[Cut this out and paste it in your scrap-book and watch for the next. These selections are made with great care by the Editor of the GAZETTE.]

FROM "THE ARSENAL."

Were half the power that fills the earth with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals or forts.

The warrior's name would be a name abhorred!
And every nation, that should lift again
Its hand against a brother, on its forehead
Would bear forevermore the curse of Cain!

Down the dark future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease;
And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ say, "Peace!"

Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals
The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies!
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise. H. W. Longfellow.



THE CUBAN ARMS AND SOUVENIR MEDAL.

PAY OF THE SOLDIERS.

Volunteers to Receive Same Compensation as Regulars.

It is expected the Maryland troops will be mustered into active service shortly as United States volunteers. A question of interest is the pay the soldiers will receive. The compensation of officers and men of the regular army is fixed by congressional action. Volunteers, when mustered into government service, will receive the same.

The pay of the Maryland militia when in active service of the State is fixed by statute, and up to the grade of second lieutenant is more than is allowed by the national government. The State pays its men, when in service, at the following rate a day:

Private	$1.00
Corporal	1.25
Sergeant	1.50
Non-com. and first sergeant	1.75

From the rank of second lieutenant up the pay is the same as in the regular army.

The national government pays for infantry service at the following rate a month:

Private	$13.00
Corporal	15.00
Sergeant	17.00
First sergeant	22.00
Sergeant major	23.00
Hospitalsteward	45.00
Second lieutenant	116.67
First lieutenant	125.00
Regimental quartermaster	150.00
Regimental adjutant	150.00
Chaplain	125.00
Captain	150.00
Major	208.83
Lieutenant-colonel	250.00
Colonel	291.67
Brigadier-general	458.33
Major-general	625.00

An aide-de-camp to a major-general is allowed $200 a year in addition to the pay of his rank; an aide-de-camp to a brigadier-general $150 additional, and an acting commissary of subsistence $100 additional.

Equipment and subsistence are furnished by the government.

When the Maryland troops are ordered out they may go into the camp of instruction at Arlington. An officer of the regular army will likely be sent to muster into the national service all who volunteer. Until then, they will be in the employ of the State and receive State pay. As soon as they are mustered into the government service the State pay ceases and compensation is furnished by the United States.

The volunteer army is to consist of able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years.

It is to be called out only during the imminence or existence of war.

Enlistments are to be for two years should the war continue that long. Otherwise, the enlistments will terminate with the war.

The volunteer army is to be subject to all the laws and regulations governing the regular army.

It is provided that State military commands may volunteer by organizations and go into service intact.

All regimental and company officers are to be appointed by the Governors of States. When members of any organization enlist in a body, their officers may be appointed by their Governor and become officers of corresponding grade in the volunteer army. That is, a lieutenant, captain, colonel, or any other officer in a State regiment will hold the same rank in the volunteer army.

An army corps is to consist of not more than three divisions, a division of three brigades and a brigade of three regiments.

The staff officers of a corps, division or brigade are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. In the discretion of the President such officers may be assigned from the regular army.

All volunteers will be on the same footing as regards pay, allowances and pensions as members of the regular army.

Governors of States may appoint officers of the regular army as field officers of the volunteer army, not exceeding one to a regiment.

Intervention on the American Plan.

The American policy wins. This Government is to intervene in Cuba on American principles and with a view to the conservation and promotion of American interests rather than those of any other nation or would-be nation. It is going to make it possible for American citizens to live and to hold property and to engage in business in Cuba, and to enjoy security of life, liberty and estate; for American trade to be conducted with that island without annoyance or interruption; for the American Government to cease spending millions of dollars a year in marine police service for the benefit of an alien power, and for the American warships to visit the harbor of Havana without danger of being blown up. That is what intervention is to accomplish, that and the protection and promotion of common humanity.—*New York Tribune.*

Thousands of sufferers from grippe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases. Harry Roberts.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

General Walker Meets an Old Servitor. Art Exhibition a Success—The Speaker Wasn't Challenged—Loves Apples.

[Special Correspondence.]

General Walker of Virginia, who during the discussion of the volunteer bill modestly joined with General Grosvenor and other Federal veterans in declaring the inefficiency of soldiers commanded by officers of their own election and added some forceful observations about the fighting qualifications of men, saw hard service in the Confederate army. He was promoted to the command of the famous "Stonewall brigade" after "Stonewall" Jackson was shot. As lieutenant colonel he served with the Thirteenth Virginia infantry, of which A. P. Hill was colonel. At the surrender of Appomattox General Walker was in command of Early's old division.

During all of his service in the war General Walker had a body servant, Henry Jackson, who followed him faithfully. Wherever his master went Henry went too. One day about three weeks ago an old, decrepit negro ambled along the corridor of the house and inquired at the door next the speaker's room for General Walker of Virginia. A few minutes later there was an affecting meeting in the corridor, as General Walker embraced the old negro as affectionately as if he had been a brother. He had not seen the old man for fully ten years. Henry remained in Washington for two or three days, after which he was given enough money to take him back comfortably to his home in the Old Dominion.

An Interesting Art Exhibition.

Notwithstanding the great interest in war matters at the capital the great art exhibition just closed attracted unusual attention and was a success in every sense. The exhibition, which was held in the old Corcoran gallery, was in the interest of charity and was under the most distinguished auspices. Some idea of the extent of the exhibition may be obtained from a mention of the number of exhibits. There were 177 canvases of old and new artists, 27 water colors, 153 miniatures, 25 lace exhibits, besides fans and embroideries. Among the paintings there were portraits by Chartran, J. Edward Barclay, Mondum Vos, Hubert Vos, Prince Troubeztkoi and Benjamin Constant. Among the historical fans shown was one that was a wedding gift to Queen Isabella II of Spain, and by her presented as a gift to a Sevillian bride.

The opening of the exhibition was made an event of importance in society, and its interest was increased by the attendance of the vice president and Mrs. Hobart, Speaker Reed and Mrs. Reed, the British embassador and the Misses Pauncefote, the French embassador, the Austrian minister and Baroness Hengelmuller, and a host of justices, senators and representatives.

It Wasn't a Challenge.

Speaker Reed's proclivity for making witty and sarcastic remarks while presiding in the house of representatives has come near leading him into trouble with Representative Bailey, the Democratic leader. During one of the exciting scenes on the Cuban question Mr. Bailey addressed a parliamentary inquiry to the speaker. Mr. Reed responded dryly:

"The chair thinks that if the gentleman will continue to notice he will gradually learn parliamentary practice."

A shout of laughter greeted this, but Mr. Bailey did not think it was amusing. He retorted angrily, but after a short colloquy with the speaker resumed his seat. He thought the matter over and considered he was insulted. He wrote a letter to the speaker demanding an explanation and intrusted the letter to Representative Cooper of Texas. Mr. Reed refused to receive it.

Mr. Bailey, reluctant to embarrass Mr. Cooper, next intrusted his letter to the speaker to Representative Sullivan of Mississippi, who is his brother-in-law. The speaker opened it, and finding it was not a challenge wrote an apology. At a subsequent personal meeting peace was restored.

Senator Cockrell Loves Apples.

Senator Cockrell has the reputation of eating more apples than any other man in the upper branch of congress. There is not a day in the year that he does not indulge in this fruit, and he buys the largest and finest apples that can be procured. He is not in the habit of taking any luncheon at the capitol in the restaurant or committee room outside of the one, two or three apples he may conclude to be necessary to tide him over until his dinner hour arrives. When Senator Cockrell gets an appetite for an apple, he leaves his seat, and as he drags his tall figure through the corridor toward the appropriations committee room his pockets bulge out with the fruit he has concealed in them. Senator Cockrell says that apples are the most healthful fruit he knows, and he believes that but for his fondness for them he could not have half as good health as he enjoys. He is one of the most tireless workers in congress, and seldom allows himself any time for indulging in the social pleasures of the capital.

May Wear Ribbon or Rosette.

Holders of the bronze medal of honor for the army have been for some time entitled to wear a ribbon or rosette in place of the medal, the form of the substitute having been prescribed by law. Until a short time ago there was no such provision in the case of the naval medal of honor to be worn only by seamen. Representative Cummings has had the matter attended to, and upon his motion the house adopted an amendment to the law providing the means by which those who are so fortunate as to hold a medal may be able, when the law is completed—as there is every probability it speedily will be—to put the red, white and blue ribbon in the lapel in place of the more cumbrous bronze star. CARL SCHOFIELD.

TO SERVE AS SCOUTS.

PLAN TO SEND TWO THOUSAND SIOUX INDIANS TO CUBA.

The Braves Are Eager For Service—Their Qualifications as Fighters—Chiefs Who Would Make the Selections From 6,000 Warriors—Cheyennes Anxious to Go.

The Chicago Record published recently a dispatch from Omaha giving the details of the war department scheme for enlisting Sioux Indians to engage in the fight with Spain.

The department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, has been assigned the task of arranging the preliminary details of the new Indian arm of the service. General Coppinger, commanding the department, has completed arrangements for rushing the organization so that it will be ready for service in less than 30 days after war shall begin.

The work of preparing the Indian command was assigned to this department because the officers here are more familiar with the characteristics of the Sioux, from which tribe the detail will be selected, than are other members of the army. Many men now connected with the department of the Missouri have spent the last 30 years in this section of the west and personally have defended the border in every Indian uprising during that period. In all the historic battles with the Indians during that time the warriors of the Sioux nation have been the leading spirits. As they were always the prime movers in starting hostilities, so they were always the most courageous. Other tribes were always anxious to begin fighting on the frontier, but they were mostly ready to surrender just when the daring Sioux were doing their most desperate work.

It is for these reasons that the war department has selected the Sioux as the tribe from which the Indian companies will be formed for the Cuban campaign. Four regiments will be organized, requiring 2,000 men. Several weeks ago a number of the young Sioux subchiefs at Pine Ridge agency notified the Indian agent that they were anxious to help in the war which the government was about to make on its enemies. Among the number who volunteered their services were Chief Spotted Elk and Chief Standing Bear. They are two of the most daring chiefs of the Sioux and have a strong following. Their bands number 300 each, but in actual hostilities they can count on twice that number of fighting men, because their well known fighting qualities assure the young bucks of plenty of excitement in their bands. The services of these two chiefs will be accepted. In fact, they have been so informed by the Indian agent at Pine Ridge.

The head chief of the Sioux, Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, did not volunteer, but his services have been secured. The agent requested a personal interview with him, and he expressed a great willingness to show his loyalty to the government. Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses explained that he would have volunteered his services for the campaign, but feared that the army officers entertained a prejudice against him because he killed Lieutenant Casey during the Sioux campaign of 1890-91. When assured that the army officers had no such feeling, the young chief was pleased and said he would at once go among his young men and tell them to get ready for the war. Since then the chief has ridden all over the reservations of Pine Ridge and Rosebud and has stirred up much excitement among the Sioux warriors. There is much excitement among the bucks of the tribe. They are elated to think they have been selected for this fighting because of their prowess on the battlefield. Indians are keenly sensitive to such flattery, and this recognition of the claims of the Sioux to the distinction of first class fighting men has done more than any thing could to raise the government in their estimation.

As the recruiting officers will make their selection from 6,000 of the finest specimens of Indian warriors in the world, the 2,000 Indians finally enlisted in the army ought to be splendid timber. The selections will be made in person by Chief Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, assisted by Spotted Elk and Standing Bear. The chiefs will select each man on account of his well known fighting qualities, accuracy with the rifle, expertness as a horseman and general worth as a Sioux warrior. This examination is much more severe than that in force in the regular army of the United States. All of the chosen warriors will be veterans in a sense, as they have seen service on more than one battlefield. The Cheyennes are anxious to form one of the regiments, but the Sioux objected so vigorously that the war department officials concluded to have the Indian scouts composed wholly of Sioux. These Indians will not require more than 48 hours' notice to appear at the reservation for fighting.

Novel Bridge Used by Cossacks.

Cossack regiments are being drilled in crossing rivers on a novel sort of improvised bridge. Seven or eight lances are passed between the handles and tops of a dozen cooking kettles and are held firmly in place by the handles, besides being tied together with forage ropes. A dozen such bundles fastened together form one section of a raft or floating bridge and are capable of sustaining half a ton of weight. A section can be put together in 25 minutes.—New York Tribune.

Any Way to Get Out.

Nobody's particular about how Spain gets out of Cuba. Backing out early might be as wise as any method.—Philadelphia Times.

What the Chinese Call It.

The Chinese name for the new game which the European powers are playing in the east is "pluck pidgin."—New York Tribune.

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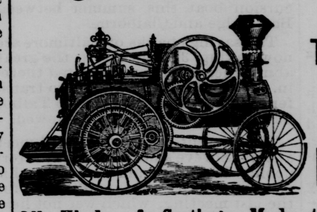
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