most magnificent and imposing buildings of all times, written by authors who have appreciated the romantic spirit, as well as the architectural beauty and grandeur of the work they describe. The value of the book may be appreciated when we glance over the names of the authors represented, among whom are Ruskin, Thackeray, Victor Hugo, Gautier, Pierre Loti, Dickens, Edmondo de Amicis and many others. Of course it would be impossible to collect within such small boundaries sketches and pictures of all the masterpieces of architecture, and much interesting literature was necessarily overlooked, but Miss Singleton has gathered examples covering wide and diverse styles of architecture. The special object of veneration in each building is set forth, such as the Christ of Burgos, with the Cid's coffer; the Emerald Buddha at Wat Phra Kao, Bangkok; the statue of Our Lady at Toledo; the shrine of Thomas a Becket at Canterbury; etc., as well as the famous making features of other piles, as, for instance, the Court of Lions in the Alhambra; the Chapel of Henry VII., in Westminster Abbey; the Convent of the Escurial, and the spiral stairway at Chambord. She also portrays typical scenes, like the dance de los sieses in the Cathedral of Seville; and the celebration of Easter at St. Peter's. With one or two exceptions, the translations were made expressly for the book, and Miss Singleton has given such convincing proof of her felicitous discriminating abilities that we always have assurance of entertainment in her work. The volume is profuse with handsome illustrations, and, as a first edition, will sometimes be valuable. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.)

A Naval Novel.

Mr. Warren Lee Goss gives us another stirring story of naval adventures during the great civil war in his narrative, "In the Navy; Or Father Against Son."

The scenes are laid principally on the inland waters of Virginia and North Carolina, in that network of rivers, bays and canals which, leading far into the country, enabled blockade runners to carry supplies to the Confederacy. Mr. Goss says:

"The hardships endured and great services rendered by the sailors in our navy in capturing and holding for the Union these waters are but little understood or appreciated; for the drama of war, even during its progress, leaves upon the average mind only a few luminous points—a few great names and a few great victories. Yet such minor scenes as are here delineated—individual sufferings and hardships—which lie behind the smoke of war, unilluminated by the glare of great battles, and which can only in part be described, show, as no statistics or official reports can, what was endured by those who fought on either side. Humanity might be less eager for conflict if the brilliant veil that hides the hardships and agony of war could be torn away and its details more plainly seen. Not the least of these hardships in our war was the mental anguish caused by kindred fighting against kindred, brother against brother, and father against son."

As is usual with Mr. Goss' fiction, there is a foundation of reality, and therefore the story reads like a transcript of real life. There are many dramatic scenes, such as the historic and epoch-making battle between the Monitor and Merrimac, and the reader follows the adventures of the two heroes with the keenest interest. The fairness and good spirit that he displays throughout ought to make the book popular. (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.)

War Revenue Laws.

The war revenue law of 1898 touches the business world at every point, and the volume, with decisions and comparisons with parallel sections of former revenue laws, by John M. Gould and Edward H. Savary, of the Boston Bar, will interest every lawyer, business man and citizen competent to sign a contract, draw a cheque or enter into an agreement. Its true bearing and application can only be found by comparing the sections carefully with corresponding sections of previous revenue acts; by studying the decisions and the rulings under those acts; and by analyzing the official rulings since the present law went into force. To do this with care and accuracy, the editors give the text of the law; sections of repealed statutes from which sections of the present law are taken; decisions of courts and official rulings on matters under similar provisions of old laws; decisions under similar English stamp acts; comparisons of phraseology of present act and former acts, rulings of commissioner of internal revenue and other officers upon the act of 1898 to date; and a list of the internal revenue collection districts. In an appendix will be printed the memorandum on the practical workings of the law prepared by the Abstract Club of Boston, which is of special importance to real estate men. The familiarity of the editors with the United States statutes and the decisions upon them eminently fit them for the work, and enable the publishers to offer the best and most useful book yet published on the war revenue law of 1898. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.)

A Book of the Unseen.

There is always a certain fascination in the supernatural appearances of things, as there is an intangible thread of mystery entangling all life to the soul that dreams and muses—after all to very little end. Mr. F. B. Dowd has written a psychological or rather pathological story called "The Double Man," in which he attempts to explain that we all enjoy a dual existence somewhat after the Jekyll and Hyde manner.

The assertion is made that this is the life story of a man, but there is considerable hypothesis scattered among some advanced but very sane and reasonable ideas.

From the gods of Olympus to Kipling's "Jungle people," truths as to man's nature and powers of priceless importance in their influence on his growth and destiny have been given to the world in the guise of fiction. Myth and allegory, fable and folk lore of all lands and ages are to-day the fertile field of learned study and examination. Known to the masses of men simply as a brilliant novelist, Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton, was known to his intimates as a Rosicrucian, whose life was given to the mastery of occult learning and powers. Those fascinating romances, "Zanoni," "The Coming Race" and "A Strange Story," which have delighted two generations of English-speaking people, we are now beginning to realize were but the revelation to the story-loving children of men of truths of deepest import that have been treasured by the Brotherhood of the Rosy Cross through the centuries.

"Night after night," once said the late Laurence Oliphant to the writer, "have I spent with Bulwer in his library at Knebworth, discussing the arcane knowledge contained in certain ancient and treasured manuscripts. From books the talk was led to those enduring realities men call the mysteries, and which to most of us are matters only for curious speculation."

The story told by Mr. Dowd is dramatic, and, although smacking of melodrama at times, is well worth the attention of those who are interested in Christian sciences and therapeutics. (Denver: The Temple Publishing Company.)

Bradley and His Work.

Mr. Will Bradley has won an enviable name for himself among the few really fine illustrators of America and the very many admirers of his work will be glad to know that The Wayside Press has been absorbed by the University Press, of Cambridge, Mass. With the announcement comes a beautiful and artistic pamphlet of many recent drawings and cover designs by the artist. It is very unusual that reproductions of commercial advertisements, as many of these drawings are, should have a sale, and the mere fact that such a pamphlet commands a price attests the extraordinary merit of the work. (Cambridge, Mass.: Will Bradley.)

Castles in Spain.

Witch Winnie has been a familiar figure in most of the countries of Europe, as the children know, and Elizabeth W. Champney writes now of Winnie and Tib in Spain, where they traveled during the war just over. The book is rather interesting, therefore, to those also of more mature years, as it throws light on the real sentiments and feelings exhibited in the character of the native Spaniard during the hostilities. The many reproductions of Velasquez, Fortuny and Rico, of Spanish scenes and life enhance the interest of the book, and help to make it another pleasing and instructive narrative of travel for young America. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.) THE REVIEWER.

Books and Their Makers.

It is not generally known that Mr. Kipling wrote the following lines to James Whitcomb Riley just before leaving America for England:

Your trail lies to the westward;
Mine to the old home place;
There is water between our lodges;
I have not seen your face;
But I have read your verses,
And I can guess the rest,
For in the heart of the children
There is no East or West.

Those who have enjoyed Miss Eliza Orne White's "Winterborough," "Coming of Theodora," and other stories, will be glad to learn that a new story by her entitled "A Lover of Truth" will be in the book stores shortly.

E. R. Herrick & Co. will shortly publish a collection of humorous sketches entitled "The Little Lady, Some Other People and Myself," by Tom Hall. A number of them have been published in Truth and greatly appreciated by the many admirers of his writings. Tom Hall is well known through his regular contributions to Truth, Life, Munsey and other periodicals. His style of humor is original and peculiarly his own, and he is now one of the most prominent of the small group of American humorists. The book will be profusely and appropriately illustrated and the cover unique in artistic design.

In this week's Literature "Among My Books" will be written by Mr. Edmund Gosse. The number will also contain an original sketch, entitled "A Gallant of France," by Miss Hannah Lynch. A remarkable poem, "The Truce of the Bear," by Rudyard Kipling, will also appear in this number.

The late empress of Austria, as everyone knows, was a great traveler, and often caused her friends much anxiety by wilfully pushing her journeys, incognito, in dangerous and out-of-the-way places. Only two days before her death she had determined, to her attendants' dismay, to visit Sicily. The empress read and spoke English fluently, and as an attempt to frighten her away from her project, her lady in waiting placed in her hands a copy of Marion Crawford's "Corleone." She was much horrified at the details of the Sicilian vendetta murders which occur in the novel and hesitated in her preparations for her prospected journey. The incident is not without interest in the light of her assassination, two days afterwards, by a political vendetta beside whose worldwide ramifications the vendetta of the little island of Sicily is trivial. Had her attendant hastened her royal mistress into danger she would probably have saved her life.

Among the new portraits in the October Book Buyer—most of them from amateur photographs, and unobtainable elsewhere—those of Mr. Zangwill, Julian Ralph, Anthony Hope, William Nicholson and Edmond Rostand are specially interesting.

Books Received.

MY INVISIBLE PARTNER. By Thomas S. Denison. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. Price $1.25.

IN THE NAVY, OR FATHER AGAINST SON. By Warren Lee Goss. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. Price $1.50.

TURRETS, TOWERS AND TEMPLES. Edited and translated by Esther Singleton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price $2.

WITCH WINNIE IN SPAIN. By Elizabeth W. Champney. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price $1.50.

THE WAR REVENUE LAW OF 1898. By John M. Gould and Edward H. Savary. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, $1.25.

FOUR MONTHS AFTER DATE. By Randall Irving Tyler. Illustrated. New York: Stuyvesant Publishing Company. Price, $1.25.

PHOEBE TILSON. By Mrs. Frank Pope Humphrey. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

SOME EXAMPLES OF PRINTING AND DRAWING. By Will Bradley. Cambridge: The University Press. Price, 50 cents.

GREAT BOOKS. By Dean Farrar. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Price, $1.25.

THE DOUBLE MAN. By F. B. Dowd. Denver: The Temple Publishing Company. Price, 50 cents.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

Train Robber Evidence.

To The Journal.

I have noticed with some degree of interest the late proceedings in your city toward ferreting out the participants in the train robbery near your city the process for obtaining testimony being commonly known as "the sweating process." In the early history of mankind the "rack" was used for such purposes until some squeamish people began to cry out against the barbarity of such practice, and it fell into disuse. The "sweating process" may be less barbarous, but the writer cannot think so, but leans to the rack as the least barbarous of the two. The writer recollects just preceding the war and just after John Brown's noted raid into Virginia that there was a general feeling of insecurity in the South on account of the statement made by the aforesaid Brown that the negroes of the South were thoroughly organized and ready to rise and slay their masters and take possession of their mistresses. The mysterious and simultaneous burning of several Texas towns set the people in that section wild upon the subject. Secret vigilance committees were organized and parties summoned before them. When negroes were summoned and their statements did not suit the temper of the committee the lash was resorted to until an acceptable statement was made. I have seen the back of many a poor negro which showed evidence that he had been before the committee. As a result a great many negroes were whipped and three were hung on testimony thus obtained. After the excitement had subsided every conservative man was compelled to admit to himself that the proceeding was all wrong, and that innocent negroes had no doubt been hung. The excitement was great, though, and nothing but the hanging of a few and the whipping of a great many negroes would allay it. To our friends of the North this proceeding appeared, no doubt, very barbarous. The excuse was that the people were greatly excited and justly so, and had not time for cool reflection. Not so with the "sweating process" that is occasioned by the overzealous desire of some detective to make a few paltry dollars. There is no comparison between the punishment of the lash and the "sweating process." The former is mere child's play; even the rack pales into insignificance when compared to the "sweating process." There was a time when men were punished by not being allowed to sleep, but relief came in the form of insanity. Another mode was by placing the prisoner in a position in which he could not move and then allow a constant dropping of water upon his head. Insanity frequently came to relieve such suffering. No such relief is found to palliate the "sweating process."

The robber desires a few dollars and cannot await the slow legal way of securing them and takes to the road. He may hold up a train, or pull a few toes or finger nails of some miser to obtain them. The detective, to make a reputation or hold down a job by which he can obtain a few dollars, resorts to the "sweating process." Both are violators of the law. No law authorizes the "sweating process." On the contrary our law is supposed to provide that no man shall be compelled to give testimony against himself. We can defend ourselves and our property against the robber; we cannot against the sweater. Only the very influential person in the community is safe against the sweater. And the community where the sweater can go unpunished has no right to talk of Spanish cruelty. ROBERT H. WEST.

Ardmore, I. T., Oct. 15, 1898.

Some Political History.

To The Journal.

The history of the Republican party of Missouri is one in which the party may well be proud. Its first active life was amid the carnage of civil war, yet with a pertinacity equal to her great principles, she has gone on evolving out of what was uncertainty and seeming impossibility her theories until the better people of all parties are beginning to pay her homage, and the long vigil is drawing to an end, for over the hills of the political horizon beam already indications of the morning.

Who does not know that if the great Republican party had away in this great state of Missouri that prosperity would revive a fresh impulse and what has been a long weary sleep for industry and progress would fly away and Missouri would be what it ought to have been years ago—the greatest state—instead of a hiss and byword. I do not say everything has always shown out without a shadow, but it must be apparent that when anything has appeared to interrupt the onward progress of her great career brave hands and hearts at once set about the work to remedy the difficulty. When the Republican party descends to the manners and customs of other parties its inherent honesty has been equal to the necessity of cleansing itself and still appear as it has always stood—the Grand Old Party. Is it too early to be looking for a man to lead our people in 1900?

Already there has been forced upon the Democracy their candidate; their nomination is already made, and it will be but a perfunctory meeting when called to indorse the candidacy of Dr. A. M. Dockery.

Who is to meet this warrior of many a battlefield who seeks to weld in solid links the chains so long worn, the rust and canker of which has eaten into the body politic? Who can go before our people, the whole people, not with the uncertain cry or slogan of a party that may be interpreted in or out, as the occasion may require, but with honest life and patriotic principles stand for the redemption of our great state.

I mention the name of Joseph Flory, railroad and warehouse commissioner for this state, a man who has won golden opinion from enemies even, and a man who commands as much respect and exerts as much influence on men as any man in the state; a man who can claim as many personal friends as any man, and at the same time is able, capable, thoroughly honest and competent. AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

Higginsville, Mo., Oct. 13, 1898.

Lombroso Called Down.

To The Journal.

Noticing an editorial in The Journal of the 10th inst. which quoted Plato as having said that little boys are more like puppy dogs (I never heard of puppy cats) than any other animal, it stirred up all mothers' feelings for boys. If Professor Lombroso, who is making a study of childhood, thinks the quotation is applicable to boys of the present age he is mistaken. He must consider the age in which Plato lived. If Plato discovered puppy traits in the boy he must necessarily have discovered old dog traits in the parents.

As for revenge being one of the proclivities of childhood I will say this, too, is a mistake. To be sure, it is an evil very common among children, but it is, however, taught them by unthinking parents, who in their misguided sense of pacifying a child will, when the little one hurts itself against a table or chair, strike back, thus teaching it revenge. This is a very common and a very silly practice among parents.

The study of childhood is the grandest of studies; it is, also, the most abused of studies. There are women's clubs supported for the benefit of mothers who, in turn, transmit the benefit to her child. Take, for instance, the Mothers' Union of Kansas City, a very worthy organization to be sure, but how many mothers and children are benefited by this union? Only a few out of the thousands who should profit by it, and these few it will be found upon investigation are the wives and children of men who impose no other duty upon those dear ones than teaching and learning.

The woman who successfully trains even one little mind to noble pursuits has accomplished a grand and noble work, but in order to do this she must make a study of the mind; she is to train lest she crush out its individuality and thus start it on the wrong road. Such a woman must not be weighted with the problem of supporting that child—a problem which worries too many mothers and which I believe to be the secret of the abuse of the study of childhood. The breadwinner has no time for study. Where is the working mother when the thousand and one questions suggest themselves to her little ones, and who is near to kiss the little bumped head and teach it to forget? Society should be revolutionized; the children of working mothers should be trained by those who have the time and sense to do it. REX.

Kansas City, Oct. 14, 1898.

MORE ABOUT YELLOW

MR. LODGE HOLDS UP A HORRIBLE EXAMPLE BEFORE EDITORS.

In His Address at Boston the Senator From Massachusetts Recalls Ridiculous Statements of a "War" Correspondent.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, in an address at Boston before the Republican Editorial Association of Massachusetts, referred in a unique fashion to yellow sheetism as abnormally developed among certain irresponsible newspapers. Mr. Lodge said:

"It is always a great pleasure to me to come to these annual gatherings of the Republican Editorial Association, but it always seems to me that it is rather a work of supererogation to talk on political matters to editors who are talking politics every day, and who undoubtedly are better qualified to do so than am I. It is also unnecessary for me to talk of what it would mean to elect a Democratic majority in the next congress, for you all know that it would open up again the free silver agitation and assure another contest on that subject in 1900, which would be so hurtful to business everywhere. It seems strange to me that any ousiness man—I won't say that any Republican—that any business man should this year desire to elect a Democratic congress in the face of the grave questions facing the nation. The election of a Democratic majority in the house of representatives would say to the world that the policy of the country in the war had been dishonored.

SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE.

"Neither is it necessary for me to speak of the necessity of supporting President McKinley in all he undertakes, a president upon whom graver matters have been thrust than on any president since Lincoln.

"So to-day I thought I would speak to you of matters from an historical standpoint rather than from one of political, and it was suggested by reading an interview which was widely printed in the papers in the East. It was an interview, I think, with the correspondent of the Kansas newspaper who got the interview with General Miles that made so much trouble. And the interviewer seemed to have got to think that he was of more importance than the general interviewed. At any rate, he gave an opinion of the late war, said that there had been no great battles, that all the engagements were mere skirmishes, and that if there had been a real battle the war correspondents, who had used such extravagant language in the descriptions, would have had no words left with which to describe a real battle. He also said that the European critics were laughing at this country.

"Now, I want to say that the European critics are not laughing at what was done at Santiago. I have read some of the utterances of the European critics, and all the European countries had military attaches at Santiago, and I think the best report of all was made by Captain Arthur Lee, of the British army, of the attacks of the regulars at El Caney. I have never read of a higher tribute than given there to General Chaffee.

"The European critics saw in the regulars and the volunteers at that battle fighting qualities that have never been surpassed. The European critics are wiser than our Kansas correspondent, for while we made some serious and costly failures in transportation, they see that definite and real results were achieved.

Results, Not Numbers, Count.

"Numbers count for but little in estimating results, yet there are two things to be said of the battle of Santiago. First, there was severe fighting there; second, the results of the fighting were very great.

"This morning I looked into a book called 'Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World,' covering both ancient and modern history, and I want to call your attention to one or two of them to show how small were the numbers engaged in them and how small a part numbers counted in placing the battle in that list of fifteen.

"One of them is the battle of Saratago, when General Burgoyne surrendered. First, there was the engagement at Freeman's farm and then at Stillwater. There were 1,700 or 1,800 British troops and about 3,500 Americans. Burgoyne surrendered 5,700 men. His whole army, including those killed and wounded, was only 10,000 men, or about two-thirds of the number of Spaniards surrendered at Santiago. Yet Saratoga stands as one of the great battles of the world, for it showed that America could not be subdued by England, and it brought about the French alliance.

"I look back again and I find the battle of Valmy, but not Austerlitz nor many more familiar battles. There the total Prussian loss was only 800, but it threw back the European forces and changed the affairs of Continental Europe.

"We think the first Bull Run was a battle, but only 1,500 men were killed or wounded on the Union side, yet it was one of the most important battles ever fought, for it made posible the long struggle which followed.

"Wolfe stormed the plains of Abraham and there decided whether English or French was to be the language of North America. Wolfe's total forces numbered 8,000 men, of whom only 3,000 or 4,000 were available for effective warfare. The French loss was 1,500 and the English loss 200 or 300.

"At Santiago there were 1,200 killed or wounded. I think we can call it a battle, despite our Kansas friend. And the battle of Santiago meant the final downfall of Spanish dominion in America, the same as Wolfe's storming of the plains of Abraham meant the downfall and wiping out of French dominion in North America. It was an important result of a great battle.

"European critics all said that it was impossible for any army to do certain things, and one of those was for an invading army to take regular troops strongly intrenched, while an army composed of dismounted cavalry and infantry, with nothing but rifles in their hands, could never hope to do anything. Yet that was the feat the American army did. They carried San Juan hill and El Caney.

"It was one of the most brilliant feats of arms performed in our time. It is true there was no great armies engaged on either side. It does not compare in numbers with many actions in our own country or in Europe. But it was great in its results.

"At Cold Harbor the engagement lasted three or four hours, and the loss on the Union side was 6,000, an awful engagement, without any real result.

"You have got to test a battle by the results attained.

Some of the Results.

"Our Kansas friend didn't mention the navy by name, but he implied that what was done didn't amount to anything. The battles of Manila and with Cervera's fleet are the greatest acts of the century, and we must go back to the time of Nelson and the Napoleonic wars for their equal.

"No, Europe didn't smile at them. They impressed Europe seriously. In those actions we wiped out every bit of Spanish power. They placed every Spanish colony at our mercy, and they are at our mercy today. Spain cannot move a soldier, a ship or a transport without our permission. Our seamanship and our gunnery have impressed the whole world. Nothing is more certainly won than the respect of the civilized world for the fighting capacity of the American soldier and sailor.

"By those three battles, one on land and two on sea, the American flag floats in one unbroken line from Porto Rico to Manila. From San Juan it can be traced in a straight line to Santiago, across our whole country to Hawaii, to the Ladrones and to the broad Bay of Manila.

"We have ended the empire of Charles V. and Philip II., and that empire fell before the guns of Santiago and Manila. It is an important thing to us. It affects our commerce and in the East it opens up new markets. The results of the American fighting constituted a war of unbroken victory, has opened up new vistas of wealth and has brought to the front public questions of great magnitude. Those questions are now being settled. In this coming election the people of America are to say whether the administration will be upheld in the glorious results of the war, and whether we will back up his efforts in peace and support the men who stood by him in war."

THEY ALL PRAISE M'KINLEY.

Ex-Confederates in Session in Chicago Eulogize His Conduct of the War.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The Chicago ex-Confederate Association met last evening in social session at the Tremont house, with Commander R. E. France in the chair. After arrangements had been made that the members of the association should meet at the Tremont house at 8:15 next Wednesday morning, to take part in the peace jubilee, speeches were made glorifying the administration.

Commander France said: "I voted for McKinley, and his record as a president has given me no reason for regretting having done so."

Major George E. Pickett said: "I am a Democrat. I did not vote for him, and I did not expect much of him. He did not want the war, for we were not prepared for one. But he had the money back of him and he had the people back of him, and when the war did come I will say of the president of the United States that he has done fairly and squarely and well as any man could do, and I don't think that the Republican party could do better than nominate him again for president, for he is the only man they can elect."

Speeches in a similar vein were made by Colonel John W. White and Theodore Noel.

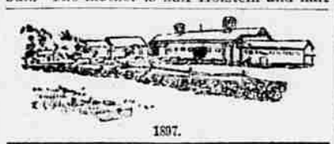
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

Success From Dairy Business—Wonderful Cow With Four Heifer Calves Being Exhibited.

From the American Agriculturist.

Building up a successful dairy business, enlarging a farm of 89 to 267 acres and equipping it with large and comfortable buildings has been accomplished by J. W. Smith of Litchfield, Conn., inside of ten years. The improvement of his home and barns is shown here, the upper part being from a photograph taken in 1887 and the lower from one taken last fall. He began with a few head of good cows and gradually increased. Butter is the main product sold from the farm.

1887.



1897.

The wonderful cow which, with her four heifer calves, is now attracting so wide attention among cattle fanciers, was raised by Christian Blystone of Cambridge Springs, Pa., and was owned by him up to a short time after giving birth within a few hours to four heifer calves. The calves were born May 6, 1897, and were sired by a Shorthorn bull. The mother is half Holstein and half Durham, showing the size and build of the Durham, and the color of the Holstein. At present she is 8 years old, weighs 1,360 pounds, and is in fair condition. She continued to give milk up to July 20, 1898. After the birth of the calves she gave sufficient milk to raise all of them up to weaning time. Exhibition at many fairs had a tendency to decrease the flow of milk, but the cow proved herself a wonderful milker. Throughout the winter the calves had a light feed of grain, and at 364 days of age the combined weight of the four was 1,860 pounds, there being not 10 pounds difference in their individual weights. At present they weigh just about 2,000 pounds and are as large as the average yearling. So near alike are they in all particulars that even those who are best acquainted with them cannot tell one from another. In color they are light red, yellowish shade, each having only a little white spot on the belly with no other marks, and never did four animals have features and disposition more nearly alike. On March 15 they were purchased by their present owner, W. I. Mitchell of Erie county, Pa., formerly of Bridgeport, Conn. He is exhibiting this wonderful quartet at the New England fairs this fall.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

Remaining in the Postoffice at Kansas City, Mo., October 19, 1898.

Persons calling for these letters will please say they are advertised.

Free delivery of letters at the residence of addressed may be secured by observing the following rules:

Direct letters plainly to street and number.

Give writer's full name and request answers to be directed accordingly.

Ladies' List.

A

Alexander Henrietta
Alford Mrs Ada
Allen Belle
Anderson Anna A
Anderson Lizzie
Andrews Litu

Bade Mrs Fane
Bailey Birdie A
Bailey Mattie
Barker Ina
Baker Sarah
Bate Mrs S S
Barnette Ela
Bartlett Mrs C E
Battle Fanny
Beal Minnie
Bear Mrs Will
Beard Mrs J W
Beatty Ella
Bell Lily
Bell Tillie
Bennett Mrs Geo
Bennett Susie
Bibbs Lulu
Bishop Mrs Arthur
Blackburn Rose
Bleclsaw Florence
Bolen Mrs Kirt
Bolton Hata
Booker Mrs
Borrich Cora
Boyer Cora

Caldwell Mrs W J
Camp Rosa
Campbell Mrs E T
Campbell Mrs M G
Capen Lizzie F (2)
Carr Mrs S
Carter Mrs A W
Carter Mrs D K
Cartwright Lucy
Casey Myrtle
Chaney Carry
Clark Mrs L F
Cleveland Nannie
Clickner Rosie
Cline Flora G
Coldwell Mrs I S
Conboy Carrie E
Conway Miss Monie

Day Annie
Davis Fannie
Davis Flora
Davis Ollie
Dempsy Priscilla
Demmings Sue
Denton Rosa M (3)
Derby Nettie G
Denehal Jennie
Deveraux Julia

Eaton Rosa
Edson Lucy
Edwards Belle
Elliott Miss M E
Ellis Mrs C H
Emery Maggie
English Mary

Featherstin Burnett
French Clara
Finch Lida
Fisher Caroline

Gaier Annie
Gallaway Mrs N A
Gale Mrs J T
Ganaway Lottie
Gardner Jennie
Gilmore Mrs John S
Giles Mrs Z F
Glenn Mattie
Golden Nellie
Gord Mrs J S

Hartman Amalia
Hall Dolly
Hamilton Mrs C A
Hamilton Pricy
Hanna Kate
Harris Gertie
Hartell Grace
Hawkins Mrs S
Hayden Mrs Cree
Henderson Mrs J A

Irvine Nora

Jenkins Mrs L E
Johanssan Julia
Johnson Miss A
Johnson Lottie
Johnson Mamie

Kahn Augusta
Kassan Mrs Myers
Keggan Stella
Keener Mrs E Kirby
Kell- Emma
Kellogg Louisa
Kellogg Minnie
Kernes Lyda

Larry Matilda
Larson Mrs Chas
Lanckana Carol
Lee Edna B
Lee Mrs M S
Lipronal Mrs Eph

McCullugh Dora F
McCluskey Carrie
McKlreath Mrs A C H

Macey Maud
Marshall Goldie
Martin Flora
Martin Mrs John
Martin Susie
Mason May
May Mrs A D
Mayurkiewich Emila
Mehaffie Ida
Milde Inez
Miller Cordie
Miller Emma

Nelson Minnie
Newell Ella
Nichols Mary E

Oliver Mollie

Palmgreen Christina
Parker Lilly
Parker Florence
Parr Anna
Peake Mrs E S
Pearson Mable
Pearson Mary
Philbuck Miss F E

Rally Viola
Rain Maude
Ready Kate
Rees Millie
Rees Alice
Reid Hessie M
Rhode Miss J
Richards Marthy B
Richards Marthy B
Richardson Lottie
Riddle Mollie

Sain Daisy
Sayers Viola
Schmidt Marie
Schoen Anna
Schwartz Jennie
Scoate Iva
Scott Mrs H B
Scott Anna
Scruggs Mrs R A
Scully Annie
Sells May E
Shaffer Cora
Sheridan Margt
Sherley Winnie
Sherwood Mrs F
Shoino Hattie
Shumasher Ella
Sivers Eliza
Skilpin Mabel
Slatter Jennie

Taylor Bell
Taylor Jennie
Temple Effie
Thomas Geneva
Thompson Daisy
Thornton Susie J

Waddell Mrs A
Wagoner Florence
Walkern Mrs C W
Warner Sylvia
Washburn Linnie
Washington Mary D
Watson Della
Waymers Ida
Webster Mrs Geo W
Wheeler Alice B
Whitlock Mrs R H
Whittier Mrs C A
Wickey Mrs A T

Young Maud

Zenhar Lena

G

Gordon Ella W
Gorman Alida
Gray Mable
Gray Marry
Granger Ida
Gray Julia
Green Cleata
Greentree Catherine
Grove Florence

H

Hermann Katie
Hicks Emma
Hide Flo E
Hitchcock Nellie
Hobbert Minnie
House Jennie
Hourston Laura
Howe Nina
Huble Mrs R

I

J

Johnson Vinnie
Jones Annie
Jones Lizzie
Jones Mrs Robt
Joule May

K

Kickman Alice
Kielenger Minnie
Kimball May
Kinder Stella
Kipley Mrs Chas
Knox Mrs Frank
Kremmer Mrs Walter
Kussner Margarette

L

Lincoln Connie (2)
Lisbear Ella
Little Cassie
Lowe Lillie
Lynn Bittie

McKnight Lulu
McMillian Mrs Frank
McVeich Mrs M

M

Miller Flora
Miller Ida
Miller Lottie
Mills E Bell A N
Minnies Mannie
Marturn Fannie
Moutall Mary
Moars Miss C
Morris Carrie M
Morris Line
Morris Marguerite
Muric Annie

N

Norton Mrs J P
Numan Mattie

O

Oneil Mattie

P

Price Sadie
Pierce Mrs M E
Pippin Eva (2)
Powell Miss Willmer
Pomeroy Mrs W H
Postel Cecil (2)
Prott Bertha

R

Robert Lizzie
Robnson Agnes
Rochester Mrs G A C
Roe Lena A
Roebeck Mrs E R
Rose Mrs Albert
Ross Josie
Ruff Mollie
Russell Mrs H A
Russell Mrs Oran O
Ryan May G

S

Smith Mrs Fred
Smith Mrs Frank
Smith Maggie
Sparks Mrs Chas E
Sparks Ema
Standlope Chloe
Standish Mrs M B
St Clure Alice K
Stebbins Lottie E
Steenburg Mrs M
Stephens Hattie
Stelts Viola
Strod Clary
Strough Mrs S B
Study Mrs
Sturdyvin Hattie S
Sutton Rosa F
Swartz Dollie
Sweeney Mrs P

T

Tompson Ada
Tompson Tena
Townsley Alice
Tunnell Amy
Turner Mollie

W

Willard Mrs M J
Williams Mrs
Williams Maude
Wilson Ada
Wilson Mrs Guady
Winfield Blanche
Wiseman Mrs M P
Wohlford Minnie K
Wood Amanda
Wood Nellie B
Wood Mrs
Woods Alice
Wyman Nettie

Y

Z

Zwanziger Lucy

Packages.

Buford Bessie
Duckworth Elliott L
Merriam H W Shoe Co
Pomeroy Mr W H
Sanders J M
Stilson Mrs A A

Gentlemen's List.

A

Abrams I H
Adams Walter J
Allen Chas
Allen Joseph
Allen Oscar
Allin J
Ambrose J R

Bacon H G
Bachtel Wm A
Bade Johanna
Bailey L H
Bake Dr Louis E
Baldwin L E