We passed extensive plantations all rich in forage for an army. The owners generally live in Savannah, and have overseers who manage their places. Great quantities of cotton were on hand, and in most all instances it was burned. The black smoke from burning cotton-gins rises to the sky in a score of places at once, and our course through the country can still be traced thus.

The roads are fine and had only lately been worked over, and we are much obliged to the folks for putting them in good shape for us. We camp at night on a splendid plantation in a hundred-acre field of soft grass, having made a 16-mile march.

The scenes at night are beautiful; thousands of pitch-pine campfires burn like tar barrels, and our whole division is camped together, and the dark forms of soldiers swarm about cooking and eating supper. Every one is lively and times are gay. The largest and finest sweet potatoes are to be had at the mansion house, by the wagon load, and all are supplied. There are also at the house 15 barrels of molasses, and the boys have bucketsful. They bake their corncakes with soda in them, and with fresh pork or chicken fare bountifully. To add to this there is a crib of a hundred bushels of peanuts on the place.

A group will hold an auction and cry off a lot of plunder they have acquired, and will dispose of books, handkerchiefs, towels and other articles. It is all done for fun and merriment, and seldom does any money pass. I saw one squad with a fine figured silk dress, and after examining it, it was torn into squares and made handkerchiefs for them. Such is the way Sherman's army is doing; it looks bad, but it cannot be helped. "If the people don't like it," says one fellow, "they hadn't ought to let us come down here."

Monday, Nov. 28.—We pulled out at 6 o'clock; roads were fine, and we continued to pass large plantations; seven belong to one man, we are told. He lives in Savannah and owns 900 negroes. He has thousands of bushels of corn, hundreds of bales of cotton, and fatted hogs by the drove. All his able-bodied negroes and mules have been run off and hidden in the swamps. Everything was burned. Marched eight miles and camped in the pines. We had chicken, flapjacks, molasses and sweet potatoes for supper. Wheeler's cavalry were ahead and burned a bridge, which delayed us till dark, when we marched to Louisville and off to a creek, where we went into our present camp.

The town is a Countyseat, with Courthouse, churches, etc.; not much of a place compared with Countyseats in Ohio.

Tuesday, Nov. 29.—We were delighted to find we were to rest here all day, waiting on portions of the army on other roads. At 3 o'clock our regiment was ordered out on picket. We gathered our traps and moved half a mile from camp to a beautiful, level grove, with soft grass. It is here I am writing. I am in command of Co. C, as Capt. Carson is detailed on a forage party. There are two men from each company detailed for foraging, and it is the way "we get our living."

We started from Atlanta with five days' rations of hardtack and have three left. So you see we are boarding from Jeff Davis' commissary, and like it much better than our own. We have cut a wide swath through the country we have passed over, and the people will have to subsist from their more distant neighbors. The army has accumulated an immense number of fine horses and mules. Our wagon started out with a poor collection of half-starved animals; it is now drawn by six fine mules, and the majority of wagons are likewise.

Our regiment has 40 men mounted and other regiments have more, and it is not an uncommon sight to see a fellow driving along in a light buggy, like they have at country fairs.

Most all the "big finds" are in the swamps. The people hide provisions, valuables, horses and mules in swamps, but our foragers are generally good at skirmishing in such places and sweep the country clean. They get hold of the negroes and coax them to tell where their "Mah-stahs" have hidden their things, and with a little threatening they generally show where things are.

Yesterday at Louisville some of the boys were rummaging through a garden and came across many valuables. One fellow pulled up a cabbage stock from loose earth and found a sack buried. It contained money and jewelry; in the scramble that followed, he only secured a small morocco traveling bag, which, however, contained gold and silver coins. One fellow got a box that contained the jewelry, and was selling gold rings and gold pins all morning.

On entering a town a great rush is generally made for tobacco, which is always in good demand among the boys. Loose fellows who are mounted and don't have to march in the ranks have the advantage.

The battery boys are great at foraging. They are well mounted and ride the country over. It is an interesting sight to see the troops as they march along the road. Every regiment has its drove of pack mules, loaded with blankets, bed-quilts and provisions. Some carry fancy baskets instead of haversacks.

(To be continued.)

Write to the Security Remedy Company. See page 5.

ALI FERROUH BEY.

The picture given above is the handsome gentleman who is at present the diplomatic representative at Washington of Abdul Hamid, the Sultan of Turkey. He and Mr. Hay have been playing the game of fox and geese about the payment of some $90,000 by the Turkish Government in recompense for the missionary buildings burned at Smyrna during the Armenian outrages some four or five years ago. Personally the Minister claims to know nothing about the matter, since the original negotiations were conducted between Mr. Oscar Strauss, American Minister at Constantinople, and the Sublime Porte. He makes light of the claim, however, and in a recent statement given out to the press ventures the opinion that, after, all the destruction of the missions may have been the result of personal difficulty between certain Christians and Turks, for which the Turkish Government is not responsible, but for which it would willingly punish its offending subjects if the malefactors could be caught.

All this tergiversation however does not make much impression upon people who understand the Oriental character and appreciate its entire want of frankness and fair dealing, except in the presence of superior and imminent force.

The Bey is a handsome fellow, and, of course, a Mahometan. He does not want to have relations broken off between this country and Turkey, because he is not ready to go home; in point of fact, it is understood that he has only recently made arrangements for bringing out his three wives, and expected this Spring to establish his harem at Chevy Chase, one of the aristocratic suburbs of Washington.

IN CONGRESS.

Synopsis of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

In the Senate on Tuesday, April 17, Mr. Hoar occupied the attention of the Senate with a speech in opposition to the policy of "imperialism" upon which, he maintained, this Government has embarked. One of the parts of the address was a eulogy of Aguinaldo. Mr. Hoar did not liken the insurgent leader to Washington, as has been done heretofore, but to Kossuth, Oom Paul, Joubert and Nathan Hale. In statecraft he likened Aguinaldo and his associates in the leadership of the Filipinos to the best minds ever produced in the Asiatic race, a race which handed down to us "the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, the poetry of David, the eloquence of Isaiah, the wisdom of Solomon, and the profound philosophy of Paul."

"We are told," said Mr. Hoar toward the close, "that if we oppose the policy of our imperialistic and expanding friends, we are bound to suggest some policy of our own as a substitute for theirs. We are asked what we would do in this difficult emergency. It is a question not difficult to answer. I for one am ready to answer it." Next he said:

"I would declare now that we will not take these islands to govern them against their will. I would reject a cession of sovereignty which implies that sovereignty may be bought and sold and delivered without the consent of the people. Spain had no rightful sovereignty over the Philippine Islands. She could not rightfully sell it to us. We can not rightfully buy it from her.

"I would require all foreign Governments to keep out of these islands. I would offer to the people of the Philippines our help in maintaining order until they have a reasonable opportunity to establish a Government of their own. I would aid them by advice, if they desire it, to set up a free and independent Government. I would invite all the great powers of Europe to unite in an agreement that that independence shall not be interfered with by us, by themselves, or by any one of them with the consent of the others.

"I would declare that the United States will enforce the same doctrine as applicable to the Philippines that we declared as to Mexico and Haiti and the South American Republics. It is true that the Monroe Doctrine, a doctrine based largely on our regard for our own interests, is not applicable either in terms or in principle to a distant Asiatic territory. But undoubtedly, having driven out Spain, we are bound, and have the right, to secure to the people we have liberated an opportunity, undisturbed, and in peace, to establish a new Government for themselves.

"I would then, in a not distant future, leave them to work out their own salvation, as every nation on earth, from the beginning of time, has wrought out its own salvation. Let them work out their own salvation, as our own ancestors slowly and in long centuries wrought out theirs; as Germany, as Switzerland, as France, in briefer periods, wrought out theirs; as Mexico and the South American Republics have accomplished theirs, all of them within a century, some of them within the life of a generation. To attempt to confer the gift of freedom from without, or to impose freedom from without on any people, is to disregard all the lessons of history.

"I would strike out of your legislation the oath of allegiance to us and substitute an oath of allegiance to their own country."

In the House the second day's debate on the Naval appropriation bill was confined to the questions of armor plate and the building of warships. A synopsis of the bill has already been published in these columns.

After extended meetings an unanimous agreement was reached by the Senate and House conferees on the Hawaiian Government bill. As it went to conference the House substituted an entirely new measure previously enacted by the Senate. The Senate conferees yielded to the House measure as a whole, although a number of amendments were made. In the main, however, the form of Government as finally determined upon is that provided by the House. The main amendments are in providing a District Court instead of a Federal court, organized under general laws, and the striking out of the House provision postponing for one year the time for applying the coasting laws to Hawaii. The prohibition of saloons in Hawaii, as provided by the House bill, is retained in a modified form, in effect leaving the matter to local option. The appointment of Circuit Judges, which was the subject of rather earnest difference, was finally decided by leaving the appointments to the President.

The bill establishes a complete form of Government for the islands, with a Governor and other executive officers, a Legislature of two branches, and a judicial branch consisting of a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and Inferior Courts. The bill provides that Hawaii shall be represented in Congress by a Delegate, who shall have a seat in the House of Representatives with a right of debate but not a vote; the Delegate is to be chosen at an election of the people. There is no tariff provision of the bill, as the tariff laws of the United States are extended over the island. The Chinese on the island are given one year to obtain certificates of residence.

In the Senate on Wednesday routine matters occupied the day. The Alaskan civil code was discussed.

In the House some progress was made with the Naval bill, the debate under the five-minute rule drifting into politics. Some of the Democrats began worrying Mr. Hawley, of Texas, by pointedly asking if the President had not changed his mind on the Porto Rican tariff question, and Gen. Grosvenor finally threw himself into the breach. Mr. Williams made an interruption that drew a sharp rejoinder from the Ohioan about the "unfair" advantage taken by the Mississippian. This aroused the wrath of the latter, and after Gen. Grosvenor had concluded, he made a stinging response, in which he said parliamentary language would not permit him properly to characterize Gen. Grosvenor's offense. Later Gen. Grosvenor disclaimed intentional affront.

Gen. Grosvenor's reply to the questions about a change of mind, etc., included the following:

"It may be possible that the President of the United States has changed his mind. It is a great thing that the Democratic party on this floor has got one little thing to talk about. They had a President for eight years and they tried to get him for 12 years, and they have cursed him during the last 10 years and are cursing him now.

"We have a President," added Gen. Grosvenor in ringing tones that brought out rounds of applause from the Republicans, "who has held office for three years and will hold it for five years more, and the only censure that I have ever heard upon him on this floor was the fact that it is alleged by Democrats, unsupported by the truth, that he has changed his mind upon the question between free trade and 15 per cent. of the Dingley law duties in the tariff with regard to Porto Rico."

"Does the gentleman deny that the President has changed his mind?" asked Mr. Kitchin, of North Carolina, addressing Gen. Grosvenor.

"As soon as it became manifest to the President that money had to be raised in some way and that the Ways and Means Committee of this House had brought in a tariff bill providing for 15 per cent. or 25 per cent.," replied Gen. Grosvenor, "the President recognized the right and power of this House to originate that tariff bill. Up to the very last moment of the passage of that Porto Rican bill gentlemen on the other side insisted that the President was still in favor of free trade in Porto Rico, and newspapers from one end of this continent to the other claimed that we on this side of the House were in a contest with the President; that the President never had changed his mind; that he was still in favor of free trade.

"But I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that in the message of the President he gave no sign or indication of when he desired that free trade measure should go into effect. We, by our vote, put it so that within the next 60 days, 90 days, four months, any time after the organization of the Civil Government, the people of Porto Rico can have free trade. The President has signed it and thereby given his approval to it."

"The gentleman says the President bows to the will of Congress," interposed Mr. Wheeler. "In the debate on the Porto Rican question, when the gentleman appealed to his colleagues to support the pending bill, he charged it to be true that the President of the United States was then in accord with him."

Gen. Grosvenor. I say so now.

Mr. Wheeler. He changed his opinion

Gen. Grosvenor. I say he did not change his opinion in any material respect; he simply changed from the original idea of free trade to what was almost the condition of free trade that we appended to the measure. The country understands it. Congressman after Congressman who stood here in defense of the bill has gone to his constituents, just when the Democratic noise was the loudest, and has been sent back here with a unanimity almost unparalleled in the nomination of Congressmen. And the great body at Philadelphia, the Manufacturers' Association, on yesterday approved of the Porto Rican bill—the very body that a few weeks ago was quoted on the floor as opposed to it. (Applause on the Republican side.) And from one end of this country to the other the people of this country are taking care of it. The Republican party will not lose any votes in the coming election because of its action on the Porto Rican bill.

"We are not holding back by the coattails of the world and hollering whoa (laughter on the Republican side); we have got something to show for our opinions. Witness the splendid organization of the Government of Hawaiian territory. Look at the liberal, generous, Christian laws that we have bestowed upon the people of Porto Rico. Look at the fact that but for the intervention of a few men on this side of the water we should have extended the same benefits of the Constitution, the same liberty of American citizenship, in embryo at least, to the people of the Philippine Islands. But we would not consent that you should drive us to admit that the people of Porto Rico and the people of the Philippine Islands were upon an equal footing with the people in the United States. (Applause on the Republican side.)

"We would not consent that millions and millions of Malays and all those people might come over here and march into our labor markets, and we will make it warm for you before the campaign is over. (Laughter and applause on the Republican side.) You voted that the Constitution carried equal citizenship to the Malays and the Chinese of the Philippine Islands, and that is your position to-day. It is your complaint that we would not let you do it, but in due time, under the wisdom of the Republican party and under the blessings of God, we will send liberty and equal rights, as rapidly as they can comprehend them, to the people of Porto Rico and to the people of the Philippine Islands." (Applause on the Republican side.)

In the Senate on April 19 Senator Gallinger, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions, introduced a bill granting a pension of $50 a month to Gen. Longstreet. The bill gives the General's service as that of Major in the 8th U. S. during the Mexican war, and makes no reference to his connection with the Confederacy.

The Senate passed a joint resolution providing for the administration of civil affairs in Porto Rico pending the appointment of permanent officials under the recently passed Porto Rico law, no temporary appointment to extend in tenure beyond Aug. 1, 1900.

Favorable action on the resolution was preceded by some discussion. Mr. Bacon inquired whether United States Army officers were in receipt of salaries as civil officials in addition to their pay as Army officers. Mr. Foraker replied that the army officers were prohibited by law from accepting such additional pay.

Mr. Bacon said while he had no definite information on the subject, he had understood that some army officers were receiving large salaries in addition to their regular pay. Mr. Chandler thought this statement was very important. If it were true Congress ought to know it. He, therefore, suggested that Mr. Bacon offer a resolution of inquiry as to the subject.

In the House the Naval bill was discussed, the Naval Academy appropriations being fought over. Practically the entire day was consumed in the fight about turning over to the Navy the survey and charting of the waters of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. The bill carried an appropriation of $100,000 for this purpose. Mr. Cannon argued that such surveying of these waters as should be made should be performed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which, he said, could do the work cheaper and better. In the end, his amendment, to appropriate only the regular $10,000 for ocean surveys, was carried.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Payne, overruled the point of order against the appropriation for the new Naval Academy, but an amendment offered by Mr. Cannon was adopted, providing that before the money appropriated by the bill for the Academy be expended plans for the whole improvement, not to exceed $6,000,000, be submitted and approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

In the Senate on April 20 Mr. Cullom called up the conference on the Hawaiian Government bill. In his explanation of the measure, Mr. Cullom summarized the advantages to this country of the annexation of Hawaii. He presented a general review of the resources of the Hawaiian Islands, and showed that since they came under the Stars and Stripes they had experienced the greatest material prosperity. He thought no citizen of the United States need ever feel any doubt as to the intellectual, moral, or financial standing of the Hawaiian islanders. "These people have brought with them a splendid educational system," he said, "and a prosperous agricultural establishment, and all classes of rice, sugar, and coffee planters are engaged now in business profitable to all concerned."

In the House the Naval bill was considered, there being a protracted struggle. As a result the provision of the Naval appropriation bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for armor for the battle-ships Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, now awaiting their armor equipment, at $545 per ton, the price asked for Krupp armor, is out of the bill, as is the provision to repeal the $300 limitation placed upon the price of armor by the current law.

The fight came at the end of the consideration of the bill. Although the provision was obnoxious to the rule, all the minority members of the Committee had agreed to it, but when the majority declined to allow the discussion of a proposition for the establishment of an armor plate factory they retaliated by raising a point of order against the two provisions above referred to, and they were ruled out.

The exact effect of the action of the House is disputed. The appropriation of $4,000,000 under the head of "armor and armament" remains in the bill, as well as the language of the proviso authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for armor of the best quality for the Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, the words stricken out being "at a cost not to exceed $545 a ton, including royalties." It is contended by some that this empowers the Secretary to contract for the armor without regard to cost. By others it is claimed that the provision will be ineffective unless the Senate inserts the price.

In the Senate, April 21, three hours was devoted to a consideration of the alleged practice of giving army officers extra money from funds which the United States holds in trust for the people of Cuba. At the conclusion of the debate the Senate, without a dissenting voice, passed resolutions designed to probe the matter.

Secretary Root does not deny this condition. He authorized a brief statement in confirmation, coupled with an explanation that the amounts allowed to the army officers were necessary to provide them with living expenses. The practice began, Secretary Root was very emphatic in stating, under his predecessor, Gen. Alger, and was authorized in an opinion rendered by the Attorney-General. According to Mr. Root, only four officers were the beneficiaries of the Cuban funds, viz, the Governor-General of the island, the Military Governor of the city of Havana, the Collector of the port of Havana, and the Treasurer of the island.

Two sets of resolutions of inquiry were adopted, which were introduced on Friday by Senator Bacon. The first asks for information as to receipt by any officer of the army of "any compensation for any service of any kind whatsoever, other than the compensation to which such officer of the army is, as such, entitled by law to receive as his salary and allowances; and if any officer has, during said period, while on duty in either Cuba or Porto Rico, received from any source any compensation other than that which he is, as such officer, entitled by law to receive as his salary and allowances, what is the name and rank of each such officer, and what the amount or amounts, the dates, by whom authorized, etc. The second resolutions asked whether any officer has had furnished to him by any person or authority any quarters other than such quarters as such officer is entitled under the law to receive. If so, what is the name and rank of each officer so furnished with such quarters, and what quarters in each such instance have been so furnished, the rent paid, amounts expended for repairs or improvements, amounts expended for horses or vehicles," etc.

Two Republicans, Senators Carter and Platt of Connecticut, attempted to defend the Administration. The former asserted that the "allowance" was not in the nature of additional salary, and was necessary because the army officers could not live on the amounts paid them by the Government, owing to the demands of their official station. Mr. Platt took the radical ground that the President had the power and the right to do as he pleased, and that there was no remedy in Congress, a view which Senator Daniel characterized as "the doctrine of absolutism in the Presidency of the United States." The Democrats condemned the action of the Administration as illegal and unwarranted. Senator Bacon, among other things, stated that the army officers now in Cuba had already had their rank and pay raised in order to meet the new conditions, but that this did not seem to satisfy their longings for more money.

In the House the Naval bill was passed.

In the Senate on Monday, April 23, Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted the report in the case of Senator Clark, of Montana. Later the resolution relating to the seating of M. S. Quay as Senator from Pennsylvania was called up, and Mr. Chandler addressed the Senate in support of Mr. Quay's right to a seat under the Governor's appointment. He urged Senators to consider the question merely as one of Constitutional construction.

In an extended reply to Senator Chandler, Senator Platt of Connecticut maintained, on purely Constitutional grounds, that Senator Quay was not entitled to a seat in the Senate.

At the opening of the session of the House, upon the request of Mr. Hepburn (Iowa), Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, unanimous consent was given to set aside May 1 and 2 for the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill. Mr. Hepburn said that one day would be given for general debate and one for amendment under the five-minute rule.

The Postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up.

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Quick service to Michigan points daily on 12:05 A. M. train, arriving at Toledo 6:35 P. M., without change, same day, making close connections to all points in Michigan.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

Appeal to All Living Union Veterans of the War of the Rebellion.

COMRADES: Organize! Organize at once for your protection and for your rights. This is just the time, and if you do not improve it now, you will have only yourselves to blame when you are hereafter ignored. The veteran of the war of the rebellion—the man who offered his life, who gave up home and happiness, sacrificed the opportunities of youth, forfeited the equipment for the future in the education and experience which must be obtained in early years, if at all, and faced, unflinchingly, the inconceivable hardships and dangers and occasional disasters of war, that the Union should be preserved, and prevented the destruction of our beloved country—must no longer be treated with neglect.

Having to petition again and again must stop. You have rights. Insist upon them! How? By organizing yourselves into a brotherhood for mutual protection, taking in your sons and grandsons, and acting politically as a unit, irrespective of mere partisan politics, only for those who act for you.

If you will do this you are a tremendous power. You have but to reflect a moment to realize that you will be a political force that cannot be overlooked and one that our friends will be glad to recognize.

Just look here: The Pension Bureau estimates that there are still 1,032,418 soldiers of the war of the rebellion alive, excluding deserters. To these add their sons and grandsons; as well, the sons and grandsons of over a million comrades who rest at Arlington and in cemeteries all over the world. Now, such a force as this, properly organized, or even one-half of this force, can not only change the political complexion of any Congress, but can determine any Presidential contest.

The Grand Army of the Republic, one of the grandest organizations that ever existed, was organized to educate and perpetuate the patriotism of the Nation; but the Grand Army is non-political, as it should be. The Union Veterans' Union is organized to do political work in the interests of the Veteran. We are Grand Army men for the Grand Army purpose, and Union Veterans' Union men for that and something more.

The Union Veterans' Union is organized to unite the veterans into a power to command respect for their rights. It is for the veterans to say whether they will avail themselves of this opportunity or not.

Act at once, boys! in union there is strength. Full explanation of how to organize and all necessary literature can be had for the mere asking, by applying to any Division Commander of the Union Veterans' Union, or to the Commander-in-Chief, at Washington, D. C.

All veterans of the war of the rebellion—soldiers, sailors, and marines—should join heartily, as members of the U. V. U., in its efforts to ward off dangers, resist wrongs, and assist in securing their rights to all the veterans and to the widows and orphans of their dead comrades. The voice of the united veterans of 1861 to 1865 will be a voice so loud, that everything that in justice and equity is due to the veteran, his widow and orphans, must be granted.

We are tired of being treated as a back-number! Organize, boys! Organize! Let us have a Command of the old fighters in every County of every State, certainly of every Northern State, of the Union which you preserved, to do political fighting, now, for your rights.

In our country no man is of any importance unless he has political significance, and no body of men has any influence unless it has political power. Our only hope, then, for the full obtainment of our rights and for their maintenance is by exhibition of strength in the matter of elections. "The Soldier-vote" must have meaning.

ROBERT ST. GEORGE DYRENFORTH,
Commander-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

Five States in Five Hours.

The "Royal Limited," beautiful, swift and sure, leaving Washington, B. & O. R. R. Station, New Jersey Avenue and C Street, daily, 3 P. M., arriving New York 8 P. M. Exquisite dining and cafe car service.

THE AFRICAN WAR.

Roberts Scares British Officers—Developments of the Conflict.

The sensation of last week in the South African situation was the censure of Buller, Warren and Thorneycroft by Lord Roberts for their actions regarding the battle of Spion Kop. The War Office published a dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Feb. 13, submitting Gen. Buller's dispatches describing the Spion Kop and other operations from Jan. 17 to Jan. 24. After sketching Gen. Buller's intentions, as communicated to Sir Charles Warren, who commanded the whole force, Lord Roberts points out that Gen. Warren seems to have concluded, after consultation with his officers, that the flanking movement ordered by Gen. Buller was impracticable, and, therefore, so changed the plan of advance as to necessitate the capture and retention of Spion Kop. Lord Roberts continues:

"As Warren considered it impossible to make the wide flanking movement which was recommended, if not actually prescribed in the secret instructions, he should, forthwith, have acquainted Buller with the course he proposed to adopt.

"There is nothing to show whether he did so or not. But it is only fair to Warren to point out that Buller appears throughout to have been aware of what was happening."

Regarding the withdrawal from Spion Kop, the retention of which had become essential to the relief of Ladysmith, Lord Roberts says:

"I regret to be unable to concur with Buller in thinking Thorneycroft exercised wise discretion in ordering the troops to retire. I am of the opinion that Thorneycroft's assumption of responsibility and authority was wholly inexcusable. During the night the enemy's fire could not have been formidable, and it would not have taken more than two or three hours for Thorneycroft to communicate by messenger with Maj.-Gen. Coke, or Warren. Coke appears to have left Spion Kop at 9:30 p. m. for the purpose of consulting with Warren. Up to that hour the idea of withdrawal had not been entertained. Yet, almost immediately after Coke's departure Thorneycroft issued the order, without reference to superior authority, which upset the whole plan of operations and rendered unavailing the sacrifices already made to carry it into effect. On the other hand, it is only right to state that Thorneycroft appears to have behaved in a very gallant manner throughout the day. * * *

"It is to be regretted that Warren did not himself visit the Spion Kop in the afternoon or evening, knowing as he did that the state of affairs was very critical, and that the loss of the position would involve the failure of the operations.

"The attempt to relieve Ladysmith was well devised, and I agree with Buller in thinking it ought to have succeeded. That it failed may in some measure have been due to the difficulties of the ground and the commanding positions held by the enemy, and probably also to errors of judgment and want of administrative capacity on the part of Warren. But, whatever faults Warren may have committed, the failure must also be attributed to the disinclination of the officer in supreme command to assert his authority, and see that what he thought best was done, and also to the unwarrantable and needless assumption of responsibility by a subordinate officer."

COL. DALGETTY,
Who, with a force of 500 of British Horse, has held the Boers at bay at Wepener.

This of course resulted in an outburst of newspaper and military comment, which has not yet wholly subsided.

On April 18 Roberts informed the War Office that the siege of Wepener was still in progress, and that two columns of the British were on their way to attack the besiegers. After that varying reports came as to what the Boers were doing. It would seem that at this time continuing rains had the effect of paralyzing the war operations in general. It was stated that Col. Dalgetty's casualties since he has been besieged at Wepener have been 20 killed and 100 wounded. The Boer losses are reported to have been considerably heavier. After the night attack on April 12 the dead were left on the field, where they still lie unburied. Various small conflicts were reported in other districts.

From the Mafeking district there was no confirmation of the Boer report that Baden Powell was dead. The Mafeking garrison still hold out, though the pinch of hunger was beginning to be felt. The Boers resumed shelling after the repulse of Col. Plumer's attempt at relief on March 29.

One dispatch said: "Lord Roberts has spread his net far and wide to catch the adventurous commandos that have been making mischief in the southeastern part of the State. The net has not yet been drawn in; but at the headquarters of Lord Roberts the impression exists that the power of the Boers is decreasing. The Boers, being aware of this, are presumed to be thinking now chiefly of retreat."

A dispatch of April 20 stated:

"Lord Roberts is now ready to move. The requisite remounts and equipments have arrived, and all the infantry divisions are now supplied with tents. The Boers in the immediate neighborhood are quiet, but both sides are steadily preparing for the coming struggle. The whole regular and volunteer drafts have arrived, and the Highland Brigade is now at its full strength. The latest arrivals of remounts show an improvement on the earlier arrivals. Every one now awaits eagerly the announcement of a renewed advance.

It was announced on the same date that "notwithstanding the rain the British have made some progress, as De Wet's Dorp has been occupied by them, probably by the advance of Gen. Rundle's division. De Wet's Dorp is about 24 miles from Wepener."

Dispatches of April 22, though meager and unsatisfactory, clearly indicated renewed activity at all points where the British and Boer forces are in striking distance of each other. Interest for the moment centered at De Wet's Dorp and Wepener, where fighting evidently was in progress.

The Boers in Natal made several attempts to draw Buller into battle. On April 21 Boers made an unsuccessful attempt to capture or destroy a convoy returning to Bashof. The losses were small.

April 23, Roberts began his movement to clear away the Boers from his right flank. The first movement was directed against the long Boer line stretching to De Wetsdorp. There was sharp fighting and the Boer line was generally forced back for a considerable distance.

A Now Use for Balloons.

M. Letorey, a French architect, has applied the captive balloon to the cleaning or decorating of cupolas, high roofs, towers and monuments. The balloon can be raised or lowered from a wagon by a windlass, and it can be steadied by stays from the side of the envelope. It has two platforms, or "nacelles," one on the top, the other underneath, and these communicate by a ladder up a central tube. The "balloon scaffold," as it is called, might be useful and safe in many operations, such as now require steeple jacks; for example, the wreathing of Nelson's column, and also in wireless telegraphy as an aerial station.

Spring Humors

Are just as surely signs of impure blood as is the most persistent scrofula sore or the most irritating case of salt rheum. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all troubles that are due to bad blood, because it makes the bad blood good, rich, pure, healthy blood. It clears the skin of all pimples and eruptions. Remember

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How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from nervous weakness, lost vitality, varicocele, etc., and restore the organs to strength and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 138 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a generous offer and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity.

"Dear Sir.—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir.—Your Method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed and can truthfully say it is a boom to weak men. I am greatly improved in strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.

GO SLEEP, DARK WAR CHILD.

BY DR. L. E. HOLMES, BOZEMAN, MONT.

(Read by author at Montana Encampment, G.A.R., Helena, April 5.)

Go sleep, dark war child of a troubled past!
Thy battered helmets claim an honored rest!
When Freedom calls her sons, thou art the last;
And yet in her distress she loves thee best.
When Sumter trembled; when her soul was wroth,
O then she called thy whirlwinds from the North,
To meet where horrent crimes had stenched the sod!
Thou purged it wholly with the very wrath of God.

Go sleep, dark war child of the past!
Thy cruel work is well, well done;
And vengeance now no more can last,
Since Grant, receiving weapons won,
Gives back the foe their horse and gear,
"To till the fields the coming year."
Thy work is done; fraternal war no more
Can break that love-stamped seal on Janus' door.

Go sleep, dark war child of the past!
Love followed thee, and Liberty
Has now her form more wisely cast.
Her knowledge of man's right shall be
His arbiter; her full domain,
Reaching from shore to shore, doth gain
The far-off islands of the sea; that all
God's lesser men may not forever fall.

Go sleep, dark war child of the past!
We feared thee once. Dark was thy brow—
Thy power, thy glory, bloody, vast
As destiny, we know thee now.
But then we could not see above
Thine awful clouds sat winged Love,
God's messenger. No Monroe-bound decree
Can keep it back till all the world is free.

Go sleep, dark war child of the past!
Thy glory great; nor least, that we,
Cemented in thy fiery blast,
Have set some little islands free.
War's glory is that peace shall reign;
That men great knowledge may attain;
And since by knowledge men become true men,
Our peace the centuries cannot break again.

Forever, ever sleep war's troubled past!
In peace men reap the greater victories;
In peace the higher lights of reason cast
Their glories over all humanities;
And wisdom raiseth men, like gods above
The crimes of brutes and fills the heart with love;
Fair science, the divine, now brings release;
Now is the golden age of toil, the age of peace.

A Curious Crypt.

The ancient parish church of St. Leonard Hythe, Kent, is known far and wide for its remarkable crypt. On either side, as you enter, some 600 skulls are arranged on shelves, while stacked on the floor there is a large pile of bones some 25 feet high and 6½ feet wide. It is calculated that there are the remains here of nearly 7,000 people. A few years ago an examination of the remains was made by the late Sir B. W. Richardson, and in a letter to the Rev. T. G. Hall he says: "It seemed to me that the skulls were very various, some being of Roman type, some Saxon, some Celtic and one or two Laps. I can form no theory how they came to Hythe, but I think it not unreasonable that they were collected after a battle or from a battlefield."

Magazines and Notes.

Everybody's Magazine for April presents a very attractive appearance, and its contents are of especial value and interest. The second article in the series, "Great American Industries," treats of the enormous steel works of the Carnegie Company near Pittsburg, Pa., and explains in a bright and interesting fashion in what manner this company will make this year profits exceeding $40,000,000.

In *McClure's Magazine* for April appears the story of Prof. Huxley's early struggles to win a livelihood by science, told largely in his own letters, never yet published. The article is illustrated with a portrait of Huxley at the age of 31.

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