WOMAN'S AUXILIARIES

Satisfactory Conditions of the Work of Preparing for Their Entertainment.

The work that the women are doing for the entertainment and comfort of the women's organizations auxiliary and allied to the Grand Army of the Republic, which will meet in Washington at the National Encampment the second week in October, is on an extensive scale, and it is now thought will excel anything ever before attempted at a National Encampment. The plan of entertainment is now pretty well mapped out, and the committees are vigorously applying themselves to the labor of perfecting all the arrangements.

Mr. B. H. Warner, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, immediately upon assuming the duties of his very important office, appointed Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, widow of the late Gen. R. D. Mussey, Chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary Committee. Mrs. Mussey, who enjoys the honor of being the only woman Dean of a law school in the world, is a lady of great executive ability and much tact. She has succeeded admirably in marshaling under her committee all the patriotic organizations of women in the District of Columbia. The fund that the Citizens' Committee has apportioned Mrs. Mussey to carry out her plans is far from munificent, so it is necessary for each of the sub-committees to get to work and raise money to assist in giving the guests of the ladies a good time while in Washington.

Mrs. Mussey has so planned her work that none of it will fall too heavily on any one organization. To look after the comfort of the National organization of the Woman's Relief Corps, Mrs. Mussey has appointed a committee of 200 women, all members of the Order. She has selected for its Chairman Mrs. Lida A. Oldroyd, who is President of the Department of Potomac, W. R. C. Mrs. Annie W. Johnson, Past Department President, is Vice Chairman.

There are two Circles of Ladies of the G. A. R. in Washington, and the President of the oldest Circle, Mrs. Emma Hawkes, was made Chairman, and Mrs. Kate Lemmon, President of the last-formed Circle, was made Vice Chairman. The committee has a membership of 50.

There being no local organization of the Association of Army Nurses, Mrs. Mussey appointed as Chairman for that body of war women Mrs. Charlotte Main, a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Legion of Loyal Women, a large organization of patriotic women of the District of Columbia, of which Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey is a Past President, having no National organization of its own to engage its attention, has determined to make the comfort of the Army Nurses its especial care, and with its President, Mrs. Ada H. Weiss, is arranging to entertain its guests in a truly splendid manner. Mrs. Mussey's aids on this big committee number about 200.

The Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary Committee is Mrs. M. V. McCullough, who is giving all her time and attention to the great work before her. Mrs. McCullough has had a large experience in such matters, and is enthusiastically interested in it.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee is Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant.

The Chairman of the Press Committee is Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball, a practical newspaper woman of long experience, a member of several of the patriotic organizations, and possessing a wide knowledge of National Encampment needs and necessities, having been connected in one capacity or another with 15 of these great annual Reunions of the Grand Army. The Press Committee, of which Miss Helena McCarthy, of the Washington Evening Star, is Vice Chairman, is composed of active newspaper women.

The Chairman of the Committee on Daughters of Veterans is Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley, its National President. The Ladies' Auxiliary, No. 32, Union Veteran Legion, will serve lunch to this organization.

The Chairman of the Committee on Public Comfort is Mrs. Lizzie Calver; on Decorations, Mrs. Ada H. Weiss; Courtesies, Miss Cornelia Clay; Flowers, Mrs. Mary V. Gundie; Badges, Miss Helen B. Matthews; Halls, Mrs. Davis.

National Headquarters of the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R. and Daughters of Veterans will be at the Ebbitt House. The Army Nurses will have their headquarters at the Bancroft, and will hold sessions of their Convention at the Washington Club, 1710 I street northwest, the famous woman's club of the city.

The National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps will hold its sessions in the Church of Our Father, corner of Thirteenth and L streets, which is easy of access by electric cars from any portion of the city.

The National organization of the Ladies of the G. A. R. will hold its sessions in the Lutheran Memorial Church, just beyond Thomas Circle, on Fourteenth street, also easily reached by electric cars. The Daughters of Veterans will hold their conventions in the hall at the corner of Fifth and G streets, reached by two lines of electric cars.

All these convention halls have commodious committee and conference rooms, and will be arranged with every convenience for working members of the conventions.

As has been customary for several years, a lunch will be served to the delegates and working members of each convention Thursday and Friday of Convention week.

The general receptions and other festivities and social functions will all take place Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 6, 7 and 8, particulars of which will be given later, when all the preliminaries have been settled. The National Convention of the woman's orders will probably open on Thursday morning, as has been the custom. The Grand Review of the veterans, which will have the President for a spectator, will take place on Wednesday.

The Headquarters of the Woman's Auxiliary Committee is located in the building with that of the Citizens' Committee, corner of Fourteenth street and New York avenue. The Secretary, Mrs. M. V. McCullough, will gladly answer all inquiries concerning the Encampment plans so far as made.

In this connection it might be of interest to those who come to Washington as strangers, unacquainted with the city, to know that at committee headquarters a strenuous effort is being made to locate in comfortable quarters all those who contemplate coming to Washington at the time of the National Encampment, whether those desiring accommodations are members of any patriotic organization or not. While a saving of time is sometimes desirable, it is suggested that excellent boarding places and rooming places, either or both, as may be desired, can be secured at very reasonable rates at a short distance out. The transportation system of Washington is excellent, and no difficulty will be experienced in getting from one point to another.

Committees of ladies from the various organizations, wearing plainly-marked badges, will be on duty at the railway stations to meet the incoming guests and direct them to their quarters, if already provided, or to assist them in securing the same if selection has not been made.

It is probable that lodging will be available at a rate of $1 a day, possibly a little less, with two or four in a room. These are regular Encampment rates for comfortable quarters, and there is no disposition in Washington to raise the rates. Excellent meals can be procured in any section of the city for 25 cents. Good lunches are served for 15 cents.

In closing, it might be well to state that no one should be deterred from coming to Washington through fear of high prices of living. It is said that one can live more cheaply, and better, in Washington than in any other city of its size in the world.

ENCAMPMENT NOTES.

The Commander-in-Chief Coming.

Gen. Eli Torrance, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., and two most prominent members of his staff—Adj't-Gen. S. H. Towler and Q. M.-Gen. Charles Burrows—have written the officers of the Citizens' Executive Committee on the 1902 Encampment of the G. A. R. that they will arrive in Washington Aug. 5 and enter on the final arrangements for the Reunion. This is regarded at Encampment Headquarters as the beginning of the end. When those three officers have conferred at length with Chairman Warner, Secretary Bulkley and the Chairmen of the more prominent subcommittees, it is confidently expected the program can be announced in detail, and the preparations of the Encampment speedily concluded.

It is thought very probable also that Gen. Burrows will then open the headquarters of the G. A. R. Executive Committee for the apportionment of free quarters among the veterans. This move, if taken at that time, will prove an extremely great relief to the local committees. Half the work undertaken by those bodies in the past six weeks has related to applications for free quarters, a matter which—by the terms of agreement accepted months ago—is left entirely to the officials of the Grand Army.

* * *

The Reception Committee.

Secretary Moody, of the Navy; Gen. Leonard Wood, Mr. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President, and Mr. E. C. Brown, of New York, will be members of the Reception Committee which will greet the veterans.

* * *

Quarters Secured.

Baldwin Post, No. 6, of Elmira, N. Y., has secured quarters at the residence of Mrs. J. L. Case, 217 East Capitol street. Baldwin Post expects to bring a large delegation of veterans.

The Vermont Department, whose interests have been looked out for by Col. R. E. Hathorn, has selected the Dunbarton as headquarters. One hundred Vermont veterans, at least, are expected to come to Washington.

Comrades Joseph Limric and J. F. Chapin, representing Buckley Post, No. 12, of Akron, Ohio, are in Washington, arranging for accommodations for their organization. Buckley Post, which is among the most prominent G. A. R. organizations of northern Ohio, expects to send a representation of 100.

C. N. Phelps, of Bailey Post, Louisville, Ky., is seeking quarters for 75 men.

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Police Arrangements.

Maj. Sylvester, Chief of Police, says: "No crowd brought to Washington by the G. A. R. could be called disorderly. Indeed, there is every prospect that the crowd in October will be distinguished as one of the most orderly and well-conducted gatherings we have ever handled here. But any such crowd draws to a city a great number of 'crooks,' pickpockets, and others of the same ilk. It is very needful to take proper precautions against that class. Then I am convinced the crowd will be enormous, and much care will have to be exercised to keep the streets clear, to prevent pushing and congestion at particular points and to prevent violations of such special and general laws as to street traffic as may be in force at the time. Ten years ago we did all this fairly well with an allowance of $8,000.

"This year we have $11,000. The results will justify this increase, I am sure. Pennsylvania avenue will be very carefully roped off and wired. Every downtown street will be kept free from jostling and pushing. Our regular force of 600 patrolmen will be doubled, and every part of the city will be carefully guarded. There will be no trouble about the police arrangements, you may rely on that."

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The Headquarters of the Department of Florida, G. A. R., will be located at 1420 New York Ave.

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Commander T. F. Beyland, of the Department of Kentucky, was in the city last week to secure headquarters for his Department, which will attend about 200 strong and bring a band. Headquarters were secured at 388 C street—"The Vance"—near The National Tribune office and not far from the Avenue. Comrade Beyland served in the 15th U. S., and lives at Bellevue, Ky., where he is engaged in the real estate business.

* * *

Comrade James W. Webb, of Rankin Post, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been in the city arranging for a unique Reunion of his regiment, the 5th N. Y.—Duryea's Zouaves—in their old camp, near Falmouth, Va. The regiment went into this camp, near the Henry House, after the battle of Antietam, and from there went into the battle of Fredericksburg. After the failure of the assault they returned to their old camp, stayed there during the Winter and the reorganization of the army; again marched out to another defeat at Chancellorsville, after which they again returned to the same old camp, staying there until the middle of June, when they started for Gettysburg.

Comrade Webb, who was accompanied by Comrades Fred Tucker and Fred Bolett, had no difficulty in locating their camp on their visit to Falmouth. They found the Henry House still standing, and a lady living in it who remembered their regiment. On Monday before the National Encampment opens the members of the regiment will gather at Falmouth and proceed to their old campground, where they will be rallied to assemble by their old Bugler, Robert Forfer. In the meanwhile a quantity of pork, beans and coffee will have been cooked in the Henry House by the lady who lives there. An abundance of hardtack will be furnished, with tin plates and cups. Bugler Forfer will sound the dinner call, and the old Commissary-Sergeant will call the names of the Sergeants of each of the companies to come and get their rations, and some one from each company will respond. After dinner a Reunion will be held on the old campground.

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Commander Joseph Limric, Commander of the famous Buckley Post, of Akron, O., and J. F. Chapin, Quartermaster of the Post, were in the city last week securing quarters for the Post, which expects to come on 300 strong, with a fife and drum corps. They will be located at 215 East Capitol street, an excellent place, and handy to the depots and cars. Buckley Post usually takes the flag wherever it goes, and if there is any put up in Washington it will be a favorite for it. Commander Limric served in the 29th Ohio, was severely wounded, and has been a Constable in Akron for many years. Comrade Chapin served in the 128th Ohio, and is a contracting teamster.

* * *

Ira Wildman, of the 5th Mich. Cav., and John W. Landegan, who served in the Harris Light Cavalry, both of Danbury, Conn., were in the city last week in connection with the visit of Commander Rodgers, of the Department of Connecticut, to locate headquarters. Both of these comrades have interesting military history, and particularly Comrade Landegan, who was one of the best scouts in the Army of the Potomac, and was for a long time Sheridan's Chief of Scouts. The Connecticut headquarters have been established at the Litchfield, on 14th street, opposite beautiful Franklin Park.

A Free Kidney Remedy.

Dr. D. A. Williams, East Hampton, Conn., says he will send a remedy that cured him absolutely free by mail to any reader suffering from a kidney or bladder disease who will send him his address.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

Decatur Hamlin died in this city on June 11, 1902, at an advanced age, and after a brief illness. Comrade Hamlin was a remarkable and perhaps unique monument of the war of the rebellion, having given his time and services in the support of the flag of his country without enlistment or pay. He went out with Col. Manson, of the 10th Ind., in the three-months' service of 1861, as scout and guide, and rendered valuable service in the West Virginia campaign, by which the rebel forces were driven out of the State, and Col. Washington, of their forces, was killed. After taking home the bodies of the Ohio soldiers killed at Rich Mountain, at the request of the Governor of Ohio, Comrade Hamlin followed the fortunes of Col. Manson in the eastern Kentucky campaign following the reorganization of the regiment for the three years' service.

In 1863 Mr. Hamlin was called to St. Louis to take charge of the shipment of sanitary stores to New Orleans, and while on a return trip with a steamboat load of sick and wounded soldiers the boat was fired into by a rebel battery on shore, a solid shot striking Mr. Hamlin on one of his ankles. Amputation was not performed until the boat reached Memphis, two days later. Subsequent amputations were required on account of this delay, and the limb was finally reduced to a stump of a few inches. His life was rendered one of suffering from this cause. He was intensely loyal to his flag, and to soldiers in destitute circumstances he gave of his wealth until he had little more than those he helped. Congress came to his rescue and gave him a pension of $45 per month, which was a great boon to him in his declining years.

Heart-broken by the recent loss of an only son, he laid down the burden of life in the hope of eternal rest. He was interred at Rock Creek Cemetery.

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Gen. Charles H. Smith, U. S. A., retired, died, July 17, at his late residence, 1728 Q street northwest. His death was the result of a long illness, caused by a stroke of apoplexy two years ago.

The deceased was born in Hollis, Me., in 1827, and received his education in the public schools and at Waterville College, taking his M. A. degree from the latter place in 1856. He enlisted in the volunteer service at the outbreak of the civil war, and after becoming Captain of the 1st Me. Cav., rose to be its Colonel and a Brevet Major-General. He was in 63 battles and engagements, and was three times wounded, receiving a gold medal for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of St. Mary's Church.

At the close of the war he was elected a State Senator for Maine, but in 1866 was appointed Colonel of the 28th U. S. Inf. Later he was transferred to the 19th and promoted to the rank, first, of Brevet Brigadier-General, and then of Brevet Major-General. He retired from active service in 1891. He is survived by two children, a son and a daughter.

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It cost Hon. R. B. Hawley, ex-Representative from Texas, just $100 for a special train to take him to luncheon with the President. He has said nothing as yet as to whether he would do the same thing again under like circumstances.

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President Roosevelt is displeased somewhat by a misinterpretation of his motives in accepting invitations to meet and speak to the people of several sections of the country this Fall. It has been announced in some places that Mr. Roosevelt is to make a campaign, particularly in New York, with the idea of offsetting any aggressive opposition to his political views. It can be said that he has no such intention. Such invitations to speak as he has accepted have come from people representing all shades of political opinion. While his addresses will be along Republican lines, so far as they may relate to politics, they will not be political speeches.

* * *

Secretary Moody is having trouble in carrying out his idea that the place of a naval officer is at sea and not at a desk in Washington. There are not enough officers to man all the ships, and Congress refused to give him any more. The Secretary proposed to put civilians at doing the work now done in the Departments of Washington by officers, but this is met with hostilities from all the heads of bureaus, who claim that this service requires experts who must be almost necessarily officers of the Navy. In the course of the controversy the old bitternesses between the various bureaus have flamed up again.

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All of the Cabinet, except Secretary Hitchcock and Postmaster-General Payne, who are not speechmakers, are to go on the stump this Fall. This is due to the direct intimation of the President. The President himself is to make campaign speeches during the Fall, which is unusual, and he has told his Cabinet officers that he wants them to do likewise. He takes the ground that the country has a right to know from its highest officials just what is being done by the various Departments, and he thinks that the head of these Departments are better qualified to impart the information than the ordinary campaign orator.

* * *

Secretary Moody left Washington last week and will not return until Sept. 1. He went to Oyster Bay, and remained at Sagamore Hill as the guest of the President over Sunday. Monday he went to Salem, and expects to spend the intervening time before Aug. 8 there and at Byfield attending the ceremonies in connection with the celebration of "Home Week" at the former place and the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of Byfield, which is Secretary Moody's birthplace. He will then spend a week or 10 days cruising on the Dolphin with the North Atlantic fleet. The remainder of August he will probably spend at his home at Haverhill.

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Rear Admiral Schley has gone to Great Neck, L. I., where he will spend the Summer with his son-in-law, Mr. R. M. S. Wortley.

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In order to facilitate the progress of the improvements at the White House a night force of artisans will be put to work there. The first squad will consist of carpenters, who will carry on their trade under the glare of electric lights. Other trades will probably also be represented on the night shift, when the work has sufficiently progressed.

An $800,000,000 Session.

Just before the Senate adjourned Senator Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, presented a statement, showing the total appropriations for the session, by bills, as follows:

Agriculture	$5,208,960
Army	91,530,136
Diplomatic and Consular	1,957,925
District of Columbia	8,547,526
Fortifications	7,298,955
Indian	9,143,902
Legislative, etc.	25,398,381
Military Academy	2,627,324
Navy	78,678,963
Pension	139,842,230
Post Office	138,416,598
River and Harbor (exclusive of contracts authorized)	26,726,442
Sundry civil	60,125,359
Deficiencies	28,039,911
Miscellaneous	2,600,000
Isthmian canal	50,130,000
Permanent annual appropriations	123,921,220
Grand total	$800,193,833

The total last year was $730,338,575.

Official Vote in Oregon.

The official vote for Governor at the recent election in Oregon was as follows: Chamberlain, Democrat, 41,857; Furnish, Republican, 41,581; Hunsaker, Prohibition, 4,383; Ryan, Socialist, 3,771. Chamberlain's plurality, 276. R. S. Bean, Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, received a plurality of 17,146, the largest ever given a candidate in Oregon.

AMONG LOYAL MOUNTAINEERS.

Honoring the Stars and Stripes in East Tennessee Saved the Lives of Confederates.

BY WILL A. McTEER.

At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion the people of East Tennessee adhered almost solidly to the Union. The valley, nested among the mountains, through which one of the principal lines of railway ran, connecting the ends of the Confederacy, and situated near the heart of the proposed new Government, was an important position. The loyalty of the people to the old flag was a menace to the Confederates, and a cause of bitterness and anxiety. The authorities made the great mistake of endeavoring to force the loyal men of the mountains to the support of their cause. Hatred most intense was the result, and many men died rather than yield to the pressure brought to bear upon them.

The Confederate authorities first attempted to disarm the people, and for this purpose sent troops through the country, taking up the hunting rifles wherever they could be found. These rifles were as dear as the apple of the eye to the mountain men. From the days that Daniel Boone "cilled the bar," in 1760, on the Wautauga, to the beginning of the war, it was regarded as a matter of household necessity that each male inhabitant from 18 years and upwards should own a rifle.

Shooting matches were held, where the men of a whole community met and practiced marksmanship, and the best marksman was regarded as an honored man, while the poor marksman was regarded with something akin to disgust. From these practice matches they got to loving their guns almost as the lover esteems his sweetheart.

So they regarded any interference with the right to own and keep their hunting rifles as an unwarranted interference with the divine rights inherited by American citizens, which none dare to question.

As the clouds of war grew darker, and the thunders from the battlefields pealed louder throughout the land, this loyal element within the boundaries claimed by the Confederacy became more and more a menace and object of hatred on the part of the Confederates, which hatred was fully reciprocated. The Union men first met boldly and frequently for counsel and "muster," or drilling. These gatherings were provoking to the Confederacy, and steps were taken as speedily as possible to put a stop to them. As armed, equipped and trained soldiers were stationed in the country, the meetings of loyalists were necessarily more secret.

There was something remarkable that so many persons could keep a secret so well as did the loyalists in regard to when and where they would gather.

One of these meetings was held just above Little River Gap, in Chilhowee Mountain, in Blount County. It was very near the present site of the town of Walland. A more beautiful place could scarcely be found. The mountain peaks run high above the little plateau, east, west, and south, while the limpid waters of the river come rushing by like molten crystals, the soft murmurings mingling with the gentle mountain zephyrs, filling the place with sweet melodies and inspiring the spirit of patriotism and liberty. At that time the locality was sparsely settled, the inhabitants dwelling in little log mountain houses, but with spirits of loyalty and patriotism as unconquerable as death itself.

On one occasion there were something like 1,500 men met there from the coves and adjacent country. To add to the interest of the occasion, as well as to keep the fires of patriotism burning the brighter, there was a flag raising. A tall and beautiful pole was brought to the spot, and a large and well-made flag—the old Stars and Stripes—sewed together in secret by some of the loyal women, was attached to that pole, and it was reared and planted there, where the men of the locality could climb the hills about them and with tender and loving emotions look upon the old flag, and in their retirement give vent to their feelings of love for the banner that had led their fathers to victory up the sides of Kings Mountains.

The writer was then only 17 years old, but was present and took part in the flag raising; while his father, being one of the militia Colonels, was drill master, and, rather, master of ceremonies. That was a big day, and will never be forgotten while any of the parties who were there are living. At that time a company of Confederate cavalry was stationed at Maryville, the County seat, and was scouring the county for rifles, taking them wherever they could be found.

In 1873 the writer was a delegate and in attendance at the International Sabbath School Convention held at Atlanta. The delegates were seated by States, a banner being placed to show where each was to sit. At an interval a delegate from the Florida delegation came over and inquired for East Tennessee delegates. He was informed that the writer was from East Tennessee, and from Blount County. Smiling, he said, "Why, I once knew every hog path in that county! My name is White, and I am a brother of Capt. White, who commanded a company of cavalry, taking up the guns in Blount County, in the early part of the war. I was a Lieutenant in the company!" He then related some of his experiences in the County, and said that he had an experience that was striking and beautiful, and as well as can be remembered, the story will be given in his own words:

"I was ordered one day to take a detachment of men and go to Tuckaleechee Cove, and take up all the rifles of the Union men in that locality. I was boarding at the time with Judge Wallace, over on the hill east of the town, who resided in a brick house. I ordered the detachment of men to prepare for the march with rations, and mounting my horse rode over to the Wallace residence to get something that I wanted to take along. Being in readiness and about to mount my horse for starting, the Judge came up, having heard by some means of the order that had been given me. He told me that he had a request to make. He said, 'As you pass up Little River through the Chilhowee Gap, just as you emerge from the narrow mountain pass between the points of the mountain peaks, at the left side of the road, you will find the Stars and Stripes floating from a tall poll. Now, let me ask you not to disturb that flag. The mountain men placed it there; it belongs to them, and if you leave it undisturbed you will be kindly treated on your trip; but as sure as you touch it or interfere with it, you will have trouble to get out of those mountains! Now, don't disturb it.'

"I said nothing to the men about it, and as we went up the narrow defile, suddenly we came to the opening, and there floated at the top of a tall pole the Stars and Stripes in all its grandeur. I looked around and saw a number of the men with their guns raised as if to shoot. I halted the squad and made them a little speech, telling them to lower their guns. That was the flag under which we were born, and under which our fathers had fought and many of them died. While we were then engaged in efforts to establish a new Government, and were fighting under a new flag, still, that was the flag of our fathers, and let us honor it for its history and for the memory of the blood poured out so freely by our brave ascestors in its defense; that, instead of doing it any injury, I proposed that we salute it.

"Then, following my leadership, they rode in single file, forming a circle around the pole, when we lifted our hats, and reverently bowed our heads. Tears streamed down the faces of a number of the men as we stood in this attitude before the old flag. Silently the circle was broken, and forming twos, we went on. We knew nothing of any one being in sight, but the news of our saluting the flag went faster than we traveled, and appeared to be known almost spontaneously all over that Tuckaleechee Cove. We were never treated with more hospitality and kindness by any people, at any time, in any section of the country than by those mountain people. They prepared us dinners of the best they had, fed our horses, took us into their homes, and were lavish in their acts of kindness. But they did not bring out their guns, and we could not find them.

"We afterwards learned that honoring the old flag had saved us from a bloody reception, where it would have been almost a miracle if any of our party would have been left to tell our side of a sanguinary contest, and instead had led us to a most kind and hospitable treatment. As we stood around and saluting the flag, without our knowledge, we stood inside of the trap ready set, and all that was needed was for us to spring the trigger, by any insult that we might offer to that banner."

To the mind of the writer there are few stories of the war of more touching beauty. The personal knowledge of the writer of the truth of part of the story, to his mind, makes it the more charming, and he has all reason to believe that the entire story is true in every particular. It is one of the few instances where a scene of tender pathos stands out in the grim visages of dreadful war, as the face of a lovely maiden in the den of lions.

NEW WAR MATERIAL.

The Fire Effect of Modern Field Artillery.

The Russians have recently conducted some experiments in the fire of field artillery which are attracting considerable attention on account of the new methods pursued and the remarkable results.

The method consisted in firing for a given time at unknown distances at a battery target which was the exact counterpart of the firing battery, and whatever losses the target sustained the firing battery was also made to sustain, so that the latter fired with reduced numbers, gradually diminishing as the firing proceeded.

For example, on one occasion a battery of six rapid-fire guns with 37 cannoneers, fired in seven minutes 11 percussion shells and 47 shrapnels, obtaining at medium ranges 62.2 per cent. of hits on the figures representing cannoneers, and, therefore, lost 23 men itself, so that it had to fire at the end of the seven minutes with but 14 cannoneers in all.

Again, a similar battery, with 43 cannoneers, also firing at medium ranges, but only for 3½ minutes, obtained with 11 shells and 23 shrapnels 67.4 per cent. of hits, and, therefore, had but 14 men left to serve the guns at the end of that short interval of time.

In comparing the firing of a battery with that of a company of infantry, a similar method was used, and it was found that at 2,200 paces the infantry company, firing 452 rounds, obtained in 3½ minutes about 14 per cent. of hits, putting six cannoneers out of action, while the battery, firing in the same time 10 shells and 38 shrapnels (14 shots a minute), obtained 97 per cent. of hits in the company; and at 800 paces, the company, firing 960 rounds, obtained 50 per cent. of hits in the battery, whereas the latter, firing at a rate of 19 shots a minute, obtained 95 per cent. of hits in the company.

The ranges used in the case of the batteries were about 4,000 paces (3,333 yards), and yet in two and a half minutes, or after firing 60 shots, the battery was practically out of action. It must be remembered that the ranges were entirely unknown at the opening of the fire.

These results indicate that modern field artillery cannot come into position in the open, but must make use of the cover afforded by the ground and come up under cover. Moreover, it would be an immense advantage to come into position first, hence the field artillery must march into battle close up to the head of column, and every other means is used to accomplish the same purpose.

Battery commanders must not be interfered with during the artillery combat, for they have all they can do to attend to the firing. Artillery field officers can only give each battery its work to do, and must for the time being consider it as a card that has been played.

The massing of artillery on the battlefield today amounts to courting annihilation, and yet it is impossible to remedy this evil, because, since the battle front of a division is not over 2,700 yards, and the field artillery of it requires in different European armies from 1,200 to 1,550 yards, there is not much space left in which to scatter the batteries, assigning a single target to all for desired effect. The only remedy appears to be to place the artillery in two lines instead of one, which is recommended by the tacticians. Moreover, indirect fire must be extensively used in future in order to take full advantage of cover in placing batteries and at the same time utilizing all the available space to the best advantage.

A large reserve of cannoneers is necessary to replace the enormous losses—as much as five reliefs is recommended. Efforts are also constantly made to reduce the number of cannoneers required in each relief, a modern six-gun rapid-fire battery requiring today on the firing line only six officers and 30 men.

Austrian Oleo.

(Chicago News.)

A law passed by the Austrian Parliament regulating the traffic in butter, cheese, lard and their substitutes recently took effect. The object of the law is to protect the producer against unfair competition and the consumer against fraud. The artificial butter made from oils and suet which has been sold by retail dealers as genuine butter can no longer be dealt in except specifically and distinctly as margarine. All preparations of or from margarine must be labeled so as to show exactly what they are. The sale of mixtures of margarine and real butter is forbidden. To make recognition easier 10 per cent. margarine must be sesame oil, which can be easily detected chemically. The outer sign of the substitute must be a broad red stripe, and in addition to this an exact designation of the contents must appear on all wrappings.

Ten Miles Through One Corn Field.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

In Harrison Township, near Monroe City, there is an area 10x1 miles in extent that is now an unbroken ocean of corn, which will yield from 80 to 100 bushels per acre. Until recently this area was an undrained, marshy wilderness known as Montour's Pond. Robert S. Johnson, one of the managers of the pond farm, recalls that after the civil war the place was a wilderness, densely timbered, and as late as 10 years ago wildcats, reptiles and other animals inhabited it.

A FREE TEST

Of a Newly Discovered Remedy that Destroys the Germs of Disease and Is Destined to Revolutionize the Treatment of Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages.

Dr. M. Beaty, the eminent Throat and Lung Specialist of Cincinnati, for the past 25 years, has discovered a new and powerful Antiseptic Medicated Air treatment, which when inhaled, or breathed into the Nose, Throat and Lungs will positively and thoroughly destroy every Catarrhal germ, all Tuberculosis bacilli and every Consumption microbe in the lungs or in the blood. The last free test included 100 patients, in different stages of disease, all of whom are now well or nearly so.

Dr. Beaty has decided to try a larger number of cases in August, and has made this offer free to all who make application at once. The doctor will send free medicine to any one suffering with Nose or Throat Catarrh, Chronic Cough, Asthma, Weak Lungs, Chronic Bronchitis, or Consumption. This is intended to prove the genuine merits of the treatment and costs nothing.

Dr. Beaty will guarantee to cure any patient who begins his treatment in August, before winter comes.

Write at once for the medicines. Time is precious to the sick. Address Dr. Marshal Beaty, 327 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Stealing a Red-Hot Stove.

Comrade D. S. Brown, formerly Sergeant-Major of the 7th Ohio Cav., who has retired from business and now resides in Los Angeles, Cal., devotes some of his leisure time to writing sketches of army life. The following story is told by Maj. Brown of a member of his old regiment:

"Bill" McCoy, of Co. C, 7th Ohio Cav., had been detailed with the Chicago Mercantile Battery of our brigade. One day he came over to the camp with his right hand done up in a huge bandage.

"What's the matter, Bill?" one of the boys asked.

"Burnt it on our cook stove," he said.

The idea of having a cook stove in camp at that stage of the war made us all laugh, and that laugh made Bill mad.

"Come over to the battery," he said, "and I'll show it to you."

We went over, and there stood the stove.

"Coming along the road the other night," said Bill, by way of explanation, "I was settin' on the caisson beside Joe Day. By and by we passed a house with the kitchen door wide open. There was a breeze blowing and the sweetest smells you ever smelt came floating out of that door. We were more than half starved, and the smell of roasting goose and sweet potatoes was mighty tantalizing. Looking in the door we saw a cook stove with a big, fat nigger woman cook bending over it.

"'Joe,' I says to the chap on the caisson beside me, 'Joe, that cook stove is just about the right size for our mess,' I says.

"'Right you are,' says Joe.

"Without wasting any more words we two jumped off the caisson and started for that kitchen. On the way through the yard we picked up a big two-inch plank.

"The old nigger mammy cleared out when she saw us coming. We opened the oven doors, ran the plank through the stove, and just fairly picked up the whole outfit. In a minute we had it loaded on the caisson, with the fire still going full blast, and were driving along again. As we went round the turn in the road the old black cook came to the door of the kitchen and started to wring her hands and cry.

"'Clar' to goodness,' she called. 'All mah dinnah am done gone wif dem Yanks.'

"By the time we got back to camp that dinner was cooked just right, and I never tasted anything half so good as that goose. Ask Joe Day if he has ever tasted anything sweeter. And there were six of the best pies I ever tasted in that oven, too."

Henry Clay as a Criminal Lawyer.

(Courier-Journal.)

Mr. James Sandusky, an old and well-known traveler of Chicago, who in his youth lived in Henry Clay's district at the time when Clay was at his prime as a lawyer, has related an interesting story of the great Kentucky statesman.

"A man was once being tried for murder," said Mr. Sandusky, "and his case looked hopeless indeed. He had, without any seeming provocation, murdered one of his neighbors in cold blood. Not a lawyer in the County would touch the case. It looked bad enough to ruin the reputation of any barrister.

"The man, as a last extremity, appealed to Mr. Clay to take the case for him. Every one thought that Clay would certainly refuse. But when the celebrated lawyer looked into the matter his fighting blood was roused, and, to the great surprise of all, he accepted.

"Then came a trial, the like of which I have never seen. Clay slowly carried on the case, and it looked more and more hopeless. The only ground of defense the prisoner had was that the murdered man had looked at him with such a fierce, murderous look that out of self-defense he had struck first. A ripple passed through the jury at this evidence.

"The time came for Clay to make the defense. It was settled in the minds of spectators that the man was guilty of murder in the first degree. Clay calmly proceeded, laid all the proof before them in his masterly way. Then, just as he was about to conclude, he played his last and master card.

"'Gentlemen of the jury,' he said, assuming the fiercest, blackest look and carrying the most undying hatred in it that I have ever seen, 'gentlemen, if a man should look at you like this, what would you do?'

"That was all he said, but that was enough. The jury was startled and some even quailed on their seats. The Judge moved uneasily on his bench. After 15 minutes the jury filed slowly back with a 'Not guilty, your honor.' The victory was complete.

"When Clay was congratulated on his easy victory, he said:

"'It was not so easy as you think. I spent days and days in my room before the mirror practicing that look. It took more hard work to give that look than to investigate the most obtuse case.'"

Trial by Jury.

(Puck.)

"We cannot agree," said the dignified foreman of the jury.

"Gentlemen," said the Judge, "I am surprised and pained! You know the time and you can imagine the money that has been spent in trying this case. You know the difficulty we had in securing a jury. You saw talesman after talesman elude our most vigorous efforts, and you remember your own frantic attempts to escape. You have heard the witnesses bullied and browbeaten with an energy and skill which I have rarely seen equalled during my long professional career. You have witnessed the tilts between counsel and listened to their spicy and interesting personalities. You have listened also to their able and eloquent speeches and to my own learned and lucid charge. And yet you come here, after only 14 hours' deliberation, and say you cannot agree!

"Gentlemen, it is your duty to agree. It is the intention of the law that juries shall agree. Of what use would be our boasted system of jury trial, this boon of Magna Charta, this palladium of our Anglo-Saxon liberties, if juries never agreed? Reflect, gentlemen. The law wants a verdict. The Judge wants a verdict; he wants to go home. The lawyers do not care so much, for a disagreement means another trial and more fees; but the ultimate interest, even of the lawyers, demands that juries should agree. If there were no verdicts clients would be discouraged and litigation would cease. And jurymen themselves should want to agree. Presumably they have families and business affairs. They, too, ought to want to go home.

"The law, indeed, gentlemen, does not call upon a conscientious minority to sacrifice its convictions. Far from it. The law will be just as well satisfied if the majority makes the necessary concession. The law looks not to the procedure in the jury room. It is concerned with the result.

"Retire, therefore, gentlemen, and consider this case again in the light of the clear principles of jurisprudence which I have laid down for your guidance. Retire and agree; otherwise I shall have to lock you up for a week." The jury retired and reached a verdict in five minutes. They had pledged themselves not to divulge the secrets of the jury room, but it leaked out that they tossed up a cent.

A WOMAN'S DISCOVERY

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhœa, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address MRS. C. B. MILLER, Box 133, Kokomo, Ind.

NEW PENSION LAWS!

Under new Act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, **prior service in the Confederate Army or Navy no longer a bar to pension to those otherwise entitled under any laws.** Soldiers, sailors, widows and minor children of soldiers and sailors who rendered such service, now entitled to pension, where otherwise entitled, with the exception of those (and persons claiming under them) who served in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Regiments United States Volunteer Infantry, who had a prior service in the Confederate army or navy and who enlisted in said regiments while confined as prisoners of war, under a stipulation that they were not to be pensionable under the laws of the United States also, except those (and persons claiming under them) who, having had such prior service, enlisted in the military or naval service of the United States after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

INDIAN WARS.

The Act of June 27, 1902, extends to the survivors of the **Indian Wars** from 1817 to 1859 not heretofore included in Act of July 27, 1892; also the surviving widows of such who have not remarried.

DESERTION

from prior service or services no longer a bar to pension **in any claim** where title otherwise exists, if officer's, soldier's or sailor's last service during the War of the Rebellion was faithfully rendered for a period of six months or longer and the discharge therefrom was honorable: Provided, however, that no more bounty or other gratuity was obtained by last enlistment than would have been received, if prior services were faithful and honorable. Many claims formerly worthless now good. No fee unless successful. **Thousands of the pensioners on the rolls had their claims successfully prosecuted by us during our 22 years of active and successful experience.** Write at once, giving all the particulars you can.

J. R. CRALLE & CO., Claim Attorneys, Cralle Building, Washington, D. C.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Miss Muggy—I wonder if George knows I have money?

Friend—Has he proposed?

Miss Muggy