

YESTERDAYS IN WASHINGTON.

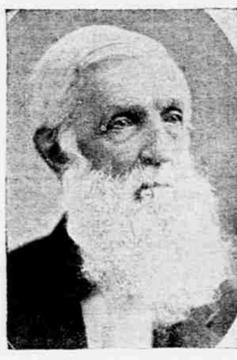
Pen Pictures of Celebrities of the Past Generation.

By MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

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RECOLLECTIONS OF GEO. BANCREFT. George Bancroft was born Oct. 3, 1800. Picture a man slender in figure, of medium height, with venerable covering of silver hair, and whiskers surrounding a thin, classic face, and eyes that have done service through nearly a century, and yet undimmed, and you see the patriarchal historian as he looked when we knew him.

His home was a spacious mansion not far from the President's House. His pleasant workshop was in the second story of this house, where he lived among his books, his pictures, and the memories of a century nearly gone. He lived in the atmosphere of this history-making Republic; within sight of his study windows were the homes of Commodore Deaturand Rogers; on the opposite side of the square is the house in which Dan Sickles lived; on the north side, the house of which Sillidell stepped into the Southern Confederacy. On the east side of Jackson Square is the old Seward house, the last home of James G. Blaine, where the opera House now stands. From this house Mr. Seward telegraphed Thurlow Weed to come to Washington, and Thurlow Weed, at the command of the English Government, was released from Fort Warren, and recognition of the Confederate States by England and France seemed inevitable. In this house Thurlow Weed met the commission that was to hold the conference for the preservation of the Union. From this meeting, Archibald Hays, Bishop McBreane, and Thurlow Weed were sent to Europe, and effectively presented their side of the question. From that time the mission of Mason and Sillidell was doomed. A short distance from this house was the home of Charles Sumner, and on the corner diagonally across, the home of Dolly Madison. In these surroundings George Bancroft saw the tidal wave gather that swept over this Nation, and the iron pen of history kept the record of its ebb and flow. He saw political giants come and go; old men pass away and new men fall into their tracks. He knew Washington when the black pall of slavery hung over it, and he watched the dissolving veil until the old city with its traditions melted away, and the beautiful city of today rose from the mist-veil.



GEORGE BANCREFT.

At this time of peace along the border these statesmen could hardly have conceived that the legacy they were leaving to the people of an adjustment of the North-west boundary lines in this day would be best with new conditions and hold claims of right be set up, although Mr. Bancroft lived to see the seed of this new disturbance springing into life.

The seal fisheries and the Alaskan gold fields are too rich in results not to whet the appetite of our opponents on the border.

It was my good fortune to spend a morning with a friend in the workshop of this great historian and in his presence. His conversation that morning fell like a benediction upon his listeners.

When you were in the presence of this man of years and experience you were transported without effort over the way he had traveled. He told us of his college days and his life in Göttingen, Germany, when a student. He chose history as his specialty, and throughly equipped himself for its pursuit. He graduated at Göttingen as Doctor of Philosophy. After his graduation he spent some time traveling in Europe. His vast store of information, his brilliant conversational powers, his kindness of heart, agreeable manners, his genial spirit, mellowed by age and enriched by experience, made him a charming entertainer.

He told us of his friendship with Lord Byron of their first meeting on the ship Constitution, when the Mediterranean Squadron of the United States lay at anchor at Leghorn. This was May 21, 1822. He was invited by Byron to visit him at Mount Nero, which he did the following day.

What other man of worldwide fame living among us in the year 1891 could lay in the flush of his manhood passed a day with Byron, who died in 1824, 67 years before Bancroft at the time of their meeting was 22 years old.

Byron died at 36, at an age when Milton had not written "Paradise Lost," and Goethe had not written "Faust." What might he have added to the literature of the world if he had lived out the allotted years of man?

Mr. Bancroft had an intimate acquaintance with Goethe. He walked and talked with Humboldt, and Seveigny, the great jurist. His article on "Marguerite" was really before, and through his voice we again listened to the songs Byron wrote. With pathos when Goethe was on the earth today.

I have lived too long. It is a sad thing to live to know that every friend of youth and middle age have passed on. No familiar voice to touch the heart and to welcome you; to be in the world utterly alone as far as those who started in life's journey with you. Not one of all those men of whom I have been talking on the earth today.

He had survived them all, but he had lived to make the name of an honored citizen of this Republic, that the years had helped him to immortalize.

(To be continued.)

RECENT LITERATURE.

A most interesting account of the Great Boston fire of 1872 is contributed to the New England Magazine for November by Mr. Robert G. Fitch of the Boston Transcript. His article contains a reminiscence of many who witnessed the conflagration, is illustrated with reproductions from photographic views of the fire, and the burnt district, and completes a vivid picture of that wholesale work of destruction.

A poem by Kipling on the Transvaal crisis is, of course, the first poem to attract attention. The November number of McClure's Magazine. In England they are placing the poem even above "The Recessional," and certainly it is a very powerful and inspiring utterance. In order to get it into the present number the editors of McClure's had to have the poem sent to them by cable from London.

The New England Magazine has a very interesting article on "Congressionalism in America," with portraits of leading ministers. Published at Boston.

What an Octogenarian Says. Lick Creek, Ill., Oct. 27, 1898. Rev. Josephus Moss writes: "Your blood vitalizer was received in due order, and has been most beneficial. I am now 81 years old, and your medicine has helped me wonderfully. I was down with kidney disease and general debility. I had very severe pains in my back and hips. Your Blood Vitalizer has completely restored me and made me fat and healthy. I weigh more now than when I was in the prime of life. I am thankful to God for your wonderful medicine."

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If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, and its great cures, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address: Dr. W. C. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention that you read this generous offer in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

ILLINOIS HOME.

Something About the Quincy Home, Where Over 1,400 Veterans Are Quartered.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The Soldiers' Home at Quincy, Ill., covers 150 acres, all in cultivation, except the space occupied by 16 cottages, a headquarters building, a hospital, a bath, a laundry, a cook-house, and ice-house. Over 1,400 veterans inhabit the place, besides a Superintendent, an Adjutant, and a Quartermaster. Eight hundred and thirty are now employed in a single day, the same amount of biscuits, 1,200 pounds of meat, 1,400 pounds of beans, and a vast quantity of coffee. Twenty-four hundred and thirty are employed to wash the dishes of one meal, and 10 bars of soap are used up to wash the plates of the dishwashers after they have concluded their meals.

The buildings are constructed of brick and stone, after the Renaissance style, and from a distance look very nice. In addition to the edifices before mentioned, there are upon the grounds a machine-shop, garage-house, laundry, and a boiler-house with a chimney 250 feet in height, and a private residence for the Superintendent.

A railroad runs through this Elysian tract like a rushing mountain stream, and helps to the enjoyment of their lives when nothing else does. On one side of this tract the cemetery is situated. It rests upon a sloping hill, where the gentle breeze from the west makes the grass and where gilded rays of sun may soothe the chilly land, and where the living gold of December can only approach it from the south.

The northwest portion of the 150 acres is occupied by the Soldiers' Home stock farm. It is on the edge of a small creek, so that plenty of water is near at hand. This farm can be easily seen if you go to the summit of the hill upon which the cemetery is located and look toward the east and downward. It is a beautiful tract, when the several barns, sheds, and out-buildings and fences are freshly white-washed, and the surroundings clean and neat as human hands can make them. Soldiers may work here if they choose, and receive a little spending money aside from their pensions.

The Home is under the immediate jurisdiction of the State. The General Assembly appropriates money for current expenses. The board of trustees, composed of three Trustees appointed by the Governor to act in conjunction with the Legislature. The Governor also appoints the Superintendent to manage the Home.

The old fellows at the Home are fast fading away; are growing more feeble as the days are welded into months; are tottering under the weight of their years, and when the night comes they are ready to drift by and pile themselves up into monuments of cycles; are nearing their haven of eternal repose as the final breath of the century of their race is wafted in the abandoned course of time. A few short years and they will be no more. The Home will be vacant. The entrance gate which has been closed for so long a time will forever shut; the little guardhouse there will be dismantled and relegated into the fading memory of man. A generation will pass by, and the soldiers and sailors' Home will be obliterated, its glory forgotten, and its majestic buildings, gnomes, and veteran's, gnomes—VETERANS.

FIFTEENTH CORPS.

Composition of the Third Division on the Atlanta Campaign.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Please publish the following composition of the Third Division, Fifteenth Corps (Gen. J. E. Smith's) at the beginning of the campaign of 1864. I have seen very little in the great military history of the war, and of the body of lighters—E. J. ORR, Private, 6th Wis., or "Buena Vista Battery." (So named by its first Captain, Henry Dillon, a Sergeant in Regg's battery in Mexican War.) Burlington Junction, Mo.

[The official records give the following composition of the division on the Atlanta campaign:]

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig.-Gen. John E. Smith.

4th Mo. Cav., Co. F, Lieut. Alexander Mueller.

First Brigade.

Col. Jesse L. Alexander.

Col. Joseph B. McCown.

42d Ill. Col. James B. McCown; Lieut. Col. James B. Manning.

48th Ind.—Lieut. Col. Edward J. Wood.

50th Ind.—Lieut. Col. Jefferson K. Scott.

4th Minn.—Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtelotte, Maj. James C. Eason.

18th Wis.—Lieut. Col. Charles H. Jackson.

Second Brigade.

Col. Green B. Raum.

13th Ill. (detachment)—Lieut. Mark M. Evans.

26th Ill.—Lieut. Col. John P. Hall.

17th Iowa—Col. Clark R. Weaver.

10th Mo.—Col. Francis C. DeWilling, Col. Jos. W. Strong.

24th Mo. Co. Ed.—Lieut. Daniel Driscoll.

10th Ohio—Lieut. Col. Pren Methan.

Third Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Charles L. Matthews.

Col. Benjamin D. Deane.

Col. James H. Hays.

93d Ill.—Lieut. Col. Nicholas C. Buswell.

Maj. James M. Fisher.

5th Iowa—Col. Jesse Banbury, Lieut. Col. Edward S. Bagley.

10th Iowa—Lieut. Col. Paris P. Henderson, Lieut. David H. Emry.

26th Mo.—Lieut. Col. James McFall, Col. Benjamin D. Deane, Lieut. Col. John McFall.

Artillery.

Capt. Henry Dillon.

Wis. Light, 6th Battery—Lieut. Samuel C. Clark, Lieut. Jas. G. Simpson.

Wis. Light, 12th Battery—Capt. Wm. Zieckerli.

Cavalry.

5th Ohio—Col. Thos. T. Heath.

Note.—a Attached to other points in the rear of the advancing army. b Resigned Sept. 1. c Attached to 50th Ill. from June 1. d Attached to 10th Mo. e Discontinued Aug. 1864. f Resigned.

Transferred to the First Brigade and the 10th Iowa and 26th Mo. to the Second Brigade. g Resigned. h Resigned. i Resigned. j Resigned. k Resigned. l Resigned. m Resigned. n Resigned. o Resigned. p Resigned. q Resigned. r Resigned. s Resigned. t Resigned. u Resigned. v Resigned. w Resigned. x Resigned. y Resigned. z Resigned.

—EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

Washington has another Rear-Admiral added to her permanent residents. Capt. Nicoll Ludlow was retired last week with that rank. He is a brother of Gen. Ludlow, and a prospective brother-in-law to Admiral Dewey, having married a sister of Mrs. Hazen about a year ago. He made a good record in the rebellion, and commanded a monitor and the battleship Massachusetts during the Spanish war.

George Bartle, one of the oldest clerks in the civil service, and the keeper of the great seal of the United States, died Sunday, Oct. 29. He was born in Alexandria, and appointed on the Staff Department by Secretary James Buchanan during Polk's Administration, 54 years ago.

The largest accounting office of the Government, and perhaps of the world, is that presided over by our good Comrade Capt. James H. McMillan, Chief of the Department of Minnesota, U.S.A.R. It was formerly called the Sixth Auditor's Office, but is now termed the Auditor of the Treasury for the Department of the Interior, and in charge of all the postal revenues and expenditures. Auditor Castle's report for the past fiscal year shows a volume of transactions aggregating about \$240,000,000. The revenues were \$95,021,354; expenditures, \$101,632,161; volume of money order transactions, \$412,483,354. There has been an increase in each of these items and in each one of the various subdivisions thereof. The deficit in revenues was \$6,610,776, the smallest since 1892, and only one-half that of 1898.

The number of postoffices in the United States on June 30 was 74,384, and 27,627 of these were doing a money order business. The money order service was conducted last year at a loss of considerably over \$100,000.

It is said to be practically settled that ex-Gov. Fifer, of Illinois, will be appointed Interstate Commerce Commissioner to succeed W. J. Calhoun, who has resigned to practice law in Chicago. Gov. Fifer is unanimously lauded by Illinois for his place, and as Mr. Calhoun is from that State, it is believed that his successor will be from there. The appointment is held up, it is said, by request of Pacific Coast Republicans. They say that they will not support the place because of lack of representation on the Commission and because of varied interests. They have not presented a candidate, but intend to do so and will unite on a man.

The various officials interested have decided that the Pacific cable shall consist of four lines, viz., from San Francisco to Hawaii, 2,120 miles; from Hawaii to Wake Island, 2,094 miles; from Wake Island to Guam, 1,293 miles; from Guam to Manila, 1,540 miles. The longest points are all within the control of the United States, our flag having been raised on Wake Island.

It is roughly estimated that the stretch to Manila will cost about \$5,000,000. At present the Government messages cost \$2.25 a word, or only a small reduction from the regular rate of \$2.40 a word. The special rate on pressing messages runs as high as \$7.10 a word.

The Ordnance people are in high spirits over the discovery of the new explosive, thorite, the composition and manufacture of which is their secret. Their tests have shown that it can be ignited by fire, by a lighted cigar or a hot iron is put into it. The shock of discharge is also without effect on it, and the tests they were made to Ordinance experts are absolutely no danger attended the loading of guns with thorite, whereas other explosives, such as gun-cotton, are handled with the greatest care. It is especially noted in finding a time-fuse which would set off the thorite at the proper time, but the experts have now overcome that point.

The use to be made of thorite is mainly as the bursting charge of large projectiles. Its destructiveness is said to be very great, and quite equal to gun-cotton. It is not so costly as gun-cotton, and is especially adapted for use in small-arms ammunition, or with shrapnel, as it seems best adapted to give terrific effect to the bursting of the shells. Its use is especially adapted for use in small-arms ammunition, or with shrapnel, as it seems best adapted to give terrific effect to the bursting of the shells.

NEARLY A BILLION ACRES LEFT.

Commissioner Hermann's Report on the Public Lands.

The annual report of Commissioner Hermann of the General Land Office, made public last week, shows a total of 923,408,968 acres of unappropriated and unreserved public lands in the United States. The disposals of public lands during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, are compared with the aggregate of the previous year. The total acre receipts of the service increased \$762,142 over last year. The largest cause of increase was the disposal of 28,970 in area involved and final entries of 39,132 in area. There were 195,541 acres certified or patented as swamp lands during the year, an increase of almost 70,000.

Protection against forest fires is especially urged. It is estimated that the average value of the forest lands is not less than \$20,000,000. The proper utilization of the grazing lands on the public domain also is urged, and it is pointed out that so long as the laws require a certain amount of lumbermen to pay a fair price to the Government for timber supplies drawn from public lands there should be an equal charge levied on the logs piled on the lands. The Government, it is urged, should derive a revenue from leasing such lands.

Work of the Pension Office.

The report of certificates issued for the week ending Oct. 28 shows—

Army invalids: Original, 40; increase and additional, 346; restoration, 1; total, 387.

Original, 44; increase, 189; additional, 40; reissue, 15; restoration and renewal, 43; duplicate, 6; accrued, 153; total, 397.

Army invalid (war with Spain): Original, 6; increase and additional, 12; total, 18.

Army widow, etc. (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 233; reissue, 2; restoration and renewal, 4; duplicate, 1; accrued, 1; total, 241.

Army widow, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 16; increase and additional, 12; restoration and renewal, 1; accrued, 1; total, 30.

Navy invalid (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 16; increase and additional, 12; restoration and renewal, 1; accrued, 1; total, 30.

Navy widow (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 15; duplicate, 1; total, 16.

Indian Wars—Survivors: Original, 2; increase and additional, 3; total, 5.

Indian Wars—Widows: Original, 3; increase and additional, 3; total, 6.

Mexican War—Survivors: Original, 1; increase and additional, 3; accrued, 9; total, 13.

Mexican War—Widows: Original, 9; duplicate, 1; total, 10.

Totals: Original, 532; increase and additional, 587; restoration and renewal, 97; supplemental, 8; duplicate, 10; accrued, 288; Grand total, 1,548.

He Knew Whereof He Spoke.

Detroit Free Press.

"I'll bet a thousand," shouted the excited politician, "that the editor had no proofs of those damaging stories he published against the Boers."

"I'll go you," retorted the little man with a high forehead and two pairs of glasses. "He had the proofs and went through them, word for word, and G. K.'s revise."

"Who in thunder are you?"

"I'm the proofreader."

Change in Names.

Yonkers Statesman.

The Old One—There used to be a good deal more kicking in football when I was a boy than there is now.

The Young One—Well, the "kicking" is done in baseball now.

FREE— Every Week to Jan. 1, 1900 ... See Subscription Offer Below.

Every Week's Issue Equals a 12mo Volume of 175 Pages.

FREE— The Companion Calendar ... A Rare Souvenir in Twelve Colors.

DOWN THE VISTA.

Seeing War Time Events With Memory's Eyes—The Iron Brigade.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: It is sometimes amusing, sometimes pathetic, to read the disputes among old veterans, as to regiments composing brigades, sometimes, and infrequently, the very brigades the writers' own regiments served in, and of which they were a part. The most of the trouble comes from a lack of memory.

On May 18, 1864, the Second and Sixth Corps fought in the Spotsylvania woods on the ground that had been fought on May 12, and to reach which we marched from the Anderson house to the right, which, by the way, took the greater part of the day. The place was the celebrated "Angle."

We advanced before sunrise, and passed over some breastworks which had been thrown up on the days of the first battle. Now, I remember but one breastwork that we climbed. Of that one—the one near the clearing—I have a distinct recollection, and of no others.

But on looking over a very incomplete diary of that Summer I find that we actually went over no less than four breastworks. They were simply logs piled one on top of another, with no dirt thrown on a side, as was usual.

I have noted in recent issues a controversy regarding the regiments composing the Iron Brigade. Some three years ago I wanted some information concerning that very brigade. An application was made to the War Department for the information. It was promptly furnished, and from that information I quote:

"As originally composed the Iron Brigade consisted of the 19th Ind. and the 21st, 24th, and 7th Wis. of these regiments only the 6th and 7th Wis. were attached to the brigade during its entire term of service; the 21st Wis. being mustered out of service June 11, 1864, and the 19th Ind. being detached from it Oct. 13, 1864. Other organizations were attached to the brigade during the period of its service—the 24th Mich. from Oct. 8, 1862, to Feb. 14, 1865; the 167th Pa. (nine months drafted into the 16th Wis. on Oct. 13, 1864); the 1st battalion, N. Y. S. S., from Aug. 19, 1864, to Nov. 3, 1864; the 70th N. Y. from Jan. 4 to March 6, 1864; the 7th Ind. from April 22 to June 1, 1864; the 1st battalion Wis. Inf. from Sept. 1 to Dec. 2, 1864; the 143d, 149th, and 150th Pa. from Sept. 13, 1864, to Feb. 14, 1865, and the 1st N. Y. from March 3 to June, 1865."

The above is official, and undoubtedly correct, and we see that 14 regiments first and last belonged to the brigade. The survivors of the war of 1861-'65 are old men. Our memories are dim. Only a few incidents stand out bright—like a battle, crossing a river, or some especially severe march, while the days on the march or in camp are a confused and vanishing vision seen "as through a glass darkly."

Reflections of a Bachelor.

New York Press.

There would be a lot less trouble in the world if men could be born married and get old-bachelored.

Every man at times gets a sore spot in his heart that needs one woman to kiss it and soothe it.

When we begin to feel that we no longer understand the young we ourselves are beginning to grow old.

When Gabriel blows his trumpet on judgment day all the women will hurry out under the impression that it is an auction.

When women are talking with each other about clothes, they never say much about the old things they wear around the house rarely days.

Buffed Him Right Off.

Chicago News.

He—Miss Clara, I have a question to ask you, and although of ancient origin, it is ever new, and she—

She—O, never mind asking it. I was at a minstrel show last week.

Change in Names.

Yonkers Statesman.

The Old One—There used to be a good deal more kicking in football when I was a boy than there is now.

The Young One—Well, the "kicking" is done in baseball now.

The Youth's Companion

Issued Every Week—\$1.75 a Year.

THE volume for 1900 will again exemplify the unceasing efforts of the publishers to increase the attractiveness of the paper for family reading. It has assembled as contributors not only the most popular story-tellers but also famous soldiers and sailors, statesmen, scientists and travelers. Among them are



Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt.

- Gen. Wesley Merritt. Gen. "Joe" Wheeler. Andrew Carnegie. Walter Camp. Reginald de Koven. Margaret Deland. Bishop Henry Potter. John Philip Sousa.

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

LIGHT SMOKERS.

Japanese are Satisfied With Small Quantities of Tobacco.

"You may have noticed that the Japanese who visit America are very moderate smokers," said a prominent Japanese now traveling in the United States to a Star reporter recently. "Those of my countrymen who do indulge in the weed usually smoke cigars or preferably the smallest pipes filled with the mildest tobacco obtainable. Of course, there are Japanese who, like some Americans, have a craving for tobacco that nothing less than the strongest cigar or the largest pipe will satisfy them. But such smokers are exceptionally few among the Japanese. As a rule, my countrymen, while at home and abroad, are satisfied with short smokes, such as a cigar or a tiny pipe affords."

"The Japanese are moderate smokers, not so much because they are small people, but for the reason that up to within recent years but very little tobacco came into Japan, and the tariff on it was very high. Being a poor but frugal race, the masses purchased only limited quantities of the weed, which, as a matter of economy, they have for generations been taught to smoke in only the finest of pipes. These pipes, however, are of a superior quality, never tiring, smiling, cool-headed and quick-witted in the face of danger, watching carefully that every man takes advantage of it, if possible, but never taking over themselves. Batson would make good cavalrymen out of the clumsiest, most awkward creatures on earth. They would follow him and follow him anywhere. But, unfortunately, in all wars it is generally the Batsons who are killed."

How He Caught Up.

Trib-Bits.

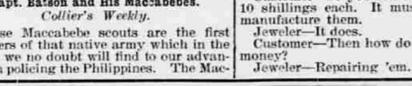
Customer—So you sell these watches at 10 shillings each, it must cost that to manufacture them.

Jeweler—It does.

Customer—Then how do you make any money?

Jeweler—Repairing 'em.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP



is the natural remedy for children and cures quickly. It breaks and strengthens the lungs, will not harm the most delicate child and has earned the