"To care for him who bore the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

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HUNGARIANS TO BE KEPT LOYAL.

A queer plot has been exposed by the Roman Catholic priests in this country who have charge of Hungarian congregations, and the matter has been appealed to Cardinal Gibbons and the President. The Slavic people in Hungary number five or six millions, but are kept as rigidly out of all participation in public affairs as the negroes in the Southern States. The dominant Magyars regard the Slavs very much as the Southern whites do the negroes. It is from this Slavic element that most of the immigrants to this country come. Very few Magyars migrate. The increasing number of the Slavs coming to this country is alarming the Hungarian Minister of Religion and Instruction, a certain M. Comlessys, and he has issued a secret document, in which he says that the hundreds of thousands of Hungarians now living in the United States are in great danger of losing their loyalty to Hungary as well as their religion, and he therefore requests the Hungarian Cardinal to secretly confer with Rome and see that no priests are assigned to the Hungarian congregations in this country except those who are loyally disposed toward the home Government and will do everything in their power to keep their parishioners true to Hungary and the church as organized there.

He particularly wants the Slavs kept outside of the pan-Slavic movement and in harmony with the present Government of Hungary. Hungarian priests who are not well disposed to their Magyar rulers should not be allowed to go to the United States, but retained at home, where they can be kept under restrictions. Also, immigration of Slavs to this country should be embarrassed as much as possible. The Roman Catholic priests of this country who are making the appeal to Cardinal Gibbons resent this interference by the Hungarian Government as unwarranted and insufferable and destructive to the spirit of Americanism, which they are striving to inculcate into their Hungarian parishioners, young and old. The American priests claim to be fully competent to take care of their people in their own way, and they want no interference by the Hungarian Government, to which the Slavs owe nothing. Most of the Slavs have come to this country to make it their home; they have turned their backs forever on their Magyar oppressors, and with the instruction of the priests will become good Americans.

THE INSECT BILL.

By this we do not mean the venomous little lances which the pests thrust into us during the fragrant Summer time, but the total cost to the country of the parasites which feed upon the products of our days of labor and our nights of watchfulness. The Agricultural Department is giving out some startling statistics, which show that the various bugs cost the people of the United States more than the great standing armies, their magnificent courts, or even the tax-eating aristocrats do the people of Europe.

The following table gives the estimate of the annual damage to the various crops of the country by the insects enumerated:

Cabbage worm	$5,000,000
Potato bug	8,000,000
San Jose scale	10,000,000
Grain weevil	10,000,000
Apple worm	10,000,000
Cotton worm	15,000,000
Army worm	15,000,000
Boll weevil (cotton)	20,000,000
Boll worm (cotton)	25,000,000
Hessian fly	50,000,000
Grasshopper	90,000,000
Chinch bug	100,000,000
Total	$358,000,000

By this it would appear that bugs eat up more each year in this country than would buy out, root and branch, one of the little kingdoms of Europe with all its lands and improvements, railroads and factories, army and navy, palaces, crown jewels, and so on. This is a direct diminution of the wealth of the country. Men plow, seed, cultivate, and harvest, but the bugs fatten on what Henry George would call "unearned increment."

If the Agricultural Department should add to its estimate the cost to this country every year of the rats in it, the flies and musketoes, and the "pests that walk by night," in the bed clothes, it would probably come near doubling the figures. If we could only stop these ravages, we could save enough to build much the finest navy in the world in a year or so.

UNITED STATES MAIMED SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.

No better work has been done by any body of comrades than by the United States Maimed Soldiers' League, which was organized nearly 25 years ago, and in which Comrades Jas. M. McGee and J. H. Storey, of Philadelphia, have been tireless workers. The League has, since its existence, been instrumental in securing four increases in rates of pension for those who lost limbs in the service or were totally disabled therein. This has involved hard, patient, continuous labor, not only in Congress but out of it. The last work was the success of the Senate Bill No. 4850, which President Roosevelt signed March 20, and granted an increase of $10 to all who have lost a limb. Comrades Storey and McGee have not only worked hard and faithfully, but they have spent a great deal of money in securing legislation for the benefit of their comrades.

THE RESULT AT GETTYSBURG.

Gen. John B. Gordon, C. S. A., in his entertaining article in Scribner's Monthly on the Battle of Gettysburg, is clearly of the opinion that victory was within the hands of the rebel army and was only lost through failure to improve the opportunities of the first day. He says:

"No battle of any war more forcibly illustrates the truth that officers at a distance from the field can not, with any wisdom, attempt to control the movements of troops actively engaged. On the first day neither Gen. Early nor Gen. Ewell could possibly have been fully cognizant of the situation at the time I was ordered to halt. The whole of that portion of the Union army in my front was in inextricable confusion and in flight. They were necessarily in flight, for my troops were upon the flank and rapidly sweeping down the lines. The firing upon my men had almost ceased. Large bodies of the Union troops were throwing down their arms and surrendering, because in disorganized and confused masses they were wholly powerless either to check the movement or return the fire. As far down the lines as my eye could reach, the Union troops were in retreat. Those at a distance were still resisting, but giving ground, and it was only necessary or me to press forward in order to insure the same results, which invariably follow such flank movements. In less than one-half hour my troops would have swept up and over those hills, the possession of which was of such momentous consequence. It is not surprising, with a full realization of the consequences of a halt, that I should have refused at first to obey the order. Not until the third or fourth order of the most peremptory character reached me, did I obey. I think I should have risked the consequences of disobedience even then, but for the fact that the order to halt was accompanied with the explanation that Gen. Lee, who was several miles away, did not wish to give battle at Gettysburg. It is stated on good authority that Gen. Lee said, some time before his death, that if Jackson had been there, he would have won in this battle a great and possibly decisive victory. I can not vouch for the truth of this statement as I did not hear it, but no soldier in a great crisis ever wished more ardently for a deliverer's hand than I wished for one hour of Jackson, when I was ordered to halt."

This is merely a part of the old fictitious battle of Gettysburg, which the Southerners have built up out of their imagination and vanity, and about which they talk worlds without end.

Nothing but the grossest mismanagement would have brought about the defeat of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg and the victory of the rebels. The men of that army and their officers went to Gettysburg with the full intention of whipping the rebel army, and nothing but the most amazing incompetence in handling the army would have prevented them from doing so.

That was not at all probable or even possible, because, no matter what just criticisms may be indulged in, the Army of the Potomac, from highest to lowest, was handled with much more skill than at any previous time in its history. Gen. Gordon assumes that if he had been allowed to push forward and occupy Cemetery Ridge the experience at Chancellorsville would have been repeated and the Army of the Potomac defeated, possibly with a disastrous rout. The fatal defect of his position is that one Chancellorsville was enough for the Army of the Potomac, and such a thing would not have been allowed to happen again.

It was most astonishing that Hooker withdrew after Chancellorsville. There was not a single subordinate commanding officer but was amazed at Hooker's order to withdraw and was strongly opposed to it. Even such loyal and subordinate officers as Reynolds, Slocum, Hancock and Meade refused to obey the order when first received, and it had to be repeated to them. It is therefore incredible that the officers or men of the army would have been withdrawn in defeat, even had Gordon been allowed to push forward, seize Cemetery Ridge and possibly strike some of our trains on the Baltimore pike.

The demoralization which he pictures among the troops in his front was more apparent than real, and doubtless was not much greater than the demoralization among the rebel troops, who had suffered even more losses than the Union troops. Notwithstanding their severe losses, the greater part of the First and Eleventh Corps retired in very good order through Gettysburg, and there was no trouble whatever in reforming them on Cemetery Ridge.

They were quite conscious that, terrific as their losses had been, they had inflicted still heavier ones upon the rebels, several divisions of whom were so shattered that they were unable to join in the pursuit. Those that made a show of doing so on the extreme rebel right, far to Gordon's right, were easily held in check by Buford's threat to charge their flank with his cavalry.

While Gen. Gordon and those under his immediate command may have had a somewhat easier time than his colleagues, and thus had some more fight left in them, certainly those of the rebels farther to his right had all the fight taken out of them for the time being and had little stomach for anything else than to let the Yankees go, and take care of their own dead and wounded.

The First and afterward the Eleventh Corps had given them a dreadful change from their striking the unarmed and disorganized Eleventh Corps at Chancellorsville. Still farther, even if the remainder of the First and Eleventh Corps had been eliminated from any further participation in the fight, there were still enough men in the Army of the Potomac to have whipped the Army of Northern Virginia, wherever it had attacked it. Though Lee took 80,000 men on to the field of Gettysburg, yet his losses on the first day crippled that wing of his army so badly that it took but little further share in the fight.

We had yet the Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth and Twelfth Corps, which had not been engaged, and they had enough good veteran soldiers to have defeated all the effective troops that remained to Lee.

If Gordon had carried out his idea, the main fighting would have been somewhere else. It was in the very order of things that Lee's army should be defeated, and hardly any conceivable thing could have prevented it. Gen. Gordon also assumes that Lee would have at all times done exactly the right thing, while the Union commanders would not. This is hardly warranted. As many blunders as the Union commanders made at Gettysburg, Lee made a great many more and more serious ones, culminating in the absolutely excuseless charge on our center on the third day, after he had been thoroughly whipped in his attempts to turn our right and left flanks.

His only hope of success when he started on the campaign was to be able to outmanuver the Army of the Potomac, catch it in detail and whip it piecemeal. This was assuming that the army would have been handled as it had previously been, which was a dangerous assumption, as everybody in the army had learned much and rapidly in the past bitter years, and he was to have no more chances such as were given him in the previous campaigns.

EX-SOLDIERS AS MISSIONARIES.

The soldiers have proved the best of missionaries in the Philippines. Three years ago a number of discharged soldiers went into the Bontoc Mountains prospecting. The Igorrotes are among the most savage of the tribes of the archipelago, and they were terribly prejudiced against the American soldiers from the stories which had come up to them from the sea coast. The ex-soldiers were in much danger from them for a long time, but they conducted themselves as American soldiers should, treated everybody justly, paid for all labor and food at four times the price the Spaniards had paid, learned Bontoc dialects, and won the confidence of their savage neighbors.

One of them, T. J. Hunt, of Iowa, was particularly fortunate. He knew a good deal of medicine, and was soon the father confessor and general advisor of a number of little communities. He first succeeded in getting them to stop their barbarous head-hunting raids on their neighbors, and to adopt some of the ways of civilization. It was hard work, because the Igorrotes of one valley regard those of every other valley as "bad men," whom it is a virtue to kill. Not only did Dr. Hunt eradicate this idea with tolerable effectiveness, but he got some of his friends to wear trousers and skirts and shoes, and took them to Manila, where their greatest astonishment was a chunk of ice.

This gave them more surprise as to the character of the Americans than anything else, and they tried to take the ice home to show their neighbors with what success can be imagined.

The next step was to establish schools, with the American flag flying over each one, and under each of which are scores of little brown boys, almost nude, learning to read and write English. They are making amazing progress. In two weeks time every one was able to understand simple sentences in English, and in a little longer could read simple sentences out of Baldwin's Primer. The scholars, like their fathers, wear breechcloths, with a little cotton blanket thrown over the shoulders when the day is chilly.

The teachers go slowly and patiently, being careful not to introduce too many ideas at a time. They are now looking forward to a school for little girls in the near future.

THE American Regular soldier is very different from the reckless squanderer he was before the war. The Auditor of the War Department reports that during the past year the enlisted men of the army made 121,709 deposits, amounting to $3,715,618, and during the year the depositors received $263,378 in interest.

NOTHING is said in the anti-pension shrieking papers about the claims filed by the several States on account of the war with Spain. Up to date this aggregates $6,650,027, of which $4,223,682 was allowed, $1,568,359 disallowed, and $864,986 is pending settlement. Considering everything, these claims greatly exceed the proportion of those for pensions.

AN INSECT ANARCHIST.

The terrible ravages of the gypsy moth in Massachusetts exemplify in nature some of the dangers that may result in unrestricted immigration. Several years ago a man got an idea of developing the silk industry by importing a moth not so dainty as to require mulberry leaves for its food, but capable of living upon any kind of a green thing.

This has been found entirely too true. His moth produced a caterpillar to which all green things were alike, and it had an appetite like a prairie fire.

At last accounts the State of Massachusetts had spent $600,000 in endeavoring to exterminate the pest, which threatened to ruin all the trees in the neighborhood of Boston, and the work still goes on. In the towns around Boston trees of every description are stripped of their leaves as completely as if burned off, and this, despite the most energetic efforts of the people to protect the ornaments of their grounds.

Last year Street Commissioner Stiles, of Malden, generously offered the children 10 cents a quart for all the caterpillars they could offer, and had to pay for 40 barrels out of his own pocket. This year he has not made any offers.

Many lot owners have spent as high as $50 in protecting their trees, and one owner of a handsome country place last year expended $400, and will pay $600 this year. The caterpillars are so thick on the trees that passersby are obliged to raise umbrellas to protect themselves from the disgusting worms dropping upon them.

The scourge has reached as far west as Rochester, N. Y. The only hope of relief comes from the introduction of a couple of insects common in France and Germany, which are known to be enemies of the gypsy moth, and destroy it in great numbers. They have a special fondness for the eggs, and their appetite for them is equal to the gypsy moth's for green leaves.

The gypsy moth resembles the anarchist in many ways. He is the owner of a greedy appetite, which he wants to satisfy at some one else's expense. He cares absolutely nothing for the labor, trouble and expense with which others have built up the country and the things which he is willing to blight and destroy in order to fill his own stomach.

There is a lesson to be learned from this as to whether we want to make our institutions, which have been built up at such a terrible cost in blood and suffering, a prey to the vicious foreigner even as the carefully kept grounds and valued ornamentation of the New England homes are to like-minded pests in the insect kingdom.

A DEGENERATE MENTALITY.

A leaflet is being extensively circulated, containing the criticisms of one Dr. J. C. Barnes upon a Memorial Day address by Mr. H. H. Baker. It is sent to us with the following challenge:

"The writer is one of the best workers in the American Press Writers' Association, and his contributions to the leading dailies of the great cities, as well as those in magazines and smaller papers, have been read by millions of people. Therefore it should not be considered beneath the dignity of Mr. Baker and his admirers to give a little attention to his words of criticism and advice."

The writer says:

"The custom of decorating the graves of the dead on May 30 of every year is a beautiful one, but the adulation heaped on soldiers on those occasions, as though no dear ones but soldiers had died since 1861, I had hoped was dying out. It is in some communities. The effort is strained on the part of speakers to keep alive that sentiment of selfish patriotism in the hearts of the young. It cannot be spontaneous, but for a purpose. Who can calmly and seriously say that the war of the rebellion paid for the powder burnt and the infinitely greater waste by war of blood and boys, and tears and turmoil, and hell and hate, and pensions paid by patient and peaceful men since the war? How abhorrent to every sympathetic sentiment of every refined person. I would not be understood as censuring in a blameworthy, captious spirit, the soldier or any one else, for all men act as they are impelled to act by organization, education and environments, over which they have no control. But from my standpoint, organized, educated and experienced as I am, I cannot but point out the errors of ignorance as I see it, and educate people out of the hellish sentiment of love of territory into which they are hypnotized into a love of humanity.

"I would impress upon all, the young especially, the great truth that no good ever came of any war of aggression. That on the whole no war in all history ever resulted in as much good as evil. That no evil was ever overcome by coercive force, that other unforeseen evils as great or greater, did not arise to take its place. Great as was the evil of slavery, because supported by force, much greater evils resulted from its abolition by war. Desirable as a voluntary union of States was—as deplorable as a separation might be—an involuntary union, a union by external military force, or fear, is ten times worse than a separation into voluntary States. The evil to the Union has been the growth of a military despotism and destruction of a democratic republic—for the moment coercion was exercised against a State or States, that moment the Republic ceased to exist in fact. A Republican Union must, in its very nature, be voluntary.

"The happiness of a country depends on the happiness of its individuals. The territory, and the people in the territory of America, would be here if every State was politically independent of every other State. The happiness and prosperity of the people need not be any less, and I think would be greater, if every State was independent, even if every County was a separate independence, which would save the expense of so many capitals and officers to maintain.

"Will Mr. Baker, or any one else, tell me why it would not be so? We might carry the principle of independent freedom further and say let every man be free—a law unto himself. The South was inconsistent in disputing the principle. Freedom and happiness of a people must begin and end with individuals. No number of people, or States, can be free or happy so long as they are subservient to a superior, or dictator, in Government. No number of States can contain a free and happy people so long as bound together by coercive, instead of attractive, or voluntary force.

"Patriotism as commonly taught and understood means to defend coercive Government. Hence a military education. A military education means a perverted conscience—a conscience that permits the person to murder those against whom he has no personal grievance—a conscience that impels him to commit crime in the name of a Government, under the guise of patriotism, that he would not commit as a private citizen or neighbor. Patriotism is demoralizing—it is unmanly. Let us be men—let us be manly—let us do right and discard that patriotism that prompts to power over others—that barbarous sentiment that might makes right."

In spite of what is said about Dr. Barnes's prominence as a writer, this is the first time we have ever heard of him. Still, what he says, being a rehash of the socialistic and anarchistic doctrines now being extensively promulgated, is therefore worth notice. His arguments are so entirely antagonistic to all history and the teachings of human experience as to be positively absurd.

In spite of his vehement assertions, force is a necessary element of society, and, as far as human foresight can reach, always will be. Possibly, if we had a world in which all men were as good and wise as angels, forced Government might become unnecessary, but that is doubtful. Force is so constant in every department of nature that it would seem impossible that it would be unnecessary in Government. All of life is an exhibition of force in some way or another in order to maintain life. We begin by compelling the ground to not bring forth the things which it is inclined to produce, but grow those things which we need. We must expend an immense amount of our own force in shaping nature to suit ourselves, and so it goes throughout every day of our lives.

We are constantly compelled to employ force to make things better than they otherwise would be, and to make ourselves better. It is because of this constant employment of force through thousands of years that the white race stands today at the head of civilization, and is so superior to all others.

The negro in the interior of Africa and the South Sea brownie on his fertile islands, have never had to employ much force to get food, clothing, or to establish a Government, and they are the ideals of Dr. Barnes's condition of society. To carry his arguments to their logical conclusion would be to reduce us all to the condition of the barbarians in the interior of Africa, or the naked brown man and woman basking in lazy content under the shade of a banana plant, from which they can, by reaching up, get all that they want to eat.

Independent of all material considerations would Dr. Barnes have us sink to their moral and intellectual condition?

The employment of force in society begins with every congregation of men and women, no matter where they may be. It is necessary to have the power of Government lodged somewhere, to compel the highways to be kept open and ordinary sanitary conditions to be observed, and from this we arise to the more intricate problems of Government.

Take the first and simplest proposition: The negro in Africa gets far less happiness and use out of life from the first fact that there are no roads in Africa—merely tortuous, roundabout, narrow, dangerous paths, worn out by the passage of millions of feet, through the ages. He can not, without great difficulty and danger, go where he wants to get what he needs, or visit his relatives and friends, because there is no Government to compel the building of straight, easy, safe highways.

Dr. Barnes says the happiness of a country depends on the happiness of its individuals. Can he deny that every individual in this country has had his happiness increased by the sucessful result of the war against secession? Not only were the slaves freed, but the whites of the South who were suffering as great a slavery as the negroes were also freed and the United States of America was made in countless ways a much better place of residence for everybody than it had been at any time in its history.

In spite of his terrible diatribe against war, the facts remains incontrovertible that most modern wars have resulted in great good to humanity by widening man's horizons, giving them greater opportunities and a greater share of the proceeds of their industry.

Leaving out of consideration for the moment the results of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, think of what good the war of 1870-71 brought to Germany. Before that the now powerful empire was divided up into a congerie of little principalities, dukedoms, free cities, etc., each with its narrow boundaries, its cramping influences upon trade and industry and its terrible drain upon the people who supported the little Governments. The war against France brought all these people under one general Government, abolished thousands of the vexatious restrictions of the people's activities, and allowed every German a far wider field of effort than he previously had. The result is that Germany is increasing in wealth and the comfort of every German at a most amazing rate.

This is not an argument for war any more than it is an argument in favor of Winter as a season of the year. War seems to be one of the inevitable conditions of existence, which we must recognize as we recognize the four seasons to be a part of the laws of Nature, and we should put ourselves in shape for each season as it comes round. When in the providence of God war comes upon a country, its best effect is to develop the manhood of the land, to raise the plane of thought from the sordid selfishness of everyday ease and comfort, and present to the mind the nobler and higher things of which the soul rising to the hights of heroism may be capable.

There is no doubt that, independent of any material advantages, the terrible strife of 1861—'65, with its call for the loftiest self-sacrifice by men and women, raised the whole Nation to a plane inaccessible by other means. Every man who went through that war was made a better man than he otherwise would have been. His thoughts were lifted from the deadly selfishness of personal ease and comfort to the nobility of lofty perception of principles of right and wrong, to the grandeur of self-sacrifice to the utmost to support this principle.

Life is given us for the development of our immortal souls. Men become better in proportion to their struggle and sacrifice for the right. They rise higher in exact ratio to what they do for others and for mankind. The war for the suppression of the rebellion was incomparably the noblest effort for all humanity ever made by any people.

A man so degenerate as Dr. Barnes is simply incapable of recognizing great moral and spiritual forces in action. His mentality and morality are those of the dull, selfish African savage who can see nothing beyond his next meal of bananas, and wants nothing but to lie in the shade and digest them.

This is the lazy selfishness of Socialism and Anarchy carried to logical conclusion.

THE DEADLY MUSKETO.

By a series of experiments conducted with the most remarkable patience and thoroughness, the United States Hospital Service has definitely determined the following facts:

1. That the cause of yellow fever is an animal parasite and not a vegetable germ, or bacterium.

2. That the disease is communicated only by the bite of musketoes.

3. That only one genus of musketoes, which is classified as Stegomyia fasciata, is the host of the yellow fever parasite.

This is regarded as settling the question, and the energies of the people may be concentrated upon fighting the musketoes. It has also been ascertained that the "infectible territory" in which the musketoes can communicate yellow fever extends as far North as the southern boundary of Maryland. In all this the deadly "Stegomyia" must be watched for and exterminated, and ships arriving in the ports must be thoroughly examined for their presence. So confident is the Surgeon-General of the results, that he announces that the "yellow fever is now a plaything" which can be readily controlled.

37TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Every Department of the Order Represented at San Francisco.

GEN. BLACK ELECTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Boston Will Entertain Veterans in 1904—Service Pension Indorsed.

Committee Directed to Present Bill to Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Aug. 22.
Special Telegraphic Correspondence.

The parade was gratifyingly large, much larger than expected, 6,500 comrades being in line. Every Department was represented, some making surprisingly fine displays: Pennsylvania's battle flags, South Dakota's ears of wheat, and Minnesota's bread banners received special applause. Gen. Shafter at head of the Department of California and Nevada and the Denver Drum Corps were enthusiastically greeted. The line of march was very long, much of it over rough pavements. The weather was all that could be desired, with a strong, fresh breeze blowing. Everybody stayed in line and marched to the end. An immense concourse of people packed the whole line.

After the reading of the Commander-in-Chief's address, Gen. Black arose and in behalf of the Council and Staff presented Commander-in-Chief Stewart with a beautiful diamond badge. In accepting the

GEN. JOHN C. BLACK.

same Gen. Stewart said he was most deeply touched of anything in 25 years of Grand Army work, and could only utter heartfelt thanks.

Past Department Commander Sample, of Pennsylvania, presented Gen. Torrance, in a speech recounting Gen. Torrance's military, civic, and Grand Army services, with a magnificent diamond-studded badge. Gen. Torrance gracefully responded from an overful heart. Gen. Shafter presented Gen. Stewart a gavel made from historic wood by Richardson, a Berdan sharpshooter.

Comrade O'Donnell presented a report admitting Sons of Veterans to Post meetings, which was rejected after sharp discussion. Comrade Burton presented report of Pension Committee, and said that the time had now arrived for a service pension and recommended that the in-coming committee draft a bill for next session of Congress, giving $12 a month for 90 days' service and the same to widows who were married before 1890. Unanimously adopted. Department Commander Ivory G. Kimball, of the Department of Potomac, reported resolution asking the President to give veterans capable of performing manual labor preference as laborers. Unanimously adopted.

Comrade Partridge, of Chicago, reported $2,300 contributions for the Stephenson Monument, which with $2,500 from surplus of Grant fund, makes $4,800 raised. Comrade Smedberg reported Sons of Veterans College at Mason City, Iowa, in excellent condition, with fine prospects.

Mesdames Kinne, Fuller, Hampton, Black, and Vrooman brought greetings of Woman's Relief Corps. The great Auxiliary Order has a membership of 146,920. It expended last year $139,196.60 in relief, and has $19,961.05 in its treasury.

Mesdames Ballou, Ransom, Frick and Tarbell brought greetings of the Army Nurses.

Mesdames Shade, Wethern and Winslow brought greetings of the Ladies of the G. A. R.

Gens. Miller and McArthur were invited to enter Encampment. Gen. Miles came and was received with cheers.

Past Commander-in-Chief Lawler nominated Gen. Black for Commander-in-Chief, and he was elected by acclamation. Gen. Black returned brief, eloquent thanks. Gen. Shafter nominated C. Mason Kinne for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. Elected by acclamation. Past Department Commander Warren, of Montana, nominated Col. Harry C. Kessler, now on his way home from the Philippines, for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief. Elected by acclamation.

G. A. Harman, Lancaster, O., elected Surgeon-General by acclamation. Comrades Bross, of Nebraska; J. H. Bradford, of Potomac, and Winfield Scott, of Arizona, nominated for Chaplain-in-Chief. Bradford withdrew after after first ballot, and on second ballot Scott was elected.

Commander Judd, of Massachusetts, presented Boston as the place for next Convention. A. V. Bohn, of Colorado, presented Denver. Ballot: Boston, 485; Denver, 139. Result was received with enthusiasm.

Comrade Rogers, of Missouri, reported Fraternal Buildings at St. Louis progressing well and would be ready next year for the entertainment of veterans and their wives visiting the Exposition.

Action of Encampment requesting Presidential order for preference to veterans capable of manual labor telegraphed to President. Committee brought in Gen. MacArthur, who was received standing with cheers. He made an excellent speech. Comrade Coney presented Kansas resolutions against desecration of Memorial Day at forts and reservations by horse races and games. Commander-in-Chief instructed to request President, Secretaries of War and Interior to prohibit same. Cook's celebrated Denver Drum and Fife Corps gave the Battle of Gettysburg with brilliant effect. Committee on Resolutions reported favorably as to Soldiers' Home at Fort Sherman, Idaho. Adopted. Also as to National Home in Florida and at Sulphur Junction, Indian Territory. Adopted. Preservation of monuments on Bull Run battlefield rejected. Resolutions of appreciative admiration of Gen. Miles upon his retirement adopted. Thanks to San Francisco, California, Grand Army, Woman's Relief Corps and other societies for magnificent entertainment and generous hospitality adopted.

Gen. Wagner, of Pennsylvania, senior living Past Commander-in-Chief, installed newly-elected officers. Gen. Black announced C. A. Partridge, of Illinois, as Adjutant-General; Chas. E. Burton, Missouri, for two years member Committee on Pensions, to be Chairman of Committee.

Following is Pension resolution unanimously adopted:

"That the Committee on Pensions to be appointed for the ensuing year be and they hereby are directed to present to Congress for passage a bill which, while not disturbing the beneficent provisions of existing laws, shall provide that every survivor of the war of 1861-'65, who served for a period of 90 days and who was honorably discharged and has passed the age of 62 years, shall be pensioned at the rate of $12 a month, and that a pension of the same amount be paid to the worthy widow of such soldier when deceased was married to such soldier prior to the 27th day of June, 1890."

PERSONAL.

Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, of the Quartermaster's Department, has been appointed a Brigadier-General in the Army and retired. Gen. Wheeler began his military career as Second Lieutenant in the 4th Vt. in September, 1861, and was honorably mustered out as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the volunteer Adjutant-General's Department in October, 1866. He was brevetted Major of Volunteers for gallantry in the campaign of 1864, Colonel of Volunteers for faithful and meritorious services; and Captain, U. S. A., for gallantry in the battle of Salem Hights and Cold Harbor, Va. He also received a medal of honor for distinguished bravery at Salem Hights while serving as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. W. T. H. Brooks. He was wounded at Cold Harbor, and was commended in orders for bravery at Fair Oaks. In May, 1866, he was appointed Second Lieutenant, 1st U. S. Art., and in July, 1879, was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department with the rank of Captain, reaching the grade of Colonel in October, 1902.

The advancement of Gen. Wheeler led to the promotion of Lieut.-Col. John L. Clem to be Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General. Col. Clem is a man with a history. He was the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh" or some other battle during the civil war. At all events, he attracted the attention of John A. Logan, who was instrumental in getting him into the Regular Army as a Quartermaster. Clem has been very efficient as an officer, and it is surprising that any one should think him a proper officer to approach with a $100 bribe, as has recently been charged that an Army Contractor in Texas did, to the great wrath of the honest Colonel, who promptly reported it.

It is the common impression that Gov. Dockery, of Missouri, has no military record, but "Private" John Allen, the famous story teller of Tupelo, Miss., says he learned when in St. Louis attending the dedicatory exercises of the St. Louis World's Fair that this is a mistake. "Private" Allen says he met an old farmer on the grounds who seemed especially well informed regarding Missouri history and politics. "He had a war record to start with, or he never could have got along in Missouri," suggested the Tupelo statesman. "Well," replied the old farmer, "he didn't have much of a war record. Toward the end of the war he joined a company of home guards with the stipulation that the company was not to go out of the county unless the enemy came in."

Probably few of the surviving veterans of the civil war recall the fact that "Mike" Sheridan, the younger brother of immortal Phil, who actively though modestly co-operated in all that great commander's masterly achievements, is living quietly in Washington, a retired Brigadier-General of the Regular Army. Michael V. Sheridan, then a boy of 21, joined his brother at Louisville in September, 1862, when Sheridan's Division of the Army of the Cumberland was organized. He was soon made a Second Lieutenant in a Missouri regiment composed of German-Americans from St. Louis, and at once detailed as Aid to the General. Thenceforward he was at the General's side in all his campaigns and battles, often performing gallant service in critical emergencies. After the war he was commissioned in the Regular Army, and still served with the General until the death of the latter. He was then a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department. After tours of duty at several Western headquarters he went with Gen. Brooke to Porto Rico as Chief of Staff with rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Returning to Chicago, Gen. M. V. Sheridan for a time commanded the Department of the Lakes, and when mustered out of the volunteer service, resumed his Regular rank, then Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, and served again in Gen. Brooke's staff until his promotion and retirement in June, 1902. Gen. Sheridan is a quiet but energetic gentleman, who as he advances in years develops a startling resemblance to his distinguished brother.

Capt. J. B. Sutton, a civil war veteran, and a member of the Staff of the Governor of the National Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan., died at Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 20, aged 62 years. He was buried at his old home in Michigan.

Admiral Dewey, like other men of prominence, has occasionally to repress the usually irrepressible. The other day a familiar stranger came up to him and cried: "George, I'll bet you don't know me." "You win," said the Admiral, and passed on his way.

Rear-Admiral Melville, who has recently retired, will not leave his monument to the dubious taste of the future. He has designed his own tomb, and the result is there has been erected at Arlington a simple but magnificent sarcophagus characteristic of the man. Each detail of the work was the Admiral's own idea. He explains that a couple of years ago some friends asked him his wishes in the matter, and adds that he immediately took the plan in hand, under the privilege accorded every officer of the Army and Navy who fought to preserve the Union, and selected the site where the monument now stands—on a knoll near the graves of Sheridan and Crook, overlooking the Potomac and Washington.

The Boston Globe, a Democratic paper, says that Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who is a native of Massachusetts, has been suggested by some of the politicians of the party as a possible nominee for Governor of that State on the Democratic ticket. Should he be chosen Governor, it is claimed, he would be a logical candidate for the Presidency. The Globe adds that Miles's friends say he would accept the nomination for Governor.

Gen. S. B. M. Young, who succeeded Miles in command of the Army, and is now Chief of Staff, is a Pennsylvanian, and was living in Pittsburg when he enlisted in the 12th Pa. Cav., on April 25, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers. Sam Young, as he was known, was big, broad and heavy, good-natured, imperturbable, brave to a fault, and an optimist, as he always has been. In four months he had risen to a Captaincy. When the war ended he was a Colonel. Always a cavalryman, he was three times brevetted for gallantry in action. He was in almost every fight of the Army of the Potomac, and at Sailor's Creek, the last brush with Lee. After the civil war Col. Young was content to enter the Regular service as a Second Lieutenant of the 12th U. S. Transferred to the Cavalry, he was promoted to Captain when the Army was reorganized. For 16 years this veteran of many battles had to reconcile himself to the command of a company; he was a Major nine years, and it was shortly before the war with Spain that a regiment was given him.

Work of the Pension Office.

The report of certificates issued for the week ended Aug. 15 shows:

Army Invalids: Original, 5; increase, 605; reissue, 21; restoration, 3; renewal, 36; supplemental, 6; duplicate, 6; accrued, 105. Total, 787.

Army Widows, etc.: Original, 48; reissue, 9; renewal, 40; supplemental, 1; accrued, 2. Total, 100.

Navy Invalids: Increase, 2; reissue, 1. Total, 3.

Army Invalids (war with Spain): Original, 77; increase, 16; reissue, 5; restoration, 12. Total, 111.

Army Widows, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 19.

Navy Invalids (war with Spain): Original, 3; increase, 1; accrued, 1. Total, 5.

Navy Widows, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 4.

Army Invalids—Regular Establishment: Original, 21; increase, 17; reissue, 1; accrued, 1. Total, 21.

Army Widows, etc.—Regular Establishment: Original, 3.

Navy Invalids—Regular Establishment: Original, 2; increase, 1. Total, 3.

Navy Widows, etc.—Regular Establishment: Original, 4.

Army Invalids (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 543; increase, 1,763; additional, 153; reissue, 12; restoration, 54; renewal, 59; supplemental, 9; duplicate, 11; accrued, 197. Total, 2,803.

Army Widows, etc. (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 292; increase, 1; reissue, 5; restoration, 3; renewal, 6; supplemental, 2; accrued, 3. Total, 312.

Navy Invalids (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 38; increase, 17; additional, 1; restoration, 2; duplicate, 3; accrued, 3. Total, 64.

Navy Widows, etc. (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 19; restoration, 1. Total, 20.

Mexican War Survivors: Original, 1; increase, 5; reissue, 17; supplemental, 4; accrued, 6. Total, 33.

Mexican War Widows: Original, 13; restoration, 1; supplemental, 1. Total, 15.

Indian Wars (1832-42): Survivors: Original, 57; accrued, 1. Total, 58.

Indian Wars (1832-42): Widows: Original, 9.

Totals—Original, 938; increase, 2,433; additional, 154; reissue, 72; restoration, 78; renewal, 141; supplemental, 23; duplicate, 20; accrued, 323. Grand total, 4,172.