Members and Senators, who reside near Washington and have to bear the burden of numerous attentions to visitors from home, get less than their more favored brethren who reside farther away. Their mileage of 20 cents a mile or 10 cents a mile going and coming amounts to but little. It would hardly buy a good dinner at the swell restaurants, where an expenditure of $20 a throw is regarded as moderate. On the other hand, those who live farther away get more in mileage. The Delegate from Hawaii, Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole, has a splendid mileage of about $1,200 a year—sufficient to pay his hotel bills, if he lives modestly. But the visitors who come here from Hawaii are few, and it is rare that he has to entertain anyone from home.

The Pass Stringency.

The cutting off of railroad passes has aggravated the situation to a degree. Now, no Senators or Members, unless they happen to be railroad officials, can ride to Washington and back again free. For some of them the railroad bills are not very large, but for the Middle Western Members, who, of course, want to bring their families to Washington in the Winter, it is a big item. For the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain State lawmakers it is a very large item—so large, as a matter of fact, that many of them are not bringing their families here at all this year. They will do so at the next long session, but not this Winter, when they are to remain in Washington only three months.

While it is unlikely that Congress will enact a new salary grab, it is likely that some way will be found indirectly to increase the compensation. It looks now as though the clerks to Congressmen will be paid hereafter $1,500 a year, instead of $1,200 a year. This looks philanthropic on the face, but two-thirds of the members pay but little for their clerical help. Those representing constituencies that ask but few things from Washington—the constituencies outside the cities and in the long settled portions of the country—often have some member of the family as secretary, and the pay of $100 a month the year round, now to be increased to $125, represents about so much clean velvet. The extra $300 will about pay for the railroad fare that was cut off by the railroad rate-regulation law.

As Congress has been increasing many other salaries in recent years, it is little wonder that many of its Members want their own salaries increased. The pay of Federal Judges has been increased all along the line. The salary of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has been increased from $10,000 a year to $12,500; Circuit Court Judges are now getting $7,000, where until three years ago they were getting $6,000, and so on. The pay of various officials in the insular possessions is quite twice as much as is paid similar officials under the administration on the mainland. The Philippine Commissioners, for example, receive $15,000 a year for work that pays no more than $5,000 here in Washington. There has been no great outcry against the insular salaries, because it is claimed that the large pay is necessary to remove temptations from these officials far away from home. It is the policy the British Government follows in its colonial possessions.

Others Want Increased Pay.

There are thousands and thousands of Government clerks, groaning under the increased burdens of living, who would like their pay augmented. Nothing has yet been done, nor is it likely to be done, for their relief. But members of the Cabinet would like more than $8,000 a year. Without doubt they ought to have more than that. It has become axiomatic that $8,000 a year is hardly more than sufficient to pay the house rent of a Cabinet officer living in Washington. There has also been considerable agitation for increasing the pay of the President from $50,000 a year to $100,000 a year. The Congress last year did something in that direction when it voted the President $25,000 a year for traveling expenses. However, the President is now paying his railroad fare, where, until a few months ago, he and his party always traveled "deadhead," whether they traveled in a special car or by special train. President Roosevelt's salary cannot now be increased and neither can the Presidential salary be increased till after March 4, 1909, because there is a provision in the Constitution against it.

Mr. Roosevelt is known to have desired that the last Congress increase his salary. Had it done so he could have accepted the increase for what he calls his second term. The constitutional prohibition against any official authorizing an increase of his compensation during his term of office would not have applied. Of course, the President did not like to appear directly in the matter, and the bill by which the raise was to have been effected was introduced by a Virginia Democrat in the House. Speaker Cannon did not like it because he was not consulted about the increase, and therefore he would not allow the bill to be taken up till it was too late to do anything at the last session of the last Congress. But there is undoubtedly a sentiment in Congress friendly to an increased compensation for the President, and in due season the salary will be raised from $50,000 to $75,000 or, perhaps, to $100,000.

The whole question of official salaries has been much agitated in Congress for the last three years, ever since prices for the necessaries of life began to soar. Scores of bills have been introduced to bring about a change, but have received scant attention in Congress, because of fears they would be misinterpreted in the rural districts. The most popular suggestion that has been made on the subject is to pay Congressmen $7,500 flat, without any perquisites. As it goes now the average pay of a Senator or a Member is about $6,000 a year. There is an extra compensation of about $1,000 in the various perquisites.

Fight With Gompers.

The rapidity with which Mr. Gompers has been recognized in the House of Representatives has been one of the features of the session. Speaker Cannon was eager to join issue with him, in the belief that he could put Mr. Gompers out of business by defeating some of the labor measures with which Mr. Gompers has been identified or which Mr. Gompers has been fighting. The Speaker was encouraged in this attitude by the recommendations the President made in his Annual Message with reference to labor legislation. These recommendations agreed in the main with what Mr. Cannon stood for, and with the President at his back the Speaker thought he was strong enough to put anything affecting labor thru.

He realized his mistake the third day of the session, when he threw into the House a bill to abolish compulsory pilotage in ports of the Southern States. Representative Littlefield, of Maine, whom organized labor recognizes as its arch foe, had introduced the bill at the last session of Congress, and fought it thru the Committee on Merchant Marine, where President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, contested every inch of the ground.

There was a lively session of the House for nearly five hours, during which the bill was under consideration, and the session closed by a stunning defeat for the Speaker and for Mr. Littlefield. There were some other causes, but the labor men nevertheless herald the victory as one for themselves, and instead of scurrying away from the Capitol, as the Speaker and his lieutenants hoped the labor agitators would do, the latter are now walking about very confidently. They declare they are stronger than ever, and that the Speaker better not flaunt his defiance in their faces. The Speaker is naturally much provoked, and is watching for an opportunity to get a strangle hold on the President of the Federation.

The reluctance of Members to get in behind Mr. Littlefield was evident when he had the pilotage bill up. They said to themselves that Mr. Littlefield was personally identified with it. He had bandied cuffs and blows with Mr. Gompers about it in the room of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. He and Mr. Gompers had exchanged the fiercest kind of compliments about it on the stump in the Second Maine District. A vote for the pilotage bill was therefore a vote indorsing Mr. Littlefield and disapproving of Mr. Gompers. If they could have voted for Mr. Littlefield without having their votes recorded they would have given him a rousing majority, but the Democrats would not permit that.

The pilotage bill is over 20 years old. There was fierce fighting over it in the 51st Congress, 16 years ago, when Reed was in the Speaker's chair. It had been before Congress prior to that, and has been agitated before every Congress since. And yet "the pilotage bill" is meaningless to many sections of the country, where it is not known that it simply provides that sailing vessels going into Southern ports shall be free to take on pilots or not, according to their need, and shall not be compelled to pay for pilots who now simply come aboard in nine cases out of 10 without rendering any service whatever. President Gompers took up for the Southern pilots, chiefly because they had formed an organization and joined his Federation.

But Mr. Littlefield and Mr. Gompers are likely to meet again on this same issue, for the friends of the pilotage bill, after fighting for it 20 years, are not going to surrender because of a defeat at the hands of Members who are afraid of organized labor. They are already drawing a new measure, and it will provide for the abolition of all pilotage fees on foreign as well as coastwise vessels. It would deprive the Government of about $300,000 collected from foreign vessels at Boston and of about $1,000,000 collected on foreign vessels at the port of New York, but it is argued that these taxes are really burdens upon the port, and that there will be plenty of support for their repeal.

Of course, Mr. Gompers will be ready and smiling when the Merchant Marine Committee undertakes to consider such a bill, and Mr. Littlefield will be sitting at the long table ready to have another try with his foe.

THE JAPANESE TROUBLE.

The Thing Agitates Congress—Regulation of Immigration by the Japanese Government—Likelihood of a Temporary Settlement.

The little Jap continues to agitate Congress, sharing attention in the legislative halls with the negro soldiers, once of Brownsville. There is to be a Senatorial debate on constitutional privileges, which it is alleged the President encroached upon in his now famous threat to use the civil and military forces to prevent injustice to the Japanese in California. In the meantime the President is going right ahead with his plans for handling the question. The Californians continue to fume and fret; the members of the California delegation in Congress continue to give out interviews, but they are fully aware that the President will do all he can.

The story of a new treaty was out forth with much eclat. The Californians here seemed to encourage the story. Some believe they originated the story, which gained such headway in some newspapers, without means of obtaining inside information here, that it led to an authoritative and explicit denial from the White House. The framing of a new treaty is out of the question. Japan would not think of it, and the matter, it is understood, has never been suggested during the conferences and negotiations over the San Francisco embroglio.

It is expected that Japan will, of her own motion, restrict the emigration of her coolies to the United States, just as she did for a time three or four years ago. This seems to have been overlooked entirely in Washington, although it is well remembered in Hawaii, where the ebb and flow of the Japanese migrations are watched in detail.

The Japanese Regulate Emigration.

"It was this very agitation in California and Pacific Coast States," said a prominent resident of Honolulu here today, "that led to the imposition of restrictions on emigration by the Japanese authorities. We noticed it then, because the restriction shut off the supply of labor for the plantations, and made it necessary for us to secure Portuguese laborers. They claim to have a constitutional form of Government over there, with a legislative branch, but it is nevertheless a fact that the Japanese authorities can control the movement of these laborers when they wish to do so. People of Hawaii remember well how the number of Japanese passengers on the steamers from the Orient was suddenly cut off and then how the number was gradually increased, months after the agitation in California had died away. First they began to come by fifties on the big steamers. Then each boat would bring 100, then 250, and so on till the restrictions at Tokyo seemed to have been removed altogether.

The President and Secretary Root undoubtedly have assurance that something very like this is to be repeated for the purpose of quieting the agitation on the Pacific Coast. It is generally recognized here that that agitation is much deeper than appears on the surface even, and that the problem is a much graver one than providing school facilities for the 80 Japanese children of school age in San Francisco.

A temporary solution of the Pacific Coast troubles will apparently be found in these prospective restrictions, altho the Japanese Government is not likely to act precipitately. Public sentiment in Japan is so aggressive that the Ministry is not likely to do anything which could now be interpreted as an intention to accede to the demands of the United States. It is a pretty safe prediction, however, that the steerage quarters of the Pacific liners, running from Japan to San Francisco and Seattle, will soon cease to be crowded with Japanese laborers. The supply from Hawaii may continue for a while, because of the large number of Japanese in Hawaii. But the migration will gradually dwindle. All this will happen, unless something happens in this country to inflame the Japanese people. The program will surely not be announced from the White House or from the State Department, but will be executed none the less steadily.

Only a Temporary Expedient.

There will probably be further trouble, because this is regarded as only a temporary expedient. The protest of Californians and the exciting incidents of the last two months with reference to the Japanese may be effective for a year or for two years. No one can forecast how long or how short a time it will be before the migration is resumed. Probably the Administration will try to defer it till after the next Presidential election, lest the wrath of the Californians turns that State over to the Democratic columns, as politicians in Washington say would have happened last November had the knowledge of President Roosevelt's Message prevailed up and down the big Pacific Coast State. Possibly most of the Californians in Congress will not be as troubled, if assured that the agitation for exclusion will not flame forth again until after President Roosevelt's successor is chosen. Their own tenure for another two years would not likely be affected, providing, of course, they can command a renomination.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

Work of the World's Busy Brains in Discovering, Inventing and Creating.

DEEPEN THE WATERWAYS.

As The National Tribune has often remarked, there seems to be all over the world a disposition to return to the waterways as an accessory to the means of internal transportation. The Congress for the improvement of navigable waterways, which has been in session at Kansas City, Mo., is a strong indication of the way the feeling is spreading in the United States. At that Congress Representative Ransdell made a speech which raises a banner to lead future progress. His text was: "Make the Mississippi 16 feet deep from the Lakes to the Gulf. Make the Missouri eight feet deep from Omaha to St. Louis and five feet deep from Omaha to Fort Benton." This will undoubtedly be taken up all over the West, and it finds its counterpart in the East in various plans for improving the old canals and river channels and developing new ones. With the development of the gas producer engine transportation can be made so cheap upon the internal waterways as to very sensibly affect freight rates on the railroads. The expenditure of $101,000,000 by New York for the deepening and widening of the Erie Canal will give an impetus in every State, and will be followed everywhere by a much more general use of water as a mea s of carrying freight to market. The improvements on the Mississippi River have gone a long ways toward making that stream a safe and reliable highway for steamboats, and a little more expenditure will restore much of its importance as a commercial highway for the products of the interior of the country.

THE WORD "ARTESIAN."

There has been so much carelessness in the use of the word "artesian" that the Geological Survey has decided upon a definition. Hereafter artesian will be applied to water which rises in any well or at any opening in obedience to the hydrostatic principle of water seeking its level and which, therefore, gets its force from a head of water elsewhere. The influence of as in forcing water up is expressly excluded. Artesian water will mean water which is forced up on account of a head elsewhere being higher.

Alabama, at least, is beginning to talk about something else than the eternal nigger. The State is bigger than Pennsylvania, with quite as much natural riches, and, encouraged by their remarkable success in making iron, Alabamaians are beginning to talk about being the greatest manufacturers of textiles, from the proximity of cotton and the abundance of water power.

The Geological Survey has again cast up the area of the United States, and finds some differences from the previously made estimates. It now states that the area of the United States proper is 3,026,789 square miles, an increase of 1,188 square miles over the figures of the Census Bureau. It gives Alaska 590,884, the Philippine Islands 115,026 square miles, Hawaii 6,449 and Porto Rico 3,435 square miles.

Prof. James H. Brested, of the University of Chicago, is confident that the oldest fixed date in history in 4241 B. C. He says that the calendar was established in that year, beginning on what would now be July 19. Consequently the calendar which has been discovered in Egypt is 6,147 years old.

The production of coal in California is singularly small, the total amount in 1905 being but 77,050 short tons, valued at $282,725.

Walnut Hair Dye.

Editor National Tribune: Some time back, in The National Tribune, there was a recipe for walnut hair dye. I have mislaid the paper, and as I desire very much to have the recipe would like to have it repeated in your valuable paper.—J. V. Miller, Fairbury, Neb.

The following is the recipe:

The hulls of green walnuts are pounded up and the juice expressed by squeezing in a tincture press. The juice is then rubbed up with olive oil.

The juice as expressed is used mixed with a little rectified spirits and perfumed with oil of cloves, the latter acting as a preservative. The whole is allowed to stand for a week or two with occasional agitation, and the clear solution is eventually decanted. Sometimes salt is used to preserve it. These dyes stain the skin very strongly. Another direction is:

The simplest form is the expressed juice of the bark or shell of green walnuts. To preserve the juice a little alcohol is commonly added to it with a few bruised cloves, and the whole digested together, with occasional agitation, for a week or fortnight, when the clear portion is decanted, and, if necessary filtered. Sometimes a little common salt is added with the same intention. It should be kept in a cool place. The most convenient way of application is by means of a sponge.—Editor National Tribune.

The Cause of Indigestion

Traced to the Nerves

A PHYSICIAN TELLS WHY

Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a symptom that a certain set of nerves is ailing. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the AUTOMATIC STOMACH NERVES over which your mind has no control.

I have not room here to explain how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion. How misuse wears them out and causes dyspepsia. How neglect may bring on kidney, heart, and other troubles through sympathy. I have not room to explain how these nerves may be reached and strengthened and vitalized and made stronger by a remedy I spent years in perfecting—now known by physicians and Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative, (Tablets or Liquid.) I have not room to explain how this remedy, by removing the cause, usually puts a certain end to indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. All of these things are fully explained in the book I will send you free when you write. Do not fail to send for the book. It tells how the solar plexus governs digestion and a hundred other things every one ought to know—for all of us, at some time or other have indigestion. With the book I will send free my "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health.

For the free book and the "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 8361, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism

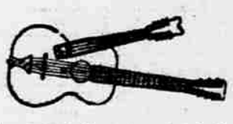
Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks' treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—has equal merit. Druggists everywhere.

Disbarred.

The Secretary of the Interior announces that the following attorneys have been disbarred from practice before any Bureau of the Department: Jonathan J. Carey, Easton, Pa., and Phillipsburg, N. J.; John T. Aldrich, Clyde, O.; George M. Johnson, Paintsville, Ky.; Lewis M. Crooker, Austin, Tex.

Mandolin Attachment.

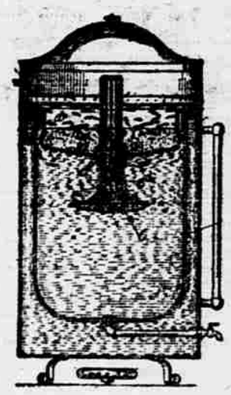
Those who delight to tinkle on the guitar and mandolin have now a chance to have both instruments combined in one and change from one to the other at will. Frederick G. Platts, Kansas City, Mo., has patented a combination of a guitar body and a mandolin arm,



with the mandolin arm extended at an acute angle to the guitar body.

Coffee Urn.

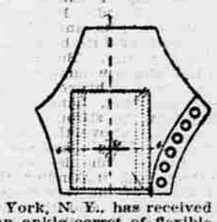
Fred Theil, Chicago, Ill., has patented an improved coffee urn which has a water jacket inside of which is the receptacle for the coffee and in the mid-



dle of the latter is a device to hold a bag in which the coffee is placed. The water jacket keeps the liquid at the required heat.

Ankle Corset.

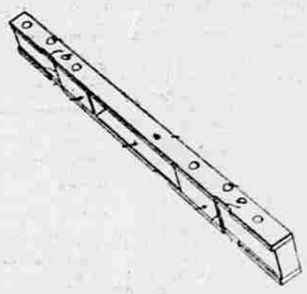
Physicians say that the severest chilling of the body comes from the wrist and ankles, and if these can be protected a great security is made against taking cold. Gustave Krieger,



New York, N. Y., has received a patent for an ankle corset of flexible material combined with side shields to extend around the ankle.

Railroad Tie.

Charles P. Walter, Harrisburg, Pa., proposes a compromise in railroad ties



by having a metal tie of side plates with spaces between them for the insertion of blocks to hold the rails.

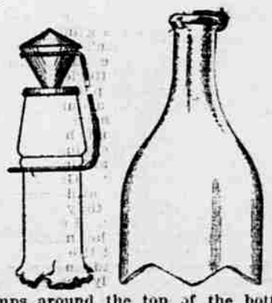
Brush.

Burton H. Cook New York, N. Y., would concentrate the scrubber's mind upon his or her work, and prevent that dispersion of intellect which comes from the brush being in one place and

the soap in another. He has patented a brush with an apertured back and a place in the same for holding the soap. Therefore, there will be no time or energy lost in hunting around to find where in thunder the soap has gone.

Bottle Stoppers.

The immense pecuniary success which followed the invention of the simple device now manufactured by a great firm in Baltimore for closing beer, ginger ale and similar bottles has stimulated a number of other inventors to efforts to rival that device. The one now in use is one of those exceedingly simple conceptions that come only to genius. It is a thin wafer of cork held in place by a little pellet of tin that



clamps around the top of the bottle. Each week sees several patents issued to other inventors for devices to take the place of this. This week there were four. One by George Kirkegaard, New York, N. Y., has a cap with a rigid hook on one side and a movable one on the other and an eccentric pivoted on the cap.

Emile Fluehr, Sprague, Wash., has still a more complicated affair.

William H. Dowe has a device which has been transferred to the Cincha Stopper Co., of Maine. It has a top plate with a rim and tags or fingers to clasp the head of the bottle.

Science Notes.

Castor-oil powder, according to a new Holland patent, is prepared by precipitating the casein of a liter of skimmed milk, then adding five milligrams of 10 per cent sodium carbonate solution and 40 grams of milk sugar, and incorporating 80 grams of castor oil. The mass is dried and powdered.

A DIPLOMATIC KETTLE OF WRATH.

(Continued from page one.)

either you or Mr. Choate or Mr. Porter for the purpose of giving Mr. Storer either a Cabinet position or the Embassy in England or France. * * * As Mr. Storer in his pamphlet quotes a letter of Nov. 24 from me, marked personal, in which I told his wife that he should be made Special Embassador at the marriage of the King of Spain, alleging that this was a fresh mark of my approval of his conduct, I may mention that the letter containing this statement on my part was in answer to one from Mrs. Storer, in which she begged for the appointment of her husband, her letter running, in part, as follows: 'Please, please send us to Madrid as special envoys to the wedding. It would be very appropriate, and I would love it.' It is hard to find the exact words in which to criticize Mr. Storer's effort to twist the meaning of my granting such a request, couched in such a style."

The President then declares that the statement that he sent any word of any kind to the Pope about anybody is "untrue." And, my goodness, but he does skin the two of them alive when he refers to the fact that while they were guests in his house the two of them, conspiring together, made memoranda of conversations with the President, and later used it. This, the President declares, "was grossly dishonorable," and afterward states that it was untrue, besides.

Wouldn't Stop the Missionaries.

On May 6, 1900, the President wrote a letter to Mrs. Storer, which he himself quotes, having kept a copy. It begins:

"My Dear Mrs. Storer:

"Your letter of the 4th has just come to hand; also that of the 6th. I am very, very fond of you, and that is the reason your letters put me in a quandary. You want me to do all kinds of things that I cannot possibly do, and that I ought not to do; and you say things which I do not want to contradict, and yet it makes me feel hypocritical if I seem to acquiesce in them."

And then he flatly refused to do what she asked, which was to stop Protestant missionaries from going into the Philippine Islands to work.

"As you know, I always treat Catholic and Protestant exactly alike, as I do Jew or Gentile, as I do the man of native American, German, Irish or any other kind of parentage. Any discrimination for or against a man because of his creed or nativity strikes me as an infamy."

The President's Summing Up.

The President gives space to the same letters that Storer did, but he prints all of the letters and Storer didn't, and it makes a difference. It does, indeed, and in the President's favor. And the President also makes public a letter from Storer, in which that gentleman abjectly begs pardon for the things he had said and done at a time when everybody that had the President's confidence told him that Storer ought to be fired at that time—in 1904—but the President, in his magnanimity, permitted Storer to remain, and assured him that he believed that the things Storer had done were not intentionally done, and declared his confidence in the man who even then, it would seem, was plotting to use the President to further the schemes of himself and wife.

The President sums up the whole disgraceful business in the following:

"There could be no fuller confession of wrongdoing or more absolute throwing himself upon the mercy of his superior. It was this letter which I answered saying, as he has himself quoted, that I would treat the incident as closed and would not accept his resignation, and that I was sure that John Hay felt as I did. With peculiar perfidy Mr. Storer now seeks to turn this act of cordial, and I think I may add generous, friendship on my part into an attack upon me by treating my refusal to accept his resignation as an indorsement of his position in the matter of the Vatican, to which there was absolutely no allusion whatever of any kind or sort in his letter of resignation. This bare recital of facts is in itself the severest possible condemnation of Mr. Storer's disingenuousness."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

An Unjust Reflection.

Joseph D. Brooks, Co. F, 3d N. J., Providence, R. I., referring to the communication from Lieut. M. W. Angel, 5th Ind. Cav., as to the number of deserters from the Union army confined in the Charleston Jail, says that if the Lieutenant alludes to any time between July 20, 1864, and the latter part of October, 1864, he is very much mistaken, and is casting a reflection upon the loyalty of the Union army in general. Comrade Brooks doubts very much if several hundred deserters could have been corralled at one place, and particularly on the inmates of the jail. He was captured July 20, 1864, and taken to the Charleston City Jail. The squad when "lined up" for registration consisted of nine prisoners of war and six or seven deserters. They were entered as "Abolition prisoners" and "Yankee deserters." The inmates at that time comprised about 50 prisoners of war, 30 deserters, a number of "Confeds," there for military offenses, a few civilians and about 60 colored soldiers taken at the attack upon Fort Johnson. The different classes had separate quarters in the jail, but during the day all were together in the yard. They all received the same treatment except the colored men, who had to do the work of the building. The Confeds had no use for the deserters, and bunched them in with the prisoners when they were transferred to Florence in October. Comrade Brooks says they were not treated badly at Charleston compared with their experiences later on. At one time while at Charleston there were several hundred commissioned officers in the yard awaiting exchange, and the boys were allowed among them freely and were well received by them. Serg't Joseph Darling, 1st Me. Cav., later Chief of Police at Florence, was one of his crowd. If any of his comrades see this they can testify to the facts as given.

Reunion of the 4th Md.

The survivors of the 4th Md. held a Reunion on Saturday, Nov. 17, at the rooms of Veteran Post, 46, No. 224 West Fayette St., Baltimore. About 25 old comrades attended, among them being Gen. Richard N. Bowerman, former Colonel of the regiment; Rufus Suter, Jacob R. Tucker (Medal of Honor soldier), Thos. B. Stanfield, Capt. Wm. H. Davis, Lieut. John T. Ellers, Lieut. James Easton, Robert E. Richardson, Jesse W. Porter, Myer Uhlfelder, John Walmsly, James H. Higgins, John C. Erdman, Eli Sauble, Joseph Brooks.

Too Many Pension Bills.

Joshua C. Bailey, Co. K, 9th Pa., Clarion, Pa., thinks there are too many pension bills, and that it would be much better for the veterans to unite on one good bill and try to put that thru. He considers the McCumber bill the best, and he proposes that each veteran should write to the Representative from his district, asking him to work for that bill. If the McCumber bill fails of passage, take the next best bill and work for that. As long as there are so many bills and each Congressman working for his particular bill nothing will be accomplished. All veterans and Posts in the U. S. A. should unite on one good bill and put it thru

I INVITE EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD HERE

Every Person of Washington to Eat With Me To-morrow at My Expense.

This is an invtation that you simply cannot afford to ignore. I'll tell you why.

I'm going to feed you on a food that helps digest all other foods, a food that "stops the sharp pangs of dyspepsia in two minutes by the watch," so swears Mr. Henry Gray, and many others.

A food that made Assistant Postmaster Estes "feel like a two-year-old in a clover patch."

A food that makes brains in five hours and blood in four.

A highly nutritious, stomachic food, made from the pineapple and the paw-paw-melon, figs, oranges, celery and a few other good things for the nerves, stomach and bowels.

You may be starving your blood and brain in the midst of plenty. It isn't how much you eat that counts, but it's how you digest the food you eat.

You can't get steam out of water without fire; you can't get brain power, nerve force and blood corpuscles out of food without digestion.

Thousands lack sufficient vital force and don't know why.

They think they need a tonic, a vacation or a change of scenery. But they don't. It's old indigestion that's the matter with them, and six days' use of my Biscuit will prove it.

They don't get the strength out of their food. It's like running corn through a mill with the rollers too wide apart; the corn goes through, but the mill doesn't grind.

Don't think you must have a pain to have indigestion.

Lack of flesh, too much fat, pimples, blotches, sallow complexion, lack of nerve force, impoverished blood, insomnia, headaches, weak brain power, may all be due to a faulty digestive process either in the stomach or bowels.

Eat my Biscuit along with your other food for a week and find out how your digestive organs are working. If the Biscuit helps you greatly, gives you more force, strength and brain power you may set it down that your stomach, liver and bowels were doing their duty.

Only yesterday your head may have felt dull and heavy; you had the "blues"; were cross, nervous or irritable; everything seemed to go wrong, and you couldn't tell why.

It's ten to one it was old dyspepsia slyly getting in his work, not enough to cause you pain, but just enough to dull your brain, rob you of your vitality, upset your liver and deplete your nerve force. Maybe you don't think so, but just try one package of my Biscuit and see if they don't change "blues" to a bright, cheery red; make the old world laugh in a merry glee and put vigor and vim in your life again.

National Bank President Kinner, of Olean, N. Y., had stomach trouble so bad that he had to live on malted milk, and even that caused him pain—he ate three biscuits and went to eating his meals—sounds like a miracle. Well, I have Mr. Kinner's own letter to that effect.

W. G. Roach, of Hornellsville, N. Y., says he hadn't been able to work for several years—had dyspepsia so bad—after eating my biscuit two weeks he got a position and went to work, says he can eat anything now and feels "tip-top." This is only two of hundreds.

Mr. Dyspeptic, have you ever heard of the wonderful Biscuit that talks, that really tells you itself what it can do—that's Neal's. Five minutes after you eat it the biscuit begins to unfold its virtues, and it will by actual demonstration prove to you more in regard to its merits in ten minutes than I could probably make you believe if I wrote and read you ten books as large as the dictionary.

"It seems like a dream," swears Mr. Charles F. Bowman. "Gave me relief in three minutes," says Mrs. W. H. Cruttenden. "Stopped my pain in two minutes," swears Mr. Joseph Fentiman.

You may know some of these people, or know somebody who knows them. I'll send you their pictures and full addresses if you want them, so that you can find out all about my Biscuit and the wonders it has wrought.

Probably you are now thinking whether all this can be true—stop it. I will send you absolutely free one large 25c package of my Dyspepsia Biscuit and wonderful Fig Chocolates, at once, and let them prove what I say, provided you will send me 4 cents to pay actual cost of postage. Cut out and use coupon below.

COME EAT WITH ME

AT MY EXPENSE

This coupon entitles you to one large 25-cent package of Neal's Dyspepsia Biscuit and Fig Chocolates, absolutely free (provided you have never tried them), if you will send 4 cents to pay actual cost of postage at merchandise rates. Will also send a free copy of our elegantly illustrated journal, called "Strenuous Life," printed in colors. It tells all about the biscuit, what it contains, how it is made, what it does, and how it does it; it tells about the chocolates, too—the wonderful Fig Chocolates that make the liver go all day, every day, just like a clock. Read the large advertisement printed above, then put 4 cents in stamps in a letter today with this coupon, and a full 25-cent package of these wonderful articles will be delivered at your very door tomorrow. Address "Neal," The Man That Made the Biscuit, Dept. 260, Syracuse, N. Y.

Even 25 Cents a Day.

A. Ritz, Co. H, 26th Ind., Bauxite, Ark., was over three years in the army and a prisoner of war nine months. Was taken prisoner after a short and hard fight at Sterling's Plantation, Louisiana. Part of the 26th Ind. and 29th Iowa were stationed on an outpost, with the army of some 60,000 quartered at Morganza Bend, seven miles away. He says: "We were surrounded, cut off from our command, and after our ammunition gave out Lieut.-Col. Ross gave the command, "Every man for himself." There was nothing to do but to surrender, but we left 600 dead rebels on the battlefield. We were marched to Alexandria, La., then to Shreveport, then to Tyler, Tex., one of the hellholes of the South. A stockade inclosing some three acres was made of split logs 16 feet long, set on end, close together, with sentinels walking on a platform three feet from the top, and the dead line 10 feet from the stockade. Inside were 4,500 sons of the North, starving, ragged, with the guard eager to shoot them down on the slightest provocation." Two of his comrades were shot by the guard three feet from the dead line, one killed and the other crippled for life. He has no words for the horrors he endured, and thinks there is no excuse for appeals for the relief of the ex-prisoners being longer disregarded. They only ask for a little more help while life lasts. Even 25 cents a day over their pension would help them very much.

Language to Be Proud of.

Francis Roy, East Weare, N. H., says that every word that has been published in The National Tribune about the inhuman monster, Wirz, is gospel truth, and thinks such a monument as is described in II. Samuel, 18th chapter, 17th verse, would have been a fitting one for him. He would like to hear from any comrade who was lined up for roll call by Wirz after being taken out of Andersonville. Wirz called the name of "John Mith." No one answered. He repeated the name. A comrade in the ranks very politely spoke up and said, "Sir, my name is John Smith; perhaps I am the one you mean." The pet of the Daughters of the Confederacy replied with an oath: "—— you, don't you know your own name? I said John Mith." He threatened to punish the innocent offender, but Comrade Roy doesn't know whether he did or not, but he used language the Daughters of the Confederacy should certainly be proud of.

In Andersonville Prison.

Editor National Tribune: My husband, H. H. Bemis, enlisted in Co. E, 46th Ill., and went into camp October, 1861; re-enlisted 1863; was in many hard-fought battles; discharged Feb. 1, 1866; has been in very poor health the past year. I have been wondering if you could give us any information in The National Tribune of his brother, Cassius C. Bemis, who enlisted in Co. I, 14th Ill. Cav. Poor fellow, he was captured on the Stoneman raid, made prisoner and put in the Andersonville pen. We never have heard what became of him. Any information of him thru you, your paper or otherwise would be, oh, so gratefully received, as he was a brave, true soldier and a dear, good boy.—Mrs. H. H. Bemis, Oregon, Ill.

An Argument in Favor.

E. H. Wilder, First Lieutenant, 9th N. Y. Cav., Wilton, Wis., says there is one argument in favor of the bill granting $2 per day to all ex-prisoners of war. When they were captured they were robbed of every cent and keepsake, as well as their good clothes. When released they were often discharged from the army as unfit for duty, and were unable to work or earn anything for months, possibly years. When Comrade Wilder was captured the rebels took $115 in cash from him, an officer's coat and a fine overcoat. It was nearly a year after his discharge before he was able to work at anything.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Wounded and Captured in the Wilderness.

Thomas Mansbarger, Three Springs, Pa., enlisted at Huntingdon in the 143d Pa., in 1863, and at the battle of the Wilderness was wounded and captured. Many of his comrades were burned to death in the fire that night. He was taken to Andersonville, where he starved for four long months and was also almost naked. He was paroled from Savannah and sent to Annapolis. He was so weak and poor that he could not walk for days, and was discharged in June, 1865. He has suffered a great deal ever since, and it is all due to his prison experience.

The 6th Ind. Cav.

The Annual Reunion of the 6th Ind. Cav. was held Oct. 3 and 4, at Brazil, Ind. Over 50 of the survivors of the regiment were present, and a most enjoyable time experienced by all. E. P. Conley, of Clinton, was re-elected President, and Dr. Theo. F. Brown, of Sandford, Secretary. It was decided to hold the Reunion next year at Terre Haute, Ind.

First Volunteer.

Capt. Alexander Smith, of Jacksonville, Ill., was the first volunteer from Atlanta, Ill., enlisting April 15, 1861, in Co. E, 7th Ill. At that time he was working at the harness trade, and was only 16 years and 10 months old. He was promoted to Captain when he was 17, and held that position until mustered out July 3, 1865, when but 19 years and six months old.

A Correction.

Editor National Tribune: In your issue of Sept. 27 you give my name as G. Van Ructer, Co. F, 37th Ind. There is no such man in Co. F. It should be T. G. Van Meter. Will you please make correction, so my old comrades may know where I am?—T. G. Van Meter, Co. B, 37th Ind., Dwight, Kan.

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