WASHINGTON NEWS

Comrade Henry Kittell, 151st N. Y., of Ebenezer, N. Y., is in the city looking around for a possible change of home. He served in the 151st N. Y. from the first to the last.

* * *

Pullman conductors, if they have ever handled a Presidential train, have the pas at the White House, and no mistake. Three Pullman car conductors are now ushers at the White House, the result of having done their whole duty by McKinley and Roosevelt Presidential trains. Mr. McKinley appointed two of these himself. The third has just been appointed by President Roosevelt. There is in this a lesson to young men. Do your duty, no matter what your calling or profession, and always do it like a gentleman. The reward will come. To be a gentleman does not mean "boiled shirts" or yellow "kids." The attire of a gentleman can never cover away the demeanor of a boor. One may do one's whole duty, but do it so disagreeably that it were better to have left it undone. A man can be a gentleman in greasy overalls, and a cad though clad in the swellest of "togs." These Pullman conductors evidently struck a happy mean.

* * *

A proposition is now before Secretary Morton providing for the appointment of a Board of Naval officers to inspect the Merchant-Marine of this country and report to the Department the repairs and changes necessary to convert each ship into a man-of-war in the event of a national emergency. It is desired that this information shall be on file at the Navy Department. This is the practice of foreign navies.

* * *

A Board of Survey ordered by the Navy Department at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, has recommended the construction of new marine barracks at that point to cost $400,000. The present buildings were damaged by an earthquake several years ago.

* * *

Rear-Admiral John Crittenden Watson, known throughout the Navy as "Able seaman Johnny," and a veteran of the war of the rebellion, retired for age last week. Rear-Admiral Watson's record has given him high place in the annals of both the war for the Union and the Spanish war. He is, next to Admiral Dewey, the senior officer of the Navy and has upborn its traditions with great credit to the service and himself. He has had a total sea service of 18 years. He is now President of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board.

* * *

In connection with the recent transfer of the control of all Government wireless telegraph stations from the Department of Agriculture to the Navy Department, announcement is made that the control of ocean meteorology has been transferred from the Navy Department to the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture. This arrangement is in accordance with the report of the Interdepartmental Board of Wireless Telegraphy, which convened in this city last month, and is significant of a great progressive stride toward a more universal government utility of the wireless system.

* * *

Sometimes temper runs away with good sense, always supposing that a man who has good sense lets his temper get the mastery of him—and this is true of the "blue blooded" but awfully bad-mannered young upstarts from Texas and Georgia who attended the Manassas maneuvers. These young men, who have more blood than breeding, it is quite evident, objected to the presence of the colored militia from Connecticut. These colored troops were encamped off by themselves, and so far as has been heard from them they are about the only militia not embroiled with their officers or the people of the neighborhood in some way. They behaved themselves like gentlemen, and they performed their duties to the satisfaction of all the officers in command. The Georgia and the Texas men, on the other hand, were in a row with somebody most of the time, and expressed the opinion that they had got "too far North for comfort." Reckon they had, if to be comfortable is to make everybody else feel uncomfortable. Well, these young sprigs said that they wouldn't march with nor would they recognize in any way whatever an officer of the colored troops, no matter what his rank. They furthermore said that they would like to use ball cartridges instead of blanks against the negroes, and it is said that they were altogether so hostile during the working out of the problems that to save a real encounter the commanding officers had to alter assignment of troops, which is disgraceful.

* * *

A high Army officer said that such talk was subject for court-marital for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, or for conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline. Such an attitude, he declared, is foolish and detrimental to good discipline.

"While the Regular officers can not punish such offenses, I believe," he said, "that if any State organization should be guilty of aggression against the negro troops it should be remembered and that organization told, when next it desired to participate in maneuvers, that it was not wanted."

* * *

George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, has just returned from the West, having been up the Pacific coast as far as Nome. He declares that the Pacific Coast States will go Republican by default, and by a larger majority than ever before in their history. He says the Democrats are not even making an effort to carry California, Oregon or Washington.

* * *

The Government has decided on adopting a new car which has just been patented and will compel the railroads to use either these or another that is now before the Post Office Department. The car which has just been adopted by the Government is the very highest type manufactured up to date. It is lined and supported throughout with heavy steel. The platform, which is made of solid oak 14x7 inches, is capable of a resistance of 7,000 pounds to the square inch. It would be, Mr. Vickery says, almost impossible to telescope this car. The Norfolk & Western Railroad has adopted the cars, using them for combination baggage and mail, and finds them very satisfactory. The Government has had the construction of steel cars for the mail service under consideration, but none of the specifications sent in by the different companies were found to be as satisfactory as those described.

* * *

Insofar as the Navy is concerned, Washington is absolutely defenseless. She hasn't got a first-class battleship that can get above Alexandria, and most of them have to stop far below that. Yet the Potomac River was once alive with ships from foreign shores, and Georgetown was a seaport! It is time that Congress did something toward clearing the river, so that when Russia comes over to bat us one for sympathizing with the "yellow peril," we can follow her dinky little ships up the Potomac and make them look as nearly like a fip-an'-a-bit as Japan has.

* * *

An experienced artillery officer has pointed out a great difficulty that has been encountered in the matter of our coast defenses. The modern fort is like a modern battleship; it is a complicated piece of machinery from one end to the other. Mechanics as well as soldiers are needed to operate the big guns. Enlisted men in the artillery are not inclined to reenlist, or they endeavor to be transferred to the infantry or cavalry. The duty of artillerymen in the coast forts is one of military drill and mechanical work and real labor in the protection and care of the guns. Men who become skilled mechanics and can operate these delicate pieces of mechanism, such as the disappearing gun, with electrical apparatus, rangefinders, and all the other machinery that is now a part of the equipment of every fort, can get a good situation at much higher pay than the Government affords.

* * *

Another reason why artillerymen prefer other service is because the chances of getting into action in case of war is about 15 times as great if they belong to the infantry as if they were in the coast artillery. There is only about one chance in a hundred that any fleet will approach the forts along our seacoast, and possibly one or two forts out of the whole number would be approached by a fleet. Artillery officers as well as men realize that the opportunities for great service is not likely to come to those who are behind the guns in one of the many forts that guard the harbors and seacoasts of the United States.

* * *

The War Department has ordered that all trumpeters, bandsmen, and members of mounted bands shall have revolvers issued to them, and shall have a full course of mounted and dismounted pistol practice.

* * *

Secretary of the Navy Morton has rented the Quay house, on K street, for the Winter, and will probably do some notable entertaining during the Winter.

* * *

There is a pretty well-defined belief that Senator Thomas M. Patterson (Colo.) is going to get married, and that he is going to marry the divorced wife of George N. Nagle, of Cheyenne, Wyo. Senator Patterson is a good deal of a ladies' man.

* * *

Hon. Joseph S. Potter, who was for 15 years identified with the Consular service of the United States, and who devoted his attention particularly to the exportation of silk from Germany to the United States, died last week. Mr. Potter did much to better the Consular service, and was the first to introduce into this country the culture of the silk worm. He had a beautiful place right in the heart of Washington, not such a fine house, but such exquisitely-kept grounds. He had a tiny model garden, and then on the side of the lot next the street the most beautiful flowers. He gave them all away and said he kept the flower garden that people passing along the street might see how much better and more pleasing flowers were than a vacant lot. Many of his friends followed his example, and so he became a real philanthropist.

* * *

Mr. Cyrus J. Finch, of Chicago, who has just returned from Russia, tarried in Washington a few days. He says that an American is a marked man in Russia, and that he gets the cold shoulder from start to finish in the dominion of the Czar. He says that no matter who wins in the Japanese war, America and Americans will never again have the favor of Russia, no matter what happens. The Russians consider that we have used them scandalously in this war of theirs. Now what on earth have we been doing?

* * *

They do say that perfumes are good disinfectants. Well, it is an ill wind that blows nobody good. If perfumes can be put to some good use, the public might be brought to endure them. Washington women have a fashion of sewing little perfume bags all through their clothing. The perfume most used is violet and orris root. If there is anything more disagreeable in all this wide world in the shape of a smell than "dead" violet or orris scent, the stuff hasn't been named. It is absolutely sickening. It tells of lack of airing of clothing. It mingles with the odors of the body, and in a roomful of people "perfumed" after this fashion the clean-minded person feels like asking for a bathtub and soap for the party.

* * *

Your Uncle Joseph is going into the campaign. The Speaker of the House is mighty near as big a man as the President of the United States, and he carries a heap of dignity, but failing to go into the campaign isn't one of his sins. Mr. Cannon believes in nice, clean politics of a vigorous character, and that is the kind of medicine they will get who go to hear him. Uncle Joe isn't an elocutionist, not by a long shot, but my goodness how he can ram a truth home in plain English! Why, you just have to believe it when he tells you it is so. He is one of the most effective campaigners in the Republican party. He is a good "mixer." And after all that counts for nearly as much as knowing things and being able to make the other fellow believe that you know them. A man may be never so logical, convincing and eloquent, but if he stands on his dignity on a kind of invisible pedestal, he isn't going to win the confidence of the people, and you can just stick a pin there.

* * *

Preparations are being made at the War Department and the State Department for the reception of the statue of Frederic the Great which will soon be on its way to this country, a present from the Emperor of Germany. It is to be located in the War College grounds, the site being on the terrace, where space is left for five other pedestals and statues. No time has been set for the installation of the statue, but it will probably be dedicated or unveiled the last of October, but possibly not until Congress convenes. Congress appropriated $8,000 to defray the expenses incident to the erection of the statue, and it will probably be a great society and official affair.

* * *

The age of the Presidents of the United States is always an interesting subject. It may not be generally known that 16 of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to now have been between 50 and 60 years of age at the time they were sworn into office. Four of them—Pierce, Garfield, Cleveland, and Roosevelt—were under 50. Three were between 60 and 65. Three—William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor and James Buchanan—were 65 and over. Harrison was 68 when he took the oath of office. Several of the Presidents who served two terms were under 60 on the date of their second inauguration.

* * *

Of the entire number of Vice-Presidents who have succeeded to the Presidency all were under 60. Johnson was 57, Tyler 51, Fillmore 50, Arthur 51, and Roosevelt 43 on their succession. Most of the Vice-Presidents were in the 50's or below that age at the time of their qualification for office. The oldest was Elbridge Gerry, who took office in 1813 at the age of 69. William R. King qualified in 1853 at 67; Hendricks was 66 and Levi P. Morton was 65. The records of history show that both the Presidency and Vice-Presidency have, in the estimation of the people, been placed in the hands of men who were in their prime—between 50 and 60, youth sobered, mental powers ripened by judgment, and the physical man ripened to maturity. The judgment of the whole people is usually a wise one, and it is not likely that they will ever select as Chief Magistrate, or one who may possibly succeed to that position, a man who has already lived 10 years beyond the allotted span of human life.

* * *

The closest male relative of the First President, George Washington, is Lawrence Washington, a grand-nephew of the Father of his Country. Lawrence Washington possesses the George Washington characteristics, as left in the Gilbert Stuart portrait, in very strong resemblance. Of course, it goes without saying that he isn't "pretty." No human being could ever have called Washington any more than a "fine figure of a man," for presumbly he was with all that stature and lots of natural dignity, yet they do say he was awkward! Lawrence Washington is now in charge of the Library of Congress exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

* * *

The sending of the American Red Cross Nurses to Japan seems to have been a very foolish performance. The Japanese Red Cross is splendidly organized and has millions of money. It is recognized by the Government, and has a large corps of splendidly-trained nurses. The young women who went over from here could not talk the lingo, and were at a disadvantage from the very start. The Japanese Government sent our nurses into the city hospitals, and they have never got to the front at all, as they have no provisions there for women, and do not understand how a delicately-organized woman can seek to go upon the field of carnage when there are men to do that work. Just the same, the Japanese soldiers like to have our nurses take care of them. They are just like every man who ever lived and got sick. When pain and disease rack them, there is nothing like the touch of a woman's hand to bring comfort, cleanliness, and a touch of home.

* * *

Comrade Samuel Paine, of Tampa, Fla., Past Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Florida, is in the city. He served in the 81st Ill., and has been for many years in the real estate business and notary public. He is enthusiastic about his section of Uncle Sam's domains, and says that Tampa, with its population at the last census of 15,839, and the surrounding towns, has a total population of over 30,000, making it the metropolis of the State. The town is rapidly building up, and its industries are developing in a most encouraging way. There are a great many Cubans there, and they make good citizens, being quiet, rather timid, and orderly. They make good wages in the cigar factories, and use this to build homes for themselves. There are a great many Italians coming in, and the women make very good workers. So far they have only been employed for the coarser kind of work—that is, stripping tobacco. They are eager to get work and are tireless to get their brothers and sisters employment also. The better class of cigar making is done by Cubans, both men and women, and Americans. There are also a great many Greeks coming in.

* * *

Gen. Harrison Allen, Second Deputy Auditor for the Post Office Department, was found dead in his bed at his home, 1017 K street, northwest, on the morning of Sept. 23. The evening before he had spent with his wife and some friends at his home at a game of cards, and retired in apparently good health. The only cause that could be assigned was heart trouble. Gen. Allen was born in Warren County, Pa., Dec. 4, 1835, and came from very well-known Pennsylvania families, Gen. Athony Wayne being his father's great uncle. He took much interest in military affairs, being an Aid on the Staff of a General of Militia. He went out in a three months service as a private in the 10th Pa., then became Captain in the 151st Pa., rising to be a Colonel, and was brevetted a Brigadier-General. He served in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and was elected to the Senate and Auditor-General of the State. In 1882 he was appointed U. S. Marshal for Dakota, and served a term of four years, and was elected Commander of the Department of Dakota, G. A. R., in 1888. Later Gen. Allen returned from North Dakota to Pennsylvania, where he resided until McKinley's first Administration, when he was appointed to the office that he filled at the time of his death. The remains were buried in Arlington.

CONCORDAT

Between Rome and France Which May Be Abrogated.

(Chicago Tribune.)

The treaty entered into by Napoleon I. and Pope Pius VII. over a century ago, determining the relations of Church and State in France, which had been dissolved by the Revolution, continued in full force and unchanged under Napoleon's Bourbon successors, Louis Philippe, the Second Republic, and Napoleon III. It will be abrogated or be modified materially under the Third Republic and Pope Pius X. Conditions have changed since it was entered into. It is in many respects unsatisfactory to both Church and State. There are opportunities for friction under a Premier who feels as M. Combes does which could not arise under a Catholic King like Louis XVIII. or Charles X.

The Catholic Bishops in France are nominated by the State and are appointed by the Church. They cannot be deprived of their functions without the concurrence of both. No matter how great an offender a Bishop may be in the eyes of the Vatican, the French Government must be consulted and its consent obtained before he can even be asked to resign. If he is ordered to go to Rome the Government can order him not to leave France. Thus the Bishops occupy a quasi-official position in the Republic, and the contention of the Government is that their functions cannot be interfered with without its consent. The concordat provides that no action shall be taken on French soil relating to ecclesiastical affairs without the authorization of the Government.

The Vatican recently ordered two French Bishops to go to Rome to answer charges against them, under penalty of excommunication and deprivation of functions. It is said that one Bishop is accused of being a Free Mason, of betting on horse races, using perfumes, reading the theatrical and other illustrated Paris papers, and of other offenses. The French Government ordered the Bishops not to obey the order, alleging that the action of the Vatican was a breach of the concordat. The Bishop of Dijon has obeyed the order and the Government has stopped his pay because he left his diocese without permission.

The only thing which can reconcile the Vatican to the concordat is the $8,000,000 a year which the French Government pays the clergy. It is reported that the Vatican recently sent a circular letter to the Bishops asking for information as to the resources of the dioceses in case of the withdrawal of Government support. If the replies should be satisfactory, and they doubtless will be as to some dioceses, the Vatican may be glad to dissolve the union of Church and State.

But Premier Combes does not wish to have the concordat abrogated altogether. He has said that the Government cannot afford to abolish the concordat without first guaranteeing to itself certain rights which it would lose if the Church were to become totally independent.

If the Vatican were to declare that it would be no longer bound by the concordat, that it would accept no money from the State, and would appoint and remove Bishops without regard to its wishes, the French Government may have to submit and let the status of the Church in France be what it is in America.

CURE YOUR OWN KIDNEY

And Bladder Disease at Home.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, East Hampton, Conn. (the clothier), says, if any suffering man or woman will send him their address he will without any charge whatever direct them to the perfect cure he so successfully used. He is sure any interested person must greatly appreciate this free information which he is positive will result in their permanent restoration to vigorous health.

U. S. TREASURY RECEIPTS.

Tuesday, Sept. 20	$1,173,756.97
Wednesday, Sept. 21	1,878,446.22
Thursday, Sept. 22	1,506,665.51
Friday, Sept. 23	2,146,432.55
Saturday, Sept. 24	1,450,993.51
Monday, Sept. 26	2,587,441.84

THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

A Building With a Most Remarkable and Varied History.

The opprobrious term "prisoner" lost much of its sting during the war of the rebellion period when qualified by "military," or "of war." Sometimes it took very little to earn the title which was worn by many men and women of more or less notoriety and fame between the years 1861 and 1865. The sudden acquisition was not always deserved, perhaps, but, generally speaking, the man who was arrested on charge of enmity to the Union and the United States Government, needed to be stopped very short in his treasonable career, lest he bring disgrace to himself and dishonor to the flag that sheltered him. If such person could not show a remarkably clean bill of health, he was pretty sure to get boarded at the expense of the Government in a house surrounded by walls so high that he found it difficult to look over them, and a host so solicitous that he never permitted his guests to wander about unattended.

Washington had but one distinctively "military" prison during the war, though at various times prisoners of war were confined in other buildings throughout the city when the regular military prison was full to overflowing.

The Capitol and White House excepted, there is not in the District of Columbia, in all probability, a more historic spot than the Old Capitol Prison. The land upon which it eventually stood was part of the farm of Daniel Carroll, and was one of the old land grants. When the first proprietors of Washington and the United States made their deal, this particular parcel of land became one of the public reservations. At the very first sale of Washington real estate, the whole square, having been divided into lots, was sold, the A and 1st street corner lot being purchased by Lund Washington, and sold in less than a year to George Walker. It was transferred from one party to another until in 1804 it was purchased by William Tunnecliffe, who built upon it a big three-story house which became famous as the Tunnecliffe Hotel. It was then sold to Pontius D. Stelle, a celebrated boniface, but he could not make the business of keeping boarders pay, and it went for debts into the hands of Peter Miller. The great house lost money for everybody who touched it, and at last, in 1812, it fell into the hands of the original owner of the land, Daniel Carroll. It continued to sink money for him, so he closed its doors, nailed up its shutters and left it to embrace decay.

The audacious British saved old Time the trouble, however, and, after burning the Capitol with its wealth of books and valuable old papers, they set their torches to the luckless hotel and burned it to the ground.

Of course, with the Capitol in ruins, Congress needed a home. At that time there was lively competition for the National Capital, and delay in housing Congress adequately meant absolute ruin to the people who had planted their hopes in its retention at Washington, for other cities were making strenuous bids for it. There were sectional jealousies at that time, and real estate rows, just as there are now, but in the feat that Washington would be robbed of the one jewel that made the city of any worth, the people got together and organized a stock company to build a house for the Government to occupy till the Capitol should again be made habitable. Congress was then meeting in the old Blodgett Hotel, on the northeast corner of 8th and E streets. It was used as a general Post Office and Patent Office for a year or two prior to the War of 1812, and was the only public building that escaped the vandalism of the British.

The joint stock company was comprised of Elias B. Caldwell, W. Emack, Daniel Carroll, Wm. Brent and Griffith Coombe. Its corporation title was the "Capitol Hotel Company." Daniel Carroll offered his lots on First and A streets southeast, to be rated as so much stock, and the offer was accepted.

The cornerstone of the makeshift Capitol was laid with much ceremony on the morning of July 4, 1815. The ground on which the building was erected was a big, unkept garden on that July morning, and the bricks of which it was to be built were yet in a state of nature out in the clay hills of Virginia. But when Congress met, December 11, 1815, the big $30,000 house was ready for the august body to occupy. The first day's session of the 14th Congress convened in the old Patent Office, and Henry Clay was elected Speaker of the House. The first act after taking the oath of office was to lay before the body the letter from Daniel Carroll and the other members of the Committee, presenting the completed Capitol Building to the Congress. By vote of the two bodies, the building was accepted for one year, or until the old Capitol could be restored. The rent was not to exceed $1,650 a year.

The building was a barn of a thing, its mongrel architecture remaining a jibe for years after Congress left it. It looked a little like Faneuil Hall. The Hall of the House was on the second floor. It was 77 by 45 feet, with a gallery, and the ceilings were 20 feet high. The Senate occupied the first floor hall, which was 45 by 25, with 15-foot ceilings. The Supreme Court of the United States and the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia also met there. The remainder of the big shell was given over to Committee rooms. The 14th and 15th Congresses met in that building. On March 4, 1817, President Monroe was inaugurated from that building, standing on a queer little platform erected over the front door on the First street side of the Old Capitol.

Congress left the building in 1819, the Capitol having been restored, and the huge hulk became a veritable white elephant on the hands of the owner. Tenants moved in and then moved right out. It was said to be haunted. It became absolutely uncanny. Its great rooms were too big for comfort, and in Winter an ice palace would have been a tropical garden beside it. For a few precarious years it tried to become a famous boys' school, but in 1836 they gave it up as hopeless.

A French dancing master taught dancing and "presence" there, but the gloom of it was too much for him.

In 1836 it became a fashionable boarding house. It was renovated and furnished in the height of style, and for a few years was the swellest place of the kind in the city. Among its many noted inmates was John C. Calhoun, who died there in 1850. Then its fortunes ran down at the heel, its fair guests forsook its historic halls, and it was finally left to the hoodlum element of hand-to-mouth citizens, who moved rather than pay rent, and were as irresponsible as the bats and curs which herded with them in the old caravansary.

Then came the war of the rebellion.

Those were days when no man trusted his mate until some supreme test of loyalty had proved him. Under such conditions arrests on suspicion of disloyalty were numerous. Those under ban were housed under strict surveillance in one place and another, often being sent to military prisons in the North until trial could be had. The Provost-Marshal found these "suspect" cases growing so numerous that he decided to designate a place of "detention" in Washington. The Old Capitol Building, gloomy and decaying, was selected, "impressed" into service, and July, 1861, saw the first "prisoners of war" confined there. They were men who declined to declare unequivocally for the Union, and who were more than suspected of being actively disloyal. Col. Wm. P. Wood was placed in charge.

There were confined in it during the war many society men and women who had learned to dance in the old building, whose exterior had undergone but little change. Others had been educated in the school for boys that St. Patrick's Church had maintained there for a few years. A great many of those who had to content themselves with the coarse prison fare had long before attended swell society functions and banquets "when the old house was new."

Among its most famous prisoners were the late Senator Vance, Governor Letcher, Representative Barnes Compton, and many others who had held high political and social position in former days. Editors of seditious newspapers, Knights of the Golden Circle, deserters from the Union army, blockade runners, prisoners of war and prisoners of state to the number of 500, and at times over 1,000, were confined in the Old Capitol Prison. The pressure for room finally became so great that new quarters had to be provided. Along First street there was a row of houses adjoining the Old Capitol Prison, known as the "Duff Green Row," and these were pressed into service. The houses were the very oldest in the District of Columbia, and were used as a hospital during the War of 1812, the wounded from the battle along the Bladensburg road being taken there. In the early 30's Duff Green bought a portion of the row of houses and turned them into a printing office. In this printing office the late Simon Cameron worked at the case many a day.

Men were not the only "prisoners of war." The keepers of the detention houses and prisons used to say that they would rather take care of 10 suspected men than one suspected woman. The women were very cunning, and they were excellent spies and messengers for the enemy.

The most noted woman prisoner was probably Belle Boyd, the rebel spy, who began her career by shooting a Union soldier whom she said had insulted her at her home in Martinsburg, Va. Mrs. Rose O'N. Greenhow, aunt of Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, was another prisoner of "state." She was notoriously active in the Southern cause, and being something of a society woman, made opportunities for securing information through her society associations. This information she immediately sent to the rebel authorities, and took pains to tell it. The idea of arresting a woman was repugnant to the Provost-Marshal, but the offenses were so flagrant that he finally ordered her arrest and confinement in her own house, 393 16th street northwest. Mrs. Greenhow from this semi-prison wrote some remarkable letters to the members of the Cabinet, telling them what to do and what would happen if they did not do it. These she printed in a queer little volume, long since out of print, with scathing comment upon the way things were done, they being not at all to her liking.

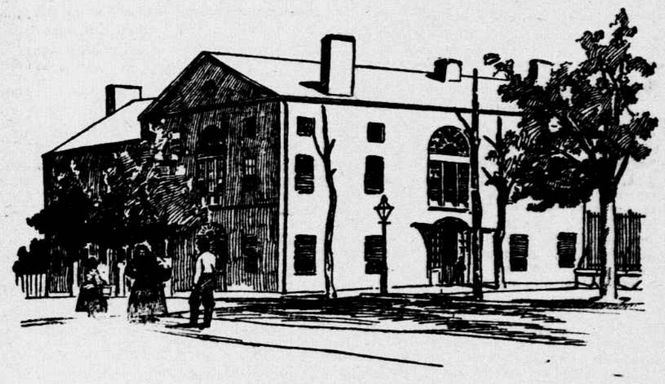
Mrs. Greenhow became so ardently open in her denunciations of the Administration, and so troublesome, that she was finally removed to the Old Capitol Prison, where she was kept till she could be sent to Richmond, where she went to join Mr. Davis, who was then posing as a President. Her house was used as a prison for the milder kind of women suspects until such a place was no longer necessary. A few who were recalcitrant were sent to the Old Capitol bastile to keep Mrs. Greenhow company. Among those of most note were a Miss Poole, Mrs. Phillips and two daughters, Miss Levi, Mrs. Hasler, Miss Mackall, and Mrs. Jackson, mother of the man who shot Ellsworth. Among the prisoners of 1865 was Mrs. Surratt, who was held there for a time before being transferred to the Arsenal Prison.

Four military executions took place in the Old Capitol Grounds. The most noted being that of Wirz, who was the keeper of Andersonville Prison, and who, after being tried by a military commission of which Gen. Lew Wallace was President, was convicted of violation of the rules of war in wantonly destroying the lives of United States prisoners while they were prisoners under his care, and was sentenced to be hung. He confessed that the indictment was true, but said that he was obeying the orders of high superiors. He was hung in the grounds of the prison, the scaffold standing exactly where the flower garden is now rich with blooming plants. He was the last prisoner in the old barracks, and it was sold after the war to J. F. D. Lanier, of New York City, who made the old house over, and it is now known as "Lanier Place." The late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Stephen J. Field, bought a part of the old house, and lived there till his death. The "Duff Green Row" was torn down, and the site became a part of that upon which the Library of Congress now stands.

Forest Hall, now 1256 32d street, was used for a time as a military prison. The penitentiary, in the Arsenal grounds, was also used as a kind of military prison, and it was here that the Lincoln conspirators, including Mrs. Surratt, ended their days and were executed.

At the southeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 13th street, there stood during the war the Prescott House, a three story brick hotel, which was the office for a time of the Provost-Marshal, and housed many state prisoners.

Another place of detention was the old guard house on Louisiana avenue. Prisoners were simply detained here until the authorities were satisfied that they were guilty of treasonable sentiments. Then they were sent to a regular military prison.



THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

PERSONAL.

A rumor is current that David B. Hill is engaged to Miss May Irwin, and that they are going to be married next January from her home in New York City.

The city of Richmond will give $1,000 and a site for the proposed monument to Jefferson Davis. It will stand near the statues of Lee and Stuart.

Gen. Russell Hastings died Sept. 18, at Bermuda, of heart disease, at the age of 69. He was one of the famous coterie of distinguished men who enlisted in the 23d Ohio. He went out in the 23d Ohio as a Second Lieutenant, when the regiment was mustered in, May 22, 1861; became a First Lieutenant in 1862, and a Captain in August, 1863, and was severely wounded and lost a leg, and was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and served on the staff of Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes. He was promoted to Colonel and afterward brevetted a Brigadier-General. Since the war he has been quite prominent in Ohio politics.

It is strongly denied that Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel, who is commander of the Russian forces at Port Arthur and making such a heroic fight, is a Jew of Jewish descent. His grandfather was a German-Lutheran, who entered the Russian service, achieved distinction in the wars against Napoleon, and, becoming a member of the Greek-Catholic Church, was promoted to the rank of General.

Dr. Thomas H. Williams, who was the Medical Director of the rebel army at Bull Run and afterward on the Peninsular Campaign, died at Cambridge, Md., Sept. 22, at the age of 82. He had been an Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and was Medical Director in the Utah campaign under Gen. Johnston. He resigned and entered the rebel army, and organized the medical corps of the Confederacy, and he superintended the erection of many large hospitals. He had lived in Maryland since 1870.

William McLain, of Ottumwa, Iowa, who is 96 years of age, and has been voting the Democratic ticket for over 70 years, will cast his vote this election for Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. McLain was a strong Union man during the war, and his son James served throughout the war in the 15th Pa. He is now Brother Leander, of Notre Dame, and a member of the famous G. A. R. Post of priests in that institution. He was an Aid on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Black.

THE MEDAL OF HONOR REUNION.

A Successful Reunion at Atlantic City.

The Medal of Honor Legion held its Reunion at Atlantic City, Sept. 21-23, and the following officers were elected:

Commander, Gen. L. G. Estes, of Washington; Senior Vice Commander, Judge J. Julius Langbien, of New York; Junior Vice Commander, Col. James M. Schoomaker, of Jersey City, and Chaplain, James Miller, of Philadelphia.

It was decided to hold its next meeting in Washington, D. C. Gen. Llewellyn Estes enlisted in the 1st Me. Cav. in 1861, became First Sergeant, then received a commission and rose to be a Major; was made Adjutant-General on Gen. Kilpatrick's Staff, and received three brevets, the highest of which was Brevet Brigadier-General, for meritorious service. He was five times wounded and was with Gen. Farnsworth when the later was killed at Gettysburg.

On the evening of Sept. 23 a banquet was held, at which Gen. O. O. Howard, the retiring Commander, presided, and Gen. Sickles, Maj. Veale, Gen. Estes, Commander-in-Chief Blackmar, Gen. King, Gen. T. S. Peck, and ex-Postmaster-General John Wanamaker made speeches.

Reunion of 1st Ohio H. A.

The 18th Annual Reunion of the 1st Ohio H. A. was held at Columbus, O., Sept. 1. The Regimental Flag was borrowed for the State House Flag Room for use at the meetings and was greeted with affection and enthusiasm by the members. An ode to the Flag by Comrade H. C. Miller was read and applauded. The mortuary report showed 11 deaths since the preceding session. There was read a list of "The boys who never came back"—being the names of the 158 comrades who died in the service. Comrade W. D. Porter stated that the deaths in Co. L, from enlistment to date, numbers 61.

The old officers were all reelected: President, W. S. Mathews; Vice-President, Robt. W. Caldwell; Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Miller; Chaplain, C. B. Taylor.

CROCKER'S BRIGADE.

Twelfth Biennial Reunion, Held at Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 13 and 14, a Great Event for for the Veterans and the City.

Crocker's Iowa Brigade holds its Reunions biennially, and they are always signally successful in bringing the survivors together. The brigade was organized in April, 1862, and continued unchanged as to component regiments until all were mustered out in July, 1865. It was constituted of 11th, 13th, 15th and 16th Iowa. It veteranized Jan. 1, 1864, when but 78 men were not reenlisted, and these were rejected for disabilities.

The 12th Biennial Reunion of survivors was held at Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 13 and 14. The several regiments held their respective Reunions on the 13th, and there was a meeting in the Opera House that evening, with eminent men as speakers. The leading address was by William H. Michael, of Washington, D. C. There was music and other features of entertainment were presented. Gov. A. B. Cummins, Gen. J. H. Stibbs, Maj. J. F. Lacey and others made speeches that added to their laurels as orators. The address of the people of Waterloo was delivered at the Campfire on the evening of the second day of the Reunion, by Attorney A. B. Lovejoy, and was a masterly oration.

There were 217 comrades of the brigade present, and about 70 ladies of their families accompanied them.

There was a parade on the morning of the second day, the veterans and escorts in line numbering over 500.

The Reunion in 1906 will be held at Clinton, Iowa.

Reunion of 52d Ind.

The Annual Reunion of 52d Ind. was held at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 14. Comrade Drury Holt, who was again elected Secretary, writes: "Although only 47 members responded at roll-call, our meeting was one of the best we ever enjoyed. Years ago, by unanimous vote, our old Colonel, E. H. Wolfe, was elected President of the Association for life, and he was, as usual, in the chair and made the boys glad, as he always does. It was unanimously decided to always, hereafter, hold our Reunion on Wednesday of the week of the State Fair."

Reunion of 13th Conn.

The 34th Annual Reunion of 13th Conn. was held at Savin Rock, Conn., in September, when the following officers were elected: President, Timothy Whittlesey; Vice-Presidents, E. E. Dunham, Stephen Lang, W. A. Gladdin, John C. North; Chaplain, Henry Upson; Secretary-Treasurer, L. D. Penfield. There were 92 at dinner.

Reunion of 1st Conn. H. A.

There will be a Reunion of Cos. I and B, 1st Conn. H. A., at Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 5.

RESTORES EYESIGHT.

"Actina," a Marvelous Discovery that Cures All Afflictions of the Eye Without Cutting or Drugging.

There is no need for cutting, drugging or probing the eye for any form of disease. There is no risk or experimenting, as thousands of people have been cured of blindness, failing eyesight, cataracts, granulated lids and other afflictions of the eye through this grand discovery, when eminent oculists termed the cases incurable.

Mrs. A. L. Howe, Tully, N. Y., writes: "Actina removed cataracts from both my eyes. I can read well without glasses. Am 65 years old.

Robert Baker, 80 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., writes: "I should have been blind had I not used Actina."

Actina is sent on trial postpaid. If you will send your name and address to the New York & London Electric Association, Dept. 61 B, 929 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo., you will receive free, a valuable book, Prof. Wilson's Treatise on the Eye and on Disease in General, and you can rest assured that your eyesight and hearing will be restored, no matter how many doctors have failed.

LOTS OF MAIL FREE.

If you want lots of mail, put your name and address in our reliable Directory which goes to firms who will mail you Free Samples of Agents' Goods, Medicines, Books, Pictures, Magazines, Novelties, etc. We want 100,000 new names for our Agents Directory and in order to secure them quickly we will send you by return mail our Big Premium Budget which contains all the following: Twenty Popular Songs, with words and music; 25 Portraits of Famous Actresses and Stage Beauties; Portraits of all the Presidents of the United States; Seven Complete Stories of Adventure; the Magic Telescope; the Magic Rings; the Magic Knife; the Magic Mirror; the Mysterious Bottle, and 57 other Tricks in Magic; Mind Reading; Magic Pictures; Tree of Crystal; the Japan Square Puzzle, and 57 other great puzzles; 20 amusing Illustrated Rebusses; 101 Funny Conundrums; Game of Fortune, the Book of Love, and 56 other splendid games; How to Make Sympathetic Inks for secret correspondence; Imitation Gold Mustache Grower, and 92 other valuable Money-Making Secrets; 10 Model Love Letters; How to Tell Fortunes; the Dictionary of Dreams; Guide to Flirtation; the Lover's Telegraph. Send us your name to-day and inclose 10 cents to help pay postage, etc. Money cheerfully returned if you are not delighted. CLIFTON PUB. CO., Dept. 22, Waterville, Me.

A Musical Education for 25 Cents,

And 178 Songs with Words and Melody FREE.

PRATT'S CHART OF CHORDS FOR THE PIANO AND ORGAN

is a short cut to harmony. It is to music what the multiplication table is to arithmetic—a quick method of learning to play the Piano or Organ without a teacher. It is simple and practical. With it, any one can play accompaniments at sight to any song ever written. It is a ready-made musical education. It teaches nearly every major and minor chord used in music. It is valuable to advanced musicians as well as beginners. Recommended by teachers and musicians everywhere. The Publisher's price is $1.00 each.

By special arrangement with the publishers, we are enabled to offer PRATT'S CHART postpaid to any address, for 25 CENTS EACH. A clear saving of 75 cents to each purchaser.

178 SONGS FREE. With every Chart we will send entirely free, THE GIANT ALBUM OF 178 SONGS with words and melody. They are all old favorites. Songs that will never die. Patriotic, comic, sentimental and pathetic. Among them are The Battle Cry of Freedom—Ole Joe—When Michael Pays the Little Ones to Bed—The Maiden's Vow—Our Flag is There—First Love—Captain Hogan—Larboard Watch—Robinson Crusoe—Robin Adair—Gumbo Chaff—When I Can Read My Title Clear—Annie Laurie—Auld Lang Syne—The Dawn's Silver Tone, Tom, the Piper's Son—Listen to the Nightingale—Don't Forget Old Ireland—John Anderson, My Jo—Kathleen Aroon—I Saw Esau, Kissing Kate—Little Bo-Peep—Twickenham Ferry—I Cannot Sing the Old Songs—'Way Down South in Alabama, and 153 others equally as good.

Better send 25 Cents to-day and the Chart and Album of Songs will be sent by return mail.

CLIFTON PUBLISHING CO., Dep't 8, Waterville, - - - Maine.

$5.75 PAID FOR RARE 1