Washington News

"More trouble on the old man's mind." The National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans was brought to Washington on the strength of a promise that the President, who is a member of the Order, would review the parade. The Washington S. W. V. Committee, which had pledged the earth and it fenced in to the Encampment, visited the President before he went to Oyster Bay, or, at least, that is the report that was sent out, and got him to say when he would be back in Washington, and when he would review the parade, and got his promise, or, at least, they said they had it, that he would be in the White House again the week of the 10th of October, and that he would then review them. That is what the Committee on the National Encampment of Spanish War Veterans of the District of Columbia said, anyhow, and banking on that, the United Spanish W. Veterans came to Washington. D the President review them? Nar Why? Quien sabe. Did he attend th banquet? Nary. Why? Quien sabe As a matter of fact it looks as though somebody had blundered, and you ca just bank that it was not the Presiden of the United States.

* * *

When Gen. Harries took hold o things it was too late to correct al the blunders, but he made a magnif cent parade out of it, just the same even if it did play march up the hil and down again. It was one of th cleanest, prettiest parades that ever took place on Pennsylvania avenue The United Spanish War Veterans, as became young soldiers, gave he veterans of the war of the rebellion the right of the line, and to show they appreciated the honor, they turned out an escort of 700 strong. That was an honor, indeed. And, oh, the tragedy of it, too. Maj. Stine, one of the marching veterans, weakened his heart by the march, and fell dead in the door of his home within an hour afterward. The tail end of the parade had a view of the President as he hied himself to the country accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt about 4 o'clock, in the White House carriage, and when they got out of the city they took their horses for a horseback ride, getting in about 6 o'clock. The President did receive the veterans at the White House for an hour on Wednesday afternoon, however, and all those who got over their mad about not seeing him on Tuesday went and shook hands with him and had a good time.

* * *

Hazing has disappeared from the United States Military Academy, according to the annual report of the Superintendent, Brig.-Gen. A. L. Mills. The report says:

"Hazing has been entirely absent, and the spirit which in former years prompted it has, in a great measure, disappeared. The attitude of all the upper classes toward the fourth class is good generally, and the members of the first class, in particular, have shown due appreciation of their responsibilities in maintaining proper relations between old and new cadets. First classmen exclusively were detailed to act as instructors of cadets during their preliminary training. The good effects of this policy were evident."

* * *

Maybe this means trouble for somebody.

Representative negroes of the South, on behalf of their race, have complained to the Interstate Commerce Commission of the use, by railroads of the South, of "Jim Crow" cars for interstate passengers. They have requested the Commission to investigate the subject, and, on the development of the facts, to issue an order compelling the railroads not to discriminate against negroes on account of their color.

* * *

The Director of the Mint last week purchased 600,000 ounces of silver bullion, to be delivered in three equal lots at the mints in Denver, New Orleans and Philadelphia. The price paid was 69.11 cents per fine ounce, which is one-tenth of 1 per cent lower than the price paid for the purchases last week.

In explanation of the heavy purchase which is three times as large as any heretofore made, George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, said:

"We are using considerable bullion now in the coinage of subsidiary money. We will not make as large a weekly purchase again soon, because the supply ordered to-day will meet all immediate demands."

* * *

The card catalog syste mis being established in the Record Division of the Pension Office at the order of Commissioner Warner. Col. Warner thinks this will save much time and expense to the Government.

The officials have been compelled in the past to rebind their records and compile new books almost every year on account of the wear to which they are subjected. In many cases a man's record as a soldier could be found only by searching through a number of volumes. Under the new system every piece of information concerning the war service and pension record of one man will be assembled on one card. As there are more than 2,000,000 applications for pensions, it is not expected to finish the work in less than six months.

* * *

The third report of the Commissioner of Labor dealing with the commercial, industrial and social conditions of the laboring classes of the Territory of Hawaii, just published, shows a tendency of the Asiatic population to drive out the whites from all labor and commercial pursuits. The report on this point says:

"It is everywhere conceded in Hawaii that the present preponderance of Japanese among the workers of the plantations constitutes a source of ever-increasing embarrassment of the sugar interests. Between depression and Asiatic competition the whites are being driven out and the Asiatics succeeding.

"It is urged by the planters that such modification of the Chinese exclusion act as would permit the admission of Chinese coolies to the Territory would at once destroy the monopoly now held by the Japanese, temper their aggressiveness and very much simplify the problem of labor. The Chinese, it is asserted, would give a stability to the population."

The report states that even in the schools the Asiatics have begun to drive out the American and Caucasian pupils in something like the same way that their parents have displaced the white workers in adult occupations.

* * *

Former Senator Chandler will continue to draw his salary as Chairman of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission for a few months longer. The President has extended the life of this Commission until March 2 1907. It had been extended previously by the President, under authority of Congress until December, but it was found impossible to wind up its affairs by that time.

When Mr. Chandler figured so conspicuously in the Bailey-Tillman controversy, in the railroad-rate bill debate in the Senate, last Spring, predictions were made freely that the President would take the first opportunity to turn Mr. Chandler and his associates out into the cold, unofficial world. The President disappointed those who believed he would follow such a policy.

* * *

A miniature basin, 20 feet long and 10 feet wide, filled with blue sea water, and floating 38 warships in line of review, is being prepared by the Navy Department for its exhibition at the Jamestown Exposition next year.

The ships will be exact reproductions of those which participated in the big naval review at Oyster Bay recently and were reviewed by the President. From each smokestack will pour columns of black smoke; from the masts will fly the flags which attire the Navy's ships when they are on holiday parade.

Every type of United States warship will be represented from the collier to the battleship. The contract will be let immediately, so that there will be no possibility of the heavy detail work preventing its completion by the opening of the exposition.

* * *

Another romance in the family of Vice President Fairbanks. This time it is the youngest son who took it into his head to get married very quickly to a Miss Scott, of Steubenville, O. He met Miss Scott when she was attending a fashionable boarding school in Washington last year. There was no reason for an elopement, as Frederick Fairbanks was "free, white and 21," as the saying goes, and was in business for himself. The parental objection on both sides proceeded from the fact that both were rather young to marry; that was all. The Fairbanks family has had a good deal of romance in it and some tragedy. The marriage of the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks was romantic, and grew out of a boy and girl attachment in school. They, like the story books, "lived happily ever after." Their children have not been quite so happy. Their beautiful daughter married a young Indianapolis physician, and was divorced shortly afterward. A few years later she married Ensign Timmons, of the United States Navy, a former schoolmate, and her life has been happy enough since. She is much at the home of the Vice President here in Washington, and is greatly admired. Mrs. Timmons is given to wearing shades of lavender from the top of her head to the top of her feet, and she looks a picture in her pansy-colored gowns.

* * *

John Sharp Williams, the minority leader in the House, is a Democrat—oh, yes, indeedy—but he draws the line on New York in political assignments. "Anywhere but Noo Yawk," he declares.

* * *

Senator Allison, of Iowa, who has been very ill, and whom it was feared would not be able to again take his seat in the United States Senate, is much improved in health, and will be able to take his seat when the Senate is called to order in December.

* * *

Within the next 20 days Washington's first important tunnel project, through which trains coming up from the South will carry their passengers to discharge them at the new Union Station, will be turned over by the contractors to the Pennsylvania Railroad. So rapid has been the progress in building this great underground tube that the finishing touches were put on the west section more than three weeks ago, and the completion of the whole job is now merely a matter of laying a short spur of track in the east section. This tunnel runs along under the street which faces the Library of Congress, and will do away with all grade crossings in the District of Columbia when it is once completed. It has been a tremendous undertaking, costing many millions of dollars, but will be well worth all that it has cost. The new Union Depot is to be a magnificent structure, handsome almost as the United States Capitol.

* * *

Through the initials "C. C. H. to M. E. W., Jan. 28, '78," engraved on the inside of a gold wedding ring, the Washington police have succeeded in locating the owner. The ring was found last week by John Peyton, of 31 Virginia avenue southwest. Peyton is employed on a dredge in the Washington channel and was surprised to find something bright in the heap of mire brought up by the big iron scoop.

Mrs. Hipkins, the happy owner, says that she accidentally dropped the ring overboard while on the steamer Samuel J. Pentz more than 10 years ago.

Peyton also found a gold watch in the dirt.

* * *

Representative Rockwood Hoar is reported dangerously ill at his home in Worcester, Mass. None of his business or political friends, nor even members of his family, is allowed to see him. Dr. F. H. Baker, his physician, refuses to say anything except that Mr. Hoar is very sick, having severe neuralgic headaches and terrible pains in his eyes. Mr. Hoar has been confined in a dark room for two weeks. He was unable to accept in person the Republican renomination for Congress last week.

* * *

Senator Stone, of Missouri, "Slippery Gum-shoe Bill," as he is known among his own, addresses most of his remarks against President Roosevelt in campaign speeches. This is the last:

Criticizing the Republican Party for its abandonment of party principles for hero-worship of Roosevelt, he said:

"Never before has a boss like this risen against the horizon of this Republic. His mastery—his arrogant, dominating, supreme mastery of his party is the most inexpressible thing in American history. Nevertheless, the facts remain that he stands forth as the National boss; and his bossism is the issue Republicans tender to the country." Whoopee!

* * *

Brig.-Gen. G. F. Elliott, commanding the Marine Corps, has begun a vigorous campaign to protect his men in Cuba from yellow fever. Ten barrels of oil of citronella have been ordered sent to Cuba immediately, and every marine on guard duty will be supplied with a bottle of this oil to be used in protecting himself against mosquito bites. All the marines in Cuba are supplied with mosquito nettings for their beds and head nettings are also available for their use, but in that warm climate the marine officers have found that the men standing on guard at nights find the head nettings uncomfortable, and remove them, regardless of the consequences.

Water filters of the most improved type have also been sent to Cuba by the Commandant of Marines, and all officers on the island have been urged to caution the marines against the use of unfiltered water.

* * *

Considerable interest has been aroused in the Post Office Department by the action of the railway mail clerks in Chicago in declaring eight hours a day's work and referring the matter to Washington for consideration with the President's recent eight-hour order. Postmaster-General Cortelyou has received the memorial and will give it his serious personal attention, then turning it over to the Attorney-General of the Post Office Deparment for a decision.

* * *

The Railway Mail Service is one of the branches of the Government service where it will be extremely difficult to adjust the actual working conditions to compliance with the strict letter of the eight-hour law. It is manifestly impossible for a railway mail clerk to quit his work in the middle of a run unless there is an extra clerk there to relieve him, and to carry two clerks on a train to do the work of one would not only largely increase the expense of the service, but would do little good to either clerk, as the relief man might have to be on the train several hours before it was time for him to go to work, and the man who was relieved would in many cases have to stay on the train for hours before he could get to where he wanted to stop. Altogether it is a very unpleasant sort of a problem to solve, if it has to be solved in compliance with the strict letter of the law. It is thought probable that the Attorney for the Department may hit on some compromise in virtue of which 48 hours would be made a week's work and the clerks would be allowed to average up the actual time they spent working on their runs.

* * *

United States Minister to Portugal Chas F. Bryan is home, and called on the President the other day. It is rumored that he will not be returned, but he refused to affirm or deny the rumor.

* * *

Washington is fast becoming the mecca for those who have had to "dig," who have made their "pile" and who now want to enjoy life. Four of the richest mining men in the world are now building homes in Washington—Harry Cleveland Perkins, pioneer of California and of the Rand; Gardner Williams, mining engineer, who made his fortune in California; Hannan Jennings, a Californian and African gold coast man, and John Hays Hammond, also of California and Africa. These men are building palatial homes that will startle the cliff dwellers of the National Capital. Mr. Hammond isn't going to put up with a little dab of land for his house; he has purchased a whole block, and in the middle he will put his mansion.

* * *

Attorney-General Moody is to retire on New Year's Day, and Secretary Bonaparte is slated to take his place. It is said that Embassador Meyer, now at St. Petersburg, will become Secretary of the Navy, and as the Meyers are rich and know how to entertain it may be expected that there will be a right-shoulder shift in the way of doing things in Cabinet circles.

* * *

Tom Watson, the great and now about the "oniest" Populist, after a few terms in Congress, concluded to become a farmer again—or his constituents concluded it for him, but that is immaterial; he did not come back to Congress. He wrote a book about something; maybe it was Thomas Jefferson, but that is immaterial also, because the book is no longer remembered. Then Mr. Watson wanted to see his money fly faster, and hied himself North, where he started a magazine in New York, called Watson's Magazine. He has been the controlling spirit, the dominating figure, the chief editorial writer for it. Now he is out some more, and wants it widely and distinctly reported that he writes no more for "Watson's Magazine," and that's immaterial also, because the magazine has not much circulation, and that probably is the reason he got out. One of the stockholders is Col. Mann, of Town Topics fame.

* * *

Three-quarters of a century old.

The ruddiest of ruddy health is the possession of Gen. Gilbert C. Kniffin, of Takoma Park, Chief of the Record Division of the Pension Bureau, who celebrated the 75th aniversary of his birth last week. A thousand good wishes from his clerks, who are devoted to their chief, were made to him on his birthday. Many remembered him with gifts as tokens of their esteem.

"Wednesday was my birthday," said the General. "Three-quarters of a century! When I was born there were but three Territories, Arkansas, Michigan and Florida, and 24 States, but one of which—Missouri—was beyond the Mississippi River. Andrew Jackson was President.

"When I was born," continued the General, "the first iron steamship had just been launched. Friction matches were being introduced, and flint-lock guns were being superseded by percussion caps."

* * *

Among the callers at the White House last week, none was listened to with more interest by the President than William Allen Reed, the young Governor of the Lepanto-Bontoc Province in the Philippines. Gov. Reed spoke highly of the Igorrotes over whom he rules, and who inhabit the mountainous regions o. the Philippines.

Although the most savage of all the tribes that populate these islands, Gov. Reed told the President the Igorrotes were most industrious and peaceable and very friendly disposed toward the Americans.

Their interests are almost entirely agricultural. Some of them are considered wealthy, and as a class they have given the Government little or no trouble. Gov. Reed is a young man, smooth-shaven, and although boyish in appearance, has had much experience among the people over whom he rules and among whom he has the reputation of having given a good administration.

* * *

Georgia has decided to reproduce the home of the mother of President Roosevelt at the Jamestown Exposition.

* * *

The President has issued a proclamation fixing 12 o'clock on the 29th inst. as the date for opening to settlement the Walker River Indian Reservation, in Nevada. There are 268,000 acres of land to be disposed of, and the law permits its acquisition under the general land laws. The reservation is in the Carson City land district.

* * *

Ernest George Herman Robert Rochas-Manderup fifth Prince of Lynar, recently appointed Third Secretary of the German Embassy in this city, will arrive next week. Prince Ernest of Lynar is a son of the Dowager Princess of Lynar, who was May Parsons, of Columbus, O. He is a young man, having just passed his 30th year. The Prince is a bachelor, and will add another eligible to the list of marriageable diplomats. He comes to this post from Berlin, where he has been attached to the Foreign Office.

* * *

Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, who was ill at the home of Geo. B. Baker in Brookline, Mass., is now able to resume his speaking tour. Senator Beveridge caught cold in Chicago two weeks ago, but continued to fulfil his campaign engagements. He spoke in Boston Monday night a week ago, and toward the close of his speech his voice failed him.

The 2d Conn. H. A.

Editor National Tribune: I am a reader of your good paper, and I will never do without it. I think that every comrade should be a subscriber.

Please give a history of the 2d Conn. H. A., formerly the old 19th Conn. I have a letter from a Colonel of a Wisconsin regiment, saying that the 2d Conn. H. A. was one of the 300 fighting regiments.

I would like the address of Capt. Wm. F. Spencer. He was as brave an officer as ever drew sword.—C. A. Bigelow, 209 19th Ave., Maywood, Ill.

The 2d Conn. H. A. was one of the 300 fighting regiments given by Col. Fox. Its history will be published in due time in The National Tribune.—Editor National Tribune.

Cancerol Has the Confidence of the People.

A record of successful cures of people from every part of the Union and in every situation about the body contained in a valuable free book, which will be sent to those interested. Write to-day. Address Dr. L. T. Leach, Drawer 88 M, Indianapolis, Ind.

VIEW FROM THE CAPITAL.

(Continued from page 1.)

two months away, gossip about the work has already begun. Schemes for general legislation are being broached. Every politician of importance who comes to town to see the President has his views.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, brought the first prominent suggestion a few days ago, when he was here by invitation of the President, to discuss Cuba and other current topics of interest to the President. He sounded an alarm about the currency, and declared that reform legislation at the coming session was imperative to ward off the danger of serious financial panic. Mr. Spooner's word goes a long way, because of his high standing in Congress and his influential position on the Finance Committee, which deals with that kind of bills. The President will recommend such legislation in his annual Message, according to the reports, and Controller of the Currency Ridgeley has gone to St. Louis to attend the Bankers' Convention and also to arouse some sentiment in that body for the desired enactment.

The objection that looms up against all propositions for general legislation at the forthcoming session is its brevity. Congress meets early in December, but it rarely accomplishes much prior to the holidays. When the holidays are over there remain but two months of the life of the Congress. Practically all that time is required to pass appropriation bills. The session will be one of much agitation on proposed measures, judging from present appearances. Probably currency reform and plans for a more elastic currency will be widely discussed. The President can be counted upon to propose a number of matters in his annual Message that will lead to debate. Few bills of National interest pass the two Houses until there has been a session or two of discussion. Public sentiment must crystallize before Congress will heed demands for a law, the underlying principle being that there is no reason to blaze out new legislative trails till the public wants them.

A day or two after Senator Spooner came to town Speaker Cannon "ran in" for a Sunday of rest from the tedium of his travel by private car, and promptly vetoed any project for tinkering with the currency at the coming session or at any session in the near future. "Oh, we can't indulge in any child's play," said the ruler of the House. "Our per capita circulation is very large. The people all seem to have bank accounts and to be blessed with an abundance of money. I hear the bankers occasionally quarreling about asset currency, but no two of them are in agreement about what should be done. No," he added, with that characteristic quaver of his voice, "currency reform is not an issue in this campaign, and we shall have a plenty to do in Congress this Winter without bothering our heads over that."

These divergent views of men powerful in their respective legislative branches will not close the controversy, but are indicative of the fate of the legislation. The Interstate Commerce Commission would like to have the railroad-rate bill done over. A number of amendments are desired to correct the mere or less hasty work of the last session. Rural editors the country over are demanding a change in the law, so that they can pay for railroad tickets in advertising space. As it is now a lot of those editors cannot get out of the towns where they live. But Congress will be afraid to tackle rate legislation again right away. Some one might engineer a few jokers into the law, o Interests would clash and a long controversy be assured. The leaders are almost as wary of working the anti-trust law over as they are of trying to revise the tariff. Again, Secretary Wilson wants Congress to strengthen the meat-inspection law. He has found defects in it during the Summer. But he, too, will probably have to get along with the meat-inspection law as it is.

The Standard Oil Octopus.

The Administration has been a little flurried during the past week at finding that the Standard Oil octopus is an English species, by virtue of the fact that the holding company, the Manhattan Oil Company, is an English concern. The best lawyers of the Department of Justice began to search the law books when the news of that development was had from the trial at Findlay, O. They say now there is little to fear in this, as there are decisions of the Supreme Court which meet the situation adequately.

However, this adds a new complication to the difficulties of busting trusts, and particularly of busting the Standard Oil. This is proving the most troublesome of all the octopi to handle. The company or trust has been built up on the best legal advice that money could buy, which fact Attorney-General Moody and all his Assistant Attorneys-General realize the more they delve into the subject. Again and again the President has called the big lawyers of his Cabinet—Root, Taft, Moody and Bonaparte—in consultation on the new questions growing out of the effort to bring suit against the Standard for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. When the President returned from Oyster Bay numerous big documents of evidence and digests of the same, all bearing on the proceedings contemplated, were awaiting consideration. Special Attorneys Kellogg and Morrison, who have been assigned to this work, came on to Washington for consultation, and it was stated that the suit or suits could be made ready and entered within a couple of weeks.

There was no intention then of hastening the filing of these suits, but when the evidence was submitted to the scrutiny of the lawyer members of the Cabinet many suggestions were made for strengthening the Government's case. Some think, however, and possibly not without reason, that Congress will have to enact new legislation before the Government can proceed successfully against the Standard.

If this proves to be true, it will be a serious disappointment to the Administration. Its beef trust suits have failed, and only a few days ago it was announced there was no intention of proceeding against the beef trust as a corporation. The decision of Judge J. O. Humphrey some months ago in favor of the individual owners of the trust has effectually stopped those proceedings. Some day, perhaps, another suit can be brought against the beef trust with more success, because Congress has enacted laws since then that put the Government on a better foundation as a prosecutor. But it is a long and laborious process to fight a big trust. If the Standard Oil suits fail it will mean that the Administration will have difficulty in bringing down any big game before the Presidential campaign of 1908.

Cuba.

Brig.-Gen. Fred Funston has been ordered back from Cuba, and it seems that he is to gain little glory from his descent upon the island. The Cubans don't like him for the part he played in their insurrection against Spanish rule. This sidetracking of Funston was to be expected as soon as Secretary Taft wired up here for Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, to come to Havana. As Gen. Bell ranks Gen. Funston as a Brigadier, it became certain that Gen. Bell must command.

Army officers believe, and probably with good reason, that the first expedition, which has already landed at Havana, will not leave Cuban soil for a good twelve months, and perhaps not as soon as that. It is doubtful whether Gen. Bell will remain in the island that long. The duties of the Chief of Staff will require his presence in Washington before the Winter is over. Another straw, showing the probability of a long occupation of Cuba, is seen in the announcement that the President will appoint another as Vice Governor-General of the Philippines. Mr. Magoon, now Provisional Governor of Cuba, was, as first planned, to conclude his work in Cuba in about two months, and then proceed to the Philippines to become Vice Governor-General.

It remains to be seen whether Generals can win any glory out of military achievements in Cuba. Probably no General will. The Cubans are fairly peaceful, and there are few indications of any inclination to resist the authority of the United States. Perhaps it would be better to wait till the election period comes, for then the heated passions of the Cubans are aroused and they may fight anybody or anything then that crosses them.

The Republican leaders continue to fall into line with Roosevelt's policy that there shall be no thought of annexing the island for the present. When he was in town Speaker Cannon held up his hands deprecatingly at the suggestion of annexation. The conservative Senators, like Foraker, Knox and Spooner, agree with the President fully on that point, and will sustain him as much as they can.

Good News for Soldiers and Sailors.

It has already developed, however, that a considerable contingent of the less influential Congressmen want annexation, and they can be counted upon to make their sentiments felt when Congress assembles. President Roosevelt's annual Message will deal with the Cuban question quite fully, and will reiterate his views, already well known, about the desirability of giving the Cubans one more chance.

The Cuban troubles proved anew the old adage that it is an ill wind which bodes no good. The soldier lads are glad of an opportunity to pass the Winter in such a delightful Winter resort as Cuba is. The prospects of active service stimulated enlistments for a time in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. The recruiting officers had found it more and more difficult to win recruits in these piping times of peace. Congress last Spring seriously embarassed recruiting for the Navy when it enacted a provision that birth certificates or other satisfactory proof of the age of recruits must be furnished. The war news from Cuba filled the recruiting stations with applicants, but apparently the bluejackets and the Marines are to spend their Winter somewhere else than off the Cuban coast, for the ships are all to be ordered north before long.

Secretary Root's Trip.

Every little while something new crops out at the State Department about Secretary Root's long South American trip. Perhaps the Secretary tells it himself. Sometimes the story comes from those who accompanied him. The latest to be told was an incident somewhere on the northern coast—possibly it was at Para.

The Secretary and his party had helped make numerous processions, and they started out for this one at Para, followed by a long array of gayly uniformed men. The sky was cloudless. Everything portended a most beautiful day.

"If it rains while we are out on this parade," said the Chief Marshal to the Secretary of State, "you must not be surprised. It rains in this climate on very slight provocation. And when it rains, you know, one must not mind if we look out for our uniforms."

"What do you do with them?"

"Oh, we take them off and fold them under the carriage seats till it is done raining."

Secretary Root took care to observe in his dry way that it did not rain during that particular parade.

The incident illustrates the many opportunities the Secretary had on his South American trip to study the ways of the Latins residing over on the other side of the equator under a republican form of government somethin ilke our own. The effect is alread perceptible in the more cordial relation with the South American diplomat here. Mr. Root is now in possessio of more information at first hand abou South American countries than an other man in public life in the Unite States. He intends to use it, and th President wants him to do so to pro mote, to the greatest possible degree friendship and commerce with all th Republics on this hemisphere.

During the two years remaining o this Administration Secretary Root with all his ingenuity in dealing wit men and nations, is expected to give a deal of important counsel in South American affairs. He has already agreed to deliver an address on the opportunities for developing trade relations with the South Americans. He is now in a fair way to be better known to South Americans of the future than any other Secretary of State except Mr. Blaine.

How You Can Rid Yourself of Catarrh

In the practice of my profession many years ago, I very quickly found out that the treatment of catarrh as laid down in medical books and taught in medical colleges did not give satisfactory results, and I determined to find something better.

I reasoned that as the catarrhal germs enter the nasal passages with the breath, and catarrh is always aggravated by breathing cold and raw air, the most likely cure would be by the inhalation of a warm, medicated, germ-destroying vapor; and, after nine years of effort, I at last found a combination of healing herbs, leaves and flowers which, being burned and the warm fumes inhaled, promptly relieved and in due time cured this disease where other remedies had completely failed.

THE ACCOMPANYING ILLUSTRATION shows the route by which the vapor of my Catarrh Cure is carried directly into all parts that are affected by the disease. It searches and wipes out catarrh where liquids, sprays, douches, salves and medicated creams cannot possibly reach it. This treatment is so simple that it can be applied at home, and so harmless that it may safely be employed by any man, woman or child.

I have found in thirty-two years' experience that it cures not less than ninety-five in every one hundred cases, where it is given a fair trial.

Free Trial by Mail

Write me a postal (or letter) and I will send you by mail a **liberal trial treatment entirely free.** When you try this free sample you will see that the pleasant, warm, medicated vapor goes directly to every spot where the disease might possibly have reached, and when you experience the soothing effect produced you will be convinced that it is the proper and necessary treatment.

If you are afflicted with Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness or other catarrhal troubles, you cannot afford to allow it to run longer, for if you do the probability is that it will either extend to the middle ear, destroying the hearing, or else it may spread to the throat and lungs, with fatal results.

My remdey is curing cases of catarrh of the head, nose, middle ear, throat and lungs after various other remedies have failed; therefore, there is every reason for believing it will cure you, however severe or long standing your case may be.

Remember, a postal with your name and address will bring you this free trial treatment, and also my illustrated booklet HOW I CURE CATARRH. Write today, before you forget it.

Dr. J. W. Blosser, 320 Walton St., Atlanta, Ca.

DARDANELLES, ARK.

A Small Union Force Beat Off a Brigade of Cavalry.

Editor National Tribune: I think we were put on the boats Jan. 12, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark., as an escort to go up the river with supplies for Fort Smith and Van Buren. There were 500 troops all told, composed of dismounted cavalry, 75 colored infantry and two pieces of artillery. The cavalry was composed of those who had lost their horses from an epidemic of glanders, which had a fearful run among the horses at Little Rock. There were some from the 3d U. S. Cav., 3d Wis. Cav., 3d Mich. Cav., 4th Iowa Cav. and 4th Ind. Cav., a small detachment from each. Maj. Irwin, from the 4th Iowa Cav., was in command. I doubt if a braver man ever faced the enemy.

There were four steamboats. Maj. Irwin was on the leading boat and had given strict orders that no firing would be allowed on the way. Shortly after 8 a. m. the next morning a comrade fired his carbine at some wild geese on a sandbar. He was speedily summoned to appear before Maj. Irwin, on the leading boat, and as our regiment was on the same boat I had a chance to see what was the result of disobedience of orders. The Major asked him what he wanted to shoot for? He said that he wanted to try and see if he could kill one of the wild geese. "Well," said the Major, "did you hit any of them?" To which he replied "No."

"Well," said the Major, "I'll teach you something. You might have drawn the fire of the rebels lurking in the woods back from the river and given us trouble."

He ordered him tied up by the thumbs with his toes just touching the deck for three hours in the hot sun on the hurricane deck.

When we arrived at Dardanelles, about 10 a. m., Jan. 14, 1865, our boat was hailed by a woman on the landing shouting to the commanding officer that there was a lot of rebels out some four or five miles in the woods on the upper river road.

The Major gave orders for the boats to land at the levee. As soon as we had disembarked there were strong pickets thrown out. Some 30 men were left on each boat, so there remained with the four boats 120 men.

I was put on the up-river road with 27 privates, two Corporals and a Sergeant, under Lieut. Brown, of Co. H, 3d Wis. Cav. With the main force were two 12-pound Parrott rifles and 20 artillery men. We were stationed about a quarter of a mile up the river, in a very nice, large house, that apparently belonged to well-to-do people, as there was a fine piano in the house.

About 1 p. m., as I was at the rear door of the house, I saw some men riding through the woods parallel to the road that ran in front of the house.

About 80 or more of their advance column had on uniforms, including overcoats, but as I looked back through the woods from where they were coming I observed that the men had on butternut-colored clothing. I called to Lieut. Brown and stated what I fully believed to be a body of rebels. The woman had stated that there were some camped four or five miles away, and as they were riding through the woods parallel to a good road it aroused my suspicion.

The Lieutenant said they were mountain scouts serving the Union. "But," said I, "see those back in the rear with guns across their saddles, that have on butternut clothing."

"Well," said he, "it looks as you say; you just watch while I have the men fall in on the other side of the house. When I give the order to quick march you can follow along to the river bank and we will make haste and notify our forces, so that they will not be taken altogether by surprise."

I was in the rear of our men, watching the rebel movements, and as I came to the bank stumbled over a comrade, falling headlong down the bank. As I fell the rebels fired a volley which plowed and cut the sand just over me. It was a force of over 1,500 men, under Col. Brooks, of old Sterling Price's command. We followed the footpath under the bank to the landing, where we found them moving the artillery from the landing up into position, the last steamboat having just passed out of sight around the bend. Then until dark we kept up a steady fire from our carbines and the two 12-pound Parrot guns kept sending shell over in the woods among them.

The 75 colored men fought well. The rebels had planned to take us by surprise with their advance guards having on our uniforms, and to annihilate our entire forces. They had one six-pounder with them and a large wagon train, as they anticipated capturing the four steamboats and getting the supplies.

They surprised the next picket post, as they were right up to it when they fired their first shots, where they killed one of them, wounded nine and took three prisoners. We captured three prisoners and they carried off over 250 dead and wounded in their train of wagons, instead of the army supplies, as they had anticipated. My detection of their true intention was what saved us from surprise and annihilation. I believe it was the greatest odds that were fought during the war. We had two small stockades that would hold about 300 men each.

They tried to form and charge us three different times, but we poured in such a murderous volley that we emptied their saddles and their horses broke away and ran back into the woods. The fighting was all done at close range. I could have shot to their lines with a revolver any time during the afternoon. The Major called to some men across the river about 3:30 p. m. of the 14th and told them he wanted some one to ride to Fayetteville to send a dispatch to Little Rock for reinforcements.

After the firing ceased, at dark, we began to erect a defense to withstand a siege, working all night digging a trench and throwing up breastworks.

With such a force as the rebels had we expected that they would renew their attack early on the 15th, and as our ammunition was all but exhausted, we could have held out for a very short time. What was our surprise to find that the rebels had retreated and gone up the river 35 miles during the night.—Jerome J. Garrett, 126 Sherman St., Rochester, N. Y.

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