YESTERDAYS in Washington.

By MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

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Easter Egg-Rolling Festival.

The Easter Monday egg-rolling festival belongs alone, in the United States, to the Capital. We have never heard of it elsewhere, conducted in like manner. How it came here, what its origin, are questions that are asked yearly by hundreds. After seeing for the first time thousands of boys and girls congregated in the White House grounds, and watching the game of egg rolling, we, too, became interested in the same questions.

After research we arrived at some facts which throw light upon the subject, and which, to our mind, are good reasons for the game being a Washington institution.

The origin of the joyous custom dates back into past centuries. The ancient Greek had his own crude ideas of creation, and believed that when the earth was without form and void, that the egg of creation floated on the sea of chaos, and, after many days of germination, love broke the shell and became the harmonious element which brought forth form and order.

In the olden time there was a feast of the Teutonic Goddess Ostera (in the Anglo-Saxon Eastre, whence naturally comes our Easter), the Goddess of Spring, and the Anglo-Saxon name for April was Easter Month.

The pagan worship of Ostera was firmly rooted in Northern Germany, and was carried from there into England and Scotland by the Saxons.

The early Christians could not do better than to change these pagan ceremonies into religious festivals. This was easily done with this feast, for it was joy at the rising of the Son of Righteousness, the resurrection of Christ.

Various ceremonies, sports and games have been in times past indulged in and characterized the day, and many of the customs still prevail over the world. That of making presents of colored eggs was once very prevalent, eggs being considered symbolic of the revival of nature, the springing forth of life. The custom of distributing Easter eggs is still observed in different parts of England by the peasantry.

In Scotland, where the festival has been suppressed for centuries, the children still roll and toss about hard-boiled colored eggs.

In Christian countries, from the fourth century, the Church prohibited the use of eggs during the 40 days of Lent. It is told that, as the heretical hens did not cease the laying, a large quantity of eggs accumulated, and at the end of the fast these were usually given to the children. After the eggs were boiled hard and dyed in various hues, inscriptions and designs were traced on them, and those thus ornamented were exchanged, something after the fashion of the valentine custom.

On Easter Monday even the Clergy indulged in the delights of egg rolling and ball playing, in which men, women and children reveled. The sport ended in striking the eggs one against another, and the egg that broke was won by the owner of the one that struck it. Immediately another egg is pitted against the winning egg, and so on until the last remaining egg wins all the others which have before won. This is termed "egg picking."

It is more than probable that the Scotch element that first took possession of these fair hills and beautiful valleys in the name of George III. brought with them this time-honored custom. The same festivities prevail to-day in parts of Scotland.

One of this number was a man by the name of Pope, whose possessions embraced what is now Capitol Hill. He called it Rome. A little stream that flowed at the foot of the hill bore the classic name of Tiber, and the proprietor was known as Pope of Rome.

Then, all Washington knows of Davy Burns, who owned a part of the "Widow's Mite," which Gen. Washington had to negotiate for. On this purchase stands the Patent Office, the Post Office, and all between. His Scotch descendants are well known, and the Burns cottage, until a few years ago, stood a silent witness of the Easter egg rolling in the White House grounds.

This festival has been celebrated in Washington as far back as the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," and nowhere else has it assumed like proportions.

Until a few years ago not only was the south lawn of the President's grounds given over to the children for this holiday, but the Capitol grounds also were filled with the merry egg rollers.

The early morning found the streets leading to the Capitol and White House grounds filled with children wending their way hither, with baskets in hand filled with eggs of many colors. They came together singly and in pairs—whole families at times—and the sport began. A merry group of youngsters would set a score of tri-colored eggs rolling zigzag down the terraces, and they would make the welkin ring with shouts and laughter as the race quickened, frequently followed by some child rolling after, and as often overtaking or rolling over the prismatic train, presenting at the foot a Joseph's coat of many colors.

They did not turn their faces homeward till the last rays of the setting sun tipped the Comanche feather in the cap of Columbia, who had silently watched from her high outlook happy childhood's innocent revelries.

But, alas! there came a day when the discovery was made that soft, velvety lawns were dented with children's feet, bedecked with eggs, and decorated with colored shells; when flowers, trees and shrubs looked limp and tired with the hard day's usage, and when the mild-eyed Goddess of Liberty closed her eyes upon the scene and slept, somebody decreed that the children's fetival should cease in the Capitol grounds; but the White House lawn, luckily for the children, is still open to the egg rollers, and it is one of the sights to be seen by all visitors in Washington on Easter Monday. The lawns all the day long are humming with merry youngsters of every race, color and condition—some in rags, some in shags, and some in velvet gowns; humble white folks, aristocratic black folks; one group rolling eggs, another lying lazily on the grass; others jumping rope; here a group of white babies, there another of black babies; some sucking sugar plums, others chewing their toes, and others watching the shifting scenes in the fountain made by the glistening, shying goldfish. Music floats in the air, giving added inspiration to the scene, for Uncle Sam gives the Marine Band to the children once a year.

The portico of the White House swarms with young humanity, and pickaninnies are as thick as blackberries in August. The White House, as well as the grounds, belongs to the young folks this day, and they usually have the pleasure of shaking hands with the President, and the tiny hands are placed in the Executive palm with the confidence that says some day we shall be numbered with your constituency. Who knows but the victorious egg roller will yet be President, and some coming Easter morn look down from the White House balcony upon another generation of egg rollers, and bid them as welcome as did President McKinley on Easter Monday, 1900?

READY FOR THE ROLLING.

PERSONAL.

Comrade Charles H. Newton, of Marietta, O., will be a prominent candidate at the Ohio Encampment for the office of Junior Vice-Commander. He is a deservedly popular comrade, and has served three terms as Commander of Buell Post, 178, which will present his name. He is a worthy and influential G.A.R. man and one of the leading business men of Marietta, being cashier of the Savings Bank since 1881. He has a splendid record as a soldier. In July, 1863, he recruited 33 men for the 2d Ohio H. A. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant and assigned to Co. K. He was promoted First Lieutenant, July 18, 1864, and transferred to Battery D. Later he served in Battery H. He is well known to the comrades of Ohio, having served as Aid on the Department Staff and also on the National Staff.

Lieut.-Col. Webb C. Hayes, of the 31st U. S. Inf., son the late President Hayes, has been honorably discharged from the United States Army at his own request. He has been serving in the Philippines with Col. Pettit, but is now on his way by transport to San Francisco. No reason is assigned at the War Department for his retirement from the military service.

Gen. Edward M. McCook has gone into the Soldiers' Home at Yountville, Cal. He is the son of the late John McCook, and was born at Steubenville, O., in 1835. He was in Kansas at the outbreak of the rebellion, and promptly entisted in the Kansas Legion. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Cav. in May, 1861, and then became Major of the 2d Ind. Cav., of which regiment he rose to be Colonel. He received four brevets for gallant conduct, but resigned from the Regular Army in 1866 and went to Colorado. He was the fifth and seventh Governor of Colorado, and displayed high ability in that position.

Rev. D. R. Ellis, a minister of the United Brethren Church, at Rockwood, Pa., thinks he is the only survivor of the original Monitor's crew at the time she fought the Merrimac. He then belonged to the Engineer's gang, but was discharged in 1865 as a Paymaster's Clerk.

Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, 18th U. S., is a son of the late Col. A. L. Conger, of Akron, O., well-known in Grand Army circles.

Capt. Orville T. Chamberlin, late of Co. G, 74th Ind., Elkhart, Ind., is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Circuit Judge. The Captain has a fine record in a good regiment, of which it is sufficient to say that it was a member of Baird's Division of the Fourteenth Corps.

The oldest living comrade is perhaps Henry Dorman, McCook Post, 34, Department of Missouri, Lamar, Mo., who recently celebrated his 101st birthday. He was born in New York, Jan. 10, 1799, but is now in good health, and able to cut wood and do a great deal of work about the place. He walks erect, and is able to read the newspapers without glasses. His hearing, however, is not good, and his memory indistinct as to events of recent years. He remembers the incidents of the war of the rebellion very clearly. When a boy he drove a team on the Erie Canal for several years, and when he was 24 he married, and settled down near Mt. Washington, N. Y., where he cleared a farm and built a log house. Then he was a raftsman on the river for 15 years. He removed to Michigan just before the rebellion, and in 1863 enlisted in the 7th Mich. Cav., in which he served till the end of the war, taking part in all the fighting from Gettysburg to Appomattox. His only wound was a bullet hole in the right hand, which somewhat cripples him. He had four sons in the army, of whom one died in Libby. He is the father of 10 children, of whom eight are known to be living.

The Marchioness de Lanza, daughter of the late ex-Surg.-Gen. Wm. A. Hammond, has become a convert to Roman Catholicism.

FREE HOME BILL.

A Measure of Interest to a Large Number of People in the West.

It very often happens that a member of Congress by concentrating his efforts upon one great measure accomplishes far more than most of his colleagues.

The Hon. Dennis Flynn, of Oklahoma, is only a Delegate, but for years he has worked to one end—the passage of the so-called "Free Home Bill."

The bill has been favorably reported in both the House and the Senate and there seems to be a first rate prospect of its becoming a law.

This bill interests a great many people in the far western States. Briefly stated the cause of those seeking benefit under this bill is as follows:

All the lands which were ceded or conquered from the Indians and opened to settlement after the passage of the Homestead act in 1862 and down to 1889, were given to the settlers free, simply upon the payment of an entry fee at the Land Office and the occupation and improvement of the lands for a term of five years. Each head of a family, widow, or unmarried person over 21 years old, was given 160 acres for a homestead.

In addition to the amount paid to foreign nations for this territory the Indians themselves were paid by the United States Government, in round numbers, $103,600,000 for cessions covering the States of Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and the two Dakotas. Although the Government had paid this money for the lands, the settlers were charged nothing. After practically all the arable lands embraced in these cessions had been taken up further purchases were made, and a new policy introduced; that is, the policy of requiring the settlers to pay from $1.25 to $2.50 per acre for the land, in order to secure patent at the expiration of the five years' term of residence.

The greater amount of acreage involved is in Oklahoma. These conditions of entry by residence and purchase combined cover the Cherokee Outlet and the reservation of the Pawnees, Tonkawas, Sacs and Foxes, Iowas, Pottowatomies, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kickapoos and Wichitas. In Minnesota, there are the lands comprised in the reservation of the Chippewas; and the great Sioux reservation of North and South Dakota and Nebraska; Lake Traverse, North and South Dakota; Yankton, South Dakota; Fort Berthold, North Dakota; Coeur d' Alene, Idaho; Nez Perces, Idaho; Colville, Washington; Crow, Mont., and Siletz, Ore.

Delegate Flynn, and other members interested in the measure, claim there is no more reason why the settlers upon these lands, recently opened to white occupation, should pay for their homes, than the homesteaders who took all the splendid farming area of Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and other regions, which were obtained by the General Government and opened to free settlement under the law of 1862. They claim that equity demands that all the citizens of the Republic should be treated alike in this matter, and, therefore, they seek to repeal the existing laws requiring payment for these lands.

Many settlers have already paid for their homesteads, the citizens of Oklahoma having turned into the General Land Office some $3,000,000 on this account. It is not proposed to return this money, but to allow those who have settled in cash for their homestead to take another homestead free.

Provision is also made that the Agricultural colleges shall not suffer by the proposed measure.

Those of our subscribers who are interested in this subject would do well to write to the Speaker of the House, or any other member of Congress whom they may know, urging the passage of this bill, and induce their friends to do likewise.

The enthusiastic Flynn thinks his measure is safe; at the same time he wants the moral support of the people on the frontier, for whose benefit he is working.

Cannot Keep House Without It.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Your paper has been our household companion since the second year of its publication. We simply cannot keep house without it. Husband was one of "Sherman's Bummers," Co. H, 78th Ill. We are now on the Pacific coast.—MRS. MARTIN V. KINMAN, Press Correspondent, A. W. Ellett Corps, 44, Yoncalla, Ore.

The Starvation Plan

Of Treating Dyspepsia and Stomach Troubles is Useless and Unscientific.

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure for dyspepsia has been proven time and again, but even now a course of dieting is generally the first thing recommended for a case of indigestion or any stomach trouble.

Many people with weak digestion, as well as some physicians, consider the first step to take in attempting to cure indigestion is to restrict the diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others or to cut down the amount of food eaten to barely enough to keep soul and body together. In other words, the starvation plan is by many supposed to be the first essential.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting to a man already suffering from starvation, because indigestion itself starves every organ, nerve and fiber in the body.

What people with poor digestion most need is abundant nutrition, plenty of good, wholesome, properly cooked food, and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it.

This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and the true reason why they cure the worst cases of stomach trouble.

Eat a sufficient amount of wholesome food and after each meal take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to promptly digest it.

In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not, one grain of the active digestive principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia tablets being sufficient to digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other albuminous food.

Dr. Harlandson and Dr. Redwell recommend these tablets in all cases of defective digestion, because the pepsin and diastase in them are absolutely free from animal matter and other impurities, and being pleasant to the taste are as safe and harmless for the child as for the adult.

All drug stores sell this excellent preparation, and the daily use of them after meals will be of great benefit, not only as an immediate relief, but to permanently build up and invigorate the digestive organs.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

Capt. J. E. Culver, 32d U. S. Vols., is home from the Philippines suffering from a leg severely injured by a Filipino pony. The Captain has an unusual military history. As a boy he served four years in the 1st Wis., coming home the Color-Sergeant of the regiment. He settled in Nebraska, and was active in building up the young State. He also took a deep interest in his old comrades, and is one of the pillars of the Nebraska G.A.R. He was Department Commander in 1896. He entered the Nebraska N. G., and took an active part in the Indian wars in the early history of the State. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he raised a company for the 3d U. S. Vol. Cav.—"Grigsby's Rough Riders." He had four sons in his company, the youngest his bugler. The regiment did not get to the front, owing to the unexpected close of the war. He was then given a commission as Captain in the 32d U. S. Vols., and has two sons with him. Another son, Clarence, who showed usual ability as a Quartermaster-Sergeant, was retained in the service after the muster-out of the Rough Riders, as a citizen employee, and sent to the Philippines. Recently, at the request of Maj. Batson, young Culver was commissioned as First Lieutenant, and assigned to the battalion of Macabebes, which Maj. Batson commands. He will be heard from in a very creditable way before long. Capt. Culver saw a good deal of lively skirmishing with the "insurrectos," after his regiment reached the Philippines, and then was placed in command of the town of Mexico, a place of 18,000 inhabitants, with a number of populous villages nearby. He succeeded in quickly winning the entire confidence of the people by a course of frank, straightforward manliness and justice. He began by telling them that he and his men were gentlemen, and representatives of the great American people, who had sent them there to protect the Filipinos in their rights. He expected to treat the Filipinos as gentlemen and ladies, and should require the same treatment for his men and himself. He amazed them by absolutely refusing to receive any presents, even the smallest, and telling them that they must not offer them, as it implied that they were seeking to wrongly influence him. This was an utter revolution from Spanish practices, where the assignment of an officer to such place as Mexico was intended to give him an opportunity to make his fortune, and at every opportunity he sold his power to the highest bidder. There was no such thing as justice. The decision in all cases went in favor of the man who paid most. Capt. Culver exercised an intelligent despotism throughout. Where he could reason with the people, he reasoned. Where it was necessary to simply order he ordered, and had his orders carried out. He made the people clean up the town, and keep it clean, for their own health, and used good Nebraska sense in settling the disputes and problems that came before him. He pleased the people so well that they were wild with sorrow when he was compelled to leave, and did everything to retain him. The Captain is quite sanguine as to the future of the Philippines and their value to the United States.

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Last week Maj. Ebenezer Burgess Ball died in Washington. His principal claim to distinction lay in his descent from the same stock as the Father of His Country, and his remarkable resemblance to him. His ancestor was the father of Mary Ball, who became Geo. Washington's mother, and this descent was farther emphasized by Col. Ball, of Revolutionary fame, and Maj. Ball's grandfather, marrying Frances Washington, the first President's niece. This made a double line of descent. Maj. Ball's picture, in the uniform of the Continental Guards, in which he was an officer, looked strikingly like the generally accepted pictures of Geo. Washington. He was born in 1817, and was in business in Washington until 1840, when he went West to grow up with the country, and sold goods for years in Missouri, Oregon and California. He came back during the rebellion, but though his sympathies were with the South he took no part in the actual fighting. He went into the butter business in the Center Market, but did not make a business success, after several years of trial, and then he was given the privilege of selling cigars and tobacco in the Pension Office, at which he did fairly well.

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The Senate Committee has agreed to report favorably on the bill to permit the Daughters of the American Revolution to erect a memorial building on Rawlings Square.

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Lieut.-Commander J. C. Gilmore, who has been in Washington recuperating from the effects of his long imprisonment by the Filipinos, has been ordered to duty as Executive Officer of the Prairie, and will spend the Summer in short cruises with the Naval Reserves of the Atlantic and Gulf States.

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John Addison Porter, the President's Secretary, has tendered his resignation, to take effect May 1, and the same has been accepted. The reason is ill-health, as Mr. Porter has never recovered from a severe illness a year ago. Mr. Geo. B. Cortelyou, the Assistant Secretary, is to be promoted to the vacancy. Mr. Cortelyou was born in New York, in 1862, and came into the public service as a stenographer. President Cleveland appointed him Executive Clerk, and President McKinley Assistant Secretary.

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The Secretary of the Interior reports, regarding the employes in that Department:

Between 14 and 19 years, inclusive, 33; between 20 and 29 years, inclusive, 303; between 30 and 39 years, inclusive, 833; between 40 and 49 years, inclusive, 718; between 50 and 59 years, inclusive, 815; between 60 and 64 years, inclusive, 301; between 65 and 69 years, inclusive, 162; between 70 and 74 years, inclusive, 58; between 75 and 79 years, inclusive, 28; over 80 years, 4; total, 3,255.

Presidential appointees and laborers are not included in these figures. From the estimates furnished by the different bureaus and office of the Department, it may be stated that something over 250 persons now on the rolls must be considered as "permanently incapacitated, either physically or mentally, for the performance of manual labor, in whole or in part." This condition in many cases results from the loss of limbs, old wounds or health impaired in the service.

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Lem Wiley, of Peoria, Ill., one of the Assistant Doorkeepers of the House, has been chosen by Commander-in-Chief Shaw, of the Grand Army of the Republic, as bugler on his official staff. Comrade Wiley has served three terms in a similar position, and was recommened for another term by Gen. Sickles, who is his old friend. At Gen. Sickles's request, Comrade Wiley will go as bugler with the organization of the Army of the Potomac to Fredricksburg at the annual Reunion May 25.

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The President makes the announcement that he has decided to make no change in the Army canteen system. This is wise.

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Assistant Secretary of the Navy Chas. H. Allen, who has been appointed Governor of Porto Rico, is primarily a business man, and a very successful one. He was born at Lowell, Mass., in 1848, and graduated from Amherst. He went into manufacturing, and is now the head of a large factory, president of a bank, and a large manufacturer of high-grade papers. He has also been active in politics, was several years a member of the Massachusetts General Court, and served two terms in Congress. He was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy May 9, 1898, to succeed Theo. Roosevelt when the latter resigned to enter the army. It is said that he does not expect to remain in Puerto Rico longer than necessary to put the new Government on a good working basis, when he will return and become Secretary of the Navy in the event of McKinley's re-election.

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Commander Jos. W. Kay, of the Department of New York, was in the city last week to invite the President to be present at the meeting of the Annual Encampment at Utica, N. Y., May 16, but the President said that he would be unable to attend.

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Commander Slaybaugh, of the Department of the Potomac, invited the President last week to be present at Arlington Memorial Day. The President replied that he was contemplating going to Gettysburg May 30, but if in the city he would be at Arlington.

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In order to release the crews from hard duty during the hot weather in the Philippines, and to use men and officers where they are much needed, the Navy Department has decided to put the monitors Monterey and Monadnock out of Commission in Manila harbor. They can soon be put in serviceable shape again should they be needed.

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The passage of the Porto Rican bill places a number of luscious plums at the President's disposal. There will be a Governor, at $8,000 per annum; a Secretary, $4,000; an Attorney-General, $4,000; a Treasurer, 5,000; an Auditor, $4,000; Commissioner of the Interior, $4,000; Commissioner of Education, $3,000; five members (Porto Rican citizens) of the Executive Council, whose salaries shall be fixed by the Legislature; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $5,000; four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, $4,500 each; Marshal of that Court, $3,000; United States District Judge, $5,000; United States District Attorney, $4,000; United States District Marshal, $3,500.

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The President is also authorized to appoint a Commission of three members, one of whom shall be a Porto Rican, at a salary of $5,000 each, to compile and revise the laws of Porto Rico. The Commission is allowed "all necessary clerks and other assistants."

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The Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was in session here last week, and elected the following officers: Gen. Martin T. McMahon, New York, President; Gen. W. J. Sewell, New Jersey, First Vice-President; Col. J. L. Mitchell, Wisconsin, Second Vice-President; Maj. Geo. W. Steele, Indiana, Secretary. The Board went to inspect the Home at Hampton, Va.

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The Secretary of the Treasury asks an appropriation of $15,000 for expenses of procuring and transporting to the National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C., specimens of the indigenous animals of Alaska, and of constructing the necessary paddocks and houses for same, including all necessary field and other expenses and the employment of such temporary help as may be required.

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The District Democrats have had a great deal of fun over the way that a couple of Republican bosses vote illimitable numbers of negroes against one another in contests for the Delegateship to National Conventions. But in the contest which has just been had among the Democrats they are as prolific of charges against one another as the Republicans have ever been. Jas. L. Norris, the Bryan candidate, swept all the primaries, but his opponent claims that he did it by voting his adherents early and often at all the polling places.

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The people of Mt. Pleasant, one of the finest of the Washington suburbs, protest against the President appointing the School Trustees, which they say will bring the schools into politics.

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Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn reports to Congress that there are in the Department 1,116 employes, including 39 laborers, divided as follows:

Office of the Secretary, 68; Record and Pension Office, 470; Adjutant-General's Office, 135; Inspector-General's Office, 11; Judge-Advocate-General's Office, 12; Quartermaster-General's Office, 117; Commissary-General's Office, 36; Surgeon-General's Office, 118; Paymaster-General's Office, 25; Office of Chief of Engineers, 76; Office of Chief of Ordnance, 43; Office of Chief Signal Officer, 5.

The employes are divided by ages as follows: From 14 to 19 years, 1; from 20 to 29, 86; from 30 to 39, 229; from 40 to 49, 201; from 50 to 59, 344; from 60 to 64, 138; from 65 to 69, 87; from 70 to 74, 20; from 75 to 79, 7; over 80 years, 3.

Mr. Meiklejohn says that there are 29 employes "who have a physical disability which probably renders them unable for the performance of some kinds of physical labor, but that no employe of the Department is permanently incapacitated, either physically or mentally, for the performance of manual labor involved in the duties to which assigned."

The employes partially incapacitated are old soldiers of the civil war, who lack either an arm, or a leg, or a hand, or a foot, but are otherwise fully qualified for the duties upon which they are engaged. In one single case the partial disability referred to is the result of age.

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The Post Office Department finds it necessary to call public attention to the fact that letters for Europe must be prepaid to the amount of five cents for every half ounce instead of two cents, as many people suppose. Great numbers of letters are held up on account of this shortness of prepayment and the annoyance threatens to greatly increase when the rush to the Paris Exposition begins. Another thing is that people will not understand that foreign postal people may not understand the intricacies of American penmanship. Envelopes should be addressed either with a typewriter or imitations by the pen of printed letters.

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Chief Engineer Baird, Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Departments, has made a report in regard to the employes of his office. They number 214 and consist of 61 watchmen, 28 firemen, 10 conductors, 17 laborers, 9 engineers, 4 mechanics, 4 skilled laborers, 80 charwomen and 1 clerk. None are under 20 nor any over 80 years of age. Their ages are stated as follows: From 20 to 29, 17; from 30 to 39, 31; from 40 to 49, 53; from 50 to 59, 60; from 60 to 64, 26; from 65 to 69, 15; from 70 to 74, 7; from 75 to 79, 5. One of the last named class is a charwoman and the other four are watchmen. The average age of these employes is 49.5 years.

Two Weeks' Treatment Free

The great blood purifier, Zaegel's Swedish Essence of Life, is to be given away free to readers of this paper.

This remarkable medicine, by *removing disease germs from the blood*, has an action that affects the entire system. It tones up the stomach and creates an appetite, works on the liver, and has a mild, continuous effect upon the bowels, thus cleaning out the entire system; it makes new, rich blood, regulates the heart and kidneys, and rids the body of all waste matter. It also induces a gentle perspiration, thus preventing fevers and congestion. Rheumatism, bachache and headache, biliousness, and all nervous diseasesare rapidly cured, as well as diseases peculiar to women. No one need trouble themselves to doubt whether the remedy will do all these things, for you can have a free trial package first and see what it does for you.

Do not neglect to get in your application at once. The best way is to sit down this minute, write a letter to M. R. Zaegel & Co., P. O. Box 815, Sheboygan, Wis., and say that you want a trial package of Swedish Essence of Life. This will be sent you by mail and is large enough to convince you of the merit of this celebrated household remedy. A 2-cent stamp should be inclosed in your letter to pay the postage on this free sample. Write for it to-day.

ZAEGEL'S SWEDISH ESSENCE A LIFE PRESERVER

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

O, How Happy I am to BE FREE from NEURALGIA

Is what Mrs. Archie Young of 1817 Oaks Ave., West Superior, Wis., writes us on Jan. 29th, 1900. "I am so thankful to be able to say that your **SWANSON'S '5 DROPS'** is the best medicine I have ever used in my life. I sent for some last November and commenced using it right away and it helped me from the first dose. Oh, I cannot explain to you how I was suffering from neuralgia! It seemed that death was near at hand. I thought no one could be worse. I was so very weak that I hardly expected to live to see my husband come back from his daily labor. But now I am free from pain, my cheeks are red, and I sleep well the whole night through. Many of my friends are so surprised to see me looking so well that they will send for some of your **'5 DROPS,'"**

RHEUMATISM "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for 2 years. I was in bed with it when I saw your advertisement in a paper, recommending **SWANSON'S '5 DROPS'** very highly. I thought I would try it. It has completely cured me, but I like it so well that I want two more bottles for fear I will get into the same fix I was before I sent for **'5 DROPS,'"** writes Mr. Alexander Futrell of Vanndale, Ark., Feb. 6th, 1900.

5 DROPS [TRADE MARK.]

Is the most powerful specific known. Free from opiates and perfectly harmless. It gives almost instantaneous relief, and is a positive cure for **Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, La Grippe, Croup, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Heart Weakness, Dropsy, Malaria, Creeping Numbness, etc., etc.**

30 DAYS to enable sufferers to give "5 DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a **25c** sample bottle, prepaid by mail for **10c.** A sample bottle will convince you. Also, large bottles (300 doses) $1.00, 6 bottles for $5. Sold by us and agents. **AGENTS WANTED in New Territory. Write us to-day.**

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 to 164 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE....

to investigate the difference between our prices and those of agents and dealers for the same grade of work.

...WE DO NOT SELL...

through agents or dealers, therefore we do not have them to protect, and in making our prices are enabled to figure them as low as the grade of work we manufacture can be sold. **We save you the profits that are added between the manufacturer and the consumer, by selling direct to you from our factory.** This has been our method of selling for the past twenty-seven years, and we are today the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling direct to the user exclusively. We make 178 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness and ship anywhere for examination, guaranteeing safe arrival. Send for free catalogue showing all of our different styles. Good as sells for $15. **No. 48**—Single Strap Collar and Hame Harness. Price complete with nickel trimmings, **$11.** **No. 725**—Stanhope. Price complete with shafts $60. We guarantee it as good as others sell for $50 to $60 more than our price.

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MUSTERED OUT.

ABELL.—At Caddo Mills, Tex., W. M. Abell, Co. H, 23d Ind., aged 56. He served over three years. He drew $6 per month pension.

ALDRIDGE.—At Alexander, Ind., Jacob Marion Aldridge, 24th Ind. Battery, aged 64. He was in Andersonville from June 30, 1864, to March 28, 1865. Deceased was a member of Lew Taylor Post, 243. Elwood Post 61, 50 strong, participated in the services, which were rendered according to the Ritual of the G.A.R.

ARNOLD.—At Cypress Mill, Tex., David E. Arnold, Co. K, 1st Cal. Cav., aged 70. He leaves a widow and seven daughters.

BANGS.—At Bragg's Station, Ind., Ty. G. Bangs, Co. E, 3d Ind., aged 53. He was a member of Phil Sheridan Post, 6.

BERNARDO.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Anthony Bernardo, 6th N. J., aged 56. He served throughout the war, and was enthusiastic in all matters relating to the veterans. He had been a member of Post 2 since 1879, and was buried with military honors, a large number of comrades attending the services. A widow and six sons survive him.

BIVIN.—At Olpe, Kan., George W. Bivin, aged 69. He was born in Prince George County, Md. He moved to Iowa when 19 years old, and in 1862 enlisted in Co. B, 7th Iowa Cav.; was promoted Corporal, April 27, 1863; was mustered out in 1865. He leaves a family.

BLACK.—At Ravenswood, W. Va., John S. Black, 73d Ohio, aged 75. He was a member of Dan Frost Post, G.A.R. He came to America from Grunack, Scotland, at the age of 12 years; and to Albany, O., in 1855. He married in 1858 Miss Rhoda E. Bissell. A widow and two daughters survive him; also one brother and two sisters in Scotland.

BOND.—At Edgecliff, Pa., John B. Bond, Co. B, 46th Pa., aged 82. He enlisted when regiment was organized; was wounded at Dallas in right leg and by explosion of a shell lost his sight. He had been a subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for 20 years. The paper was read to him by comrades.

BRINDLE.—At Carlisle, Pa., of heart disease, John P. Brindle, Captain, Co. G, 84th Pa., aged 75. He served from October, 1862, to July, 1864. He had lived at Carlisle since 1866 and had held many important city offices. He was a member of Colwell Post.

BUCKINGHAM.—At Pemberton, O., March 8, Geo. W. Buckingham, Co. F, 10th Ohio Cav., aged 82. He was buried with G.A.R. honors by Neal Post, 62.

BUTT.—At Knoxville, Ill., March 1, George W. Butt, Co. D, 1st Ill. Cav., aged 64. He was a member of Post 45, Galesburg, Ill. A widow and four children survive him.

BYLE.—At East Hanover, Pa., March 5, of pneumonia, John Byle. He served in four regiments during the rebellion. He was a member of Post 42, at Lebanon, and although residing 12 miles away and no means of travel except walking, was present at least once a month at meetings. He was buried with the honors of war.

COON.—At Miner's Mills, Pa., Wm. Coon. Comrade Coon was a member of Co. D, 61st Pa. He enlisted Aug. 18, 1861, for three years, and participated in every engagement of the regiment until he was wounded, May 31, 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va. He re-enlisted Dec. 20, 1863, for three years more as a veteran. During the Winter of 1864 and '65, as a reward for bravery, he was appointed Color Sergeant. In the final charge on the works before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, he was wounded while placing the colors on the works. At the muster-out of the regiment, June 28, 1865, he was still in the hospital.

CORNELL.—At Delta, Colo., of heart disease, D. B. Cornell, Co. G, 95th Ill., aged 69. He was a member of Geo. B. McClellan Post, 76.

COTTREL.—At Savannah, Mo., H. C. Cottrel, Co. D, 4th Va., aged 57. He was Sheriff of Andrew County. The funeral services were conducted by Peabody Post and the Odd Fellows.

COX.—At Sharpsburg, Md., March 31, Joseph Cox, Co. H, 1st P. H. B. Md. Vols. He was Past Commander of Antietam Post, 14.

DAY.—At Monroe, Wash., Lucius Day, Co. D, 30th Wis., aged 62. He enlisted Aug. 21, 1862, and served over three years. In 1874 he moved to Cherry Valley, Wash., where he had been Postmaster till about one year ago. Comrade Day was a member in good standing of Stevens Post. A widow, one daughter and two sons survive dim.

ELLIS.—At Windsor, Mo., John Ellis, Independent Company, Ohio Cav., aged 68. He was a member of John A. Davis Post, 549.

FLESHER.—At Anna, O., Samuel T. Flesher, Co. H, 29th Ohio. He was buried with the full Ritual service by Neal Post, 62; D. W. Ritchey, Commander; S. D. Young, Chaplain.

FOOT.—At Rawlins, Wyo., John Foot, Co. A, 1st Wis. H. A. He was born in Morgan County, Ind., in 1840. Soon after the close of the war he settled in Wyoming, and was well known throughout the State. He was a member of Casper W. Collins Post, 58.

GILDERSLEEVE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., March 22, Joseph C. Gildersleeve, aged 68. He was born at Stanfordville, N. Y. He enlisted Aug. 6, 1861, in Co. D, 74th N. Y., and was discharged Aug. 28, 1864. During his entire service he never lost a day, and was ever ready for duty, and never missed a battle, skirmish, picket, or any duty, and at the bloody battle of Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864, he went out between the lines with Lieut. John G. Borden and Corp't John Mannion, of his company, and picked up Serg't Henry A. Phillips, of his own company, who was wounded, and carried him out of danger. He was a member of Geo. C. Strong Post, 534.

GOODWIN.—At Truxton, Mo., Jos. Goodwin, 19th Mich. He was born in Wooldorseishire, England, July 7, 1836; came to the United States in October, 1857; enlisted in the 19th Mich. Aug. 5, 1862, and served two years and nine months with credit to himself and regiment.

HAINOR.—At Middlesex Center, N. Y., Geo. Hainor, 85th N. Y., a member of Hayes Post, G.A.R. He leaves a family.

HILL.—At Olean, N. Y., March 21, Egbert Hill, familiarly known as "Gov." Hill. He was born in 1830, was a soldier in the civil war, and was a pensioner. He was laid away by the comrades of G. D. Bayard Post, 222, on the lot at Allegany, N. Y.

HILLES.—At Barnesville, O., March 27, Lieut. Samuel Hilles, Co. E, 15th Ohio, aged 64. He took part in all the important battles of his regiment; was severely wounded at Chickamauga, and wounded and taken prisoner at Stone River. He was commissioned Lieutenant for gallant service. He was elected Sheriff of Belmont County, in 1878, and filled that office two terms. Later he served two terms in the State Legislature. In 1899 he was appointed Postmaster at Barnesville. He was a member of Robert Hilles Post, G.A.R., the Loyal Legion, and several other societies. Comrade Hilles was one of three brothers in the Union army. Lieut. Robert Hilles served in Co. B, 126th Ohio, and was in command of his company when killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Geo. E. Hilles served in the Signal Corps.

Where Mulligan Was Taken.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Lexington, Mo., is on a hill about six miles from Richmond. There is a great piece of heavy, low, swampy ground, a great place for wild duck, etc., in that neighborhood, where Col. Mulligan was taken prisoner at the battle of Lexington, and badly hurt. Some of his men were killed, others wounded, and they had to take the parole oath and leave the State of Missouri. I saw Mulligan's men in Quincy on the morning they arrived. They had been badly used up and were waiting to get orders from headquarters. I saw Col. Mulligan also. He and his men, I believe, were surrounded, and Sterling Price had the best of him in numbers. They were in a bad country. Some of them told me that Price's men came upon them like a great flock of blackbirds, and they had no chance. When I saw Mulligan's men they had all their clothes and accouterments except their weapons.—JOHN WEISENBURGER, Liberty, Ill.

Organization of an Indiana Circle.

Phil H. Sheridan Circle, 26, was recently organized at Vincennes, Ind., with 16 charter members, by Mrs.