coast, particularly in the forts about New York and in the works recently erected for the defense of the eastern end of Long Island Sound. In all probability about 400 men will be detailed to each of the garrisons at Fort Hancock, Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Schuyler and to the Fort at Willets Point.

Plans for the military defense of the Atlantic coast are being rapidly pushed to completion by Brig.-Gen. Royal P. Frank, who has succeeded Gen. Wesley Merritt in command of the Department of the East.

Maj. George G. Greenough, 4th Art., in addition to the command of Sheridan Point, Va., has been assigned to the command of Fort Washington, Md., which is made a sub-post of Sheridan Point for purposes of administration.

Among the nominations made last week were those of the principal officers for the United States volunteer regiments to be formed. They were: Capt. Patrick Henry Ray, 8th U. S., to be Colonel of 3d Vol. In.; Capt. James S. Pettit, 1st U. S. Inf., to be Colonel of 4th Vol. Inf.; First Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d U. S. Cav., to be Colonel of 5th Vol. Inf.; Laurence D. Tyson, of Tennessee, to be Colonel, 6th Vol. Inf.; First Lieut. Charles S. Riche, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to be Colonel of 1st Vol. Inf.; Duncan N. Hood, of Louisiana, to be Colonel of 2d Vol. Inf.

Thus a beginning has been made towards the organization of the independent volunteer forces under authority conferred upon the President by special resolution. The National Guard will have no part in these organizations, which will be made up of engineers, immunes and electricians. Arrangements for recruiting the immune regiments and for the brigade of engineers will be made in a few days, and circulars of instruction to govern this work will be issued. The President has taken the initial step in the case of one regiment of the engineers in nominating Eugene Griffin to be Colonel, and in the case of six regiments of the immunes, the nominations for the Colonels of which were sent to the Senate.

It is believed in many quarters that the American invading army will leave from Key West, and not from Tampa, as has been heretofore thought. If the start were made from Port Tampa, the transports, with their loads of stores and troops, would be exposed to attack for a period of over 30 hours, even if no allowance is made for the delay invanding the troops on Cuban territory. If, however, the start is made from Key West the length of time necessary to transport the men to Cuba will be reduced to six or eight hours.

Hempstead, L. I., has been chosen as the rendezvous point for cetrain of the volunteer regiments which were assigned to Department commanders in making up the division of volunteers to the various commands. It is expected that 19 regiments will eventually camp there. It has been the camp site for one-half of New York's militia for several weeks. It is said here that the troops to be assembled at Hempstead will be organized into a division, which indicates that between 8,000 and 10,000 will comprise the force rendezvoused there. The division will be made up of two or three brigades, and division and brigade commanders will be designated.

The Delaware State Legislature, accompanied by Gov. Tunnell and staff, visited Camp Tunnell near, Wilmington, where the Governor formally turned over Delaware's regiment to the National Government. The Governor presented Lieut. Sasse with a sword, the gift of his associates of the Wilmington Postoffice.

At Roanoke, Va., where the 14th N. Y. stopped on its way to Chickamauga last week, thousands of citizens awaited the arrival of the soldiers commanded by Col. Fred Grant, everyone eager to see the son of ex-President Grant. They gave the young Colonel a rousing ovation. One old Confederate veteran rushed up to him, seizing his hand, and saying: "I don't know you, but God bless you. I want to shake hands with you for your father's sake; I knew him well enough." Hundreds of Virginia ladies pressed around the gallant soldier, eager to shake his hand.

### MANILA BAY.

BY H. E. W., JR., IN PHILADELPHIA TIMES.

The first great fight of the war is fought,
And who is the victor—say—
Is there aught of the lesson now left untaught
By the fight of Manila bay?

Two by two were the Spanish ships
Formed in their battle line;
Their flags at the taffrail, peak and fore,
And bat'tries ready upon the shore,
Silently biding their time.

Into their presence sailed our fleet,
The harbor was fully mined;
With shotted guns and open ports
Up to their ships—aye—up to their forts;
For Dewey is danger blind.

Signaled the flagship "Open fire,"
And the guns belched forth their death.
"At closer range," was the order shown;
Then each ship sprang to claim her own,
And to lick her fiery breath.

Served were our squadron's heavy guns,
With gunners stripped to the waist;
And the blinding, swirling, sulph'rous smoke
Enveloped the ships as each gun spoke
In its furious, fearful haste.

Sunk and destroyed were the Spanish ships;
Hulled by our heavy shot,
For the Yankee spirit is just the same,
And the Yankee grit and the Yankee aim;
And their courage which faileth not.

The first great fight of the war is fought!
And who is victor—say—
Is there aught of the lesson now left untaught
By the fight of Manila bay?

LIEUT. JOHN C. FREMONT.

Lieut. John C. Fremont, commander of the torpedo boat Porter, has recently had an adventure in the harbor of Matanzas. He ran his boat under the guns of the forts, in order to land a company of marines on Cuban soil. The Porter was piloted into the harbor by a Cuban who had guided many filibustering expeditions to the island. Rear-Admiral Sampson characterized Lieut. Fremont's work as a daring exploit, and his feat has elicited praise in the War and Navy Departments at Washington.

He is the son of the late Gen. John C. Fremont, the famous pathfinder; the first candidate for President of the United States put forward by the Republican party in 1856. He is a young officer, having had an active sea service of only about three years. He was promoted to his present rank in the Navy in 1884.

## PROGRESS OF WAR.

Continued from first page.

from 15 to 20 Spaniards were killed and about 60 wounded. Many houses were damaged, one of the forts was destroyed, and two guns were dismounted. Some of the steamers in port were damaged.

EXPENSE OF THE ARMY.

Secretary Alger has forwarded the Secretary of the Treasury supplemental estimates, aggregating $88,638,840, for supporting the Regular and Volunteer Armies during the first six months of the fiscal year that ends June 30, 1899.

The particular items for which appropriations are asked are given as follows: Expenses of the Commanding General's Office, $1,000; contingent expenses, Inspector-General's Department, $1,000; signal service of the Army, $114,000; pay, etc., of the Army, $4,017,804; pay of volunteers, $25,026,266; subsistence of the Army, $10,219,635; regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department, $6,000,000; incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department, $2,500,000; horses for cavalry and artillery, $2,000,000; barracks and quarters, $750,000; Army transportation, $20,000,000; clothing and camp and garrison equipage, $13,000,000; contingencies of the Army, $50,000; medical and hospital department, $354,000; ordnance service, $325,000; ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, $3,394,000; armament of fortifications, $150,510; manufacture of arms, $640,000; equipment of engineer troops, $75,000; civil assistants to engineer officers, $40,000; total, $88,638,840. Up to this time the estimates and appropriations already made on account of the war aggregate $295,210,840.

SATURDAY, MAY 21.

The day was filled with all sorts of rumors, none of which was confirmed. The most persistent was one from Cape Haitien, Haiti, that a battle had taken place off Mole St. Nicholas, in which 12 Spanish vessels had been destroyed. The Navy Department at last denied that this could have been possible, though hourly expecting news of an engagement elsewhere.

News came from Martinique that the Spanish fleet was preparing to return there for coal. Application had been made by the Spanish Consul to allow some British ships to land their coal and supply the Spanish ships already there, but the Government refused permission.

The Spanish repeated their announcements that the reserve fleet at Cadiz is about to sail on an expedition of great importance.

It was officially given out that besides a land force of 15,000 to 17,000 men which will go to the Philippines, the Monterey, probably the most formidable of all monitors, has been ordered to join Admiral Dewey's squadron, and will leave San Francisco in advance of the troops. The Administration is disposed to give some credence to the report that Spain will endeavor to regain the Philippines, and it is for this reason that the Monterey is to be sent to Manila. Regret is expressed that the re-enforcements to Admiral Dewey have been unavoidably delayed.

SUNDAY, MAY 22.

It is believed that several hundred volunteers who sailed from Key West last Wednesday were safely landed on Cuban soil.

The cruiser Charleston finally left San Francisco at 8 a. m. She will call at Honolulu for coal, and report to Admiral Dewey inside of 30 days.

Though the coast-defense ship Monterey is ordered to Manila, it may be several weeks before she can get away. The ship must wait for certain kinds of ammunition which is desired by Admiral Dewey. How the ship will be taken to the Philippines has not been decided. Her coal capacity is only 200 tons. She can carry 200 tons more in sacks on her decks, but if she encounter any but the smoothest sea this is certain to be washed away.

Madrid papers say that Admiral Cerveras' fleet is at Santiago, and likely to remain there.

The Navy officials are hopeful that the Spanish fleet is really at Santiago.

While nothing positive about the movements of the United States squadrons can be learned, the general understanding is that one of the divisions of Admiral Sampson's fleet, either under his personal command or that of Commodore Schley, will be off Santiago by to-morrow morning. As a matter of fact it could not be much longer than that in making the run. It steamed from Key West within a reasonable time after the enemy's fleet had been located, and there is no certainty that all the fighting ships were at Key West when confirmation came to this Government on Friday that the enemy was at Santiago. The reports that two of the Spanish vessels had "gone lame" and that the entire squadron was badly off for coal and provisions have encouraged the Navy Department to hope that Admiral Cervera will be detained until an American squadron has reached Santiago.

MONDAY, MAY 23.

Still there is no news of an engagement between our Flying or Fighting Squadron and the elusive Spanish fleet. The Navy Department is momentarily expecting tidings of a battle. Commodore Schley is believed to be in the neighborhood of the Windward Passage or off Santiago de Cuba, and unless the Spaniards hastened to Porto Rico or returned to Martinique the conflict cannot long be deferred. There is a possibility, of course, that the fleet has given our scouting ships the slip and sailed northward, with a view to attacking some Atlantic coast city, but this theory is not generally entertained.

The Army waits upon the Navy. While Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley are pursuing Admiral Cervera—apparently without success, up to this time—our land forces at Tampa, well equipped and eager for action, are held in readiness to embark on transports and go to Cuba as soon as the Navy can furnish convoys. One expedition of Cuban volunteers, recruited in Florida, was successfully transported last week. Others will follow when the Navy can lend its co-operation.

Twenty-five thousand men have been assembled at Tampa, New Orleans and Mobile, and can be moved at a moment's notice. The transports are being retained under expensive charters and the steam is ready in their boilers. According to the present program the Army will be landed in sections. The 30 transports which have been secured will carry at least 25,000 men, and when this number has been conveyed to the Cuban coast, the transports will return for the volunteers, who will in the meantime have been moved down from Chickamauga to the seaport towns for embarkation.

All arrangements have been made for landing the troops on Cuban soil, although the date and place are, of course, a profound secret.

The Navy Department denies the report that the Oregon has reached Key West, but gives assurance that the big battleship is safe. Dispatches have been received in Washington by relatives of officers aboard the Oregon, confirming the official advice as to her safety. She will join Admiral Sampson's squadron, if she has not already done so. The gunboat Marietta and new cruiser Nietheroy are understood to have been left behind in a friendly Brazilian harbor.

THE NAVY.

The men of Dewey's fleet will not be debarred from prize money. The officers of the Navy Department have discovered that section 4635 of the Revised Statutes authorizes the payment of a bounty of $100 for each man on an enemy's ship-of-war that is destroyed in action. The reports from Manila are that the Spanish fleet was double-manned, in the expectation of conquering the American fleet and requiring prize crews for the captured vessels. In this case it is likely there were no fewer than 2,000 men in the Spanish fleet, which would mean an aggregate premium of $200,000 to be divided among American sailors. The naval officers are taking steps to ascertain the exact number of Spaniards on the 11 vessels destroyed as a basis for the payments to be made.

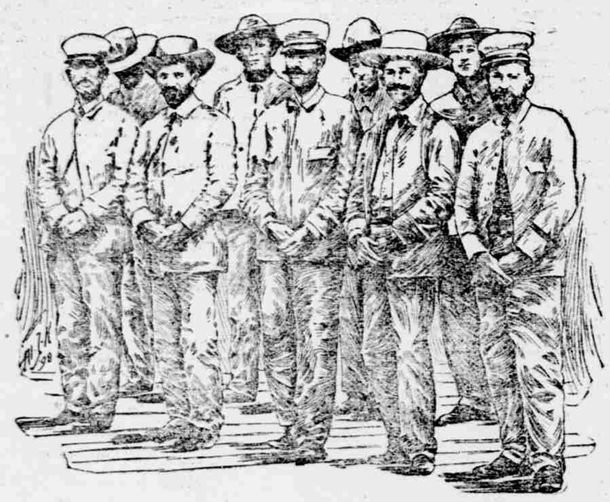
The phenomenal run during part of the trip made by the Oregon has been a matter of great satisfaction in naval circles. She covered the 2,578 miles between Bahia, Brazil, and the Barbadoes within eight days, or at the rate of 13 4-10 knots an hour.

What is believed to be a reliable statement is made that great damage was done by the American warships to the fortifications at Cienfuegos on May 11, and that 300 Spaniards were killed. As an instance of the accuracy of American gunnery it is stated that after the blowing up of the lighthouse fortification five Spaniard running in a group from the scene were sighted from the Machehead, and a shell plumped among them, which, exploding tore them to pieces.

The cruiser Newark has been supplied with smokeless powder not only for the guns comprising her secondary battery, but for the 12 6-inch rapid-fire guns composing her main battery. Under the contracts given by the Ordnance Bureau several thousand pounds of smokeless powder of all calibers are being manufactured daily, so that a large supply will soon be on hand. Besides the Newark, the only other ships in the service supplied with smokeless powder are the cruiser Marblehead and the auxiliary cruiser Prairie, the latter attached to the squadron of Commodore Hovell. Ordnance experts appreciate the necessity of supplying the Navy with smokeless powder.

Several citizens at Newport, R. I., headed by F. P. Garrettson, last week started a movement with the purpose of having citizens of Rhode Island build and equip the fastest torpedo-boat destroyer afloat and present it to the Government. It is intended to name the vessel the Oliver Hazard Perry, in honor of the hero of Lake Erie, who was born in Newport. Mr. Garrettson started the subscription with $1,000.

A letter from an officer of Dewey's squadron writing from Hong Kong a few days before the departure for Manila says: "At the first sign of the situation becoming really grave, the Commodore gave notice to the Fleet Paymaster and he quietly purchased the English steamer Nanchan, just arrived with 2,200 tons of Cardiff coal on board. Shortly after a deal was made for the Zafiro, one of the line running between Manila and Hong Kong. She was loaded up with coal and provisions. The original crews were reshipped and Lieut. Hodges was placed in charge of the Nanshan and Ensign Pierson was given command of the Zafiro. They now fly the Stars and Stripes and make it possible for us to carry on extended operations against the Philippines, should trouble arise. The old Monocacy, in Shanghai, being of no use in this matter, and unable to leave the river, it was decided to break up her crew. To that end three officers and 50 men were sent here and distributed around the fleet."



A GROUP OF SPANISH PRISONERS.

They were among the first taken after the war with Spain began, and are now detained at Fort McPherson, Ga.

### About That Keel.

[*Hartford Courant.*]

It begins to look as if England understood that we entered into the present war not from any desire of territorial aggrandizement and not with any bullying spirit toward a weaker nation, but that we bore with Spain as long as we could. It seems, too, as if Englishmen could understand, with the aid of diagrams, that the force which broke an iron keel four feet thick and bent it upward nearly to the deck, came from outside the keel. Other nations, Germans especially, seem utterly unable to comprehend the point that the keel is at the bottom of the ship, and that to bend it inward you must hit it from the outside. This looks to us a little prejudiced and unscientific, not to say unfair, and makes us think that were it not for England we should be alone in the world, misrepresented and abused, because misunderstood and disliked.

M. Krumm, Battery D, 2d Mo. L. A., would give the short-term men $8 per month. He thinks that the long-term men should be further rewarded by a per diem pension.


## Health Broken Down

### For Years He Could Not Eat Without Distress

Wonderful Effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla in a Stubborn Case.

The men who fought the battles of the nation in the 60's know what is meant by broken down health. The hardships and struggles which they underwent ruined many a robust constitution. The following testimonial tells how broken down health may be restored:

"I am glad to write what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I was in a very bad state of health. Some physicians thought I had a tumor in my stomach. I could eat but very little and I had a deathly look. My friends thought I had but a short time to live. Frequently I had severe attacks of vomiting. I had been sick 8 years when I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine helped me right away and I continued to improve while taking it until I was able to do a fair day's work. I have been restored to health by Hood's Sarsaparilla."—Arthur J. Cramer, Maple Lake, Pa.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Be sure to get Hood's.

**Hood's Pills** are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.


### WAR NOTES.

Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, sent a letter to the President, through the Secretary of War, formally declining the commission of Major-General of Volunteers. He wrote:

"I take this step with great reluctance, and only do so because advised that the holding of the commission while occupying a seat in the Senate of the United States is incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution. I desire to express my deepest gratitude for the honor and distinction conferred by this appointment, and regret exceedingly that I cannot enter the field to serve the country, while holding a seat in the Senate, which I would not be justified in giving up under the present circumstances. In this view my Republican colleagues have expressed their sentiments in a letter addressed to me, suggesting that my duty is to remain in my present representative position."

Over forty cases of ammunition were found on the Spanish steamer Argonauta at Key West, captured in the first days of the war. It was on board this steamer that Lieut.-Col. Cortijo, Weyler's brother-in-law, was captured, with other Spanish soldiers, now prisoners in Fort McPherson, Atlanta. The discovery of the war supplies on the Argonauta did not change the status of her case before the prize court, as it had already been decided before learning of the find that the steamer was legitimately a prize of war, no claims having been filed by the owners of the ship or cargo.

A like decision was rendered in the cases of the steamer Ambrosio Bolivar and the schooners Candidita, Mathilde and Sophia. The only formality remaining to make these vessels the absolute property of the United States is the confirmation by the Federal court authorities of the findings of the prize commission.

Col. Edward Morrell, of Philadelphia, a personal friend of Vice-President Hobart, has been selected by President McKinley to fill the position of Second Assistant Secretary of War. Since the day on which President McKinley made the call for 125,000 volunteers, the War Department has had a great deal of trouble with railroad companies in arranging for the transportation of the troops to the points of mobilization. It is the purpose of Secretary Alger to turn all of this work over to Col. Morrell.

The number of suspects believed to be agents of the Spanish Government in this country has now reached more than 100, and each is to be kept under careful surveillance by the Secret Service men and arrested as soon as sufficient evidence is obtained on which conviction can be made. There is now in existence a Special Army Secret Service Board, of which the Assistant Secretary of War is President, and which directs the work of a large corps of experienced detectives and Secret Service men stationed throughout the country, engaged in watching all suspicious persons and others whose names have been furnished the Department as probably in the business of gathering information for the benefit of the Spanish authorities.

It looks like stern business when the Hospital Corps is sent to the front. The first of those who will attend the wounded on board ship have reached Key West on the United States ambulance ship Solace. The commander of the Solace is Andrew Dunlap, a hearty, genial naval officer. The Surgeon is Dr. Thomas H. Streets, and Dr. C. F. Stokes, Past-Assistant Surgeon, is the Chief Assistant. The other Surgeons on the Solace are Dr. G. T. Smith and Dr. E. S. Bogert. There are eight nurses from the Bellevue School on board, and three apothecaries have been provided. There is a ghastly department to the floating ambulance. The Solace carries coffins in a section of the boat set aside for the care of the dead.

The Surgeon General of the Army and the Surgeon-General of the Navy have turned over to the Daughters of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia all preliminary arrangements for the appointment of nurses.

Nurses who receive appointments in the army are paid railroad fare to the place of duty and $20 a month, with board; if practicable, lodging is also furnished. The Daughters hospital corps also provide uniforms of dark-blue gingham dresses and white aprons, but the applicants are expected at present to wear their own white dresses and aprons. They are expected also to furnish their own caps. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee is Chairman of this Committee.

A plan is being prepared by the Civil Service Commission which will allow those employees of the Government who wish to go to war, but who are prevented from doing so by their sense of duty to their dependent relatives, to go to the front assured that in their absence their parents, wives or children, as the case may be, will be cared for. The plan of the Civil Service Commission will be approved by President McKinley. It consists of the suspension of so much of the rules regarding substitute clerks, carriers, etc., as will admit a clerk or carrier who desires to go to war to put in his place some member of his family to serve during his absence. It will be provided that the person taking the place of the clerk must sign an agreement to turn over to the clerk's family the salary drawn by him. There is to be no suspicion of individual profit in the deal, although in case the substitute is not already supported by the clerk he may use enough of the salary to support himself.

A strict censorship has been established at Tampa, Fla., and no unofficial dispatches pertaining to military or naval movements from this port will be permitted to be sent. An official bulletin of such news as the Army officials consider advisable will be provided. It is intimated that this censorship will continue until after the final movement of troops to Cuba has taken place, it being the purpose of the Government to keep the Spanish Government in ignorance, so far as possible, of our plans for the invasion of Cuba.

A passenger train on the Chattanooga, Rome & Southern Railroad last week ran into the third section of the military train, conveying the 1st Mo., near Rossville, Ga. George M. Walker, Co. D, was killed. A. Maynard Lane, Co. M; Howard Brolaski, Co. D, were painfully injured, and other occupants of the train were slightly hurt.

A prominent Spanish paper stated last week that the Spanish Secretary for War, Gen. Correa, has declared that Spain must not mind if a battleship is lost in an engagement, because it is a natural consequence of war, but commanders of vessels must be ready to blow up their vessels before allowing them to be captured by the American fleet, so that the Spanish flag may not be lowered and the American flag hoisted over the Spanish vessel.

A dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy at Madrid to the Havana Admiral says that the Spanish fleet at Cavite, Philippine Islands, fought heroically against the American fleet, which retreated with considerable damage. The Havana naval station has sent a cablegram of congratulation to the Philippine naval station and the fleet for the "victory obtained against the American flag."

Spanish private steamship companies have placed their vessels at the disposal of their Government. Over six hundred vessels are ready for service awaiting orders. All the officers from the Spanish navy are in active service now, and those who had retired on account of age or for other reasons have offered themselves for service.

Written for The National Tribune.

### ODE TO OUR NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

TRANSPOSED BY JAMES H. HAROLD, CAPTAIN, 1ST N. Y. ENG'S, PLAINFIELD, N. Y.

Pause we here while memory weeps,
Where our fallen comrades sleep.
Hallowed ground, most sacred spot,
Tombs of each dear patriot;
Comrades of the days of yore,
Tenting on the other shore.

Sadly each recurring year,
Ye who still are lingering here,
Scatter flowers of sweet perfume
O'er each fallen hero's tomb;
Comrades who have gone before,
Tenting on the other shore.

Swords and muskets, all, laid down,
They have donned the victor's crown—
Din of battle, cannon's roar
Shall disturb their rest no more;
Life's temptations, all, are o'er,
Tenting on the other shore.

Forms once fair and strong and brave
Rest within the soldier's grave,
Souls in sweet elysium,
Soft we'll chant their requiem;
Comrades rest, all conflicts o'er,
Tenting on the other shore.

## ONE OF THE "ROUGH RIDERS."

Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt, Who Was Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

This officer has had a varied career. He was born to a fortune, and if it had not been for his inborn activity, he need never have done anything. As it is, however, he has been active in politics and in various reforms for many years, having served in the New York Legislature, as President of the Civil Service Reform Board, President of the Police Board of New York, and lately Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Secretary Long.

LIEUT.-COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Soon after the breaking out of the Spanish war, Mr. Roosevelt manifested an uneasy desire for a more active participation in the struggle, and after a good deal of opposition on the part of Secretary Long, finally persisted in resigning in order to raise an independent cavalry regiment, which are popularly known as "Rough Riders." At Mr. Roosevelt's desire Leonard Wood was made Colonel, and he himself accepted the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel.

This regiment is made up of millionaires, athletes, and cowboys. There are men whose occupation has been heretofore mainly polo playing, baseball playing, and dancing, on the one hand, and on the other the regiment has a New York fireman, three New York policemen, a number of old soldiers, and a lot of frontier cowboys and scouts. The regiment was organized at San Antonio, Tex., and is intended for service in Cuba. Their uniform is very picturesque, including a light-gray suit and a broad-brimmed hat, turned up on one side and fastened with a rosette. They are all experienced horsemen and good marksmen. Each is armed with Krag-Jorgensen carbine, two revolvers, and a machete. The commander, Col. Wood, was formerly in the Regular Army, and, although a Surgeon, did conspicuous service in the campaigns against the Apaches.

Among the officers is Maj. Kersey, Adjutant-General, from New Mexico, and Alex Brodie, one of the old citizens of Arizona. There are a number of Harvard, Yale and Princeton men in the regiment who have been famous as football players. The cowboys come from Wyoming, Montana and the Southwest, and are a brawny, active set of fellows, who in the rendezvous at San Antonio soon manifested a liking for the Easterners, whose athletic abilities won their regard, in spite of their money, for which "the boys" have a profound contempt. The command promises to be one of the most effective as well as picturesque in the volunteer army.

## A BULLET-SWEPT FIELD.

A Batteryman's Story of May 22, 1863, Before Vicksburg.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: There has been considerable said about the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. The infantry boys have been doing most of the talking; they don't even mention the battery boys.

Blair's Division was on the left of the Fifteenth Corps, and made a gallant charge, but could not lodge a single man on the rebel works, unless it was some of the storming party. Blair led his division to the brow of the hill just in front of the rebel works. It seemed to be certain death to go over the hill or on top, where the rebel bullets were mowing the grass.

Blair's men lay in line there, and Blair could not get them to renew the charge.

Gen. Sherman, seeing the situation, called for volunteers from our battery to run out two pieces of artillery to Blair's line and open fire on the rebel works. Each gun, squad hearing Sherman's request, sprang to obey.

Sherman seeing that we were all willing to go, said to Lieut. J. R. Reed: "Just take this left section and its cannoneers and go."

We ran the guns out by hand to the left of the fort that we were in, and down the hill and up to where Blair's infantry lay and on top of that terrible, bullet-stricken hill.

We fired nine shots apiece from each gun. Then we were ordered to pull our pieces down the hill and out of range, which we did quick. We were only on that ridge four or five minutes, but of the 18 men that went out with those two guns not one escaped a bullet, either in skin or clothes.

How many of you infantry boys saw that? Don't all speak at once.—J. R. Buttolph, Sergeant, 2d Iowa battery, Pilot Mound, Iowa.

THE "GRAND OLD MAN."

William Ewart Gladstone, England's great statesman, died at his home, Hawarden Castle, Wales, May 19. He was born in Liverpool, Dec. 29, 1809, his father being Sir John Gladstone, a wealthy merchant. William was educated at Eton and Oxford; entered Parliament in 1832, being at that time a Tory. He became Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1834, and afterward held other minor Government positions. In 1843 he was made member of the Cabinet in the Peel administration; four years later he was chosen to represent the University of Oxford; being rejected by the University in 1865, he was chosen by South Lancashire, and became a Liberal. From 1852 to 1865 he won much reputation in the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1865 he became leader of the House of Commons.

In 1869 Mr. Gladstone, becoming Prime Minister, secured the disestablishment of the Irish Episcopal Church and the passage of the Irish land act a year later. He was succeeded in the Premiership, in 1874, by Mr. Disraeli, whom by vigorous tactics he ousted from office in 1880. But errors in the Transvaal and Egypt destroyed Mr. Gladstone's great majority in 1885, and the general election of that year made Mr. Gladstone dependent upon the Irish Members of Parliament for a majority. Then he very actively espoused Irish home rule.

Mr. Gladstone held one position of honor and trust and another until 1894, when his eyesight began to fail rapidly under the strain of his labors. In addition to this, the infirmities of age began to tell on him. He gave up active participation in public life, which his careful habits and strong constitution had made possible so long, but devoted himself to important book-writing. In his time he was of all parties and both sides of many questions. His critics and his friends were both numerous.

## PUZZLES AND QUERIES.

### Some Problems Which are Really Worth While Working Out.

Questions.

41. How can gold be identified or its minerals distinguished when out prospecting, far away from assay offices?—B. F. Beaumont, Pearl, Pope Co., Ark.

42. How far is the Southern Cross from the South pole? How far north of the equator is it visible?—Joel Byrns, Topolobampo, Mexico.

43. Is there such a thing as a straight or a crooked line?—O. A. H.

44. How much salt can be obtained from a ton (2,000 pounds) of water from the Atlantic? How much from a corresponding amount from the Pacific, Arctic, or Antarctic Oceans, or from the Dead Sea?—A. O. H.

45. How does the value of platinum (wire) compare with that of gold?—A. O. H.

46. How much burning-oil does crude petroleum yield?—O. A. H.

Answers have been received from Mr. Heiser, Kratzerville, Snyder Co., Pa., who answers Nos. 2, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. Mr. Joel Byrns, Topolobampo, Mexico, submits a question. "A. O. H." submits four questions. Mr. Asa W. Slayton, Grand Rapids, Mich., answers Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. Mr. Slayton also writes: "Sorry am I to again appear to complain; but where I wrote that Glaisher ascended with a balloon seven and one half (7½) miles, it was printed one and one-half miles; about as high as I could throw a stone, if I was mad enough."

Answers to questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 have been received from Wm. Haspham, Co. E, 55th Ohio, Guthrie, Okla.

Answers. (Second Series.)

98. Bacteria aid in fermentation (good for the brewer, bad for the rest of the world); they help in the ripening of fruit; they aid in giving life to the new cells forming in our bodies at all times, and especially in the healing of wounds and recovery from sickness; they have mostly expunged the former theory of spontaneous generation. Some bacilli are peculiar to certain diseases, and by using the antitoxin that will detroy them, the disease can be cured.—Asa W. Slayton.

99. Call the amount of water discharged by the Thames 1, then the St. Lawrence would be 112; the Mississippi, 338; the Amazon, 1,280. Or, for remembrance, we will call the Amazon 1; the Mississippi, ¼; the St. Lawrence, 1-12.

100. Bromine is a chemical element, the only one known except mercury that is a liquid at ordinary temperatures. It is a dark-red liquid 3 1-5 times heavier than water; very volatile, the bottles containing it being always filled with the deep purple vapor. It is a rank poison in the stomach or on the skin; is now obtained from the bittern or refuse at the salt wells of Ohio and West Virginia, and is used in medicine and photography.—Asa W. Slayton.

There is another fluid element, sometimes it is noted. Gallium held in the hand, melts and once melted will stay fluid for a long time, even if cooled. Sodium and potassium, both solid metals, when alloyed together become fluid.—Editor.

Answers. (Third Series.)

2. By the expressions "3 penny," "6 penny" "8 penny" nails we mean nails which are, respectively, 1¼ inches, 2 inches and 2½ inches in length.

The expressions "2 oz.," "4 oz.," "8 oz." tacks seem, also, to have reference to size.—Wm. Haspham.

Penny is the Yankee interpretation of the English nail makers' brogue of "punts" or "punt," meaning pound, and it meant that 1,000 nails, as made by hand a century ago and more, weighed about 3, 6, or 8 pounds. Two oz., 4 oz., 8 oz. tacks, etc., means that 1,000 of them weigh about so many ounces.—Asa W. Slayton and O. A. Heiser.

3. The lunar cycle, or the cycle of the moon, or golden number, or metonic cycle, (so called from its inventor, Meton,) is a period of 19 years, which, being completed, the new and full moons return on the same days of the month. The solar cycle, or the cycle of the sun, is a period of 28 years, which, having elapsed, the dominical or Sundays letters return to their former place according to the Julian calendar.—H. T. Matthews, Kinsman, O.

The solar cycle is a period of 28 years, after which the same days of the week will occur on the same days of the year, and the dominical letters recur in the same order. The lunar cycle is a period of 19 years, after which new and full moon recur on the same days of the month as before.—Asa W. Slayton and Wm. H. Haspham.

4. The tropics are located 23 degrees 28 minutes, nearly, from the equator, because the axis of the earth is inclined exactly so much from a line perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic or plane of the earth's orbit.—Asa W. Slayton.

On June 21 the sun's rays are perpendicular at places on a line 23½ degrees north of the equator. This line, after reaching which the sun's rays appear to turn south, is called the Tropic of Cancer. It is Summer in the north and Winter in the south at this time. On Dec. 21, the sun's rays are perpendicular at places on a line 23½ degrees south of the equator. This line, after reaching which the sun's rays appear to turn north, is called the Tropic of Capricorn. It is then Summer in the south and Winter in the north.—Harry T. Matthews and Wm. Haspham.

5. The cause of the weather not being so hot on the 20th of June as it is later is the fact that the earth at that period is not so much heated as it is when the Summer is farther advanced.—Wm. Haspham.

## Complimentary to Our Readers

Our readers will be pleased to learn that the eminent physician and specialist, Dr. Kilmer, after years of research and study, has discovered and given to the world a most remarkable remedy, known as Swamp-Root, for the cure of kidney, liver and bladder troubles; the generous offer to send a bottle free that all may Prove its wonderful merits without expense, is in itself sufficient to give the public confidence and a desire to obtain it. Swamp-Root has an established reputation as the most successful remedy, and is receiving the hearty endorsement of all up-to-date physicians, hospitals and homes. If our men and women readers are in need of a medicine of this kind no time should be lost in sending their name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and receive a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail, upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. The regular sizes may be obtained at the drug stores. When writing please say you read this generous offer in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Because for about two months after June 20, the days are so much longer than the nights that the earth receives more heat during the long day than it radiates during the short night, hence grows warmer just as it is usually warmer at 2 p. m. than at 12 m.—Asa W. Slayton.

### Daughters of Veterans.

New York Department held its annual Convention in Oneonta, N. Y. The following officers were elected and appointed:

Pres., Bertha Southworth, Oneonta; S. V. P., Susie Clark, Binghamton; J. V P., Mary Wetherwax, Oneonta; Chap., Electa Johnson, Binghamton; Instituting and Installing Officer, Clara Le Barron, Binghamton; Sec., Lillian Carr, Oneonta; Treas., Carrie Lake, Oneonta; I. G., Josephine Southworth, Oneonta; Guard, Blanche Kattel, Maine; Musician, Edna Potter, Oneonta. Council, Anna Clark, Binghamton; Anna Bronk, Maine; Cora Barnes, Oneonta. Delegate to National Convention, Anna Bronk, Maine. Alternate to National Convention, Mary Wetherwax, Oneonta.

The Convention was a very successful and enjoyable one, and much important business was transacted.

A flag drill was arranged and produced on the evening of the reception. On the following evening there was public installation, which all enjoyed very much.

Ohio Department will hold its Annual Convention in Cleveland, June 21, 22 and 23.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Bright, capable and energetic business men or women can make $1,200 annually in a legitimate and permanent business; **an agent should make a good living,** besides laying away for a "rainy day." No experience necessary; everybody wants to buy our celebrated **Flavoring Powders,** used to flavor pies, cakes, candies, etc., and no family can be without them. Our powder sells itself, as everywhere you place one, from two to six are ordered immediately. References given, commercial agencies, banks, merchants, etc., etc. All letters of inquiry promptly replied to when from eligible, bona fide and genuine parties who mean business. Start at once and obtain a profitable and respectable business which will establish for yourself an income. This is no catch penny, spurious, idle offer. **Send today for information** and complete instructions regarding our powder, and if you do not make lots of money through same it will be your own fault.

Address W. H. BAIRD & CO., 5999 Center Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., Station A.


## REUNIONS.

### California.

The Central California Veterans' Association will hold its second annual Encampment at Sycamore Springs, Cal., June 19 to 29, inclusive. Comrade W. T. Eddy, Templeton, writes that the success of the meeting is assured. The location selected is five miles from the beach, and the best possible for a camping-ground. T. W. Lincoln is Commander and O. P. Paulding Adjutant of the Association.

### Massachusetts.

At the recent meeting in Boston of the Massachusetts Minute Men of 1861, the following officers were chosen: Pres., Col. George W. Nason; 1st V. P., Gen. S. E. Chamberlin; (by commands) 3d battalion, Col. James Tucker; 3d regiment, Capt. Samuel C. Doten; 4th regiment, Maj. Chas. H. Allen; 5th regiment, James P. Leonard; 6th regiment, George Barrett; 8th regiment, Col. Henry Hale; Cook's battery, Martin A. Stowe; Q. M., J. Frank Giles; Adj't, Capt. James H. Griggs, 4 Albion Place, Charlestown. Over 200 members were present, and the meeting was most enthusiastic. The names of President McKinley and Fitzhugh Lee and every patriotic utterance was cheered to the echo, until it seemed that the roof of Faneuil Hall, the old "Cradle of Liberty," would be raised.

### Michigan.

4th Mich., at North Adams, Mich., June 21. George Kinney, Co. H, 4th Mich., North Adams, is Regimental Secretary.

**Walking the Floor.**

When a business man gets to the point where he cannot sleep at night, where he is so shattered of nerve that it is torture to even remain in his bed, and he has to get up and pace the floor—it is time for that man to bring himself up with a round turn. If he does not, it means nervous prostration and mental, if not physical, death.

For a man who gets into this condition there is a remedy that will brace him up, put him on his fe