YESTERDAYS in Washington.

By MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

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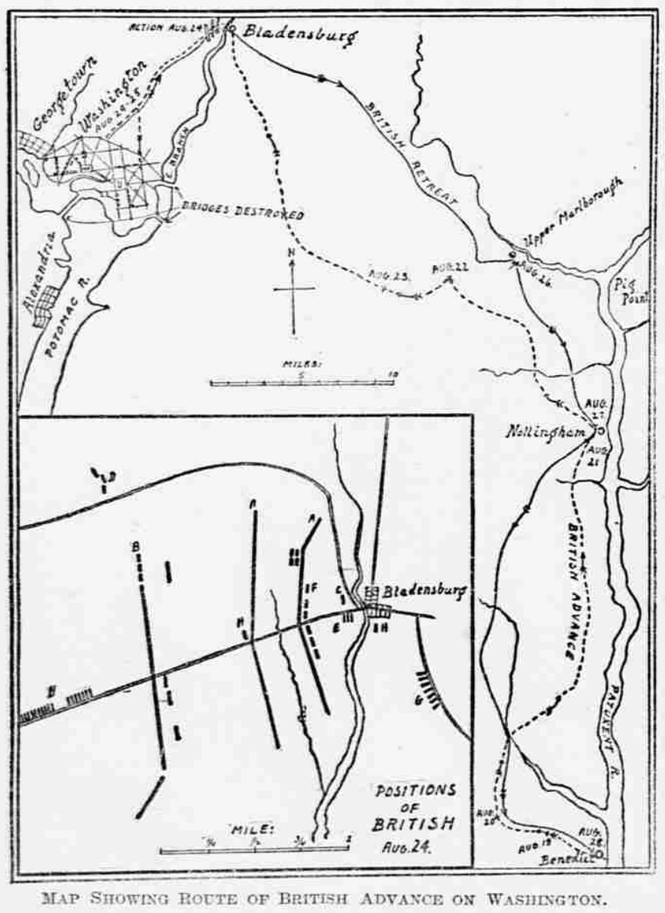
The British Invasion of Washington.

There have been so many conflicting stories concerning the invasion and burning of Washington by the British, in 1814, that it has been my endeavor to arrive at the facts, if possible, and present them to the students of history.

With this end in view I have searched the records of the National Library, and examined files of newspapers of that date; read narratives of the campaign written by British officers connected with the Army, as well as the records of our own officers, and consulted maps, of which we give a reproduction of the one authentic map of which the Library is possessed.

If the reader will carefully follow this map, it will give him an intelligent idea of the route of approach of the army, and it is the only one in which we are able to substantiate by proofs the details of the British attack on Washington.



MAP SHOWING ROUTE OF BRITISH ADVANCE ON WASHINGTON.

It is a well-known fact in history, that the changes which took place in Europe soon after the commencement of the American war had an important effect upon the affairs of the United States.

When the war began Bonaparte was on his way to invade the dominions of the Emperor of Russia, with an army of 500,000 men. At the same time he was engaged in a war with England and Spain in the Spanish possessions. England had quite enough on hand in Europe, and the American war, on the part of Great Britain, was necessarily one of defense. We know what followed. It was a series of defeats, and the French were driven from the North to their own country, and the Bourbons were restored to the thrones of France and Spain. At the beginning of the year 1814, Louis XVIII. was placed on the throne of France, and Bonaparte had gone to Elba, under the protection of an English frigate, and order was restored in England. This changed the status of affairs in England. The markets of Europe were open to British productions. America wished for peace, but Great Britain was not in sympathy with her wishes. She longed for an opportunity of not only making strong her Canadian possessions, but she wanted the trade of the West, especially its fur trade, and she looked with satisfaction upon an opportunity of arresting the progress of the United States. She had numerous fleets and armies, and the officers were anxious of distinguishing themselves at our expense.

With these things in view, Great Britain did not look favorably upon any arrangements for negotiation, and vigorously prepared for the campaign of 1814. She was to send the flower of Lord Wellington's army against the United States. The British naval force was intrusted to Sir George Cochran, Vice-Admiral of the Red, assisted by Admirals Cockburn and Covington. Maj. Ross commanded the land force destined to co-operate with the navy.

The American Government came into authentic intelligence in the month of June of the pacification of Europe, and of the large re-enforcements from the British fleets and armies on their way to America. A Cabinet council was immediately called to devise measures for the defense of the Capital. The District of Columbia was placed under the jurisdiction of Gen. Winder, and he was to prepare for its defense. Every city along the coast put itself in a state of defense to meet the approaching crisis.

The President, on July 4, made a requisition for a corps of 93,500 militia. The last of July the flower of Lord Wellington's army arrived at Bermuda, the place of rendezvous. They found Admiral Cochran there awaiting their arrival to direct future action.

A fleet of 60 sail, under Admiral Cochran, with a land force of 6,000, commanded by Gen. Ross, set sail from Bermuda, and the 10th of August they entered the Bay of the Chesapeake. The other part of the Mediterranean division proceeded to join Sir George Prevost in Canada.

The fleet proceeded up the bay to the mouth of the Potomac, when a squadron under Commander Gordon entered the river. The principal part of the fleet, with the land forces, continued its course to the mouth of the Patuxent and entered that river the 18th of August. Commodore Barney's American flotilla of gunboats had previously entered that river and retired as far up as the depth of the water would admit.

The British fleet proceeded up the river until they came to anchor eight miles below St. Benedict's. Some of the larger gunboats and heavy vessels took the ground, the lighter craft proceeded, transferring the troops from the larger vessels. The morning of the 19th the report of a cannon gave notice to lower the small boats and convey the troops to land. They had a gloomy prospect before them. Eight long miles in a broiling sun. St. Benedict's was a small, straggling place. The houses stood far apart from each other, surrounded by well-tilled gardens and fine orchards. When the troops reached the village it was deserted. Benedict was 40 miles below Washington.

The next day the troops commenced their march up the river. On the 21st they reached Nottingham, and on the 22d they reached Upper Marlborough.

Commodore Barney's flotilla had reached "Pig Point," two miles above Marlborough, where, finding it impossible to save his gunboats or prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, he blew them up and proceeded to join Gen. Winder.

It is often asserted by British subalterns and others that the object of the armaments under Admiral Cochran was the destruction of the American fleet, but that it was the destruction of the Capital is subtantiated by the following: "Admiral Cochran, Commander-in-Chief of the British, under date of August 18, addressed a letter to Secretary Monroe informing him that he had received instruction from his Government to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts on the coast as may be found assailable." If that were true that the Admiral's purpose was destruction of the navy, why did they not retire after knowing the fleet was destroyed, instead of taking up the march toward Washington?

When the army arrived at Nottingham, a village containing at that time from 1,000 to 1,500 inhabitants, they found it entirely deserted, like St. Benedict. Not a person was to be seen on the street or remained in their houses. In some cases the bread was left in the oven, showing that it must have been deserted in great haste.

When reaching Nottingham and finding Commodore Barney had taken his fleet higher up the stream, it seems they hesitated whether to follow the gunboats or return to their shipping. But at last it was decided to proceed up the river to Marlborough, another village 10 miles away. As they entered the village the rear guard of a column of infantry was evacuating Marlborough. On the march they heard loud explosions. They soon found that it was the destruction of the very squadron of which they were in pursuit. They remained in Marlborough all night, and until past noon the next day.

Mr. Gleig, a subaltern in the British Army in America, says:

"The only inhabitant whom we found abiding in his house was a Dr. Bean, a medical practitioner and the proprietor of a valuable farm in the neighborhood."

The subaltern says the Doctor was a Scotchman, who had migrated some 20 years ago from some district in North Britain, and still retained his native dialect in all its Doric richness. The subaltern also adds that he professed to retain the feelings as well as the language of his boyhood. He was a Federalist. In other words, he was hostile to the war with England, which he still persisted in calling his "Mother Country." The subaltern adds: "As he seemed to want to treat us as friends I believe what he said. He made us welcome to his home, and we partook of provisions, forage, and even horses. He offered me all his house contained. I took a little tea, some sugar, and milk, and I did not insult him by offering to compensate him."

I have entered into some of the particulars of the subaltern's statement, as I shall have occasion to refer to Dr. Bean again.

While enjoying the courtesies of the Scotchman, the troops were ordered to fall in, and at 2 o'clock p. m. they were marching toward Washington. It now became known to the troops for the first time that the capture of Washington was the avowed object of the invasion, but to deceive the American forces, one part of the army took the road to Washington, the other half the road which led to Alexandria. After the deception had worked its purpose, the march from Marlborough commenced on the afternoon of August 23. Their objective point was Washington, by way of Bladensburg.

In the mean time what measures of defense had been planned by the President and the American forces? Fifteen thousand of the neighboring militia were ordered in for the protection of the City of Washington, and we have already heard of Commodore Barney and his flotilla of gunboats, and what became of them. Every effort was made to put the whole country in a state of defense to meet the approaching crisis.

On the 19th Col. Monroe, with Capt. Thornton's Troop of Horse, reconnoitered the enemy at Benedict. On the 20th the Georgetown and Washington City Militia commenced their march toward Benedict and encamped between the Eastern Branch and upper Marlborough. On the 21st they were joined by the marines from the Navy Yard, and marched to the "Woodyard," 12 miles from the city. Here they were joined by two companies of Regulars. Gen. Stansbury was at Bladensburg in command of the Baltimore troops. The head of the enemy's column by 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d was about five miles from Marlborough and within three miles of Gen. Winder's position, where they halted.

This being at a point where they could take the road to Bladensburg, to the Eastern Branch bridge, to Fort Washington, or perhaps Annapolis, great perplexity existed to know which course the British meant to pursue. All through the long, dreary night of the 23d there was a restless, surging mass of citizens in the Capital waiting the coming of the morrow's sun to know the fate of their Capital.

(To be continued.)

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Even Bright's Disease Is No Longer Regarded as Hopeless.

If you are suffering from kidney, bladder or uric acid troubles, and shave despaired of getting help, you should try Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. Every reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE may obtain a sample bottle free by mail, so you may test it for yourself and fully realize the truth of what your friends and fellow citizens say as regards its marvelous efficacy and worth.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root has been tried and tested by thousands who stand high in this community. It is not recommended for everything, but if you have kidney, bladder or uric acid trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It brings back the rosy flush of health and strength; it is a purifier and rebuilder, and is a boon to the weak and ailing.

To be confronted suddenly with the knowledge that Bright's disease had hold of one was, at one time, equivalent to hearing a death warrant read; but to-day, thanks to the discoveries of science and the researches of Dr. Kilmer, no case is entirely hopeless. Even those in advanced stages have been rescued and life prolonged by Swamp-Root.

This great remedy is purely vegetable and contains nothing that could harm the most delicate child. It is pleasant to take and the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes are sold by all druggists.

Send your name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and a sample bottle and a book telling all about Swamp-Root and its wonderful cures will be sent to you free.

Expenses of a Great City.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

The budget of the city for 1900 is $90,778,972.48, which will be reduced $9,000,000 by the general fund, leaving some $82,000,000 to be raised by taxation. The magnitude of this outlay for current expenses may be better understood by comparison with the expenditures of other large cities. The approximate current expenses of London last year were $73,000,000; of Paris, $75,000,000; of Berlin, $23,347,600; of Boston, $35,454,588; of Chicago, $32,034,008; of Philadelphia, $27,075,014.

In 1899 the State tax paid by the City of New York amounted to $6,275,659, or nearly 70 per cent. of the whole; interest on bonds absorbed $11,275,822, leaving $75,813,644 as the actual cost of the current expenses of local Government. The gross budget represented a per capita tax of $24.62 on 3,500,000 inhabitants, of which $19.56 was for local expenses. Of this enormous expenditure more than $35,000,000 is paid out in salaries and wages to 37,000 officers and employees. The Police Department costs $12,000,000 a year, of which $10,700,000 is for salaries. New York has 6,400 policemen. Philadelphia has 2,600, and the annual cost of the department in that city is $3,100,000 a year—much lower in proportion than that of the metropolis.

Spanish War Veterans.

At the annual meeting and election of officers of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, held in New York April 28, the following were chosen: Com., Theodore Roosevelt; S. V.-C., Rear-Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N.; J. V. C., Brig.-Gen. Eugene Griffin, U. S. V.; Sec., Surgeon M. H. Crawford, U. S. N.; Treas., Ensign Frank W. Toppen, U. S. N.; Registrar, Ensign E. N. Robinson, U. S. N., and Chaplain, J. C. Wellwood, U. S. V.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

Sherman D. Richardson in Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Would you live a life in a single hour?
You can.
And help run things with a brimstone power?
Understand
You can do all this in our picnic free
By taking your place with Jim and me
Out here on the firing line.

Your face is as gray as the sands at noon—
That's right.
All the blood has gone to thy heart, poltroon—
But you'll fight.
When the click of the bullet brings fate's decree
It will tune thy nerves to the major key
That sounds on the firing line.

You may give one thought to the friends away—
No tears.
You will think of them no more to-day.
The cheers
Will lift you up to another sphere.
The past, my son, will be out of gear
With you on the firing line.

Are you a murderer at heart?
Oh, no.
Would you kill yon man where the gray rocks part—
Thy foe?
A puff of smoke; a jarring shock;
A Mauser's mark on thy rifle stock—
You have on the firing line.

Can you joke in the face of death, my boy,
With Jim?
Can you laugh when the dead on our flanks deploy
With him?
You can? You lie! When the white flags wave
We can dig for Jim a soldier's grave—
He is dead on the firing line.

You have caught the fever of battle now,
So good.
You would fight the world in a deadly row
If you could.
You would carry our flag through the furnace of fame,
You would charge yon mountain of fire and flame
Ahead of the firing line.

To-day has made you a hero rare
With us.
You fght as if you did not care
A cuss
For bullet storm or bursting shell—
For all that constitutes a hell
Along on the firing line.

This day has made you a man—a man
With us.
Although we can scarcely understand
Why thus
You can show the grit of a veteran old,
And smile at death as you stubbornly hold
Your place on the firing line.

But the lessons of war we are learning, my lad,
We two.
The diplomas should not be bad
Or few.
And when you get home—my God! a ball
Has given to me—and to you, our all—
A grave on the firing line.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

Memorial Day—Appointment of National Aids.

HEADQUARTERS WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, AUXILIARY TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, HARTFORD, CONN.
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 6.

Departments are reminded that contributions to the work of Memorial Day in the South should be sent at once. Let there be a most generous response. Remember that each year adds to the number of the "low green tents." Let it be possible for every grave where lie our honored dead to have placed upon it not only the flag, but flowers also.

Charity Rusk Craig of Asheville, N. C., has been elected Chairman of the National W. R. C. Home Board, to fill the unexpired term of Annie Wittenmyer deceased, ending at National Convention, 1900.

Sarah D. Winans, of Toledo, O., has been elected and installed a member of the National W.R.C. Home Board, to fill an unexpired term, ending at National Convention, 1900.

The address of Agnes Hitt, Secretary of the National W.R.C. Home Board, has been changed to 512 East 11th street, Indianapolis, Ind.

The National President takes this opportunity to thank the Corps who responded so readily and cheerfully to the call for the mattress fund, thus showing that our National W.R.C. Home has a warm place in the hearts of many members.

It seems necessary to again call attention to the vote of 17th National Convention: "That each Corps contribute one-half a cent per member for the quarter ending March 31, 1900, to the Andersonville Prison Property Fund."

The list of suspensions and honorable discharges is appalling. Is it possible that a veteran's wife, daughter or sister has lost interest in the work for which we are banded together? National Aids, there is much work along this line for you. Ask your Corps or Department President if there is not something you can do to help them to lessen this list of losses. At no time in the history of our Order has there been such need of self-sacrificing, devoted work for the veteran and his dependent ones. Shall we let Indifference, or our own pleasure, thin our ranks just when the need which created our Order is greatest? Let each member consider this question seriously, and conscientiously decide if they are doing all they can for the advancement of the principles to which we are pledged.

Additional appointments on the staff of the National President are as follows:

NATIONAL SPECIAL AIDS.

Auguste C. Pfeil, Baltimore, Md.
Alice C. Gladden, New Britain, Conn.
Louise K. Tufts, West Mystic, Conn.
Jennie E. Stone, Superior, Neb.
Estella E. Gage, Lincoln, Neb.
Cora E. English Tanner, Springfield, Ill.
S. Addie Libbey, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Martha Card, East Providence, R. I.
Mary J. Worthen, Grafton, W. Va.

NATIONAL AIDS.

California and Nevada.—Ollie Nash, Santa Ana, Cal.; Eudolphia D. Johnson, Norwalk, Cal.

Connecticut.—Anna E. Scantlin, Unionville; Bessie M. Wadsworth, Unionville; Josephine M. Hills, East Hartford; Louise M. Wood, Stafford Springs; Nellie M. Johnson, Stafford Springs; Clarrissa J. Higgins, New Haven; Anna M. Steinmetz, New Haven; Rae Oerile, South Norwalk.

Illinois.—Kate Neahaus, Chicago; Frances M. Van Housen, Chicago; Anna Spoor, Oregon; Mattie Bloomer, Chicago; Belle Angel, Chicago; Mary L. Vincent, Chicago; Sarah Cromley, Chicago; Maud Breen, Chicago; Ada M. F. Atkins, Chicago; Alvena Burdick, Chicago; Amelia Gilson, Harvey; Elizabeth Millison, Harvey; Nettie B. Larimer, Chicago.

Massachusetts.—Martina L. Hamblett, Medford.

Missouri.—Mary M. Ferrier, Springfield.

Montana.—Mary Simonton, Helena.

New York.—Mary M. Puffer, Binghamton; Florence M. Westcott, New York.

Ohio.—Fannie B. Varner, Zanesville; Ida Myers, Bellevue; Myra L. Dowling, Toledo.

Rhode Island.—Sarah West, Providence; Lizzie Dexter, Pawtucket.

Wisconsin.—Hannah Schelling, Racine.

NATIONAL AIDS—DETACHED CORPS.

Arizona.—Flora L. Mills, Phenix; Mollie A. Moore, Globe; Lulu Moden, Prescott.

Arkansas.—Maud Williams, Little Rock; Nancy Riley, Damascus; Luella A. Hinds, Rogers.

Florida.—Mary Gabriel, Key West; Hattie Dickison, Jacksonville; Frances Van Dyke, St. Augustine; Eliza J. Emerson, Tampa; Louisa Johnson, Fernandina.

Georgia.—Zella Shimer, Tallapoosa; Mary A. Green, Fitzgerald; Louisa Wright, Savannah.

Indian Territory.—Anna Lykins, Miami; Elenora Calkins, Tulsa.

Louisiana.—Arabella C. Gorton, Jeannings.

New Mexico.—Mattie J. Butler, Albuquerque.

North Carolina.—Alice Barber, New Bern; M. A. Barrow, Elizabeth City; Sarah E. Winfield, Washington; Martha E. Hawkins, Wilmington; Maggie Chavis, Windsor.

South Carolina.—Carrie Alexander, Beaufort; Diana Gillard, Charleston; Nancy Christopher, Hilton Head.

Tennessee.—Amanda Poole, Nashville; Alise Holly, Knoxville; Louisa Young, Memphis; Lucie S. B. Sessions, Chattanooga.

Utah.—Ellen A. Short, Salt Lake City; Kate Toponce, Ogden; Hattie M. Owens, Salt Lake City; Mary E. Wells, Ogden; Anna B. Marwick, Provo City.

Virginia.—Mary J. Gordon, Norfolk; Melvinia Henderson, Richmond; Julia Lee, Norfolk; Jane Deans, Portsmouth; Minnie Goodman, Norfolk; Betsie Fitchett, Chesapeake; Catharine Bess, Deep Creek; Sarah A. Freeman, Hampton; Nellie Gaskins, Savageville; Nellie G. Savage, Franktown; Carthenia Milby, Berkley; Carrie V. Fuller, Norfolk; Josie G. Smith, Phorbus; Virginia Parker, Mappsville; Elsie E. Henderson, Portsmouth; Emma McDaniel, Cornland; Sallie Burrows, Cheapside; Ellen N. White, Oceana; Sarah Hauls, Alexandria; Louise E. Wilson, Petersburg.

Elma M. Kline, San Antonio, Tex., has been appointed Assistant National Inspector.

The National President most heartily commends the Departments and Detached Corps for their efforts to advance the interests of our Order, thus plainly showing that self has been sunk in the desire to uphold, and exemplify by earnest work their true devotion to the Grand Army of the Republic.

National Headquarters, Woman's Relief Corps, during the 18th National Convention, will be at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill. First session of Convention will be called to order at 9:30 a. m., Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1900.

By command of Harriet J. Bodge, National President.

Charlotte E. Wright, National Secretary.

Memorial Day.

HEADQUARTERS WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, AUXILIARY TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, HARTFORD, CONN.
GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 7.

Time on its ceaseless wing reminds us of the approach of the day kept in memory of the "Nation's dead." Winter with its gloom and death-sleep of nature has passed. Spring with bright resurrection hope shown in swelling bud and early flower is here and all nature joins to help in the fitting observance of this sacred day.

Let the thoughts of this day stimulate us to renewed effort, that we may with warm hearts and ready hands render our loving service, not only for the dead heroes, but for the living.

Enlist the service of children. They come to you with their hearts swelling with patriotism and offer the choicest flowers from field and wood. Show to them that you appreciate their loving thought of those whose brave deeds made it possible for them to enjoy the blessings of a free Government.

Let every Corps prepare some fitting emblem for those who sleep in unmarked, unknown graves. You are specially enjoined to use the "Memorial Service for the Unknown Dead." Bring your offerings of love and beauty and present them "in memory of the thousands of brave men of the Union army and navy who sleep where no loved hand can reach them." May the fragrance of each flower rise as sweet incense to those who sleep on Southern plain "or 'neath the ocean's wave."

Give to this day all its legitimate work, do not let it be recorded that "a beautiful wreath, a choice cross of flowers was placed upon the grave of a deceased sister" and the only record that a soldier's grave was decorated, the bare numerical fact. Three hundred and sixty-four other days of the year can be given to the decoration of graves other than those for whom this day was created.

Let the only exception be the graves of our loved Army Nurses, for by their unselfish, brave deeds on battlefields and in hospitals they have earned the right to this honored distinction.

By command of Harriet J. Bodge, National President.

Charlotte E. Wright, National Secretary.

Resolutions on Death of Sarah J. Martin.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: At a regular meeting of O. H. Wood W.R.C., of which Mrs. Sarah J. Martin was a charter member (organized Oct. 2, 1884) the following resolutions were ad adopted:

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst Mrs. Sarah J. Martin to her reward.

Whereas the taking away of our sister from a life of usefulness weighs so heavily upon the hearts of her family and O. H. Wood Corps, of which she had been so long associated and a most faithful member, yet we know that God doth all things well and we bow in humble submission to His will.

Resolved, That we as O. H. Wood Corps cherish the memory of her life among us.

Resolved, That we offer to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy with prayers that God's blessings may be upon each one and that each may receive the grace to say "Thy will, not mine, be done."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, one sent to the family and one to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and the charter be draped in mourning for 30 days.

Committee: Carrie M. Questa, Mary L. Clifton, Hattie A. Bennett.

On the evening of April 28 we held memorial service, and a brief history of her life was then read. Mrs. Sarah J. Martin was born, married and died in Wheeling, W. Va. She united with the M. E. Church at the age of 17 years; came to Brookfield a bride of Col. G. W. Martin, in 1855, and had since lived here. She had held offices of trust in O. H. Wood Corps. She was Department President two years, Department Counselor three years, Instituting and Installing Officer one year, and member of the Executive Board, National President, 1897-8, and a member of the National Home Board at the time of her death. By her efficient service and wise counsel she aided materially in placing the organization on a sound foundation.

The W.R.C. all over the State have lost an able and earnest worker. Her executive ability was great; but the greatest of all was the beautiful character exemplified in her death. With unfaltering faith in her Savior, she said: 'If it is the Lord's will for me to go I am reconciled; only one thing I regret leaving my loved ones behind who are so dear to me."

Her smiling face will no more be seen in our midst, let us strive to imitate her deeds of love and patriotism, and as she thought no sacrifice too great for those she loved, let us cherish her memory.—CARRIE M. QUESTA, Secretary, O. H. Wood W.R.C., Brookfield, Mo.

COLORADO AND WYOMING.

Denver Encampment and New Officers of the Department.

The Denver Encampment of the Department of Colorado and Wyoming was one of the most successful ever held. The comrades formed in line and escorted Commander A. Royal through the principal streets, the march ending at Windsor Hall.

The parade was in charge of Col. Geo. W. Curfmann as Grand Marshal, and the celebrated Geo. W. Cook Drum Corps with 56 pieces (the finest organization of its kind in the United States) were in the advance.

The Encampment was well attended and many were the old stories told over, and many an old eye grew brighter as its owner told of some deed of heroism or some unusual hardship which had come under his observation. Comrades met for the first time since the war was over. As the years go by our numbers grow a little less each succeeding year.

This Encampment was very enthusiastic and harmonious. The newly-elected and appointed officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Com., Capt. Harper M. Orahood, Denver; S. V. C., M. J. Hogarty, Greeley; J. V. C., A. S. Artist, Cheyenne; Ass't Adj't-Gen., T. J. Foot, Denver; Ass't Q. M.-Gen., M. S. Crawford, Denver; Ins., Chas. Grabert, Leadville; Judge-Advocate, H. H. Miner, Longmont; Chief M. O., Geo. A. Hamilton, Denver; Chief of Staff, A. S. Holbrook, Colorado Springs; Senior Aid-de-Camp, Geo. K. Kimball, Golden.

The Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G.A.R., Sons of Veterans, and Ladies Aid Society were all held in the City of Denver at the same time. The address of the Department President of the Woman's Relief Corps, embodying as it did the full details of the grand and noble work done by that organization for the preceding year was of great interest. The report is a credit to any Department, and when considered as coming from this far-away sparsely settled region the old boys all over the land should take off their hats to the Woman's Relief Corps of Colorado and Wyoming.

The following is the report submitted:

ANDREW ROYAL, Department Commander, G.A.R.

GREETING: I have the honor to extend to you and through you to the 21st Department Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of Colorado and Wyoming the fraternal greetings of the Woman's Relief Corps now in Convention assembled, and to submit to you the following report of our membership, financial standing and amount of relief extended during the fiscal year ending March 20, 1900 (three-quarters):

Number of Corps	44
Number of members	1,633
Cash expended in relief	$1,206.66
Cash expended by Dep't for relief	75.00
Total cash	$1,281.66
Value of relief other than money	2,250.95
Turned over to Posts	184.60
Total relief	3,717.21
Contributions for Memorial Day in the South	3.50
Colorado Soldiers' Home	116.28
Wyoming Soldiers' Home	38.50
Contribution National Council of Women	13.68
Andersonville Prison fund	3.05
National W.R.C. Home, Madison, O.	20.07
Contributions other funds	38.00
Total	233.08
Total for relief and contributions	$3,950.29
Number of soldiers assisted	217
Total number assisted	871
Cash balance in relief funds of Corps	1,009.97
Cash balance in general funds of Corps	1,769.43
Total	$2,778.40
Total value of Corps property	$7,253.52

In addition to this, a great work of relief has been performed in way of ministrations to the sick and dying, which have values that cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

Again we renew our pledge of loyalty and ask the continued confidence of the Grand Army of the Republic, fully appreciating the relation we sustain as an auxiliary association.

I fully appreciate and desire to thank you as the representative of the Grand Army for the many courtesies shown our organization during the past year. With best wishes that your Encampment may be a pleasant and harmonious one, respectfully submitted in F., C. and L.,

ALICE M. SIBBS, Department President, W.R.C., Colorado and Wyoming.

The old boys are already beginning to talk about and arrange to go to the next National Encampment at Chicago in August, and unless all signs fail Colorado G.A.R. men will be more in evidence this Fall than for many years, and notice is hereby served on G.A.R. men throughout the land that Colorado will entertain you at Denver in the year 1901.—DENVER.

MONTANA AFFAIRS.

Encampment of the Grand Army and Convention of the W.R.C.

The 16th Annual Encampment of the Department of Montana met in Helena, April 9 and 10. The sessions brought together over 150 comrades.

The reports presented by Department officers showed the Department to be in good shape, and while the ranks are gradually thinning, the interest of the veterans in their organization is as enthusiastic as it ever was. The election of officers resulted: Com., P. H. Manchester, Lincoln Post, 2, Butte; S. V. C., A. N. Bull, Moody Post, 25, Ennis; J. V. C., J. M. Lindley, Wm. English Post, 10, Bozeman; Medical Director, C. H. Miller, Wadsworth Post, 3, Helena; Chap., Rev. J. L. Albritton, Lincoln Post, 2, Butte. Representatives to the National Encampment, Jno. A. Schmidt, Wadsworth Post, 3, of Helena, Delegate, and W. H. Black, of Lincoln Post, 2, of Butte, Alternate. Council of Administration, A. Short, of Anaconda; H. S. Howell, of Frank Blair Post; C. W. Lombard, of Missoula; and W. F. Sanders, of Wm. English Post.

The Commander made the following staff appointments: Ass't Adj't-Gen., S. H. Almon, of Helena; Ass't Ins.-Gen., J. S. Wisner, of Anaconda; Judge-Advocate, J. O. Gregg, of Great Falls; Chief M. O., W. H. H. Dickinson, of Missoula.

An invitation was extended to the Encampment to hold the next Annual meeting at Butte, and it was accepted

Drunkards

We Want All Our Readers to Know How Mrs. Chas. W. Harry Cured Her Husband.

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY.

It takes a woman to overcome obstacles. Mrs. Chas. W. Harry, 820 York St., Newport, Ky., had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privation due to her husband's drinking habits. Learning there was a cure for drunkenness which she could give her husband secretly, she decided to try it. She mixed it in his food and coffee, and as the remedy is odorless and tasteless he never knew what it was that so quickly relieved the craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up in flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly and they now have a happy home. Mr. Harry was told about his wife's experiment, and he gives her the credit of having restored him to his senses. It is certainly a remarkable remedy, cures a man without his effort, does him no harm and causes him no suffering whatever.

MRS. CHAS. W. HARRY.

Dr. Haines, the discoverer, will send a trial package of this great remedy free to all who will write for it. Enough of the remedy is mailed free to show how it is used in tea, coffee or food and that it will cure the dreaded habit quietly and permanently. Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 223 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will mail a free sample of the remedy to you, securely sealed in a plain wrapper; also full directions how to use it, books and testimonials from hundreds who have been cured, and everything needed to aid you in saving those near and dear to you from a life of degradation and ultimate poverty and disgrace.

Send for a free trial to-day. It will brighten the rest of your life.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

THE BEST ELECTRIC BELT ON EARTH

MORE DR. HORNE ELECTRIC BELTS SOLD THAN ALL OTHERS COMBINED

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS CURED ANNUALLY BY OUR BELTS

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

DR. HORNE'S New Improved ELECTRIC BELTS Warranted to cure without medicines, the following diseases.

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Catarrh, Asthma, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Heart Trouble, Paralysis, Nervousness, Spinal Diseases, Varicocele, Torpid Liver, Throat Troubles, Kidney Complaints, Sleeplessness, Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor, Cold Extremities, Female Complaints, Pains in the Back and Limbs, All Weaknesses in Men and Women.

READ EVERY WORD.

Your First and LAST OPPORTUNITY to get the World-Renowned DR. HORNE'S $20 Electric Belt for only $6.66

THIS COUPON is good for $13.34 *if sent with an order for a $20.00 Belt, not later than thirty days from date of this paper. N. T. 3.*

THIS OFFER IS GOOD FOR 30 DAYS ONLY

We make this Special Unprecedented Offer to Quickly Introduce and Obtain Agents in New Localities.

To quickly introduce and obtain agents in as many new localities as possible for Dr. Horne's New Improved Electric Belts and Appliances, we have decided to sell for 30 days only, our No. 4 Dr. Horne's New Improved Regular $20.00 Electric Belt for only $6.66, a price that will make it possible for every person reading this advertisement to get one of our best Belts at a nominal price. Never in the History of our business have we offered to sell this Belt at such a price, but we want an agent in your locality, and we believe that if you buy a Belt you will be so well pleased with it that you will either act as our agent or help us to get one.

Remember, the Belt we are offering you for only $6.66 is our No. 4 Dr. Horne's New Improved Regular $20.00 Combination Belt for men or women. It is adjustable and can be worn by any member of the family. Suspensory free with every male Belt. It is the best Belt we manufacture; in fact, the Best on Earth, and we make no exception to this statement. We have sold hundreds, yes, thousands of them, up to $40.00. There is not a family but what should have one of these Belts, as it is the best and cheapest doctor, and you do not have to go out of the house to get it. It will last you for years with proper care, and will save itself in doctor bills ten times over. These Electric Belts have cured thousands and will cure you if you will only give it a trial, as the many testimonials which we publish in our catalogue will prove.

YOU RUN NO RISK IN DEALING WITH US.

We do not ask you to send any money in advance. If you want one of these belts we are perfectly willing to send it to your nearest express office, C. O. D., so that you can see and examine it free of any cost, just the same as if you came into our office or go into any store, and if you are perfectly satisfied with it, pay the express agent the price of the Belt and express charges and take it; otherwise it will be returned to us. Can any fairer offer be made than this? We are the only manufacturers of Electric Belts who send Belts C. O. D., without asking one cent in advance. If you wish to send cash with order we will prepay all express charges and guarantee the Belt to be exactly as represented, or forfeit $100.00.

WE HAVE NOW OFFERED YOU AN OPPORTUNITY OF YOUR LIFE and if you do not accept it you may be sorry for it, as we shall never again offer this Belt at such a price. It seems needless to say that we are sustaining a loss on every Belt we sell at the above price, but it is cheaper to introduce them in new localities in this way than to send traveling men to do it for us. If you want one of these belts

CUT OUT COUPON and send to us with your waist measure in inches. Don't delay. Order today if possible, otherwise you may forget it.

DR. HORNE ELECTRIC BELT & TRUSS CO. 985 N. Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

P. S.—If you have no use for an Electric Belt please hand or mail this advertisement to some person that you know is not enjoying good health. By doing this you will favor them and us. We want a good agent in every locality to whom we can give steady employment. We only employ those who have used our Belts and can speak of their merits from personal experience.

REFERENCES.—As to our reliability we refer to any Express Company, any Bank in Chicago, and the many thousands all over the United States who have used our Electric Belts and Appliances during the past 20 years.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The attendance at the Convention of the W.R.C. was unusually large, and the sessions pleasant and harmonious. Department President Ruth A. Burton made an interesting report of the year's work.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Eliza Shaw, of Helena, President; Mrs. Sires, of Great Falls, Vice-President; Mrs. Maggie Yeaton, of Livingston, Counsellor; Mrs. Mary Simonton, of Helena, Chaplain; Mrs. Kennedy, of Columbia Falls, Secretary.

The Executive Committee is composed of Miss Josie Miles, of Bozeman, Mrs. Eklund, of Helena; Mrs. Addie Kern, of Missoula; Mrs. Shaffer, of Livingston; Mrs. Garr, of Columbia Falls.

Mrs. Burton, of Butte, and Mrs. J. W. Martin, of Bozeman, were elected as Delegates to the National Convention.

Sister: Read my Free Offer.

Wise Words to Sufferers

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Indiana

I WILL mail, free of any charge, this Home Treatment with full instructions and the history of my own case to any lady suffering from female trouble. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to give the treatment a trial, and if you desire to continue it will only cost you about twelve cents a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it—that is all I ask. It cures all, young or old.

If you feel a bearing-down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, hot flashes, weariness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhea (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, address MRS. M. SUMMERS, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A., for the FREE TREATMENT and FULL INFORMATION. Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrappers.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures *Leucorrhea, Green Sickness* and *Painful or Irregular Menstruation* in young ladies. It will *save you anxiety* and *expense* and save *your daughter the humiliation* of explaining her troubles to others. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

WHEREVER YOU LIVE I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own State or county who KNOW AND WILL GLADLY TELL any sufferer that this Home Treatment REALLY CURES ALL DISEASED CONDITIONS of our delicate female organism, thoroughly STRENGTHENS RELAXED MUSCLES AND LIGAMENTS which cause displacement, and MAKES WOMEN WELL. Write to-day, as this offer will not be made again. Address,

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 125,