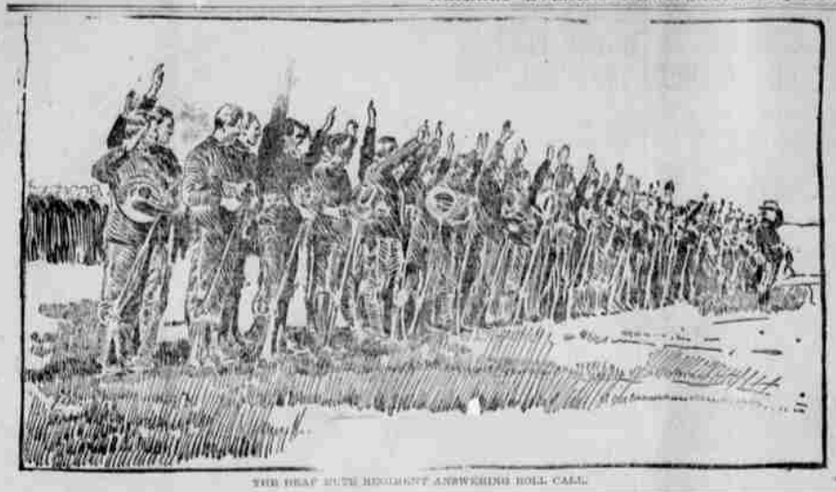


THE DEAF MUTE REGIMENT ANSWERING ROLL CALL.

UNCLE SAM'S DEAF-MUTE REGIMENT.

They Will Make the Toughest Fighters in the Army, as They Can Not Hear the Cannon Roar.

The deaf-mutes feel that they are the only people in the United States who were not permitted to show their patriotism in the late war. At the time it broke out, they were unprepared for it, and by the time they had succeeded in sending their wishes along the line and making themselves understood in Washington, the war department had subsided.

The deaf-mute regiment is a possibility of the near future. The deaf mutes argue that if the Immunes are especially fit for service, they are even to be more recommended. Immune from noise or fright, immune from the terrors of the whining minnieys, immune from the shrieks of the dead and dying, immune from catching the fear of their comrades, they would be specially adapted for work in the field.

The deaf mutes with only a decade of advantage, have advanced further than any untaught race. Secluded from the world by nature, and happened on that which would be to an ordinary person insurmountable, they have progressed by modern methods of teaching until they occupy today place along side those who are naturally endowed.

There is a deaf mute living in a Western city, who argues upon the deaf mutes of that city. He presents each one upon his legal merit and never takes advantage of the fact that his client cannot be informed of the law. A jury would willingly acquit a deaf mute who did not know that it was wrong to write a threatening letter. It might even let a thieving mute go free, if he should plead that he was sorry. But this lawyer presents to each veniemen, to persons a full idea of crimes and does well by his client.

Although mute preachers are the most numerous of the professional men of that class of people, there are many physicians, architects, engineers and lawyers. In short, the deaf mute although either of his parent hearing and speech, does almost as well in the world as his brother endowed with both.

On this line of argument, the deaf mutes have communicated with each other along the country and have unanimously decided that they should be allowed to go to war with the rest of their family. They conclude that they could be in a regiment by themselves, and it is to end the footing of this regiment that they are directing their efforts. The famous humane regiment of Colonel Roosevelt somewhat like the 1,000 men. And the deaf mutes claim that they can easily raise two regiments of this number, and would get them in training, so that in then of war they could easily be brought out.

They point out that the health of the deaf mute, which is remarkably good. Not hearing other people complain, the small ills and aches of the rest of mankind pass them unknown. A deaf mute does not know what neuralgia is. He is never worry a deaf mute, neither is he is with his own thoughts, has the knack of diverting himself. He is never homesick. Never is need of society, he is always content, no matter how stale he may appear.

During the war, many of our soldiers actually suffered from home-sickness; one notable case died. The physicians diagnosed his case as nostalgia. His comrades called it by its plain English name—home sickness. This the deaf mute laughs at, but never feels.

In war, the suffering is two-thirds from fear; one third out of a thousand fails, but the whole thousand almost do the death of fright. The deaf mute, not hearing the rattling shots, not knowing that others have fallen behind him, not realizing the suffering, pains on, and is, to a certain extent, invulnerable. Shot in the back by nothing, Up San Juan Hill a deaf mute regiment would have proceeded without the panic which almost drove the Charge back and would have scared any troops but ours.

The sentiment of humanity is against allowing these men to come death, for they themselves court military service, refusing to realize that they are actually afflicted. They point out their strength and their health and ask Uncle Sam to accept them as his military boys.

OUR NEXT WAR WITH SPAIN.

The Dons Will Find Us Nicely Equipped with New Death-Dealing Devices.

When the Cuban war correspondents wrote about the "next war of the war," in describing the New York's shooting at the tramp steamer Acme off Playa del Este in August last, they as well as most Americans, really believed that it was time for some of our native poets to write a ceremonial of our own, relating to arms and the man to dilate on the importance of the naval arm and its vast superiority over the military branch. They have long been ready for it to triumphantly to prove the superiority of the navy and the United States Navy has furnished the opportunity. Now that the war clouds have lowered, and the sun is shining on the former navy of Spain in the center Maria Teresa, and he will she have the sunrise, and very uncomfortable position, of lying off either Cadiz or Barcelona and showing the Spanish naval authorities what, and can do with the big guns in the turret of the Maria Teresa, in the way of battering down the defenses of either city, when they are fighting under the Black and Stripes, instead of the flag of Spain.

BLACK AND STRIPES OVER QUEEN'S CRAFT.

It would make an admiral of the ancient days of the "Dreadnoughts" sons, his jolly old eyes to smoothness, if he could see the fleet of auxiliary craft that will follow the vanguard of the fleet. Beginning with the mosquito fleet, which is to be necessarily, and did successfully in all proportion to her size and armament.

With the use of the mosquito powder comes the use of some of the Maxim guns, which was so effective in the spots of war in the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns. The guns, however, will now be in the hands of American soldiers, and the dynamite Maxim bullets will fan their ellipse in enter a soldier or sailor of mark. The factories where these cartridge are made are working night and day, to turn out as many as the Government has contracted for in the required time.

HORRIBLE WARFARE IN 1898.

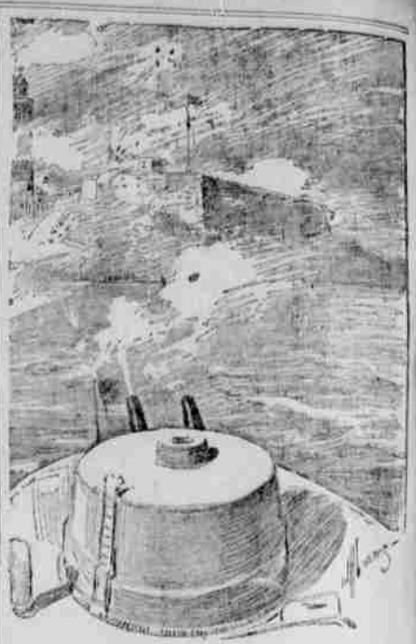
The difficulties in the way of pushing roads in Cuba, prevented any form of either the efficacy of the bayonet or the horseless gas carriage in warfare. If it is necessary to land an army in Spain, however, the excellent roads and highways in the neighborhood of the big coast ports will afford excellent opportunities for showing the co-fitness of both these and of the modern gas-tricycle. The gasoline carriage has proved to work only well as a transport, overtaker, and as the cavalryman in the way of mounted infantry. Bicycles on automobiles have been highly successful.

MARKS FOR OUR GUNS.

Of the ports that is for the coming bond of this war, Cadiz and Barcelona are the most important. Cadiz is situated on a long narrow tongue of land. The city is surrounded by ramparts and protected by forts of which the more important are Santa Catalina, which is generally considered to be the Cadiz Citadel; Fort San Sebastian, on a point which runs about a mile and a half toward the sea, and Castle Puntales, built in 1595, on the middle of the isthmus between Cadiz and the mainland. The guns of Puntales crossfire with those of the Trocadero on the other side of the bay. The defenses are completed by other fortifications at Puntales and La Cortesa, on the bay.

Barcelona is situated on the Mediterranean, in a plain between the rivers Besos and Llobregat at the foot of the Montjuich Hill, on which is the famous castle of that name, considered to be Spanish as impregnable. The castle commands the city and the port, as well as the citadel, a fortress built on the eastern of Vauban, to the northeast of the city. Barcelona has other works of defense, such as walls, ditches and batteries. The walls, however, are in course of demolition in order to make room for the enlargement of the city.

Barcelona has been in this century the scene of formidable insurrections, such as that of 1837, when the agitation rose to arms; that of 1843, when the rabble broke to power a statue of Ferdinand VII, and beheaded General Bassa, and in which was slain Espartero, the hero of the city; that of 1843, when the Grand Bombardment demolished the construction of the citadel, and, finally, that of 1843, which could not be settled until after the bombardment of the city by the Government troops. Eight hundred of the rebels were killed, and more than five hundred, Barcelona, not a large portion of the city was reduced to ashes.



THE MARIA TERESA, OUR NEW CRUISER, AS SHE WOULD LOOK LEADING THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION, WHICH WE HAVE THREATENED, OFF CADIZ.

HER MAJESTY ON DIVORCE.

The recent agitation in Episcopalian circles upon the question of divorce has led to an English discussion of the same.

A child woman of England, a member of the Primrose League, and the wife of one of England's poets, is authority for the following divine sentiment, which she says is that of Queen Victoria.

"The Queen," says the lady, "is not opposed to divorce, although it is generally supposed that she is. The question of re-marriage is another story altogether. We do not think that her majesty should ever, even after having been exonerated by the first husband, and his reasons for divorce are certainly unique.

"The Queen, a woman of divorce, because she realizes that some cases conditions a man and a woman could live together happily. A man may be a gentleman, and so may be a gentleman, and so may be a woman, but, after having been exonerated by the first husband, and his reasons for divorce are certainly unique.

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