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

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The Rev. Dr. Huntington says that he never saw an angel with whiskers. No; nor he never saw one wearing a neat No. 2 D last, a fetching shirt-waist, and a dream of a Spring hat; but some of us will persist in believing that there are such angels, all the same.

There is some little feeling developing with regard to the date of holding the National Encampment at Minneapolis. If it is held, as usual, in the first week in September, it will conflict with the State Fair, and the railroads and local interests favor setting the date earlier, even to as far back as the middle of July. This does not please a number of veterans, who have heard of the proposition and who do not want to attend the National Encampment during the hot Midsummer months.

The Confederate veterans themselves show none of the uppishness with which a number of the Daughters of the Southern Confederacy received President McKinley's suggestion as to the Government's taking care of the graves of the Confederates. At meetings of the Camps of Confederate Veterans resolutions have been passed appointing committees to come into touch with the Federal Government upon the matter of care for the graves of the veterans, especially those who died while prisoners of war.

The conclusion of peace is bringing about a consideration of a new arrangement of European alliances. It is said that Great Britain is moving in the direction of a friendlier relation with Russia, even going so far as to bring about a triple alliance by adding Russia to Japan in it. In return for this, it is alleged that she will give Russia a freer hand in Turkey and at Constantinople. England's opposition has heretofore been the strongest obstacle to Russia's designs in Turkey. France is believed to favor closer relations between England and Russia, and this sets Germany to planning for an ally to offset this powerful combination. It seems more likely that Germany will offer Russia terms that will attract her to Germany rather than to England.

The Mecklenburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have run up squarely against the South Carolina Chapter of the same Order over the birthplace of Andrew Jackson. Some time ago the Mecklenburg ladies sent out the announcement that they had established beyond doubt that Jackson's birthplace was near Waxhaw, Union County, N. C., where they propose to erect their monument. The South Carolina Chapter asserts with equal positiveness that the evidence shows that Jackson was born in Lancaster County, S. C., and there they will erect a monument. The Anti-Jackson element used to assert with great obstinacy that he was not born in this country at all, but on shipboard while his parents were migrating hither.

The United States leads the world in its consumption of tobacco, which reaches the enormous amount of 440,000,000 pounds per annum. Germany comes next with 201,783,000, and Russia third with 150,244,000 pounds. Belgium leads the world in the per capita consumption with 6.21 pounds per annum, followed by the United States with 5.40. Next comes Germany with 3.44. The United States Government gets $65,832,102 a year revenue from tobacco, while France gets over $81,000,000, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain gets $63,806,000. The revenue of the United States from tobacco averages about 15 cents a pound where France gets 96.1 cents and Great Britain 76.5. Belgium has the lowest rate, which is only 3.8 cents per pound.

A peculiar pang will strike the hearts of comrades everywhere at the announcement that genial, lovable, enthusiastic John C. Linehan, Past Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, is no more. It seems incredible that this winning personality will no longer pervade the assemblages of the Grand Army of the Republic, shedding light and cheer wherever it went. Comrade Linehan suddenly developed Bright's disease; was prostrated at the time of Commander-in-Chief Blackmar's funeral, and had to be sent home. The disease made rapid progress, and those in attendance at the National Encampment at Denver, who sorely missed his presence, received the sorrowful information that they would never see him at another National Encampment. Comrade Linehan was born in Ireland, but came to this country when very young, served in the 3d N. H., and was a lifelong resident of the State, where he was held in great esteem. He had been for many years Insurance Commissioner for the State, and was the first Roman Catholic to hold a State office in New Hampshire. He was one of the wheel-horses of the Grand Army of the Republic, and wonderfully effective in whatever he helped to do. He was Commander of the Department of New Hampshire in 1883-4, was for many years a member of the G.A.R. National Pension Committee, and was a member at the time that the Act of June 27, 1890, was passed. He was Past Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1887.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

The inscription on an old Spanish tombstone reads:

"I was well.
I would be better.
I took medicine.
I am here."

The moral of this is obvious, and should sink deep into the heart of every Ohio voter. Ohio has at least her full share of the general prosperity of the country. There are many who claim that, if anything, she has more than her share. It would be contrary to Ohio traditions if she had less. There never was a time in the history of the State when work and wages were so plentiful for all, with every dinner-pail full, and the mortgages melting away from the modest roof-trees like frost before an April sun.

So unexampled is this prosperity, following so markedly upon the period of gloom and depression of the four years of Democratic ascendancy in the country, that it seems incredible that anybody should suggest a change, with a probability of return to the wretched conditions from which the Republican triumph delivered the country only nine years ago.

Like the man under the Spanish tombstone, however, the Ohio voters are now besieged by quacks trying to persuade them that they are not really well, but suffering from insidious ills, of which they are as yet ignorant, and serious consequences can only be prevented by taking their nostrums. If the men who are ululating over the terrible evils threatening the people were the ones who had led the country out of the Slough of Despond into which Cleveland's advent plunged it in 1893, and were now urging further reforms and improvements, they should be listened to with the deepest attention. But, one and all, they are the marplots and maldoers, whose quackeries precipitated the crisis of 1893, and intensified and prolonged it, without hope of improvement until the last one of them was removed from where he had any power for mischief. It matters very little what they may say now. The remembrance is painfully fresh of what they did when they had a chance, and strong and well as the country has become since it was purged of them and their evil councils, and it is not strong enough nor well enough to take the least chances of their return to power. Since 1892 the country has repeatedly and emphatically condemned as pernicious every idea advanced by them. So crushing was this reprobation that it seemed that the Democratic Party would wither up and disappear, but the Democratic Party is as hard to kill out as Canadian thistles.

The oft-repudiated party and leaders are now seeking restoration to power by a covert and sinuous flank attack. Cunningly distracting public attention from their past heresies by a clamor over State issues, they hope to gain a foothold for 1908 by an alliance in Ohio with every faction which has a sore head, an aching intestine, or a selfish grievance of any form. They will attack anything, condemn anything, promise anything, that has the least prospect of bringing votes. They are filling the air with the wildest and most improbable charges, to delude the people until after the election with the idea that they are improperly governed, and the affairs of the State suffering from maladministration. As these charges do not have to be proven they can be made with the utmost safety, and the makers are confident that if they only yell long enough and loud enough they will be believed until the votes are cast. As to what may come after they are totally indifferent. Like Jerry Simpson's definition of a platform they are "something to get in on."

If the result affected only Ohio, the country would have less concern about it. But it is, and can not help being, National in its consequences. While it is vehemently asserted that it is only a question as to whether Herrick or Patterson shall be elected Governor, if the Republican candidate is defeated, and the Democratic elected, it will be at once positively claimed and interpreted as the rehabilitation of the Democratic Party, with all of its enormous possibilities for evil. It will be accepted everywhere as the swinging of the pendulum back to 1892, with all the bitterly remembered consequences of that swing, and prudent men will at once begin setting their houses in order for the approaching evil day. A frosty chill will fall upon the present hope and confidence, and we are all sadly familiar with what that means. Nobody, even in Ohio, will take into account that the result was secured by unholy alliances between Prohibitionists and Free Liquor men; between sorehead Republicans and Bryan Democrats; between Protectionists and Free Traders; between grasping railroad corporations and blatant Trust-Busters. All that anybody will care to know and say will be that the Democrats have carried the great State of Ohio, whose political importance has always been of the first order, and very frequently a controlling factor. The only interpretation that will be given this will be that of a forerunner of the return of the Democratic Party to power in 1908. This would be a calamity which every patriotic man should do his utmost to avert, and the surest way is to make every effort and cast every vote to prevent the Democratic ticket from carrying Ohio.

GOV. HERRICK AND THE VETERANS.

The programme of the Democratic leaders in Ohio is not only to voice every possible discontent and stomachache that can be discovered, but make the greatest scrutiny to find, incite and promote disgruntlement and political gripe wherever there can be the slightest hope of success. They have made especial efforts to dissatisfy the veterans with Gov. Herrick's administration, and to magnify to the utmost any symptom of their success in this direction. They have been proclaiming that the veterans as a body were antagonistic to the Governor, and would make their antagonism felt at the polls. Like all the other horn-blowing this is only intended to deceive the people until the time for casting the votes. It is fortunate that they started this clamor so early, because it enables the veterans to set themselves right before the people of Ohio, and to demonstrate the falsity of the allegations. The Plain Dealer, of Cleveland, the leading Democratic paper in northeastern Ohio, came out with a blank assertion that the veterans of Oberlin were a unit in their hostility to Gov. Herrick, and were doing all they could to prevent his reelection. The Plain Dealer made the mistake in coming out with this roorback so prematurely, for at once Comrade S. M. Cole, the Commander of the Post of Oberlin and one of the most substantial citizens of Loraine County, flatly denied the Plain Dealer's statements, denied that Gov. Herrick had been dismissing veterans, and asserts in the most positive manner that the veterans are very firmly for the Governor, and will do all that can be done to secure his re-election. Comrade Cole expressed astonishment that his and their position should have ever been called in question.

There is every reason why the veterans of Ohio should feel warmly friendly to Gov. Herrick. He has from the first been a consistent and earnest friend of theirs, and has manifested this friendship in many practical ways. His connection with Wells Post, of Columbus, O., is one of those valuable and much-prized relations of outsiders to Posts which the Grand Army of the Republic has been asked to formally recognize and put upon a legal basis. He has always been liberal with his money in furthering the Post's objects, and the comrades have felt that they could rely upon his assistance at any time. He is called an associate member of the Post, but this is incorrect at present, since the Grand Army regulations do not recognize such a position, but the next Encampment, voicing a general wish of the comrades, will probably do so. He has been uniform in his preference of veterans for public employment wherever it was possible to give them this preference, and in his public utterances he has invariably taken occasion to speak in the highest terms of the services of the veterans and the substantial gratitude that is due them from all. He has been particularly active in urging the erection, by the State of Ohio, of a magnificent monument to commemorate the valor, services and sacrifices of the 313,000 men who represented the Buckeye State in the Union army. Gov. Herrick's whole course through life has been such as to commend him strongly to the veterans, while his opponent has no advantage of this kind. Now, when it is very essential for him to show particular acts of friendship for those who saved the Union, Mr. Pattison's record is discouragingly sterile.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

In the platform adopted by the Ohio Republican Convention is the following plank referring to the veterans:

"From Lincoln to Roosevelt, every Republican elected President was a soldier son of Ohio, and their comrades have had rightful preference in elective and appointive positions at the hands of the Republican Party. That Ohio is a State of soldiers is shown by the fact that in distributing the vast benefits under the Federal pension laws passed by Republicans, the Ohio agency ranks among the first, and also by our liberal State laws for soldiers. The institutions established and supported by Ohio for her soldier unfortunates, their widows and orphans, are supplemented by a liberal system of relief at their homes, and by an efficient State agency for the special purpose of looking after the pensions of our volunteers and their families. The Republican pension system and all laws for our Nation's defenders and their dependents should be generously maintained and administered."

This is as plain, explicit and unmistakable as words can make it, and it has the further immense advantage of being consistent with the uniform course of the Republican Party in Ohio ever since the war. No State has exceeded Ohio in consistent friendship for her soldier sons, and among other things the State has magnificent institutions for the care of the veterans and for their orphan children. The State has a law on its books providing for the relief of veterans and their families who are in needy circumstances, and under this relief is furnished to thousands of families every year. There have been few sessions of the Ohio Legislature since the war, when the Republicans had a majority, in which there has not been some beneficial law passed for veterans, their widows and children.

On the other hand, the Democratic platform, upon which Mr. Pattison is running, is absolutely silent as to the veterans or their rights. It talks about almost everything else under the sun, but has no word of commendation or recognition for the men who bought with their heart's blood all that the country now enjoys.

To show in what esteem Gov. Herrick is held by the veterans where he is best known it might be stated that at the opening of the meeting of the campaign held at Bellefontaine, O., a military organization of old veterans located at Columbus, known as the "Old Guard," volunteered their services as an escort to attend the meeting at Bellefontaine.

It is not often that a convicted criminal can view his fate with the philosophy of Louis Pollard, of Cleveland, O., who was last week sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of his daughter-in-law. He protested that he did not kill the woman intentionally, but said, giving a military salute to the Judge, that if he had been on the jury he could not have voted for any other verdict.

CHEAPER LIFE INSURANCE.

Undoubtedly the astounding revelations which have been made, and are still being made, of the management of the great New York Insurance companies will result in a radical reformation of the whole system and a much cheaper rate of insurance to everyone. It is clear at the outset that if the profits of the various deals had been put in the pockets of the policy-holders instead of those of the officers and directors, the policy-holders of the insurance companies would have had very much more money and the managers less means upon which to riot in luxury. The only life insurance President who died poor was Col. Jacob L. Greene, of the Connecticut Mutual, and it appears that the management expense of $1,000 in that company was only $5.48, against $10 and $10.50 for the big companies. During the investigation is has been shown that the management expenses of the companies have been about 25 per cent of their income, and when the Actuary of the Mutual Benefit Life of New Jersey came upon the stand and showed that the company's expenses were only 15 per cent of its income, he was excused from any further examination. The low rate was sufficient. A study of insurance statistics by experts shows that in 24 of the great companies there was an excess of profit on the mortality rates of about 20 per cent, with an excess of interest earnings of one per cent, and a very large profit from lapsed and surrendered policies. Except for the unusual depreciation of securities in 1903 the insurance companies that year would have made $40,000,000 of profit, which they could have returned to the policy-holders or added it to the surplus. Therefore, not only can the insurance rates be brought down very considerably, and still have a large margin of safety, but the expenses of management can be cut down from one-third to one-half. Some reform of this kind will undoubtedly be inaugurated, with great advantage to policy-holders.

TAMMANY'S CLEAR SAILING.

The most astonishing feature of the present political campaign is the absolute breakdown of the opposition in New York City to Tammany, and the almost certain re-election of Mayor McClellan. This comes as a surprising change from the shrieks of corruption and graft over Tammany and its practices in New York which have filled the air for many years. Even Dr. Parkhurst says that McClellan has given the city a clean administration as far as was possible and Jacob A. Riis adds his testimony. He says that though he worked against McClellan when he was a candidate, McClellan has given the city a very good administration and it is useless to think of electing any other man. The main opposition comes from the Municipal Ownership League, of which William R. Hurst, of the New York American, is the founder and proprietor. A strong dissatisfaction with Tammany pospects is expressed by the New York World, which says that McClellan's victory is that of Murphy, and that it will open up for Murphy possibilities of wealth beyond the dream of avarice.

The annual budget of New York is over $117,000,000, which is a per capita tax of nearly $30 on every man, woman and child in the city. This will be increased by the issuance of $60,000,000 of bonds, and during the next four years contracts aggregating nearly $250,000,000 will be given out.

Murphy is already several times a millionaire, with a palatial country residence, and if he improves his opportunities his wealth will be multiplied many times.

Hearst's New York American has a shriek over the way that Murphy's heelers carried the primaries. Gangs of plug-uglies and ballot-box stuffers invaded the polls, and with pistol, knife, club, fraud and perjury made it certain that nobody but Murphy's friends should get into the convention. In one district there were more than 400 votes in excess of the legal vote of the district, and generally the aggregate was more than 50 per cent in excess. Enough money was spent to pay every man who took part in the primaries $2.50 for his vote.

There is much stir in the air about a projected union of Panama and Costa Rica, and it is alleged that President Roosevelt is maneuvering to bring this about. The Republic of Panama is 480 miles long with a breadth of between 37 and 110 miles, giving it a total area of 31,570 square miles and a population of 340,000. This makes it nearly as large as Indiana. Costa Rica has an estimated area of 18,400 square miles, with a population of 243,205. The people in both countries are very much the same, being admixtures of Spanish, Indian and negro blood, with the dominant element being made up of those whose blood has the least admixture of the Indian and negro strains. Costa Rica adjoins Panama on the northeast and occupies the Isthmus to Nicaragua. She has had a very troublous history since securing her independence in 1821, and beside the usual revolutions has had disputes with Nicaragua and Colombia as to boundaries. For a long time no President was allowed to serve out his term. In 1856 Costa Rica took part in the war against the Filibuster, William Walker, and her army helped defeat him and force his surrender. Costa Rica has an army of 1,000 men and 5,000 militia, with a navy consisting of one torpedo boat and a gunboat. The principal products of the country are coffee and bananas. There are some valuable mines in the country. The Republic owes about $13,000,000 of a foreign debt, with nearly $11,000,000 of unpaid interest, and about the only regular and settled feature of the Government is that it defaults yearly on its interest-bearing obligations. Our trade with the country is large and growing. In 1904 we imported from Costa Rica $3,529,809 worth, principally coffee and bananas. We exported to the country that year goods to the amount of $1,936,269, chiefly iron goods and breadstuffs.

Chancellor Buelow, of Germany, says that the talk about the probability of a war between Great Britain and Germany is a piece of stupidity. The two Nations have too great interests that would be shattered or destroyed by any hostility.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Commander-in-Chief Tanner has made a number of important staff appointments. Comrade Frank Battles, of Concord, N. H., and at present Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department, has been selected for Quartermaster-General, much to the satisfaction of all the New England comrades, with whom Comrade Battles is very popular.

Comrade J. Henry Holcomb, of Philadelphia, has been reappointed Custodian, a position that he has occupied for several years with great credit to himself and usefulness to the Order.

Maj. Frank A. Butts, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed Senior Aid. Maj. Butts enlisted in the 47th N. Y., and by good soldiership rose through all the ranks until he was mustered out as Major of the regiment. He is a well-known comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic and popular everywhere. The position requires tact and savoir faire, and Comrade Butts has these in abundance.

Gen. William P. Rogers has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, another fitting and acceptable appointment. Comrade Rogers enlisted in the 7th Md., rose to the rank of Corporal, lost an arm in battle, and was discharged. He received a commission in the Regular Army as Second Lieutenant, and rose through all the grades until he became, in 1902, Colonel of the 30th U. S. He was retired in 1903 with the rank of Brigadier-General.

THE RAILROAD RATE BILL.

A very important conference was held last week between Representative Townsend, of Michigan, and the President as to the railway legislation this Winter, and Mr. Townsend feels confident that he and the President have come into the fullest accord. Mr. Townsend was, with Mr. Esch, of Wisconsin, the author of the Esch-Townsend Bill, which passed the House last Winter. The new bill which has been decided upon will contain all the features of the old bill which were approved, with such modifications, generally, as it received during the discussion. It will probably be somewhat more radical and farther-reaching than the old bill. A pivotal feature of the proposed legislation will be the powers to be conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission, and upon this Mr. Townsend says:

"That provision is, of course, the crux of the whole matter. There is no proposition that the Commission or any other Federal body shall make whole schedules of rates. We simply ask that the Commission have the power to cure an evil when an evil is found to exist. Some of the States have made laws more radical than anything we propose. For example, in Illinois the Railroad Commission is proposing to make whole schedules from the ground up. That is not only unwise, but unnecessary. If the Interstate Commerce Commission be given the power to substitute a reasonable rate for a rate which is found to be unreasonable there will be fewer rates needing correction. If you know, now, that you have the power to undo a thing which you do, you will be a good deal less likely to do that thing. The railroads will be in the same situation; there will be fewer offenses if the Interstate Commerce Commission has the power we propose to give it, and there will be no occasion for it to go wholesale into the business of fixing freight rates."

The Honorable Hoke Smith, who is fervently if not admiringly remembered as Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior, is now engaged in a hot campaign for the Senatorship from Georgia, the election for which will not take place for more than a year. Mr. Smith has been having much trouble finding issues upon which to commend himself particularly to the people of Georgia. The Georgians are having too big a share of the general prosperity to feel any strong demand for reform or to have any grievances which the United States Government should remedy. They are getting 10 cents a pound for their cotton and have lots of it. The turpentine crop is good, and brings a fair price, while watermelons and peaches have been the same as money in bank. Mr. Smith has had to search long for something in which they are oppressed and to sound the hewgag upon it. He at last made up his mind that the railroads were crushing the life out of the people, and that they should be whacked with the beesom of State ownership. He has, therefore, appropriated LaFollette's program in Wisconsin, and is working it for all that he can. He sounds the slogan, "no foreign corporation or non-resident should be allowed to operate railroads in Georgia," and upon this is Marching Through Georgia in every direction with two speeches planned for every week between now and the Senatorial election. As a side issue he is working the negro racket. Very few negroes vote in Georgia, and then only in Presidential elections. Only those can vote who have paid their poll tax, which very few of them do, but all the same Mr. Smith sees enough embers in the old fire to try to fan it into lively combustion. He is not having smooth sailing by any means. Some very able men are also ambitious of the Senatorial toga, and they are not backward in poking sticks through Mr. Smith's beautiful fabrications. Among other things they are pointing out to the Temperance people of Georgia that in spite of Mr. Smith's fervent temperance declarations he is the part owner of a large hotel, much of the profits of which are derived from a finely-furnished bar. Mr. Smith's partner has come out with the statement that he devoted his share of the profits from the bar to supporting a charitable institution, but so far the name of the same has not been given the public. The campaign is making lots of fun for the Georgians, and incidentally for people outside of the State.

It is surprising to learn that the Democratic heelers at Louisville attacked Gen. Basil W. Duke, the noted ex-Confederate, and gave him a vicious beating, because he was exercising his right to inspect the registration lists. Gen. Duke, it will be remembered, was one of the brightest of the Confederate leaders, and much of John H. Morgan's success was attributed to the sound advice of his brother-in-law, Gen. Duke. Gen. Duke has been a Republican for many years, and is now acting with the Fusion Party, made up of Republicans and those Democrats who are dissatisfied with the corruption of the dominant ring in the party.

OHIO VETERANS AND PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

One of the loudest horns in the Ohio Democratic campaign shivaree is that of an alleged discrimination of Gov. Herrick against veterans in appointments and public employment. The public records of Ohio, the payrolls of the State House, of the various benevolent institutions, furnish the Governor with a most triumphant refutation of this allegation. A transcript of these has been made out for publication, and it shows not merely a sum total which might be questioned, but it gives the actual names of all the civil war veterans, Spanish war veterans and sons of veterans employed, with the regiments of the veterans. This is frankly open and conclusive, because everyone who can read can see who the men are and know the value of their services. There is no skulking behind pretended service, as is too often done with such figures. Every veteran in State employ is named, with the organization to which he belonged, so that there can be no mistake or even quibble about it. The list shows a total of 370, a very large proportion, indeed, for the State of Ohio has not a civil list commensurate with her size. The total is about 70 more than were carried on the pay-rolls of any previous administration. In the office of the Adjutant-General alone are 23 veterans of the civil war. The list shows this employment is not even confined to veterans who served in Ohio regiments, though very many of the best regiments from that State are well represented. There are veterans from Pennsylvania, Iowa, Maryland, Indiana, the Navy, the Regular Army, Kentucky, New York and Missouri. Every public institution has these veterans, and they have been retained in their positions by Gov. Herrick. Under the administration of his predecessor there were 38 civil war veterans employed at the Ohio Penitentiary. Since then three of them have died, two have resigned and three positions held by veterans have been abolished. All the list are retained, and of the total employed at the penitentiary 54 are now either veterans of the civil war, of the Spanish-American war or sons of veterans These figures are conclusive.

Very queerly Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, is strongly opposed to Government control of insurance companies, and raised quite a breeze at a meeting of the Iroquois Club in Chicago by his strong dissention from the action which the club had taken in favor of Federal control.

PERSONAL.

Henry G. Stiles, who had been in the railway service for half a century and at the time of his death was Division Freight Agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, dropped dead at Indianapolis, his home, Sept. 10. He was born in 1842, and served through the war in the 10th Vt.

John Alexander Dowie, the leader of New Zion, has suffered a paralytic stroke, and he feels that the end is near. This was not known until "The Leaves of Healing" came from the press last Sunday. Dr. Dowie has named his successor, but the name is not given out.

Col. A. K. McClure, in his reminiscences of Pennsylvania history, calls attention to and praises in the highest degree the services rendered by the Grand Army veterans of Pennsylvania during the disorders and railroad riots of 1877. At that time the Pennsylvania Militia was in a disorganized condition and in many sections incapable of effective service. In this emergency the veterans of the war were called upon for assistance, and they formed a regiment, the 20th Pa. National Guards, organized in Philadelphia by Sylvester Bonnaffon, who had served as a Captain in the 99th Pa., and had been repeatedly wounded. The regiment was filled up inside of 36 hours, clothed and armed and immediately entered upon duty. Everywhere it went it brought about order and security to person and property, and did far the most effective work in this direction of any organization in the State. At the conclusion of its service Col. Bonnaffon returned to his position as cashier and allowed all the credit for what had been done to be reaped by others.

Col. George E. Judd, formerly Commandant of the Michigan Soldiers' Home, died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 28, from an illness following a stroke of apoplexy. He enlisted in the 3d Mich. in 1861, and lost an arm at Fair Oaks. He rose to be a Captain and was transferred to the Regular Army, from which he was retired in 1870 with the rank of Captain.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the unvailing of the J. Sterling Morton Monument at Nebraska City, Neb., has changed the date of that event from Oct. 14 to Oct. 28. The committee has received from ex-President Cleveland assurance that he will be present and deliver an address.

THE PARADE AT DENVER.

The Department of Missouri Was Distinguished by Discipline and Soldierly Bearing.

Department Commander Henry Fairback, of Missouri, writes that it was a mistake to say that the Department of Missouri carried the red apples for which the State has become famous. He says that the Department under his command would never do such an unmilitary act. While Missouri is one of the great apple States of the Union, and her people are very proud of it, yet such Posts as Blair, Hassendeubel, Harding and Ransom, of St. Louis, with Custer, of St. Joseph; Thomas, Farragut and McPherson, of Kansas City, appeared in strictly military form, and received no end of praise for their soldierly appearance. Apples are not the only great product of Missouri. Coal, wheat, corn, tobacco, hemp and timber are equally prominent, and the State has the largest, fattest, most useful, most intelligent and best-behaved mules in the world. The 600 comrades in line from the Department of Missouri were all very proud of the varied resources of their great State, but they were far from making their turnout at a National Encampment a show like a circus or a County fair. The Department Commander's orders restricted them to nothing beyond the regulation G.A.R. uniform, with the G.A.R. badge and the badge of Missouri. The officers of all the Posts carried out these orders strictly, and were complimented by the Department Commander for their proper observance of orders. That this was appreciated was shown by the continuous rounds of applause wherever the Department appeared along the line of march.

A Campfire.

Post No. 1, Department of Massachusetts, G.A.R., at New Bedford celebrated their 39th anniversary Oct. 4, with a Campfire, at which the speakers were Commander Thomas W. Cook, Maj. Austin C. Cushman and others. Maj. Cushman gave the history of the Post, of which he was the only surviving charter member.

Ladies of the G.A.R.

Editor National Tribune: One of the most thrifty Departments of the Ladies of the G.A.R. is that of Nebraska, under the administration of the Department President, Mrs. Camella E. Elliott, of Omaha.

There are now 25 Circles in the State, and all of them are active and wide-awake and doing noble work. The wives, sisters and daughters of the surviving veterans of the war for the preservation of the Union, as well as the wives, sisters and daughters of those veterans who have passed into the eternal beyond, realize daily that the Grand Army of the Republic is diminishing in numbers with startling rapidity, and it is our purpose to make the pathway of their declining years as beautiful as possible and keep their memories forever enshrined most sacredly and reverently in our hearts. The closeness of our relationship to them is an honor we cannot prize too highly, and the consciousness that we are with and of them is an inheritance of love that grows more sacred with the years. It is for this reason that we are growing stronger each year. The patent of membership in the Ladies of the G.A.R. is like that of the G.A.R.—the patent of blood and patriotism.

Among the recently organized Circles of the State is that of Sherman Circle, 46, at Beatrice, Neb., with a membership of nearly 50, and Mrs. Fredericka J. Cole President. Mrs. Cole is one of the old war-time Army Nurses, and is President of the Western District of the Army Nurses' Association, consisting of the States of Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Montana and Idaho.

Among the members of Garfield Circle, 11, of Omaha, is Mrs. Carrie M. Peters, a daughter of a veteran of the War of 1812, wife of a Union war veteran and mother of two boys of the Spanish-American and Philippine wars. Mrs. Peters is lovingly distinguished as the originator of the beautiful custom of strewing flowers on the waters of the rivers and oceans in memory of the dead heroes sleeping in ocean tombs. She conceived the idea in 1898 as a result of the death and ocean burial of Serg't George Geddes, who died at sea while on his way with his regiment, Co. C, 1st Neb., to Manila, P. I., June 21, 1898. Her two sons were members of the same company. So when Memorial Day came around the next year Mrs. Peters sent flowers to San Francisco from (her then) Beatrice, Neb., home, and had them strewn on the ocean in memory of the soldier and sailor dead at sea. Since that time the custom has become a part of the Memorial Day ritual and is observed all over the world where exists an organization of Union veterans.—Carrie Peters, Corresponding Secretary, Department Nebraska, Ladies of the G. A. R., Omaha, Neb.

ARMY NURSES.

The Association at the National Encampment.

Editor National Tribune: As I still linger here, loth to leave Denver, the thought comes to me that you may wish a few items regarding the National Association of Army Nurses of the Civil War, the one most closely allied to the G.A.R.

Never in the history of the Association has such spontaneous hospitality been lavished upon us "veteran women of the civil war," both collectively and individually, as has been the case here.

Our Association for one week was entertained free at the lovely building of the Young Woman's Christian Association, on 18th street, and our comfort carefully looked after by Gen. G. W. Cook and Mayor Speer, while every officer of the Association and inmate of the house seemed to consider us honored guests.

The Trained Nurses of Denver, assisted by the Secretary of the Colorado State Trained Nurses' Association, gave us a delightful reception in the Association parlors, and were unremitting in their attentions during our stay. The elegantly-fitted-up library was placed at our disposal for holding Convention. The Hereditary Societies, viz., Mayflower Society, Colonial Dames, Descendants of Colonial Governors, Daughters of the Revolution, Colorado and Denver Chapters, D.A.R., and Daughters of 1812, who kept open house during Encampment, entertained the Nurses of the '60's at luncheon on day of parade. A special stand, covered and seated with comfortable chairs, was erected by the Mayor, Hon. Robert Speer, opposite the grandstand, for the Nurses' Association, and from which they received an ovation as their "boys" of the '60's passed by, many of them coming to greet us after their Departments were dismissed.

The firemen of the Broadway Fire Co., adjacent to our stand, offered their services as ushers, and were unremitting in their attentions, serving ice-cold lemonade freely during the parade.

The Mayor remained in constant attendance, and it is needless to say that not one of this little band of white-haired women will ever forget the courtesies lavished upon them by Gen. Cook and his co-workers on the Executive Committee, Mayor Speer, and the citizens of Denver generally.

During the year seven members of the Association died and 14 new members were received. There were only 28 at this convention, viz: Mrs. Fannie T. Hazen, National President, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Mary O. Stevens, Peabody, Mass.; Mrs. Delia A. B. Fay, Past National President, Upper Jay, N. Y.; Mrs. Clarissa F. Dye, Germantown, Pa.; Mrs. Rebecca Frick; Miss Cornelia Hancock, Philadelphia; Mrs. Salome M. Stewart, Gettysburg, Pa.; Miss Kate M. Scott, Brookville; Mrs. Mary F. Gardner, Bell's Gap, Pa.; Miss Lydia Johnson, Chaplain, Lyndonville, N. Y.; Mrs. Amanda B. Smyth, Carrollton, O.; Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman, East St. Louis, Ill.; Mrs. Cordelia Livingston, Geneva, Ill.; Mrs. Mary E. Lacy; Mrs. Joana Melton, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. Hannah J. Starbird, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Maria L. Douglass, Concord, N. H.; Mrs. Julia Prouty, Peen, Neb.; Mrs. Mary Kinney, Maxfield; Mrs. Emily Alder, Clarion, Iowa; Mrs. Frederika J. Cole, Beatrice, Neb.; Mrs. Catherine L. Taylor, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mrs. Kate M. Duncan, Emmittsburg, Iowa; Mrs. Vinia Lindenbower, Springfield, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Parker McCray (colored), Topeka, Kan.

Col. R. B. Beath, Past Commander-in-Chief, of Philadelphia, found in Mrs. Douglas, of Concord, N. H., the nurse who, as he says, saved his life when he lay in hospital, wounded with loss of leg, and I send you above list, as others may find the nurse they have been looking for since close of war.

The officers elected for the coming year are: National President, Mrs. Fannie S. Hazen, Cambridge, Mass., re-elected; S. V. P., Mrs. Clarissa F. Dye, Germantown, Pa.; J. V. P., Mrs. Frederika J. Cole, Beatrice, Neb.; Chaplain, Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman, East St. Louis, Ill.; Treasurer, Mrs. Salome M. Stewart, Gettysburg, Pa., re-elected; Conductor, Mrs. Mary E. Lacy, Salt Lake City, Utah; Guard, Mrs. Emily Alder, Clarion, Iowa; Counsellor, Mrs. Addie L. Ballou, San Francisco, re-elected; Secretary, Miss Kate M. Scott, Brookville, Pa., reappointed for eighth consecutive term.

The 38th National Encampment, at Boston, by resolution, voted that a special badge be prepared and presented to each member of the National Association, as a mark of love for and appreciation of their services during the civil war. This badge was sent out by Adj't-Gen. John E. Gilman in time for the Denver Encampment, and no veteran soldier wears his bronze button more proudly than do the recipients of this bronze badge. It is made of same material as the G.A.R. button, is an oval-shaped pin, surmounted with U. S. shield; on raised center is engraved "38th National Encampment, G.A.R., 1904," and around this inscription the words "Comrades to Army Nurses," the whole being surrounded by a laurel wreath.—Kate M. Scott, National Secretary, 930 Logan Ave., Denver, Colo.