

immense and popular tion of his characexalted some skeptical fault-finding critics are disposed to question the universal estimate, and espe cially in the matter of his a soldler and military

commander. However much we may wish it otherwise, there is in human nature a mean spirit of envy and detraction which instinctively feels the benors bestowed upon a great man to an indirect reflection and rebuke to ts own littleness and baseness. This spirit cropped out conspicuously in the case of Columbus, in the efforts to be Bittle his great exploit and to blacken his character. I do not say that criciams upon Washington's generalship all proceed from base motives, but they doubtless do mostly come from the spirit and innate tendency which I have indicated. This unworthy spirit is as aid as history, as old as humanity. showed itself in a memorable fashion when the old Athenians wrote their contence of hanishment against Aristides because they were tired of hearing him called "the fust."

Washington and Napoleon. Great soldiers are to be judged not

alone by success, by battles fought and victories won-though this, of course is the great popular test-but by all the elroumstances and difficulties in which they are placed. There are great commanders in history who have won fame by avoiding battles, like the Roman Pablus, and even by great retreats like Xenophon with his ten thousand Greeks. If Washington is to be compared, to his disadvantage, with Napoleon, then the popular question is. would Napoleon, under the same circumstances, have done any better? It is enough for any commander that he file the great measure of his requirement. This, of course, is not saying that Washington would have filled the place of Napoleon in the vastly different field and circumstances in which that great soldier won his fame. Nor should it be forgotten, all the while, that ultimately Washington succeeded and founded a nation, while Napoleon failed and lost an empire,

Washington's Difficult Task.

The difficulties which encountered Washington when he took up his great trust as commander-in-chief of the continental army were most compliated and immense. The theater of he struggle was a vast one, geographeally, stretching along the Atlantic from Massachusetts to South brollna, while the whole population ras only three millions not very Mck greater than that of the state of Schigan, and not so great into a mil on as that of Illinois. Out of this mall, scattering and peaceful populaion an army was to be raised, organed and equipped capable of contendwith the chief military and maritme power of the globe. And it was not to be a struggle between government and government, between one na tion and another. It was a rebellion. and there was really no central author-My, no arms or warlike stores, no navy, naibility, It was only a brave and triotic people, small in numbers. at discipline or military experiwithout arms and without money, thus bare handed into a conth the mother country, their ent; a powerful nation,

the globe, whose victorious navies covered every ocean and sea, whose morning drum beat, as Webster said, was heard round the world. It was against such a power as this that this handful of patriots had thrown down the gage of rebellion and deflance.

When England Closed In. When England saw that the contest was fairly opened her great navy closed in upon our ports and landed upon our shores different armies of her veteran soldiers, who had fought in the continental wars, and these were soon supplemented by trained Hessian soldiers, hired and paid by her gold. These armies were greater in numbers than the colonies had to oppose to them. And still, as they had to be transported so far, and to cover so wide a field, they were never very large, and the battles of the revolution were never on a great scale as to numbers. The country was new, there was next to no cavalry and not much artillery, and the engagements were thus mainly with infantry and at close range. There was little chance for tactics or maneuvers. All depended upon pluck, hard fighting and endurance.

A Providential Man. Washington is known in history as providential man; that is, a man raised up by Providence to fill a great place and perform a great mission. However this may be, he certainly had great parts and great and peculiar fitness for the most difficult and trying place which he filled in history. He had had experience in the previous Indian and French wars, and had proven himself a wise, competent and heroic officer. He had great personal advantages for command. He was of fine physique and imposing presence, a splendid horseman, carrying with him ever the port and air of authority and native majesty—an ideal commander. Rnew It Meant Freedom.

So when this noble Virginian appeared before that northern army and drew his sword as their commander under those Cambridge elms his fame had preceded him and he was received with shouts of welcome and of confidence. Then all men knew it was to be a struggle to the death. I have no room



WASHINGTON THE SOLDIER

here, of course, to recount the particulars of that seven years' conflict. Patienay and steadily organizing and disciplining the raw patriot militia and volunteers into an army, Washington at the same time closely invested the British in Boston and finally drove them to their ships in the harbor, from which they sailed away, while the patriot army marched into the New Rugland capita', which was never again to be trodden by the footsteps of an enemy. Thus was scored a great specess at the opening. Then followed the march to New York to meet the enemy, landing in great force on Long Island; the brave but disastrous battle, followed by that masterly retreat which alone would stamp Washington no treasury or financial system or re- as a great general; the gallant stand at White Plains; the rejuctant but stern and heroic winter retreat through the Jerseys ended by the master counter strokes of Trenton and Princeton, by which the great leader saved the cause of the revolution at its lowest juston made no military mistakes, that ebb. Then the next year the struggle he improved all his opportunities, that ly been raised by the to save Philadelphia, the defeat at the his generalship will stand the test of Pitt to the front Brandywine, where Lafayette first shed criticism. He struck whenever he had

Germantown. Then the gloomy winter quarters at Valley Forge, which tried the souls of patriot men and proved the great soul of George Washington. Who but he could have held that defeated, freezing, starving army together in that terrible winter? And at the same time the country was filled with the praise of Gates, who had conquered Burgoyne at Saratoga,

In the Darkest Hours.

In this dark hour, too, Washington

was beset with cabais and conspiracies, in congress and in the army, to depose him from the command which was to be given to the successful Gates. When in the early summer of 1778 the British commander evacuated Philadelphia, and Washington followed him with his little army to give him battle, on the field of Monmouth he mot one of these detractors and conspirators, Gen. Lee, his second in command, disobeying his orders and in shameful and unnecessary retreat. It was here that Washington is said to have lost his temper. It is pretty well demonstrated that he did, and if Gen. Lee received upon his miserable head that day an explosion of titanic wrath it was surely ho more than he deserved. Despite this untoward disarrangement of his plans Washington here won a partial success. The battle of Monmouth was his last engagement until the crowning victory of Yorktown, three years later. In the meantime the war was going on in other parts of the great field of operations, battles and skirmishes were being fought and subordinate commanders, like Greene and Wayne and Morgan, were winning some laurels. But the central army was not immediately engaged. It was holding the ground and perfecting its alliance with French forces, on land and water, which had now come to our assistance. When all was ready came that sudden and rapid march from the Hudson to Virginia and the great final victory at Yorktown. Had No Personal Ambition.

Even from this briefest outline of Washington's career in the revolution, it will be seen that he had little opportunity for personal distinction as a commander. He was an unlucky general; fortune did not seem to smile upon him and he had more defeats than victories. Long Island. White Plains, Brandywine, Germantown-all these were defeats; some of them disastrous. Monmouth was little more than a drawn battle, while to offset these, Trenton and Princeton, while brilliant in conception and execution and great in effect, were so small in the numbers engaged that they amounted to little more than successful skirmishes. And besides they were with Hessians and not with British regulars. Yorktown was, indeed, a great and crowning success, but it was won with superior numbers and cient to pay in full. The bank was one the honors had to be divided with the French.

Greatest Figure in History.

Hardly a better instance does history afford of patience under provocation, of dogged determination under difficulties, of unconquerable will and courage, holding on so long and coming out triumphant at last over such mighty opposition. These great qualities, as we have already seen, belonged to the man more than to the soldier. It was indeed the great man behind the soldier the man with the great patriotic heart, with the wise head, and the lofty, unshaken soul, that brought us through that long and tremendous struggle and gave us our glorious place and opportunity among the nations. No other man on this continent but he could have done it. among the generals of the revolution. would have come nearest to it, but he would have falled

But in looking over the whole field and record, in the light of all the facts and history, it will be seen that Washt warlike nations his blood in our cause; the loss of the chance, his plans were good, and whose military the continental capital and the well when compelled, his retreats were already dotted planned but accidentally lost battle of masterly.

piritus, and it is supposed that Capt. Gen. Weyler is near Placetas. This advance of Spain's lines cuts the space between the Santa Clara lines and the trocha squarely in half, and greatly circumscribes the space in which Gen. Gomez may wander at liberty. His rat-trap is now seventy miles long.

GOMEZ IS IN DANGER.

GEN. WEYLER CLOSING IN ON

HIS FOE.

Spaulsh Forces Being Concentrated with

the Evident Intent to Storm the

Strongholds of the Cuban Chieftalp-

A special correspondent of the Chi-

cago Record sends the following dis-

Santa Clara, Feb. 12.—Gen. Rolas,

with half his army, is near Santo Es-

Task Will Be Dimcult.

patch:



north and south, and thirty miles wide, east and west. In this territory the two hard fights reported last week occurred.

Assuming that Gomez is there in the mountains, it must be of interest to know how Weyler is going to get him out. The peaks are very high and steep, and the foothills are broken by hundreds of rich little valleys, each a natural fortress, in which the insurgents have camps, raise quick-growing crops and pasture cattle. These strongholds may be stormed one by one when they are not defended by machineguns, but the loss of men to the attacking force must be fearful. It is not possible to starve out the rebels, as there is plenty of water, and food grows on every bush.

POTTER CHOSEN PRESIDENT. American Wheelmen Select the New

Yorker for Their Chief. At the annual election of officers of the League of American Wheelmen Thursday, Isaac B. Potter of New York received 155 votes to his opponent's 115. The name of V. A. Connolly of Illinois was not presented. A. C. Morrison of Milwaukee was elected first vice-president, C. F. Kierker second vice-president, and J. W. Clendenning of Covington, Ky., treasurer.

Treasurer Hartwell's report showed that the league had received, during the year, \$14,834.95 and expended \$8,603.22, leaving a balance of \$6,231.73.

At 2:30 o'clock Thursday morning the upper stories of the group of handsome parliament buildings in this city were practically in ruins, a flerce fire having been raging in them since the middle of the afternoon. The loss will reach over \$300,000. Thousands of dollars' worth of valuable reports have been destroy-The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Secretary Bassett's proposed amendment making colored men eligible to membership in the league was defeated: Yeas, 153; nays, 100. Twothirds is required for the adoption of any amendment. The proposition to admit professional riders to associate membership in the league was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

Gold Democratte Call Issued.

The formal call was issued Monday for the "sound money" Democratic convention to nominate regents and a judge in Grand Rapids, Mich., March k, when National Chairman W. D. Bynum will deliver an address. The call says that all voters in sympathy with true Democracy and the Indianapolis platform are entitled to seats,

Idaho Banking House Troubled.

The banking house of C. Bunting & Co., Blackfoot, Idaho, was placed in the hands of a receiver Monday. The liabilities are estimated at \$200,000. and the assets will probably be suffiof the oldest institutions of the state

Killed by His Brother.

Michael Negaunup, living at Gordon, a small station near Superior. Wis., murdered his brother, John Negaunup, by stabbing him with a hunting knife early Sunday morning. The disput arose over a woman. Negaunup was captured.

Allison Favors Torrey Bill. Senator Allison of Iowa has declared himself in favor of the Torrey bankruptcy bill now pending in the senate and will probably be one of the leaders in the forthcoming debate on that

Assignment in Milwaukee. The Wisconsin Odd-Fellows' Mutual Life Insurance Company made an assignment Thursday. During the last year over 5,006 members dropped out, which crippled the company so that it could not pay its losses.

Will Fight at Carson.

Dan Stuart has announced that the big fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons will occur in Carson, March

THE TRADE REVIEW.

Steel Pool Disruption the Great Event of the Week.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: No other event of the week approaches in importance the disruption of the steel-rail pool. In two days after it a greater tounage of rails was probably purchased than the entire production last year, reported as 800,000 tons, and instead of \$28 in December and \$25 in January, \$17 is now the price at which works east and west are seeeking orders, the Carnegie company even selling at \$17, Chicago delivery. These sales will employ many thousand hands, with an important decrease in the cost of track-laying or renewals to railroads.

Another event of influence is the purchase of 750,000 pieces of print cloths by M. C. D. Borden at 2.56 cents, which has already caused an advance of 2.69 cents, with a stronger tone for prints and other cotton goods.

Speculation in products has hardly been more active than of late, and prices generally tend downward, Wheat rose 1 cent to Tuesday, but has since declined 2.37 cents. Western receipts are increasing, but for two weeks have been 3,191,395 bushels, against 5,823,213 last year.

Failures for the past week have been 267 in the United States, against 321 last year, and sixty-one in Canada, against sixty-seven last year.

GOES AGAINST DUNLOP.

United States Supreme Court Decides He In Guilty.

Washington, Feb. 17.--Unless the President of the United States intervenes with a pardon, Joseph R. Dunlop, publisher of the Chicago Dispatch. must within thirty days begin to serve the sentence of two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000, as pronounced by Judge Grosscup, for sending obscene literature through the mail. Such was the effect of the decision of the Supreme court Monday in unanimously refusing to entertain any of the | tor. exceptions raised by W. S. Forrest, defendant's counsel, on appeal.

Justice Brown read the opinion, to which there was no dissenting voice, and it required only three minutes to dispose of the case. Out of sixty-one errors assigned by Dunlop's attorney only four received attention, the others being dismissed as frivolous. It is not believed here that President Cleveland will interfere in the execution of sen-

ANTI-FUSION LAWS.

Republicans Suspect that They Ought to Act Cautiousty.

Des Moines, lowa, Feb. 17.-- A fight wil probably be made by Republican senators to reconsider the amendment to the election law that kills fusion, Senators Henly, Cheshire, Garat, Ellis and others will attack it in the hope of having it reconsidered.

It is now seriously alleged the Australian ballot law does not apply to cities under special charters in lowa. Since the Supreme court decided that the mulct law was void, the belief is unanimous that the Australian ballot law would not stand the test of the courts, as to its application in these cities. The defect will be remedied.

WIPED OFF THE MAP.

Every House in Mars, Pa., Said to Have Heen Destroyed.

Pittsburg, Feb. 13.--Intelligence reached this city last night that the little town of Mars, on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, was burning.

The place is about twenty miles west of here, but no particulars were available because of the poor telegraph and telephone facilities. The nearest telegraph office is Downeyville, with but one wire, and that a railroad circuit, which is being used exclusively for railroad business. The town of Mare has only about 800 inhabitants, and it is understood every house has been consumed.

Bank Fails at Minneapolis. A receiver has been appointed for the Bankers' Exchange Bank at Minne apolis, with a bond fixed at \$29,000. The bank is a small institution, which closed last December, and was reopened in January. All its deposits except \$13,000 have been withdrawn. The officers of the bank say that there are assets of \$40,000.

Burglar Shoots a Professor. Carbondale, Ill., Feb. 17.-Prof. S. I Harwood of the Southern Illinois Normal University was shot by a burglar who entered his room about 1 o'clock Sunday morning. His wound is not considered fatal. The burglars

Andrew Sauer Found Not Guilty. Andrew Sauer, ex-cashler of the famous Defiance, Ohio, Savings Bank, did not commit perjury when he made his report of the bank's condition April 3, 1893, to State Auditor Poe. This was the verdict of the jury in the case.

Lyman Gage Rosigns. Lyman J. Gage severed his connec-

tion with the First National bank of Chicago, after a service in various ca pacities extending over a period of nearly thirty years. He is succeeded as president by Samuel M. Nickerson.

Sherman Denies the Story Senator Sherman said in an interview touching the report that, owing to certain complications, he would not enter the cabinet. "The reports are not true. I do not consider them worth denying."

Great Singer Dies on the Stage. Armand Castelmary, while singing the role of Tristano in Flotow's opera of "Martha" at the Metropolitan opera house, New York, Wednesday, dropped dead of heart disease.

Blood is what everyone should have at this son. Therefore purify and enrich your b now with a thorough course of

Hoods

Sarsaparilla

The best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier, Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take,

Our annual sheep and cattle show

has lately been held here. It is the biggest gathering of the kind in New Zealand, and this year a record was established, there being over 20,000 visitors. In this crowd a friend of mine missed his dog, a Scotch collie, named Mike, with whose help some prize sheep from the "Meadowbank" estate had been brought to the show grounds and penned there. Not being able to find the dog, my friend concluded that he had gone to the house where he had been the night before, but upon inquiry found that Mike had not done so. Upon returning to the show grounds he found the dog watching one of the Meadowbank sheep that had jumped out of the pen; he took no notice whatever of other sheep which were being moved about the grounds, but stuck faithfully to the one truant, which he evidently considered under his care, until relieved of his self-imposed charge by the welcome arrival of his master, who, with Mike's help, soon had the wanderer back in the fold again. I afterward heard that some one had tried to help Mike recapture the sheep, but the dog resented his interference and drove the sheep away from the pens in order to show that he took no orders from any one but his own master.-London Specta-

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. He

A mustard pot which does not require the use of a spoon has been invented in Germany. The mustard is supplied through a little spout by pressure on a spring.

Before the great freeze in Florida the annual orange crop was from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 boxes. The estimate for this season is 70,000 boxes.

True delicacy, that most beautiful heart-leaf of humanity, exhibits itself most significantly in little things.-Mary Howitt.



long way to go to react the heart o up - to - date When he good deal. Probably he expects He wants good looks, good sense, pod nature, good

Love kas a

An observing man learns that a woman who is physically weak and nervous and incapable, is likely to be ill-natured too. The sweetest temper is ruined by continual

A woman whose nerves are constantly racked and dragged by debilitating drains and inflammation, cannot be a genial companion or happy wife; and she is totally unfitted to be a mother. These troubles prevail almost universally

among women largely because of careless ness and neglect. There is no real need of them. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in a positive specific for the weaknesses and liseases of the feminine organism. It cures them radically and completely

It heals, strengthens and purifies. It is the only scientific remedy devised for this apacial purpose by an educated, skilled physi cian. It is the only medicine that makes motherhood easy and absolutely safe. Miss Lauretta McNees, of Reno (P. O. Box 723) Washoe Co., Nev., writes: "I have discontisted

taking the 'Prescription' and will not take any more (at present). Last month I had me sain at all and worked every day without any aconvenience whatever. It was the first tim never had pain during that period. I cannot say too much for your medicines, especially he 'Pavorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pel lets.' I know of a lady who took one bottle of your 'Favorite Prescription' and she says she was not sick like she was with her first baby This was her second baby. She thinks it a grand medicine. So do I."

Dr. Pierce has had a life-time of experience in this particular field. His 1000-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" contains several chapters devoted to woman's special physiology. A paper-bound copy will be sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. W. For a cloth-bound copy send 31 stamps.



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