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SIXTEEN PAGES

SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1899.

THE TAIN OF IMPERIALISM.

The Chicago Record prints a letter from H. H. Van Meter, of that city, to President McKinley, in which he shows by printed extracts from a number of letters sent by soldiers in Manila to their friends at home that they are afraid to write the exact facts about the situation there.

Several other extracts of a similar character are quoted indicating a sort of military censorship, a military inquisition over the freedom of speech and the mails contrary to the American principle.

Imperialism is a dangerous thing. It implies classes of citizens, some with more privileges than others. It implies government control over citizens, not unlike the control of the Czar of Russia over his subjects.

And yet the writer of that, and the Times, are practically shoulder to shoulder with this imperialism in our domestic politics!

How rapidly the imperial taint in our policy toward the Philippines, and others, has spread to our treatment of our own citizens, the volunteer soldiers, whose time of enlistment has expired, but who are yet held to the meanness of military service, the tyranny of criminal aggression and cruel subjugation!

But the Times is as imperial as any when it comes to the judiciary. If despotism raises a cry of protest and resistance in the squad to which the Times belongs, all that is necessary to make the same thing just and necessary is to take it out of the hands of the military, or the executive, and put it in the hands of the judiciary.

Why prate of right, freedom, law and the people, if the name of judge, or court, or the judiciary can warrant anything or everything, and overbear everybody, until revolution dare pull the cloak of justice from any man, or official, who dares attack free speech, whether it be about him, or his opinions, or his dealings with persons or things?

in immediate self-defence or self-assertion, against direct attack, whether he be citizen or official, take the law in his own hands, or make the law to suit himself.

WE DON'T KNOW WHAT WE SHALL DO!

Why do we stop at little local excursions to Norfolk and vicinity, when we have so many things to show that are well worth being seen by all the world? A European excursion to Norfolk, or an excursion from Europe to America via Norfolk, with this city as the port of arrival and departure, is a scheme well worthy of our efforts and energies.

Here is the natural centre of the domestic trade of all North America and much of that of Central and South America; here is the centre, established by all the laws of nature, transportation and commerce, for all the exchanges, intercourse and international interchanges of the world; and here, from every standpoint, is the centre to ward which all material interests tend as to the gate-way of nations, inward or outward, the port of all navies and of the fleets of the future, and the clearing house of all accounts between the continents on every score; and here is the centre of land and water, of time, climate and temperature, of the population, labor and capital of the earth, and of that diversity among men, races and nations which really makes possible a cosmopolitan unity in all practical things, without regard to incidental and circumstantial differences.

HUSTLE AND BUSTLE.

We fear that as a city, we somehow lack in that push and enterprise whereby so many inferior cities and towns get ahead of us in exploiting and advertising themselves by grand functions and public demonstrations that attract visitors and wide attention.

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"Is the South relapsing into barbarism?" anxiously inquires a New York correspondent of the N. Y. Sun, who signs himself "Patriot." We answer: "No, sir; the South is not relapsing into barbarism." When was the South barbarous heretofore, that it could now "relapse" to that condition? Before the discovery of America and the peopling of this country by Europeans, chiefly English, it is sometimes carelessly said that the Indians were barbarous; but there are evidences now extant in these Southern States that even the Indians were not barbarous, but civilized, with a civilization somewhat different from what is nowadays called so, but in some respects better.

That an indignant community may take mad vengeance upon a barbarous savage who first murders a woman's husband before her eyes, and then deliberately makes her the victim of the grossest outrage possible, may be wrong, sinful, unlawful and even horrible; but it is not barbarism, but the unrestrainable impulse of a manly people under the excitement and resentment caused by the barbarism of the savage criminal and outlaw. It is also barbarism for distant and indifferent persons like "Patriot," who do not feel that their own blood is any thicker than water, to malign and abuse people who are aroused to fury by unspeakable and repeated atrocities on their own neighbors, friends, kindred, wives and daughters.

they know there can be no politics nor sectionalism among real men,—North or South: Woman must be safe wherever true men exist.

Norfolk is getting there. Her advantages are telling. Vested interests and ancient habits are all against us; but these are obliged to yield before the irresistible forces with which nature has endowed us, and the demands of the progress and developments of the age.

Two new lines of steamships between Norfolk and Europe will be in operation beginning Sept. 15 next. The North American Transport Company (Simpson, Spence & Young), and the Johnson Blue line (William Johnson & Co., Limited) will operate the new lines in connection with the various railways entering Norfolk.

In facing Dollar Dinners Colonel Bryan must have endured hardships much greater than have fallen to the lot of his old regiment.

We can assure our solar contemporary that the Dollar Dinners did not serve embalmed beef, nor did Col. Bryan have any hand in supplying the men who served their country, with the rotten canned products in excess of the demand of former years.

THE V. M. I. Cadets at New Market Va.

Monday, the 15th instant, was the anniversary of the battle of New Market, in which the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute so gallantly distinguished themselves.

THE "BOY CORPS" AT NEWMARKET.

The cadets of the Virginia Military Institute took part in the engagement between the Federals under Gen. Sigel and the Confederates under General Breckenridge, at New Market, Va., on the 15th of May, 1862.

It is painful to notice from time to time that Bryanites in various parts of the country fly to the colors for injunctions just as if government by injunction were not solemnly banned by the Chicago platform.

"Government by injunction," as even the infant class ought to know, is a new usurpation and device of judicial tyranny to limit civil liberty and oppress the people, while the ancient right of injunctions is a writ of right to protect the liberties and rights of the people.

Gov. Roosevelt in his address before the Independent Club, of Buffalo, on "Property, its Abuses and Uses," makes so fine a picture of the perfect public man (himself) that it almost surpasses us all, notwithstanding the suspicion that it is overdrawn, to unite in a petition for him to become universal dictator.

Signor Crispien, ex-Minister of Italy, contributes an article to a leading Italian review on the European Peace conference, in which, substantially, he takes the position that the trust, in combining States and interests, instead of separating them and making them antagonistic, if introduced into international politics, will be the only course for the security of general peace, with the disarming of nations.

The strategist of the N. Y. Sun is an "amazing cuss." The evidence is conclusive that he is a diligent and painful student of Philippine geography; but how little that helps to make an officer, prophet, or an able General, is demonstrated daily by the failure of his military forecasts, or probabilities.

Was it an irreconcilable fool, or was it merely a careless fool, who deprived the Charleston reunion of its chief interest and significance by keeping Gen. Wheeler out of sight when his presence would have counted most?—N. Y. Sun.

The world knows that this nation is incapable of expressing any people. Satisfied with the motto of our motto, with a firm purpose to act justly toward all the millions of those almost numberless islands, we ought to go forward as unitedly as we entered upon the war which has led to existing conditions and duties.—Washington Post.

So said the Tories in 1776, and the Post and its affiliated press should study the Tory literature of that day, and especially Dr. Sam Johnson's "Taxation No Tyranny." The old Tory argument and the imperial doctrine run on all-fours in double-harness, like twin kittens.

The imperialists now all swear by Mr. Lala, an ex-Filipino, now of New York, where he has lived long enough to be naturalized, and of course knows nothing of Aguinaldo and the present Philippine sentiment or situation.

The Baltimore Sun has just completed its 62d year, and enters upon its 63d still hale and hearty, and full of warmth and light for all within its orbit. We congratulate our contemporary with all the respect and reverence due to it from the youth of THE VIRGINIAN-PILOT to a journal whose example as a newspaper is worthy of all honorable imitation and emulation.

The Democrats are hunting issues—Imperialist Paper. You are mistaken. There is no hunting when the game crowds you,—as is now the case with the Democrats, who are burdened with a superfluity of issues, furnished by the fore-domed Hannanites, who seem to think that in the multitude of their sins is safety.

General Lee, bereft of his military command (as far as troops are concerned) is now in command, or military Governor, of the departments of Habana and Pinar del Rio, consolidated. But he may be home in time to accept a nomination to the U. S. Senate.

The rumor of ex-President Cleveland's sudden death last Sunday, while on a fishing expedition in Lake Erie, did not cause much grief or excitement that was visible to the naked eye, or audible to any listening ear.

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They were younger than Methuselah, but not so meek as Moses. While Samson had more muscle far, before he lost his hair; And the bearded lady in the "show" could make the dust fly like roses.

The Old Guard of Napoleon's day and Washington's Defenders. Knew no more of bivouacs, of marching and of gore.

They talked of War, but thought of Home, the night before the battle, And the lovely girls at Staunton who had kissed them on the way.

Though they had read a dozen times of Batakava's glory, A fly was in the ointment, for had some not struggled back?

Each eye shone like a paladin's; while calm as crystal fountain The Shenandoah gliding fair a peaceful landscape blessed.

Two hundred and sixty ragged boys—long eager, yet how steady—On one dress, and with guides advanced, as if on dress parade—

They'd started in the second line, behind the aid campfires, But Woodbridge's and their cream-white flag soon led 'em Early's Vets;

Who, tramping sturdily behind, passed by some nerve-arrangers In children's faces stark amid the crimsoned violets!

They'd called them "Bye-o-Baby Boys"—they, the young Crusaders, With Richard Coeur de Leon hearts, in children's faces stark amid the crimsoned violets!

"Sergeant Major Woodbridge, at the command of 'Father's Guide Centre,' placed himself 40 paces in front of the colors, as directing guide, and led the charge till ordered back. The flag was cream-white silk with coat of arms of Virginia in gold in the centre.

VIRGINIAN PILOT'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE

(Copyrighted, 1899.) DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY WILL BE PUBLISHED.

- EVERY SUNDAY—History—Popular Studies in European History. EVERY TUESDAY—Geography—The World's Great Commercial Products. EVERY WEDNESDAY—Governments of the World of To-day. EVERY THURSDAY AND FRIDAY—Literature—Popular Studies in Literature. EVERY SATURDAY—Art—The World's Great Artists.

These courses will continue until June 26th. Examinations conducted by mail, will be held at their close as a basis for the granting of Certificates.

POPULAR STUDIES IN EUROPEAN HISTORY.

X.—HUGUENOTS. BY JOHN EBENEZER BRYANT, M. A.

"Never has any land been so sinned against as France." This judgment, so frequently expressed, so true of France in all her history, is especially true with respect to the world of to-day it stands the most stupendously foolish blunder that the government of a civilized country has ever been known to commit.

This date, 1685, and the egregious act of criminality and folly, the "revocation," as it is usually called, are the central points in our story. The history of the Huguenots is too intricate and diversified to be even sketched here.

Henry IV. and Admiral Gaspard de Coligny.



HENRY IV. ADMIRAL GASPARD DE COLIGNY.

by virtue of his abilities scarcely less than by his rank the leader of the Huguenots in the great struggle of his day.

France has suffered as much as any country in behalf of religious liberty—more, indeed, than any other country unless it be the Low Countries. But notwithstanding this, as long the great mass of the French people, religious interest has always been subordinate to political interest.

Not until the revolution of 1789, nor until the revolution of 1830, have there been such political developments in the country. France early became, and for centuries remained, an absolute monarchy.

But though the above is true as a general statement, the statement requires some modification. France, like every other country in Europe, felt the quickening influences of the reformation. The principles advocated by Luther were at first warmly received.

The period 1615 to 1659 (that is, the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II.) may be taken as the period during which the new faith took root in France. It was a period marked by much bitter and cruel persecution and many attempts at extirpation, but it was also a period that may be described as the most glorious in all Huguenot history.

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so-called religious wars. That religious conviction was the main impelling motive in the prosecution of these wars may well be doubted. Nevertheless, it is to be noted that throughout them all the Huguenots and the hierarchy were always opposed. The Huguenots were constantly endeavoring to secure for their religion acknowledged toleration and for themselves the full enjoyment of the political privileges of the times.



LOUIS DE BOURBON, PRINCE OF CONDE.

not differ in quality of wickedness from hundreds of other incidents, only in degree. In 1572, when Charles IX. was king, there was a lull in the generally prevailing conflict. There was even a peace, and plans for reconciliation were being devised. The king was favorable to reconciliation. Henry of Navarre, a Huguenot, who was afterward to be Henry IV., had just been married to the king's sister, Coligny, the Huguenot chief, was the king's most trusted counselor.

Henry of Navarre escaped the fate of Coligny and the other victims of St. Bartholomew only by a recantation of his faith. But it was not long before he got away from Paris and was back among his friends and to his old faith again. Thereafter, in the fierce conflicts of the time, he was the leader of the Huguenot party. At the death (1589) of Henry III., the last of the house of Valois, although he was only a distant cousin of Henry he became the legal heir to the throne, and he assumed the title of Henry IV.

"Now, God be praised, the day is ours! Mayenne hath turned his rein, D'Aumale hath cried for quarter, the Flemish count is slain; Their ranks are breaking like thin clouds before a Boreas gale; And then we thought on vengeance, and all an'ging our van; 'Remembered' of old, discomfow' was passed from man to man; But out spake gallant Henry, 'No Frenchman is my foe; Down, down with every foreigner, but let us brethren be; Oh! was there ever such a knight in friendship or in war; As our sovereign lord, King Henry, the soldier of Navarre!'"

Note.—This paper will be concluded Sunday, May 29.

EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES.

At the end of the term of seventeen weeks, a series of questions on each course, prepared by Professor Seymour Eaton, will be published in the Virginian-Pilot, and blanks containing the questions will be furnished every subscriber making application for same. Two weeks will be allowed after the courses close, for the receipt of examination papers containing answers. These papers will be referred to a Board of Examiners, who will assist Professor Eaton, and as soon as the work of examination is complete, the result will be reported, and certificates issued to the students entitled to them.

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