

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

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Walter Wellman has chosen an opportune time to start for the North Pole. Millions are wishing that they had taken tickets for his airship.

Maine has decided to stand pat upon prohibition, and the movement for a resubmission to the voters lost in the Convention by a vote of 3 to 1.

It is announced that Upton Sinclair is going to start a model community. Thank goodness. We feared he might start a packinghouse, and give the people cans as vile as his book.

The main trouble about reforms is that, like religion and politics, they quickly attract to them men whose sole purpose is to lift their unworthy selves into a notice that they cannot gain in any other way.

As Stanford White was one of the architects who maltreated the White House so grievously, we are prepared to believe the worst that Anthony Comstock can say about him. Such a man was capable of any enormity.

The Thaw-White affair threatens to become much nastier than the packer scandal. The "idle rich" of New York have a moral filth more revolting than the physical dirt of the Chicago canneries.

In the public baths in New York each one is allowed 20 minutes to make himself clean. From the looks of New York crowds the time seems very short. A soak of a whole day would seem more necessary.

The nomination of Judge Wickersham for the District Court of Alaska fell under the combined opposition of Senators McCumber, Hansbrough and Nelson, and a new nomination will have to be made.

Thank heavens, old-fashioned honesty still retains its sway in some parts of the country. In Connecticut a hen was caught up by a trolley fender, and carried some miles. When she descended from the fender she left an egg there to pay her fare.

The present inflation of the boom of W. J. Bryan brings to him many supporters who he would probably just as lief not have. Among these is Richard Croker, ex-leader of Tammany Hall, who predicts that Bryan will be the next President of the United States.

The packers seem to be a fine illustration of the old saying that "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." If there is a serious blunder that the packers have not already made they are getting ready to make it. Never have men acted with more folly.

The nominations for the whole Isthmian Canal Commission, and Magoon, for Minister to Panama, failed to be confirmed by the Senate. They had once been confirmed, but this had been rescinded at the request of the Isthmian Committee.

We are much astonished that the President of the United States should give the least countenance to the ineffably silly hoodoo. At a luncheon given him in the Capitol while waiting to sign bills it was found that there were 13 at the table, and with the President's compliance a 14th man was brought in. Everybody thought better of Theodore Roosevelt than that.

Mrs. Henry Harnett, rural carrier in Sullivan County, N. Y., demonstrates that Uncle Sam's service does not lack for heroic performers of duty. A five-foot rattle with 10 rattles obstructed the passage of the mails on the Long Eddy Road. She jumped from her buggy and killed him with her whip. If it had been a mouse she might have acted differently.

The consumers of delicious maple syrup are rising in anger, and we have hopes that their rage will continue until we no longer have a vicious concoction of glucose and brown sugar palmed off on us for the refined sweetness of the glorious Vermont maples. At Catskill, N. Y., last week, Oscar J. Greene, a grocer, was convicted of selling adulterated syrup and fined \$50 by the Judge. Let the good work go on.

It seems that there are still Populists, and a conference was held at St. Louis last week and attended by delegates from nearly all the States. They took comfort to themselves by claiming that Theodore Roosevelt, Senator La Follette, Thomas Lawson, W. J. Bryan and W. R. Hearst had been educated by them until they were good Populists, and to this owed their present standing before the country. They propose to endorse Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for President.

July 1 a statue to Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, erected through the efforts of the Grand Army, was unveiled at Portsmouth, N. H. The day was the anniversary of the battle of Galena's Mill, in which Gen. Porter greatly distinguished himself. The statue was presented to the city of Portsmouth by Commander Michael E. Long, of the G. A. R. Post, and accepted by Mayor William Marvin. The orator of the day was Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb, who was a close personal friend of Gen. Porter.

LET THE PEOPLE DO THEIR OWN INSPECTING.

The Meat Inspection bill has become a law, and it is expected to work an entire reform in the conditions in the Chicago packinghouses. If it does all that its advocates have promised it will do far more than any law ever put on the statute books. Those who have carefully watched the course of legislation, and not only in this country but elsewhere, are the ones that are least sanguine as to what it will accomplish. We are entirely too prone in this country to believe that almost anything we do not like may be cured by act of Congress or of a Legislature. We persist in this cheerful belief in spite of the fact that both National and State statute books are cumbered with a vast accretion of laws, passed with the utmost hope and confidence, which are absolute dead letters.

Let us calmly examine this question in the light of abundant experience, and consider how far we can reasonably expect the packers to faithfully obey the rigid requirements of the law. Undoubtedly for awhile they will make much pretense of scrupulously complying with it, precisely as they are now carefully cleaning up their houses, and inviting the public to visit and inspect such portions as they choose to show them. This is compelled by good business policy. They must do something to regain their lost trade. But they know very well how quickly an excitement like the present is dies away and is forgotten, and they are calculating shrewdly upon it. It is at all probable that men who have shown such a contempt for the lives of their fellow-citizens, who in order to fill their greedy pockets have committed unspeakable crimes against every law of decency, who have made such tremendous efforts to prevent the passage of a proper inspection law, and who have actually beaten the President and the Senate in the matter of saddling the cost of the inspection upon the tax-payers are suddenly going to become meek and law-abiding? Incredible. Are men who have managed to have \$3,000,000 a year taken out of the pockets of the tax-payers, instead of diminishing their own immense profits by that very just charge, going to desist from all the evil practices which have so swelled their gains? They will when the leopard changes his spots or the Ethiopian his skin. They are going to obey the law no farther and no longer than they have to. Common sense tells us that emphatically. We shall have precisely the same difficulties in properly enforcing the laws that we have had with other laws curbing great, unscrupulous, greedy interests. There will be the same scandals, the same laxity of enforcement where enforcement will diminish profits, the same corruptions of watchers and inspectors, the same discoveries of riches amassed by dishonest officials who have betrayed the public. Undoubtedly, in time we shall perfect the law and its administration, as we have in other cases, but that consummation is years away, as it was in those cases.

The people have, however, a remedy near at hand, which they can themselves apply. It is to develop an energetic and thorough municipal and State inspection. This has begun at Indianapolis, where the State Health Officer has quietly made purchases in open market, and inspected the goods, with startling results. In more than half of the canned goods he found poisonous preservatives, which were ruinous to the health of well people, and probably fatal to those in a debilitated condition.

This points clearly to a method by which the packers as well as other food purveyors can be held down to the right far better than by any Government inspection. Every City, every County, every State should have a competent Health Officer whose duty it should be to keep vigilant watch of everything brought in from these canneries and offered for sale. This is a matter of far more importance than quarantining against contagious diseases. The assaults of greedy packers upon the public health are much more dangerous than yellow fever, smallpox or diphtheria. With proper Health Officers everywhere fearlessly doing their duty it would be a matter of lighter importance how the Inspectors at Chicago were doing their duty. These Health Officers should report the names of those packers whose goods were found for any reason to be unfit for public consumption, and it would not take many reports of this kind to bring the packers to a sense of the need of being clean, decent and honest in their work.

The National Tribune is firmly of the opinion that good local Inspectors are far more valuable than Government officials, and are more to be feared by the packers. The National Tribune will give its cordial help to establish such a local inspection, and those who are interested in it are invited to communicate with us as to what they propose, and how to bring it about. They can do nothing better for their fellow-men than to agitate for a general and rigid inspection at the place of sale of all articles of food, and particularly canned goods from the great factories.

This is the greatest need of the day. Let every public-spirited man and woman give it the earnest thought that its vast importance demands.

Here is an item from the Philadelphia Record to delight Speaker Cannon and the House Committee on Agriculture: "A dozen glass jars filled with berries were found by workmen who were excavating for a building in Johnstown, and it is believed they were buried by the great flood of 1889. The berries seem to be as good as when they were caught in the mighty swirl of the waters 17 years ago."

Undoubtedly the session which has just ended has been one of the very greatest in the history of the Congress of the United States. It has had measures before it of higher importance than any since the close of the war, and no matter what criticisms may have been made or may be made in the future, the work that it has done has been of the highest grade and is undoubtedly of epoch-making character. The debates have been equal to anything ever heard in either House and characterized by an elevation which raised them above partisan lines and looked only to the greatest good of the greatest number. While there was much that we might have wished otherwise, there was still an immensity of real good accomplished which must have a decided effect upon the progress of the country. We can cordially agree with the following compliment paid to the session by the President of the United States:

"In the session that has just closed the country has done more substantial work for good than any Congress has done at any session since I became familiar with public affairs. The legislation has been along the line of real constructive statesmanship of the most practical and efficient type, and bill after bill has been enacted into law which is of an importance so great that it is fair to say that the act of no one man could have done alone would have made the session memorable; such, for instance, as the railroad-rate bill, the meat-inspection measure, the anti-trust bill, the tariff reform bill, the Panama Canal legislation, the joint Statehood bill, and the naturalization bill. I certainly have no disposition to blink what there is of evil in our social, industrial, or political life of today, but it seems to me that the men of genuine patriotism who genuinely wish well to their country have the right to feel a profound satisfaction in the entire course of this Congress. I would not be afraid to compare its record with that of any previous Congress in our history, not in wisdom, but in the disinterested high-mindedness which has controlled its action. "It is noteworthy that not a single measure which the closest scrutiny could warrant as calling for doubtful propriety has been enacted; and, on the other hand, no influence of any kind has availed to prevent the enactment of laws which are vitally necessary to the Nation at this time. "Speaker Cannon's tribute is equally valuable as coming from the most practical and conservative statesman in America today. Mr. Cannon says: "In my judgment, the work done and the legislation enacted in the session just closed exceeds in importance, for the best interests of all the people of the Republic, the work of any session during my 36 years of public life. "It is not time to make a complete review of all the legislation. Suffice it to say that the legislation covering appropriations and authorization of public expenditures has been carefully considered and wisely enacted. "The legislation commonly referred to as the rate legislation, the pure-food bill, the inspection feature of the Agricultural bill, and the measures affecting the interests of all the people, and while nothing perfect can be enacted, I am satisfied that the operation of these laws will demonstrate their wisdom. "The measures of a more technical nature had been accomplished than the enactment of these three measures, they alone would be sufficient to make the first session of the 59th Congress a memorable one in the history of the Republic."

A GREAT SESSION.

Government are matters for a determination by the voters of the several Congressional Districts. It congratulates the country that the only good things that the Republican National Administration has done are those which have been suggested and urged by Democrats, and of whom William J. Bryan, "the great orator," is the leader. The platform "argues improved election laws; favors a 'complete and rigid regulation of all corporations engaged in public service'; the 'prohibition of transportation by companies engaged in the mining of coal and other minerals, or the manufacture of any commodities in the transportation of which they are engaged as common carriers'; denounces the giving of rebates; favors such change in the food laws 'as will insure the protection of public health,' and favors 'strict prohibition by civil and criminal enactment of all contributions by corporations to parties, organizations, committees or individuals for political purposes.'"

It must be said in all fairness that the latter part of the platform suffers in comparison with the same portions of the Republican platform. The latter demands and promises specific and well-defined reforms, where the Democratic has only evasive generalities. For example, the Republican platform demands a two-cent fare on all the railroads of the State, mileage books without the \$10 deposit, and several specific, distinctly-worded plans for reforms in internal administration which the people very much want. All these things being in the nature of definite and well-specified pledges, the party can be held to a strict responsibility for carrying them out if elected.

On the other hand, the Democratic platform has the vagueness and uncertainty generally favored by writers of "plans" and politicians; that is, it hints and suggests things that people want, but leaves the actual promises so vague that those who may be elected on the ticket can interpret them as they wish or disregard them altogether. In short, it resembles too much Jerry Simpson's famous description of a platform as "something to get in upon."

THE REAL ISSUE IN RUSSIA.

We people of the Western World, and particularly of America, are so accustomed to questions involving personal rights, liberties and justice that we fail to comprehend what is the real question and issue in Russia. Those people, who are centuries behind the rest of Europe in all essentials of civilization, are not bothered at all about purely theoretical questions regarding the rights of men such as are of extreme importance to us. The real question before them, and the one which is not brought to the front in the news from Russia, is that of the tenure of land. This has been the absorbing question with humanity for centuries. But in America settled in the beginning in the simplest and most just way—our system of private ownership of small tracts sufficient for the support of a family. It will probably take the Russians a century more to come to the standard of private land ownership; so far the land has been owned by the Government or by great nobles, and the people have had its occupancy portioned out among them. They have been taught this way of doing things, and cannot understand any other. Therefore, they are discussing in the Duma various schemes for the continuance of this system under various modifications. They will never be able to make it practical and helpful in the development of the country, for the reason that a man who simply holds a piece of land for cultivation will never improve it like one who absolutely owns it, and is therefore encouraged to make permanent improvements upon it with the assurance that he not only can keep it all his life, but transmit it to his heirs. The Romans, the great lawgivers and civilizers of the world, tried and tested this occupancy of land to its utmost, and it was one of the failures of that magnificent system of law and civilization. It was what brought about the constant agrarian wars which disturbed the Empire and helped much to hasten its downfall. In Rome and Constantinople proper the people had a form of ownership, and consequently those cities were built up and developed; but outside of the cities the land was held by an uncertain tenure, and there were constant struggles for its redistribution among the people. In Russia a certain amount of land has been allotted to the Mir or Community for the support of the people in that community, and the Council of the Mir has allotted it from time to time to the various members. The evils of this system are that no man feels secure in the holding of his homestead, and there is constant strife and contention for a redistribution. The stronger men in the Mir are perpetually seeking to exchange the lands which they have worn out for others that have not been exhausted. They want to turn their worn-out lands over to the poorer and weaker members of the community, and take up those which are new and more fertile. This was the fatal weakness of the Mir. Human experience teaches that private ownership is the only safety and stability for a country, and that where primogeniture is prohibited death may be relied upon to continually redistribute the land to the people in the most just and satisfactory way. Russia can never have any permanent peace or prosperity until this system is adopted, but it will require a long education before the people are ready for it.

The Democrats are even more dissatisfied with the leadership of Col. Guffey, and they made this opposition so effective that Guffey saw the game was up, and retired from all management or dictation of the Convention. The Democrats who are opposed to Col. Guffey feel that they have an opportunity to carry the State, which they can only do by forming an alliance with the dissatisfied Republicans. "The Lincoln Party," largely made up of these Republicans, has been showing much strength, and evinced a willingness to unite with the Democrats upon a good ticket and a platform not too radical. The Convention, therefore, nominated for Governor Lewis Emery, of Bradford, who was the Lincoln Party nominee, and who was bitterly opposed by Col. Guffey; for Lieutenant-Governor, Jere S. Black, of York, was nominated; William T. Creasy, a Prohibitionist, for Auditor-General, and for Secretary of Internal Affairs, John J. Green, of Philadelphia. The platform deals entirely with State affairs, except one plank, which commends William J. Bryan, but does not make a declaration in favor of his nomination. It says that the public questions which concern the General

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MUSKELING WITH PRESS.

How gentle and tame the leading papers of the country are to the bidding of the "business interests" was clearly exhibited in the first flush of public indignation over the packing-house revelations. The 10 leading packers of Chicago united in sending out an advertisement inviting the public to call at their warehouses and inspect them. This was ridiculous, as in the meanwhile the packing-houses had probably been carefully cleaned up as to the parts they proposed to have the public see, and had guarded against any intrusion into those that they did not intend it to see. A page advertisement was made of this, which was given to the leading papers in each of the Northern cities, and at once the indignation over the revelations measurably subsided, and the papers began to "roar as gently as a sucking dove." A whole page advertisement in a big daily costs a pretty penny, and this was quite sufficient to make the papers think that the statements of Messrs. Neill and Reynolds were more or less gross exaggerations.

DEATH OF MRS. TANNER.

The deepest sympathies of all the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic go out to Commander-in-Chief Tanner over the loss of his dearly-loved wife. Mrs. Tanner was a woman of exceptional qualities of head and heart. Strong, earnest, indefatigable, she has stood by her husband's side through these many years, nursing him tenderly in his long periods of disability from his wounds and assisting him in his great work for the veterans of the Union army and their widows and orphans. From first to last she was a true helpmate, because in addition to her affection for her gifted husband her heart was thoroughly in the cause. Wherever there was a chance for her to be useful she helped with marked efficiency and success, as the women of all the Orders allied to the Grand Army of the Republic will cordially testify. Her loss is not only irreparable to her husband and interesting family, but it is great to every member of the Grand Army of the Republic and to the patriotic Orders of women.

Mr. Haldane, the British Minister of War, has had his attention strongly directed to the one defect in the army system; that is, that it turns a discharged soldier into the world at an age when he has lost his adaptiveness and when without a trade he finds himself at a great disadvantage in competing with younger men. Therefore, Mr. Haldane has appointed a committee to consider the training of the soldiers in various trades. It is believed that something can be found in this way which will be better for the ex-soldier than the present system. Something has been done in providing by enlisting the interests of the great railroad companies, who have been giving berths to ex-soldiers, and they are also being taken in larger numbers into the postal service as carriers and postmen. As the standard of education in the army has been raised in recent years, the soldiers are well fitted for these latter employments, but it is thought that more can be done for them in other directions.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Next week The National Tribune will open headquarters at the West Hotel in Minneapolis for the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. A representative will be there on the ground to furnish the paper with news of the preparations and what the comrades can expect, which will be given from week to week as the Committees get their work done or so far advanced as to be able to report progress and probabilities. The news will be fuller than we have ever offered in advance for a National Encampment, and we trust will be of the greatest assistance to all who contemplate attending. As usual we shall have headquarters during the Encampment in the West Hotel, near the National Headquarters, where comrades can have their letters sent and which they can make the meeting place for their friends from a distance. We shall be very glad to render any assistance to them and they can consider The National Tribune, its representatives and its rooms at their service for any purpose that they may desire.

Another example of change merely for the sake of change, which seems to reign in the War Department, is exemplified in the artillery bill before Congress. A few years ago the whole artillery system was torn up and remodeled, the regiments abolished and a corps instituted with batteries of varying strength. There were 30 field batteries, numbered consecutively, and 126 seacoast batteries, also numbered consecutively, and all under a Chief of Artillery with the rank of Brigadier-General. The new bill provides for a restoration of the regiments for the field artillery, and there are to be six of them, with the usual field officers, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors. The condition in the Artillery Corps is decidedly unsatisfactory for some unexplained reason, since out of 1,190 discharged in a year but 96 men re-enlisted in the artillery. The others re-enlisted in the cavalry or infantry, or did not re-enlist at all.

The safe and sane common people of the country can view the revelations and incidents in New York with entire equanimity. It is a process as old as human society, where women, whisky and other vices remove the loafers from society, and make room for better blood. It is the world's way of skimming off its scum. Every man who goes to the devil swiftly by whisky and sexual sins is a weed pulled up out of the field of fair humanity. That he removes himself under the belief that he is having a good time makes the process all the more agreeable to right-thinking men. No judge or jury could visit upon these worthless men the punishment they bring upon themselves, and all in the pleasant belief that they are enjoying life.

There is little hope of the two wings of the Democratic Party flopping together when such a distinguished leader of the Southern Wing as Senator Bailey will say the things that he has of that standard bearer of the New York Wing—Wm. Randolph Hearst, and Mr. Hearst will reply with such hot stuff as this:

"As for Senator Bailey personally he began his career in Washington by expressing unwillingness to wear even the conventional dress suit. He ended by wearing tamely and humbly the scarlet liveries of the corporation. But while Bailey is willing to wear the trust liveries and answer the Rockefeller bell as readily as any other Standard Oil lackey, he does not like to have attention called to his badge of servitude and at present he is doing his best to hide it and shield himself behind the grave of the dead Senator Gorman."

A thorough degenerate—a son of Thaw deceased, a Pittsburg multimillionaire, shot and instantly killed Sanford White, a prominent architect, in a place of public amusement in New York last week. All the details leading up to the tragedy are full of the rottenness of the idle rich class in New York. White seems to have been a debauchee of the worst class. Young Thaw has been a hopeless dervish from his earliest youth, and his father cut him off with an income of \$2,500 a year, while the rest of the children receive about \$80,000 a year. His mother, however, had made his income equal that of the others. Nothing could be done with him, however, and now if the law takes its course society will be relieved by his death, as it was by the death of his victim. The wages of sin is death.

The always numerous gentlemen who have readymade reforms ready for every evil that develops must feel that the present wants are in danger of exhausting their stock. The man who knows just how the stock-yards abuses can be corrected, rebates prevented, officials kept from grafting, insurance men made honest, bank cashiers and presidents kept from stealing the depositors' money, and the moral quagmire in New York disinfected must be a man of wonderfully varied resources.

Serg't Abraham Hill, of the 24th U. S., now stationed in the Department of Dakota, is the best shot in the United States Army, according to the complete records of rifle, pistol, and carbine firing for 1905. The percentage of possible shots made by him on slow fire, timed fire, and skirmish fire was 86.33. Those following him are Capt. Rufus E. Longley, 11th U. S., and Sergeant of Missouri, 85.1; Serg't William A. Cantrell, 5th U. S., 84.67; and Otto S. Hahn, Sergeant in the 2d U. S. Cav., Department of Luzon, Philippine Islands, 81.66.

The remains of Brig.-Gen. Morris C. Foote, U. S. A., were buried at Arlington last week. He died at Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 6, 1865. Gen. Foote enlisted in September, 1861, as a private in Co. C, 44th N. Y., and in 1862 was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 92d N. Y. He then entered the 121st N. Y. and was mustered out in 1865 as a Captain. In 1868 he received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 9th U. S., and in 1898 was Major and Commander of the 21st U. S., and then to the 9th U. S. In 1902 he was promoted to Colonel of the 25th U. S., and became Brigadier-General Feb. 18, 1903. When he was retired upon his own request after 40 years' service.

DASHED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Mero Tanner, wife of Commander-in-Chief Tanner, was crushed to death in an automobile accident in Helena, Mont., last Friday afternoon. In company with her distinguished husband, Mrs. Tanner was being taken on a sightseeing tour about Helena, where Corporal Tanner was visiting Grand Army Posts. The chauffeur was speeding to overtake another automobile in the party, and ran into a soft piece of road, throwing Mrs. Tanner against a telegraph pole, where she was pinned by the automobile. The Commander-in-Chief was thrown out but not hurt badly. No one else was much hurt.

The news of the death of Mrs. Tanner came to her friends in Washington as a great shock. It is probable that there is no better known woman in the city among patriotic, philanthropic and charitable workers. She was a Past President of the Union Veterans' Legion Auxiliary, Past President of the Legion of Loyal Women, and Past President of the old Potomac Woman's Relief Corps, which went out of existence about 14 years ago to become the Legion of Loyal Women. The organization had a membership of nearly 400 at the time that Mrs. Tanner was its President. She was also Past President of the Federation of Women's Clubs and a member of the Pro Re Nata.

Mrs. Tanner was interesting herself in legislation for veterans and their widows, and many of the laws in their interests now upon the statute books were placed there largely through her influence, which is said to have been potent in Congress. A few years ago Mrs. Tanner began to press Congress for a law permitting the body of an enlisted man's wife to be buried in the same grave with her husband in all National cemeteries. Gen. G. A. R. Department of Potomac, drafted the first bill for this purpose, and the Post and Woman's Relief Corps had been pressing the matter for some time when Mrs. Tanner took up the matter. It is believed the bill will go through at the next session of Congress.

As the law now stands all enlisted men are entitled to burial in National cemeteries, but their wives are not, while the wives of officers may be buried beside them, in separate graves. Mrs. Tanner asked for similar legislation for enlisted men's wives, but finding that the chief objection to this bill was that it would cost considerable to acquire ground for so many additional graves, she drafted a bill which would permit a husband and wife to be buried in the same grave. Her chief urgency has arisen which Mrs. Tanner urged before the Congressional Committee. Her husband, "Corp'l" Tanner, was buried in Arlington, and she never wore shoulder straps and she cannot be buried with him. She once said she could not die till she was sure that both could sleep in Arlington.

Her Executive Ability. Mrs. Tanner was regarded as a woman of fine executive ability, a little dour, and dominating at times, but so optimistically cheery about it that she won friends where many others would have lost them. She was a speaker of force and she was particularly effective when she excelled her orator husband, whom she idolized. The accident seems particularly tragic, because it is only a few months since Mrs. Tanner came from under the surgeon's knife in a critical operation, where her life was despaired of.

Mrs. Tanner was greatly interested in a number of civic as well as patriotic organizations in Washington, and was an active worker in all patriotic societies long before her husband became Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. She was a member of the Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross Society, Past National President of the Ladies' Union Veteran Legion and was National Councilor of that organization.

Husband's Constant Companion. Mrs. Tanner was married to Corp'l Tanner in 1864, and she was a woman of intense suffering, due to his wounds. Mrs. Tanner was never long from his side, and always accompanied him on all his trips, as he needed her assistance and her cheerfulness. One of her characteristic remarks was: "I want to live till Jim goes, and then my work is done."

"To me this is the very quintessence of 'tragedy' declared a friend. Mrs. Tanner had reared a family of boys and girls that any mother would be proud of, and they were all self-supporting and of her mind. I have just Jim to look after now, she once said to me, and he is more an object of hourly solicitude than any of my children ever were. He needs me every hour."

Mrs. Tanner was a very capable and her friends possess many evidences of her literary ability, though she rarely cared to have anything published. During the Spanish-American War Mrs. Tanner was particularly active in her work for the younger veterans, the second son of the family, Lieut. Earl Tanner, having performed distinguished service in that war.

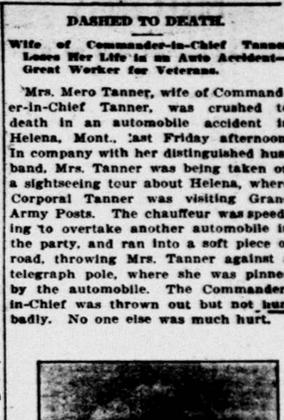
Mrs. Tanner was the daughter of Alfred C. White, of Jefferson, N. Y.

Echoes of the Press. Dowie made about a million a year during his palmy days, which shows that it is remunerative to be truly good.—El Paso (Tex.) Herald.

The new Senator from Maryland is said to be one of the best criminal lawyers in the country. Maryland seems to have decided that the only way to protect her interests from the rest of the Senate.—Cleveland Leader.

Wouldn't it be shocking if, on his homecoming, the Democratic Party would be under the necessity of throwing Mr. Bryan down and sitting on his until he consented to be licked again?—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

If it costs Schwab more than \$100,000 to break into the Senate from Nevada with its 15,000 votes, some one has been bulling the market.—Detroit Free Press.



MRS. MERO L. TANNER.

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