MR. DEPEW DEFENDS THE AMERICAN GIRL.

A Witty Argument on the Oleomargarine Bill—The Measure Passes the Senate—Pension Bills and Other Work of Congress.

Each branch of Congress last week passed a measure which has caused a world of discussion. The most important measure was the oleomargarine bill, which has attracted more attention than any other before this Congress, with the possible exception of the Philippine Tariff, the repeal of the Spanish War Taxes, and the Isthmian Canal measures.

The House of Representatives had already passed a bill to tax oleomargarine, after a heated and wordy battle, and the Senate, on Thursday, by a vote of 39 to 31, passed its bill, which differs somewhat from the other measure, although embodying the same general features. The bill is, therefore, left to a Conference Committee for the final struggle.

For weeks the battle waged hot in the Senate. Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, taking the lead in the affirmative, and Bailey, of Texas, and Money, of Mississippi, being the most active opponents of the proposition. The longest speech was made by Mr. Bailey, his address occupying the better part of two days' sessions. At the close of his argument Mr. Depew enlivened the proceedings by one of the most entertaining speeches of the session.

The oratorical Senator from New York has not spoken often since he entered the body, but when he did speak his talk was characteristic.

Mr. DEPEW. Mr. President, I desire to say that I shall be compelled to be absent tomorrow, and therefore shall not have an opportunity to record my vote on this measure. If here, however, I should vote for the bill of the committee with the amendments which they have proposed.

I say this notwithstanding the very eloquent and entraucing speech which has just been made by the Senator from Texas (Mr. Bailey). In my brief experience as a Senator I certainly never have heard any effort in this Chamber which has so affected my imagination, has so fired my fancy, and has had so little influence upon my judgment. (Laughter.) Unlike the Scotch member of Parliament, whom the Senator mentioned, in stating how I should vote if present here to-morrow, I am stating both how I would talk, think, and act if called upon to answer the roll call.

I have been a student and somewhat of a practitioner all my life of that kind of oratory, which appeals to my imagination as much as it does to anyone, of the progress of our country and the opportunities of its citizens; but the speech of the Senator from Texas was the finest tribute to which I have listened in many a day to the opportunities which will exist if this bill does not pass, but which will be forever destroyed if it becomes a law. If I understand aright the Senator from Texas, this bill will defeat the opportunities for progress of the young man of the future, because the growth of our country is built upon oleomargarine (laughter); the growth of our country is built upon some kind of a misrpersentation and all success is due to fraud.

I am a thorough believer in the doctrine, which the Senator advanced, that competition is the life of trade and that the growth of business, the perfection of our machinery, and the creation of communities which have become the happy homes of artisans and the places where prosperity dwells, have been due to that principle that competition is the life of trade, but I have been taught, also, that competition must be honest. Where an honest merchant is selling honest flour and the man on the next block is saying that his flour is just as good when it is half plaster of paris, that is not honest competition; and if the man who sells flour which is half plaster of paris or ground earth, or what not, is to be commended because he drives the honest merchant out of business, then I say that the honest merchant should be protected by law and that the dishonest merchant should be punished for fraud.

A friend of mine, who knows the secret test by which oleomargarine can be detected, was in a fashionable restaurant recently, and when a beautiful pat of butter was placed before him, he subjected it to his test, and then he said to the waiter, "How do you pronounce sir, o-l-e-o-m-a-r-g-a-r-i-n-e?" And that intelligent servitor of that magnificent place of pleasure responded, "I pronounce it, sir, butter; else I lose my job." (Laughter.) This legislation is to protect the conscience of that waiter; it is to prevent his being driven out of employment, reduced to poverty, and his family reduced to great distress unless he lies.

This waiter probably came to us from a foreign land. He probably never learned our language until he arrived upon our shores, and then, in order to earn an honest living, he applied himself diligently, as all our adopted citizens do, to learn the only language in the world in which God's truth can be clearly and perfectly expressed, and then he discovers that in this great and glorious country, where he has come for the enjoyment of every privilege and every liberty, upon the principle which my eloquent friend from Texas advocates, he has got to pronounce a word in the English language entirely different from anything that he has been taught in the books or learned in his family, or what it means, in order to retain a position where he is earning an honest living.

My friend from Texas says that he has talked with the farmer and that the farmer never has expressed a desire for this measure. The farmer says, "Let me alone; I want to let everybody else alone." My impression is that my eloquent friend has been talking with the agriculturist, and not with the farmer. The agriculturist does not raise butter, unless it be the bull butter which my friend is so anxious to have presented to the public. I have received thousands of appeals for this measure from the farmers of New York.

We have no objection to oleomargarine sold as such; we have no objection to filled cheese sold as such; we have no objection to flour which has in it a substance that will never digest, if people want to put in their stomachs things which will constitute monuments over their graves after they are dead. But what we do object to is that the citizen who pays a dollar for a good article, an honest and reputable article, to take home to his wife and children, should be deluded by getting some thing else.

The cow does not complain of oleomargarine. The cow complains that oleomargarine, which she does not produce and cannot produce unless she is killed and carved and then put into a pot and boiled, should be called that delightful substance which comes out of the wonderful chemistry which God has given the cow for the delight of the world and for the sustenance of children.

Mr. President, it seems to me that the line comes very clear on this class of legislation, not only on this article, but on all others. There is no Legislature in the United States which has not had before it at one time or another, and which has not passed at one time or another, bills which have been enacted into law for the purpose of protecting the public against these chemical horrors which the ordinary household has not the means of detecting.

Nobody objects to competition when it is free from fraud. Nobody objects to competition when it is free from deceit. On the contrary, under such circumstances and conditions, let the best brain, the best energy, the best industry, the best grasp of the situation win. But there is no ability, no capacity for business, no energy, and no industry which can successfully compete with a good article against a fraudulent article where the public and the customers are deceived and where they cannot detect the fraud.

I believe that if this legislation becomes a law there will be no diminution in the sales of oleomargarine or in the profits of its manufacture. I believe that it has been so long before the public that it can be sold upon its merits and that there will be a growing constituency who would prefer it to a poor article of butter, if their circumstances are such that they can buy nothing but a poor article of butter.

It is a strong point which my eloquent friend made that butter is colored, and therefore why not color oleomargarine? But colored butter is still butter, and colored oleomargarine is not still oleomargarine, according to what its seller says. To color butter does not destroy its taste, does not destroy its chemical properties, does not destroy its wholesomeness. It is still butter, with that particular color given to it which the customer wants in his butter. But when the oleomargarine is colored, it is colored not to sell it as oleomargarine, but in order to follow butter as butter through all the grades of the article.

There was one part of my eloquent friend's speech which shocked me—absolutely shocked me. It would not seem possible that a gentleman who has such a command of the English language, who is so chivalrous, who talks and thinks and acts upon such a high plane as does my eloquent friend, the Senator from Texas, could shock me. But he did. When he compared the color of oleomargarine to the art by which a young lady wins the heart of her lover, I felt that the American girl had been put in a wrong position before the American people. (Laughter.)

Mr. BAILEY. I forgot for the moment a recent occurrence in the life of the Senator from New York or I should not have said it. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. DEPEW. And but for that occurrence I should have left it for a younger man to come to the defense of the American girl. It was the Senator's youth and beauty which astonished me when he made that remark. (Laughter.) If he had been sour and acrid, if he had been disappointed in love, if the sex had treated him in any way which would lead him to speak of them in that way and remark about them in that way, then I could understand it. But no one can meet the Senator, no one can meet him socially or in his grave and dignified position as a Senator, in this Chamber, no one can see his photograph on Pennsylvania avenue, no one can come in that contact with him which is always a pleasure without knowing that his geniality, his happiness, his eloquence have come because the American girl has loved and has admired him. (Laughter.) And he never ought, so soon after she appeared so entrancing in her Easter hat and gown in the churches and on the avenues of Washington, to have gone back on her today by saying that she is a fraudulent specimen of living oleomargarine. (Laughter.) With all her finery, flowers, and ribbons and colors, she was still the incomparable American girl.

Mr. President, I did not rise to make a speech, but I have been betrayed into it because of the peculiar, as well as eloquent way in which my distinguished friend, the Senator from Texas, presented in most attractive form the proposition that fraud and misrepresentation stand on the same plane with truth, and honesty, and openmindedness; that fraud and misrepresentation are the honest competitors of truth and virtue. Up in Peekskill, where I was born, that was not taught in the old-school Presbyterian Church in which I was reared. It may be that in the wilds of Texas that is the way the people think, but along the Hudson River we people of Dutch ancestry learned to call a spade a spade.

We learned to call butter butter and milk milk, and we do not learn to call anything else, made in some other way, by the wonders of chemistry, whether it is better or worse, by an honest name; but we learned to call an article just what it is, and then we take it or reject it upon a full understanding of what we are buying. We are not brought up in the belief that one of the enterprising citizens of the metropolis who discovers an honest yeoman from Texas—not an agriculturist, but a farmer—in New York, and then, appealing to his cupidity, sells him a gold brick, is an honest competitor with the jeweler across the way. On the contrary, in the State of New York we have laws by which this active, energetic, and enterprising business man of our State, who accepting the Senator's views of competition, captures this innocent agriculturist from Texas and sells him a gold brick, is seized and punished, not for selling the gold brick, but because he sold it as gold. If he had sold it as a gold brick, as amounting to nothing but brass outside and sand in, and got a gold price for it from a farmer from Texas, then the laws of New York say that that is honest competition. It is the deceit which we punish: not the art.

Mr. President, this debate has gone into many fields, and especially this evening. It is fortunate for modern eloquence that it has led on the one side and the other to two of the most attractive speeches I have ever heard in a legislative body—the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Dolliver) on the cow, and the Senator from Texas (Mr. Bailey) on competition. The cow and competition will live in the annals of American oratory as presented under the forms of rhetoric, of eloquence, of fancy, and of flights of imagination which place these two Senators along with the Miltons and the Byrons of the English language. (Laughter.)

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, the Senator from New York (Mr. Depew) did not happen to honor me with his attention in the early part of which I had to say, or else he would have known that I reprobated the fraudulent practice of selling oleomargarine for butter as much as he can possibly do.

Mr. SPOONER. Intellectually.

The Senate also found time during the week to vote upon a large number of private measures, as usual, during the morning hour, among which, on Wednesday, the following private pension bills were passed:

Samuel L. Leffingwell, Co. L, 2d Ohio, war with Mexico, and Major, 31st and 87th Ohio, private, Co. M, 1st Ohio Cav.; increase, $30.

Anna E. Luke, widow of Andrew M. Luke, Captain, Co. B, 7th Ind.; increase, $20.

Otto H. Hasselman, Co. A, 132d Ind; increase, $30.

Thomas Bliss, Co. G, 144th Ohio; increase, $30. (House Bill.)

Joseph B. Arbaugh, Co. K, 40th Ohio; increase, $24. (House Bill.)

Joseph Cowgill, First Independent Battery, Ind. L. A.; increase, $30. (House Bill.)

William J. Overman, Co. A, 38th Ind.; increase, $30. (House Bill.)

Charles W. Thomas, Co. G, 189th Ohio; increase, $24. (House Bill.)

Ellen J. Clark, widow of Henry W. Clark, Co. K, 3d Wis. Cav.; increase, $12, and $2 additional on account of minor child.

Mary King, dependent mother of Michael King, Co. E, 4th Iowa; $12. (House Bill.)

Horatio N. Warren, Lieutenant-Colonel, 142d Pa.; increase, $17. (House Bill.)

John W. Moore, Co. K, 80th Ohio; $8. (House Bill.)

Levi H. Winslow, Co. A, 12th Me.; increase, $24. (House Bill.)

Eliza Stewart, widow of Hugh Stewart, U. S. S. Great Western; $8. Pension to cease upon proof that the said Hugh Stewart is living. (House Bill.)

Albert S. Whittier, Co. L, 4th Mass. H. A.; increase, $30. (House Bill.)

Matthew C. Medbury, Co. E, 12th R. I.; increase, $30. (House Bill.)

John E. White, Co. K, 1st N. H. H. A.; increase, $16. (House Bill.)

Michael Farrell, Co. K, 85th N. Y.; increase, $30. (House Bill.)

John Hollister, Co. C, 10th Conn.; increase, $20. (House Bill.)

Maria L. Godfrey, widow of Alfred C. Godfrey, Chaplain, 20th Me.; increase, $20.

Eunice A. Smith, widow of Frederick R. Smith, Commander, U. S. N.; increase, $30, and $2 additional on account of minor child.

Ida M. Warren, widow of Charles Warren, Second Lieutenant, Co. H, 45th U. S. C. T.; $15.

Matilda R. Schoonmaker, widow of Cornelius M. Schoonmaker, Captain, U. S. N.; increase, $40.

Benjamin S. Harrower, Captain, Battery G, 1st Ind. H. A.; increase, $30.

Alfred H. Van Vliet, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 11th Mich. Cav.; increase, $24. (House Bill.)

Lorenzo Blackman, Co. G, 72d Ohio; increase, $24. (House Bill.)

Edward S. Dickinson, First Lieutenant, Co. B, 10th Mo. Cav.; increase, $30. (House Bill.)

William G. Johnson, Co. F, 16th Mich.; increase, $30. (House Bill.)

Otilia M. Smoot, widow of George W. Smoot, Acting Master's Mate, U. S. N.; increase, $17. (House Bill.)

William B. Rowe, Co. A, 9th Mich. Cav.; increase, $30. (House Bill.)

Charles Misner, Co. A, 6th Mich. H. A.; increase, $30. (House Bill.)

William H. Mackey, Co. D, 128th N. Y.; increase, $30. (House Bill.)

William R. Armstrong, Co. F, 10th Mich.; increase, $30. (House Bill.)

Urlah Reams, Co. F, 12th Mich.; increase, $30. (House Bill.)

Abraham N. Bradfield, Co. I, 10th Iowa; increase, $17. (House Bill.)

Mary Beals, widow of Jerome Beals, Second Lieutenant, Co. E, 2d Mich.; increase, $25.

Inez E. Perrine, widow of Thomas A. Perrine, Co. G, 140th Pa.; increase, $12, and $2 additional on account of minor child.

John S. Robinson, Co. G, 1st Col. Cav.; increase, $30.

Thomas S. Rowan, Co. I, 25th Iowa; increase, $30.

William C. David, Co. A, 11th Ind.; increase, $30.

James Scannell, Co. E, 4th Pa. Cav., and Co. K, 2d Pa. H. A.; increase, $24.

John Reep, Co. B, 155th Ohio; increase, $30. (House Bill.)

James A. Bramble, Co. B, 80th Ind.; increase, $20. (House Bill.)

Barbara McDonald, widow of Robert McDonald, Co. D, 8th N. Y. H. A.; increase, $24. In the event of the death of helpless and dependent son, the additional pension shall cease and determine. (House Bill.)

Isaac H. Crim, Co. C, 14th Ind.; increase, $24. (House Bill.)

Mary E. Kelly, widow of Isaac P. Kelly, Co. H, 94th Ohio; increase, $12. (House Bill.)

Margaret Hendry, widow of James Hendry, Co. F, 1st Ky.; increase, $12. (House Bill.)

La Myra V. Kendig, widow of Henry S. Kendig, Co. A, 164th Ohio; increase, $12. (House Bill.)

Robert M. McCullough, Co. B, 3d Pa. Cav.; increase, $30. (House Bill.)

Joseph Tusiaski, Co. E, 14th U. S. Inf. (House Bill.)

James P. Burchfield, Surgeon, 83d Pa.; increase, $30. (House Bill.)

Andrew Y. Transue, Co. G, 3d Pa. H. A.; increase, $17. (House Bill.)

Helen V. Rorer, widow of Jonathan T. Rorer, Captain, Co. I, 138th Pa.; increase, $20. (House Bill.)

Thomas F. Walter, First Lieutenant, Co. A, 91st Pa.; increase, $17. (House Bill.)

Maggie Helmbold, widow of John W. Helmbold, Co. E, 213th Pa., and Co. D, 192 Pa.; $8, and $2 additional on account of minor child. (House Bill.)

Emma F. Shilling, widow of John Shilling, First Lieutenant, Co. H, 3d Del.; increase, $17.

Ann E. Collier, widow of George W. Collier, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps; increase, $40.

Josephine M. Dustin, widow of Miles G. Dustin, Co. E, 16th Wis.; $8. (House Bill.)

Dewitt C. McCoy, Lieutenant-Colonel, 83d Pa.; increase, $30. (House Bill.)

Pheobe L. Peyton, widow of Jacob M. Peyton, Co. C, 9th Ill. Cav., and Captain, Co. I, 148th Ill.; increase, $20.

Elizabeth Capehart, widow of Henry Capehart, Colonel, 1st W. Va. Cav., and Brevet Major-General, U. S. Vols.; increase, $40.

Minerva Melton, widow of Newton Melton, Co. I, 4th Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia; increase, $20. In the event of the death of Decota Melton, helpless and dependent daughter, the additional pension shall cease and determine.

Eliza A. Wright, widow of James H. Wright, Co. E, 87th Ill.; $12. (House Bill.)

Dennis Dyer, Co. K, 123d Ills.; $12. (House Bill.)

Charles F. Merrill, 14th Me.; $12. (House Bill.)

Jethro M. Getman, alias James M. Getman, First Lieutenant, Co. G, 42d Ills.; increase, $30.

John Brown, Co. I, 13th Md.; increase, $30.

Alice Bozeman, helpless and dependent daughter of Phineas L. Bozeman, of Capt. Lawrence's company, Ill. M't'd Vols., war with Mexico; $12. (House Bill.)

George McDaniel, Co. H, 148th Ind.; increase, $50. (House Bill.)

David C. Maples, Co. H, 9th Tenn. Cav.; increase, $30. (House Bill.)

Freeman R. E. Chanaberry, Co. K, 1st Tenn. Cav., war with Mexico; increase, $20. (House Bill.)

Clara W. McNair, widow of Frederick V. McNair, Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.; increase, $50.

Sarah M. Smith, widow of Andrew J. Smith, Capt. Smith's company, Hays's regiment, Texas Vols., war with Mexico; $8. (House Bill.)

The House of Representatives started out during the week with the big Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, which occupied the first three days and then the bill for the reorganization of the Revenue Marine Cutter Service, providing for the retirement of officers which had been displaced by appropriation bills, was taken up.

The opponents of the measure fought it up to the last ditch, and in the end attempted to filibuster against it, but the effort failed, and the measure went through by a vote of 135 to 49. This bill had been previously passed by the Senate.

In the meantime, on Friday, the Senate began its discussion of the Chinese Exclusion Act as unfinished business, the Indian Appropriation Bill going in for a share of the time, and the House of Representatives, at the same time, also entered upon the discussion of the Anti-Chinese legislation.

An effort has been made to adopt a program in the Senate, which will give time for action upon the Interoceanic Canal measure, but it had practically been agreed that the bill for the establishment of a Civil Government in the Philippines will follow the disposition of the Chinese Immigration Bill, and this measure, it is well understood, will occupy several weeks for its discussion.

The prospect for the passage of a Canal Bill of any sort begins to look dark. It seems probable, at this time, that the best that can be hoped for will be the passage of the Spooner compromise measure, looking to the acceptance of the Panama Canal Company's proposition, provided no legal complication shall be found to exist, and that the measure will go to conference, where it will hang over until the assembling of Congress next December.

On Monday of this week, the House passed the Chinese Exclusion Act extending the provisions of the bill to the Philippines and Hawaii and American ships.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

The new Union Station for Washington into which all the railroads will enter will be the finest structure of its kind in the world. Its length will be 760 feet, which is eight feet eight inches longer than the Capitol itself; it will be built of white marble, with the interior of masonry; the classical style of architecture will be used, and the building will be so located and designed as to be distinctly subordinate to the Capitol and yet to take rank among the great public structures of the District. The minimum cost of the station has been placed at $4,000,000, but the total cost will be nearer $5,000,000.

* * *

The station will be arranged for 29 tracks, with room for several additional tracks, thus providing for an indefinite future. The public convenience has been studied, with the result that persons arriving or departing will be accommodated without loss of time, and a private entrance is provided for use of the President of the United States and for ceremonial occasions. All street-car lines will receive and discharge passengers in close proximity to the station, and ample accommodations are provided for bodies of troops and great delegations arriving or departing at inaugural times or when other large gatherings occur at the Capital. In a word, every provision has been made for a great, dignified, convenient, accessible gateway to the Capital of the Nation.

* * *

It is stated at the War Department that of the four general officers selected last week only one, Maj.-Gen. Hughes, is to be continued in active service. The three others, Gens. Burt, De Russy and Sheridan, will be retired immediately after their confirmation. The three vacancies in the list of Brigadier-Generals thus created will be filled by the promotion of three more Colonels who have had continuous service during and since the war of the rebellion, who will also be similarly retired at once. How often the process is to be repeated is not yet determined, but it is said that not more than 15 veterans of the civil war are likely to be advanced and retired in this way. The action of the Administration in this matter is based upon the belief that there is but slight prospect at this session of favorable legislation on the Administration bill providing for the retirement with increased rank of the veterans of the civil war who are about to close their active service in the army on account of age.

* * *

The records of visitors to the Congressional Library Building indicate that throughout the past Winter about 3,000 people have gone into the handsome structure every day. This number includes every visitor, but employees of the building are not counted by the watchmen at the three entrances. This record is kept by the watchmen by means of a small counting machine about the size of a watch, and which they hold in one hand. A pressure of the thumb records a number, and the process of counting incoming visitors can go on about as rapidly as the watch ticks.

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The Treasury surplus for March was $8,398,976.

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The Treasury surplus for the nine months of the fiscal year is $61,158,978.

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Ex-Senator Jos. S. Fowler, of Tennessee, died at Georgetown Hospital, April 1, aged 82. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, and became a lawyer in Tennessee. He had to leave the State on account of his Union sentiments, but went back in 1862, and was State Comptroller under Gov. Andrew Johnson. He was elected Senator, and was one of the seven Republican Senators who voted against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. He thus got out of accord with his party, and never held office afterward. His remains were interred at Lexington, Ky.

* * *

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, at its last annual meeting, decided to transfer the remains of General Rosecrans from Los Angeles, Cal., to Arlington, for buriel. The ceremonies connected with this military funeral will take place on or about May 17 next at the pavilion in the Arlington grounds. President Roosevelt has agreed to be present, prominent officers of the army will attend, and the troops available about Washington will form part of the funeral cortege. Both houses of Congress will be represented by committees, and it is expected that the Speaker of the House and General Grosvenor, both of whom served under General Rosecrans, in behalf of the House of Representatives, and Senator Foraker, who also served under him, representing the Senate, will make brief addresses. The Society of the Army of the Cumberland will be largely represented, and veterans of the military societies of the District will be invited to take part.

THIS COOK DRIVES A MOOSE.

Novel Problem Brought Before the Game Commissioners of Maine.

The Game Commissioners of Maine are considering an interesting proposition at this time as a result of the discovery made by Warden Pollard, of Foxcroft, on a recent trip to Chesuncook Lake.

The Warden visited the lumber camp of W. H. Emery, of Gardiner. There he found that the camp cookee had the strangest draft animal in all Maine, which he used to take the dinners of the crew from the camp to the scene of their labors a mile or more away.

It was a big bull moose, which had been captured by the crew, and which he had broken to harness. The Game law of Maine makes it illegal to have moose in one's possession during the close time, which begins on Dec. 1 and closes on Oct. 15.

The question troubling the Commissioners and the Warden is this: Does the law contemplate live as well as dead moose? The Commissioners have not yet settled the matter to their own satisfaction, but are inclined to believe that the law includes live moose.

Breeding Crows for Women's Hats.

(Philadelphia Record.)

Farmer Wentworth, of near Susquehanna, Pa., has established a crow hatchery on his farm near Glenwood, and proposes to sell crow heads, wings and breasts to the wholesale millinery trade of New York and Philadelphia.

Wentworth has secured 200 female and 20 male crows and placed them in the hatchery. Through natural increase, he hopes to have a flock of 2,000 by next year.

When We Notice Them.

"Yes," says the philosophical person, "wealth brings its disappointments."

"After we lose it," puts in the materialistic man.

A Match.

Mabel—"Blanche, are you going to accept Mr. Oldboy?"

Blanche—"Yes, I think so."

Mabel—"But he's three times as old as you."

Blanche—"But he does harmonize so lovely with my antique furniture."

His Thirteenth Question.

Little Clarence (with a rising inflection)—"Pa?"

Mr. Callipers (learily)—"Uh?"

Little Clarence—"Pa, how do angels get their night-gowns on over their wings?"

Jasper—"Now that Scarsby has made a fortune he doesn't know his old friends."

Jumuppe—"Well, that has its advantages. They don't have to listen to the story of his early struggles."

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DEPARTMENT OF OHIO.

Robert H. Caldwell Post Presents Col. Hunt for Department Commander.

Headquarters Robert H. Caldwell Post, 439, G. A. R.,
Elmore, O., March 20, 1902.

To our Comrades of the Grand Army of The Republic, Department of Ohio—Greeting:

By request of many Posts and members of the G. A. R., it gives us much honor and pleasure to present to the comrades of Ohio, for election as Deparment Commander for 1902-3, our beloved comrade, Past Post Commander David R. Hunt, of Elmore, O. Believing that his long and distinguished service in the volunteer force from 1861 to 1866, his loyalty, devotion and service to the Grand Army of the Republic since its organization, his citizenship since the war in private and public life, his education and experience, make him a fitting and qualified and also a deserving candidate for the highest office of the Department of Ohio, G. A. R.

DAVID R. HUNT.

David R. Hunt was born in the city of Cleveland, O., Aug. 18, 1840; moved to New York City when he was about nine years old, was raised and educated in New York, and graduated as a civil engineer; returned to Ohio, and located at Toledo, where he pursued his vocation as engineer until 1860, when he purchased a section of land in Ottawa County, O., and commenced lumbering. His business prospered fairly well. When war was declared he left his business and enlisted under first call, at Fremont, O., in Capt. Moses H. Crowell's company as a private; re-enlisted in same company under the three-years' call, and was mustered into Co. E, 25th Ohio, as Third Sergeant. The 25th Ohio was the second or third Ohio regiment that went from Ohio to the front. He was appointed Commissary Sergeant in 1862; was commissioned as First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 25th Ohio in 1863; re-enlisted as a private under veteran organization, and was again commissioned as First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the same regiment, Jan. 1, 1864; was the same year commissioned as Captain and assigned to the command of Co. F, which company he commanded until the fall of Charleston, S. C., when he was detached from the regiment and appointed Acting Assistant Quartermaster and assigned to duty as Depot Quartermaster at Charleston, in charge of the land and marine transportation of the Department of the South, on the staff of Gen. Q. A. Gillmore. He continued in the same position when Gen. Daniel E. Sickles relieved Gen. Gillmore, and assumed command of that Department. Comrade Hunt was retained in the service many months after his regiment was mustered out, upon the volunteer staff of the army.

Comrade Hunt commanded the left of the advance at Coosawhatchie, Dec. 6, 1864, and received the special commendation of Gen. Gillmore, the then Department Commander. Comrade Hunt was mustered out in September, 1866. Comrade Hunt twice commanded his regiment in action, and was four times wounded during the war. He was recommended for the brevet rank of Colonel. We submit extracts from such indorsements:

I have seen him upon the field and in bureau duties, and know him to be brave and capable. I cheerfully recommend his promotion to rank of Colonel by brevet.
(Signed) Stewart L. Woodruff.
Brigadier-General, late Chief of Staff to Gen. Q. A. Gillmore.

Capt. David R. Hunt has shown himself to be an officer of great vigor and energy. He rendered satisfactory service upon my staff. I heartily commend his promotion by brevet, which his field service justly entitles him to receive.
Charles Devens,
Major-General of Volunteers, late Attorney-General of United States President Hayes's Cabinet.

I recommend the brevet of Capt. David R. Hunt. He has twice commanded his regiment in action, and showed great coolness, judgment and bravery. He is entitled to promotion for service in the field. He served a long time upon my staff, performing all of his duties promptly, with energy and intelligence.
(Signed) John P. Hatch,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Brevet Major-General.

Comrade Hunt was north of Mason and Dixon's line but 45 days during his entire term of service; was on continuous duty at the front during the entire war. Granted a 15-days' leave of absence from the Army of the Potomac May 28, 1863, he came North and married Miss Jennie, the daughter of Judge Ezekiel Rice, returning immediately to the front.

Since the war Col. Hunt has been engaged in the insurance business; was nine years associated with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, as Home Office Special, and 14 years with the Union Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, as Home Office Special, both positions of honor and trust.

He has been a member in good standing of the Christian Church at Elmore since 1872; is a member of South Carolina Consistory, S. P. R. S.; of Hiram Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M., Madison, Wis.; of Madison Chapter, No. 3, Madison, Wis.; of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, Cincinnati, O.; Past Grand, Elmore Lodge, No. 462, I. O. O. F.; Past Chancellor Elmore Lodge, No. 261, Knights of Pythias; A. D. C., staff of Gen. Fairchild, Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., 1886-'7; A. D. C., staff of Gen. Leo Rassieur, Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., 1900; A. D. C., staff of Gen. Elias Monfort, Commander, Department of Ohio, 1900-'1; Assistant Inspector-General, Department of Ohio, staff of Gen. A. L. Conger, Commander Department of Ohio; Delegate National Encampment, San Francisco, 1886; Alternate Delegate National Encampment, Chicago, 1900.

Col. Hunt has read law; admitted to bar in 1882; has never entered into practice of law, except as counselor.

Comrade Hunt has traveled over Ohio for many years, and is well known in all parts of the State by our comrades. He has the support of the 25th Ohio and also of the Ohio Brigade, both organizations giving a unanimous indorsement at last Reunion.

The record of the 25th Ohio is a matter of history; also the Ohio Brigade of the Army of the Potomac. Comrade Hunt was identified with both organizations all through the war.

This circular is authorized by a unanimous vote of the Post.

H. N. Aldrich, Post Commender.
W. S. Miller, Adjutant.

Deaths in an Iowa Post.

Adjt. J. J. Stuckey, Des Moines, Iowa, reports the following deaths in Crocker Post, 12, during the year 1901: W. S. McAninch, 18th Ind. Battery; Joseph E. Fagan, Corporal, Co. A, 23d Iowa; Wm. J. York, Co. I, 40th Iowa, also a Mexican veteran; Sylvester Trout, Co. D, 17th Iowa; M. T. V. Bowman, First Lieutenant, 1st Me. Cav.; James W. Adams, M. D., Lieutenant, Co. B, 7th Ind; Theodore F. Gatchell, Co. I, 5th Md.; Dorus M. Fox, Colonel, 27th Mich.; Rollin V. Ankeny, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, 142d Ill; Charles W. Greene, Co. E, 4th Iowa.

Comrade Fagan was a City Alderman at time of his death and a leader in moral and reformatory work in the city. Comrade Bowman had been a conspicuous figure in the affairs of the city for over a quarter of a century, and for many years agent for the Washington Life Insurance Company. Comrade James W. Adams was Secretary of the Board of Pension Examiners at the time of his death, as well as one of the leading physicians of the city. Comrade Gatchell was the founder of the splendid Methodist Hospital of the city, which owes its inception and organization to his persistent efforts and self-sacrifice. Comrade Ankeney "died in the harness" as Coroner of this County. Comrade Charles W. Greene—"Charley," as he was familiarly called—died at Rapid City, S. Dak., from a stroke of apoplexy, which came suddenly while at work in his office, as Special Agent for the Land Department, which office he had filled with rare ability for the past five or six years.

A woman's discovery FREE

By many years of constant study and experiments, I have perfected a simple, harmless vegetable remedy that will quickly cure all female diseases, as well as piles. It is nature's own remedy, and will not only relieve, but will absolutely, thoroughly and permanently cure the ailments peculiar to women, such as falling of the womb, leucorrhea (whites), displacements, ulceration, granulation, painful or scanty periods, irregular menstruation and all the pelvic ills of women. It positively cures rectal ulcers, fistles, hemorrhoids, tumors, itching, blind or bleeding piles in either sex. It cures promptly, privately and permanently without the repugnant methods in general use by physicians. You can escape embarrassing examinations, avoid humiliating exposures, cheat the surgeon's knife out of fees and cure in your blood.

The treatment is so simple, mild and effecual that it will not interfere with your work or occupation. Thousands and thousands of letters are being received from grateful persons from all parts of the world who have been cured by the use of this remedy. The first package is free, send for it—send today. I know that a fair trial of it will result in your becoming its enthusiastic advocate and friend. With it I will send literature of interest and value. Do not neglect this opportunity to get cured yourself and be in a position to advise ailing friends.

Consider well the above offer and act upon it at once. It is made in the sincere hope of aiding you and spreading the knowledge of a beneficent boon to sufferers. Earnestly, hopefully, faithfully, MRS. CORA B. MILLER, 313 Comstock Bldg., Kokomo, Ind.

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