

Residence 1808 100.



BY B. M. CROKER

## CHAPTER I.

“Gee! You!” shrieked, glaring with her fiery little coffee-eyes. “You a sufferer! You idle, do-for-nothing beast! This is the way you’ve come to me with this feeble to pass! Suffer, suffer, suffer any desire on their part to come abroad and see their dear papa. The miserable state of his health, she declared in one of her first epistles and wrote to them after her marriage, pleading their much-desired visit, although she

wounds were severe, and three-fourths were mortal. But it is surprising how small a wound disables a man and knocks him out of the fight.

### RECITALS OF CAMP AND BATTLE INCIDENTS.

...ured by Mosby's ...  
Brought into the presence of the ubi  
...ous colonel, these captives we

Spontaneously the entire crowd gave three cheers for Powell and there was not one of us who did not feel proud that he was an American citizen."

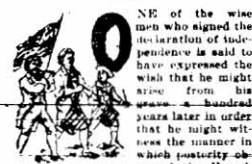
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.





GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES IN A CENTURY.

Historical Events of National Importance Recalled by the Celebration of July Fourth—Great Strides Which Our Country Has Taken.



NE of the wise men who signed the declaration of independence is said to have expressed the wish that he might never see a hundred years later in order that he might witness the manner in which the nation celebrated the Fourth of July. If this wish had been granted, it is safe to say that the worthy gentleman who expressed it would have been exceedingly surprised. During the century's sleep, says the St. Louis Republic, America had advanced from a state of tutelage into a vigorous state of independence, and the joy of her people at finding their freedom and degree of liberty fully realized was never more characteristically shown than on the day that marked the centennial celebration of the country's greatest holiday. Verily, the nation from the land of shadows would have been amazed at the sights and sounds of that splendid anniversary. In a word, he would have found himself in an entirely new world.

How amazed this worthy eighteenth century patriot would be if he could only shake off his shroud and take a look at his Fatherland during the Fourth of July. He would then see how great are the strides which the country has taken since that eventful day, when he bravely signed his name to the most important document that was ever formulated in America, and it would not take him long to realize the fact that the United States have grown greatly in many directions since their people celebrated the centennial anniversary of the Fourth of July. Indeed, there are many thousands of Americans who would tell him that the country has cause to rejoice on this Fourth of July.

**Great Achievements.**  
Is it necessary to enumerate the many reasons for national rejoicings? Do we not all remember how American seamen gave the death blow to Spain's colonies, how power on that memorable day before the Fourth of July, 1898, on the day when the gallant-but-lucky Admiral Cervera staggered out of Santiago Bay right into the arms of a vigilant foe, with the result that he was captured and his entire squadron was practically annihilated? Can we forget the story of El Caney, the charge of the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill, on the memorable days of July 1 and 2, and the many other stirring incidents of the Cuban campaign, or is there a true American living whose pulse does not beat faster at the memory of the



added in the old days by the tar barrels on our fathers? Happily the tar barrel has not gone out of fashion. The small boy delights in the blaze that rises from it, and as the small boy is usually lord of the Fourth, the resolute barrel will doubtless continue to feed flames for some years to come.

To hypercritical and ultrasensitive souls our method of celebrating the great-est of American holidays seems awfully barbaric, and it is quite true that noise is the predominant feature of the day's celebration. Noise, however, is also the predominant feature of battles, and though they, too, are in a sense awfully barbaric, the world does not yet seem to have arrived at a state of civilization which will render it safe for the nations to turn their swords into plowshares. And, after all, a thing may be barbaric and yet quite useful. Sickly things, whether nations or children, seldom make much noise, and whatever noise they do make is generally of the whimpering order. It is the healthy children and the healthy nations which make the most noise in the world, and they, too, usually fare best in life.

This apparent aphorism of noise may rouse the ire of persons afflicted with insomnia, who invariably look forward

banquets and boy on the bed and smiled. "I thought I did, but perhaps I was mistaken," he replied.

At this point the doctor came in and made it unpleasant for the boy for some minutes. Then he went away and the boy, snuffed snuff and resumed conversation with his father.

"Is the Fourth going to keep on every year?" he asked.

"There's nothing on earth can stop it, I guess," replied the father with patriotic pride.

"That's good, ain't it?"

"We all think so in this country."

"And how long since it started?" persisted the boy, who should have been trying to go to sleep.

"Ever since 1776, about a hundred and twenty-four years."

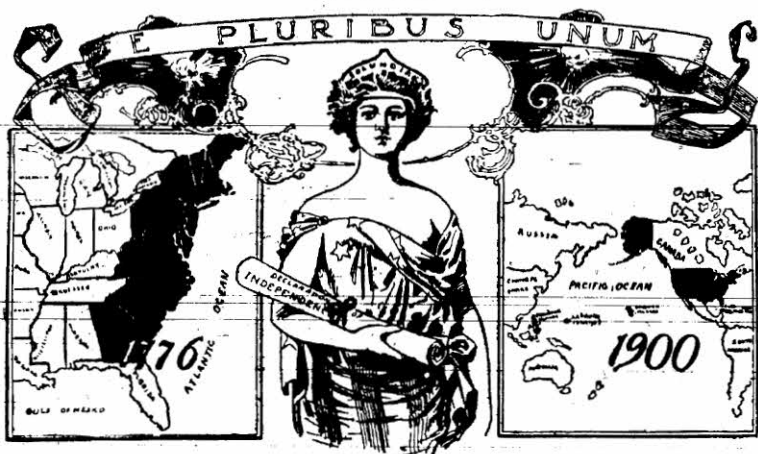
A whole of disappointment swept over the boy's face.

"Gee, pop," he exclaimed, "how much I've missed!" and then the father insisted that he must stop talking and try to get some much-needed rest.

**A Fourth of July Joke.**

It was a bit, close evening, the third of July, many years ago. A young lawyer and some friends were sitting outside of his office in Springfield, Ill., to get a

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES IN A CENTURY.



|                             | THEN.            | NOW.              |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Population, about.....      | 3,000,000.       | 85,000,000.       |
| Area (in square miles)..... | 325,053.         | 3,408,363.        |
| Wealth, about.....          | \$1,000,000,000. | \$80,000,000,000. |
| —St. Louis Republic.        |                  |                   |

doughty deeds done by Dewey and his fleet in Manila Bay.

A history of the previous celebrations of this day would form an interesting book, since it would show that some remarkable things have happened in the past. The first of these is especially prominent, the battle of Gettysburg, the turning point of the Civil War, and the death of John A. Lincoln. The second is the battle of Gettysburg, the turning point of the Civil War, and the death of John A. Lincoln. The third is the battle of Gettysburg, the turning point of the Civil War, and the death of John A. Lincoln.

with dread to the night preceding the Fourth, knowing well that their ears will be racked with the thundration of bells, the boom of cannon and the banging of firecrackers. Such persons are feeling of sympathy, but they ought to remember that this of all days in the year is the one on which Young America loves to show its patriotism, and that it has not yet discovered, nor indeed, is likely in the near future to discover, any more suitable manner of manifesting its patriotism than by making all the noise possible.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

His Only Regret Was That He Had Missed So Much.

It was the evening after the Fourth, as the glorious sun was sinking to its gorgeous couch of red and white clouds and blue sky, and the small boy, packed in cotton, lint and a splint or two, was lying with his face to the west, while his father sat by his side fanning him. He was doing as well as could be expected and was almost able to talk.

"Papa," he said in a dreamy, languid tone, "did they have a Fourth of July when you was a little boy?"

"Oh, yes, my son," answered the father.

"Just the same kind they have now?"

"Just the same."

"And did you celebrate when you was a little boy?"

"Yes, but I was more careful than you were, and didn't get hurt so."

"I guess you didn't have much fun, did you?" he asked, trying to turn a wrench.

The father looked at the combination of

TO HANNA'S BARREL.

ALL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES MUST CONTRIBUTE.

Quadrennial Holdup by Republican Campaign Agents—Washington Employees Are Asked for \$40,000 People Are Looking to Democracy for Relief.

Washington correspondence.

A campaign fund to show the real thing with the Republican managers. No source of revenue is neglected. The latest victims—unwilling ones, too—are the Capitol employees. The late Republican Congress generously voted them all an extra month's pay just before adjournment. This meant \$80,000 out of the Treasury, but it was really only a trifle compared to a good many other questionable appropriations. The Capitol employees were very grateful. But a change has now come over the spirit of their dream. They have been invited to turn over half that month's salary to one of the Republican campaign agents. Forty thousand dollars is not to be despised in this year when so much money is needed to gild the Republican idol and so little is forthcoming.

Of course the Capitol employees will pay their assessment, but they are neither so cheerful nor so grateful as they were a while ago. The agent detailed to collect this particular assessment admits very frankly that it has been levied and looks surprised and pained that the employees in question should make any objection.

But, for that matter, a raid is to be made on the salaries of all government officials and clerks. The letter of the law will be kept, but outside parties will make the assessment. The National Commercial and Industrial League of New York City will raid the

a refusal to have the testimony printed, the presumption is a strong one that the facts do not warrant their report.

The Democratic minority of the committee accompanied their report with a recommendation that 10,000 copies of the testimony be printed for general distribution. The refusal to do this has put the Republicans in a bad light, and already one very large and influential trade union has pledged itself to vote against an administration that favors the "perjury" system. The very efforts of the Republicans to suppress the whole matter have made it a national issue with wage workers, and their votes will largely determine the result. As the time of the Democratic national-convention draws near the indications multiply that principles and not personal or sectional differences will control. The recent news that the Philippines are farther than ever from being conquered, makes an energetic protest against imperialism and militarism probably the leading plank in the platform. The failure of the Republicans to even attempt any restraint of trust forces that issue to the front, and there is no doubt but the principles of 1896 will be reaffirmed.

It becomes more evident daily that the honest and law-abiding element of citizenship all over the country looks to the Democratic party to lead the way to the establishment of government upon a sound basis again. The McKinley administration has shown such an evident desire to get rid of constitutional restraint, both at home and abroad, that the people are alarmed. The average citizen is not blinded by the glamour of imperialism and militarism, nor is he enthusiastic about trust prosperity. The average citizen realizes that he has to foot the bills for the imperialistic extravagance and trust prosperity neither warms him nor feeds him nor clothes him. When it is conceded in Washington that the drift

blood capital as a monster evil that must be wiped off the face of the land by statutory process. The currency law of the last Congress laying the foundation for a national money trust is denounced as it should be. If trusts are wrong, will not this be the worst of the breed?

It looks now as though these three great issues would command the attention of the people during the campaign this year and among them are of great and grave importance.—Chicago Democrat.

Not "For the People."

United States Judge Townsend has decided that Porto Rico is a foreign country. Some stupid importer of cigars thought it was a part of this one, and that the "plain duty" of giving it free trade, according to Mr. McKinley, was not a duty of 35 cents a pound on tobacco. The Judge says that the treaty with Spain did not stipulate for the incorporation of the inhabitants of Porto Rico with the United States, as there has always been in prior treaties an understanding that the United States Congress shall determine its relations to the United States.

Did some sharp-witted Republican foresee this and manage the treaty so as to omit this useful clause? Is it a part of the imperialistic scheme? Undoubtedly it is now, at any rate. Because the Republican majority in Congress might have made good the omission of the treaty and "incorporated Porto Rico within the Union." On the contrary, it determined that Porto Rico is to be a subject province to be governed by arbitrary outside force. That a republic founded on the principle of self-government shall establish a government without the consent of the governed, is a thing that the government of a people by a people, but not "for a people," as Lincoln put it in the Gettysburg speech. So far as Porto Rico and the Philippines are concerned the Republican majority in Congress decided that such a government should, in Lincoln's words, "perish from the earth."

An Embarrassing Situation.

The Chinese situation creates a new embarrassment for the administration. Although it has been straining its resources to quickly re-enforce the Philippine army, at the same time it has been declaring the Luzon insurrection at an end. Now, if occasion should arise for the dispatch of say 25,000 troops to China it would not dare to send them for fear of Aguinaldo. But how would it account for the discrepancy between assertion and fact? The chances seem to be that a large force will have to be sent to Luzon, and they are unwilling to have all of our missionaries butchered and lose our commercial hold on the empire. But where is it to come from?—Washington Times.

Live by Each Others' Aids.

The very existence of the Republican party depends on the aid and sympathy of the big combines of capital. Without a siml fund of millions and the active coercion of employees by the great corporations, the Republicans could no more carry this country than they could be carrying the Lusitania. And they know it. Would they kill the goose that lays their golden egg? Not when such shrewd and unprincipled men as the Hanna type control the organization. They know enough to know that is suicide.—Houston Post.

Tanner-Cullom Fight for Spoils.

Illinois Democrats should not fail to profit by the utmost from this hearty continuance of the Tanner-Cullom war. It is a merry war for the Democrats. When the bugles ring true at the close of election day in November the ensuing count of votes should show victory, perchance in the Democratic standard. Which result would doubtless greatly vex the people of Illinois, wanted to death of a factional feud for spoils in which the public interest received no consideration whatever.—St. Louis Republic.

No Need of a Gold Ticket.

The talk of nominating a "gold Democrat" Presidential ticket this year should and most probably will end in talk. There is no occasion for such a ticket. Four years ago free silver was the dominant issue in the campaign. This year, though it may be talked about in certain sections, it will not be an issue at all, because the money question is settled for at least four years to come by an unchangeable Republican majority in the Senate.—New York World.

Democratic Party and Trusts.

The trust organs of the country are congratulating themselves that Democratic opposition to trusts will be crippled by the few votes that will follow the New York free trust cuts little live by the Democratic party, except to make it more determined to suppress these evils. The Democratic party has its scoundrels, but it does not defend them, and it does not propose to let them control it in regard to trusts.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

How History Will Vex Them.

The distinguished Republican statesman, Mr. Boutwell, expresses the opinion that the fair-minded historian will be able to frame a better defense for President Johnson than the historians of the present era, who will be able to do in behalf of President McKinley. Conceding the bitterness of the Republican feeling against President Johnson, this is a very strong expression.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Returning to the Field.

The action of many prominent "third Democrats" throughout the country in attending the regular Democratic convention and allowing the Chicago platform to be reaffirmed without a dissenting vote strikes it plain that most of those who left the party four years ago will be with it again in the national election this year.—Mississippi Courier.

WILLIE AND HIS PAPA.



"What have you got those funny clothes on for, papa?"

"The uniform of a Workingman's Friend during the campaign, Willie."—New York Journal.

postmasters of the country. The "League" has the blessing and hearty support of the Republican National Committee. Nobody who can possibly be left out of the country.

Mark Hanna is not exactly popular in Washington even among the members of his own party. He is too brutal and coarse in his methods. There has been an unusual amount of grumbling about his methods lately, but Hanna only chuckles and waxes more confident in the last four years that he has spent the last four years constructing a machine which nobody can operate but himself and his henchmen. His "campaign of education" consists in the liberal use of money to buy anybody who can be bought or bribed and the concealment or misrepresentation of the facts to those who want to know how the government has been managed. Hanna will stay right with the party. It cannot get rid of its old Man of the Sea.

The wage workers in the big industrial centers are inclined to be very suspicious over the refusal of the Republicans to print 10,000 copies of the testimony in the Court of Gene Investigation. The Republicans overlooked the fact that working men, who are members of unions or not, were intensely interested in the rumors that they heard from Idaho during the year that martial law was in operation. They looked to the Congressional investigation to establish the facts.

The net result of the investigation are two committee reports. The Republican majority approves the appointment of the committee, and records itself in favor of forcing free men to get military "permits" in order to get an opportunity to look for employment. The Democratic minority of the committee severely censures the conduct of the United States troops, and denounces the institution of the "permit" system as a dangerous infringement on the constitutional rights of citizenship.

Up to this point the workingmen of the large cities have not made the matter a partisan one. They have desired to know the facts in order that they might judge for themselves. But when the Republicans back up their report with

of popular sentiment is toward the Democratic party as the party of safety and law and order, it is an indication of the fact that the workingmen are no longer so much interested in their rights as they were in the past.

The administration is thoroughly frightened, but still tries to soothe itself by assuring the people that it will do better if it is only given another trial.

National Issues.

In 1896 Hanna made up his mind that the tariff must be the great issue of the campaign, and the Republican press were kept busy turning out "educational" tracts on the tariff for use during the political fight. But the people didn't consider the tariff its chief issue by any means, and the literature on that subject had to be cast aside and a new line of "education" had to be taken up on the money question.

This year Hanna wants the money question to be the chief issue because he knows that that question has been practically settled by Congress for the next four years and he wants to direct attention from imperialism, trusts and militarism. But it looks as though Hanna would again be disappointed. While the money question is important, the people are thinking more today about the new issues which have been forced upon them by the corruption and the criminal ambition of the McKinley administration.

Recently the Democratic State convention of Ohio placed that State in line with New York and Pennsylvania in declaring that the coming fight shall be made on the issues of 1900 and not on those chosen by Mark Hanna. Reaffirming adherence to the Chicago platform of 1896, it is declared "new and grave issues have arisen, threatening the safety of free government itself, which should command at this time the most serious attention of all patriotic citizens." These issues are briefly and forcibly stated to be imperialism, announced in the doctrine the constitution does not apply to newly acquired territories, and which of itself leads directly to militarism; trusts come second, an arbitrarily controlling production and prices in the interest of con-



