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SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

After the smoke of the action has cleared away and an unobstructed view of the situation is had it is made out quite plainly that the chief honors of the Cervera disaster are mostly lost sight of in the glory which the Commodore Winfield Scott Schley. The credit generally received as implicating the honors belonged to Admiral Sampson, and he is a brave seaman and did his share in the conflict, but Schley was the man who was in command and had everything to do with the grand disappointment which his admirable strategy, that for Schley's wrongheadedness and confusion would have escaped; and he has should experience some satisfaction over the fate which after long doubt has temporarily at least thus the admiral himself, for he had previously declared that he would rather lose his head than permit the Spanish ship to get away. He caught, therefore, to be doubly gratified.

The way the average citizen will figure it out is that Sampson is a Sampson, but Schley is Schley. One is methodical, deliberate and thorough; the other impulsive, immediate and infallible. No amount of vigilance and look of repose could operate to make either unwatchful or negligent, but the former took some time to be sensible, among them that in the nature of things a little span of ten miles intervening between his flagship and the American vessels in front of Santiago harbor could hardly be a matter of serious concern. The other, realizing the characteristics of the enemy, took nothing for granted and kept along, enfiling river and guns ready for action always trained upon the outlet of the harbor. It is unreasonable to suppose that had Sampson alone been possessed of the authority to order Schley up, left to and so to bring, the Spaniards would have had no hesitating to make, but, as preliminary suggested, it would have been a less satisfactory outcome for Admiral Cervera and a less satisfactory one for his opponent.

Sampson and Schley are a good team, one is the thinker, the other is the doer, and the Roosevelt-Jackson of our West India naval group, and there are others.

THE CASE STATED.

The cause colored journals of this country, were accustomed to anticipate and compel rather their friend cousin, have adopted as a slogan "Cuba Libre." This, being one of the salient events of the times, might not be so improper if there were not already manifest a disposition to make it not a slogan alone to "Cuba Libre." There is no limit to the capacity of the colored mind, and if a place could be secured only by an investment of the Spanish capital such a movement would be proper, but the same determined spirit, the sensational shout would most likely then resolve upon the patrolling out of the kingdom if not its actual impoverishment. All of this is very foolish, and the chief of the fool that it does make Boston church, seriously consider it, may be troubling on the criminal as well.

The United States is not falling for enlarged sway or domain, but for a great principle, which it applied to the affairs of Spain, which Spain and a war for one, and which Spain, by its resistance and failures has grown. Unfortunately the cause with a significant growth. It is engaged in a war with Spain for the principal reason that that nation persists in claiming to be sovereign in an island which belongs to the United States by the right of conquest. Some people who, naturally, are in no sense brilliant and scarcely clever, in some part and placed in the assumed and advancing, have doubted and question by the United States, in regard to Cuba the wisdom of Philip Bright Rule a generation ago, and present in, reference, but he is being practiced at our very door, and the consequences having been visited with a full measure of its deadly consequence, our home have taken possession of the Philippine and Ladrones islands and expect to be placed there to do duration by Cuba and Porto Rico.

The movement in Cuba is not certainly a movement for the capture of that city or any other. It is a naval construction rendered necessary by the peculiar exigencies of the war. It has many objects in view, but one of Dewey, Sampson, Sotia conquest or even occupation. It is not belonging of the war and other islands that be invaded of Spanish territory people will be made, but young Samson. It is not necessary and therefore not right to do so.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Word comes from Halifax of a terrible disaster by which hundreds of lives were lost. The details are as yet not given, but it seems that the ship Counterbore collided near the Sable Islands, off the coast of Nova Scotia, with the French liner La Bourgogne, carrying passengers from New York for Havre. The account says, and are hundreds of the passengers and crew perished. Among the two hundred that were saved there was only one woman. The inference is that the destruction of the vessel must have been accomplished before any organized effort at saving life could be made, as under ordinary circumstances children and women are taken care of first when the ship must be abandoned. Perhaps the collision occurred at night when most of the passengers were at rest. If so, the circumstance show was focused in the present calamity. There would be little efforts to escape the apprehension; a mad struggle for life in which the stronger would trample the weaker to death; the roar of the waves dashed against the sides of the vessel and forcing its way into its bowels, another moment and the ship has opened its mouth and swallowed the ship with its precious cargo. Here and there human beings are still perched in one fix on the surface of the ocean, otherwise inevitable in whatever may have happened to come within their reach. The sight must have been horrible and trying to see them, but to see upon the shore, the dead for help are dashed in the wake of the wind and waves, many are lacerated and all are certainly only a couple of hours remain from a life boat. All is over. The sea is breaking, and the sun comes up brilliant and frenzied. Every trace of the dreadful tragedy is washed out, and the passengers and crew of the next steamer that comes along will slide over the spot treading, singing, dancing, full of joy, anticipating pleasures at the end of the journey. Why is it that had the ship been a pleasure?

The news is striking from more than one point of view.

JEWISH COLONIES.

The attempts made during recent years to awaken an interest among the poorer classes of the Hebrew people in turning back given little encouragement. But the indications now are that the persistent efforts of wealthy philanthropist in the near future will be crowned with success. According to a recent report by the Jewish colonization association, organization to colonize at work in the Orient, in the United States, in Canada, Russia and the Argentine republic. In the latter country there are 1,500 families, composed of 7,000 persons, with over 40,000 acres under cultivation. In Palestine the society renders assistance to the Jewish colonies, and there are 3,000 Jewish families in Cyprus, 400 in Crete, and 50 in Tripoli. In Cyprus there is a large colony of Russian Jews.

With regard to the work in the United States the report shows that the association has voted an annual subvention to the trade school of New York to enable them to receive a greater number of pupils. The association, in teaching a trade to the children of her emigrants, furnishes them the means to live elsewhere than in the city of New York, where the concentration of numbers makes life so difficult. To the same end the council has encouraged an installment system for setting one hundred workingmen's families in industry centers in the interior. The Jewish settlements Alliance, Carmel, Rosenhayn and Woodbine in New Jersey, and Hirsch in Canada, are said to be fairly prosperous.

The second taken among the Hebrews themselves in agricultural pursuits is considered as one of the most encouraging signs of a great future for that people. Probably this preliminary education is a new direction would lessen the accident that one out to be afraid "The Russian movement will spread only when the Jews, for its support, a class of people skilled in the art of cultivation, the second to the best advantage, as well as the modest capital and that it seems that the plans of Baron de Hirsch and the schemes of Hirsch and Nordau are co-operating in the final extinction of the remnant of the descendants of the ancient Patriarchs.

THE DAY WE DID NOT CELEBRATE

It is questionable the case that the patriotic orgasm is a manifestation of enlightenment or enterprise which the smaller cities and towns of the United States are in. Fellow even in a correspondingly smaller scale. The reasons for this are obvious. A strain or number of people larger and more numerous business enterprises and the means for more timely and effective advertising are at hand, but those changed only to be "small" this year. The supply therefore with but few exceptions remained unopened the trifles of merchandise, while this year not only did evidence of a public character, but business enterprises were a conscious desire expressive of patriotic's Decorated Vie. Fully conscious of the fact that our people seemed to have remained on temporary sojourn, leaving gone to the lake and other seaside resorts, while not a few visited their year to point where the sons spread, with his majesty the Spanish Sphinx Hence Kissed Ou-ton air of the Spanish Sphinx Hence Kissed Ou-ton air of the Spanish Sphinx Hence Kissed Ou-ton air of