MAJ.-GEN. G. B. M'CLELLAN.

(Continued from page one.)

lotted to you, your children and your children's children rise up to call you blessed. Who among you now would barter the memories of the dark years from '61 to '65 for any gift that could be given? Not a man among you. You have won the right to feel a pride that none other of your countrymen can feel, and you won that right because you sought not the path of ease, but the path of rough, disagreeable, irksome and dangerous duty.

"In life as it is to-day, in time of peace, we do not have to face the difficulties and dangers you had to face; but if we do not face the duties that are ours in your spirit we shall do them but poorly. We are a good many thousand years short of the millennium yet, both as among Nations and as among individuals, and our business is to do our duty and to teach our children to do their duty in a rough, work-a-day world; and we cannot do that duty by fine phrases.

Tribute to Women.

"There is just one person in this country whom I put ahead of any soldier. I do not care whether the soldier wore the blue or whether he wore the gray; I do not care whether he fought thru the civil war, not even if he lost an arm in the civil war—I put ahead of the soldier the really good woman, the good wife and mother, who has done her full duty. She often has a pretty hard time; each man here knows that it is the woman who often has to do harder work than the hardest worked man; and, therefore, the man worth the name will always show a peculiar consideration and tenderness for his helpmeet, for all the women of his household. The man at least has his nights to himself; and the woman with children does not. She has to take care of the children in sickness; she has a greater responsibility for raising them, for giving them the proper training, than the man can possibly have.

"Yet the woman who thus, with labor and anxiety, brings up her children is blessed among women, blessed among men. I do not pity her in the least. I respect and admire her, and hold her worthy of admiration and honor. The selfish creature, man or woman, who reaches old age having achieved ease by shirking duty, is to be heartily despised and not envied. Our admiration is reserved for him or for her who has done the real work which makes the next generation able in its turn to do its work in the country.

Righteous Indignation.

"I wish to see the people of this country not merely feel kindly toward their neighbors who do well; for I also wish to see them actuated by a flaming indignation toward their neighbors who do ill. I wish to see you peaceful, and desirous each to avoid harming his neighbor, and I wish to see you able and desirous each to see that your neighbor does not harm you. A foolish good nature, a weak good nature, incapable of righteous wrath, is almost as unfortunate an attribute for a citizen of this democracy as willingness to do wrong on the part of the man himself. If the man hasn't in him the power of being aroused to vehement action when wrong has been done, he can be of no service in combating the manifold wrongs that do exist at present alike in our industrial and in our economic life. The public servant who is only good natured and well meaning is not a very useful public servant. If you haven't got it in you to strive manfully against wrong you will accomplish but little for right.

"The qualities needed to make a good soldier, in their final analysis, are the qualities needed to make a good citizen, and the qualities needed alike by soldier in time of war and by all citizens in time of peace are those which in their sum make up the characteristics that tell for a great and righteous people. America must rise level to the ideals of the founders of the Nation when they started this mighty Republic on the road of self-government."

Prolonged applause followed the conclusion of the President's speech.

History of the Monument.

Gen. Horatio King told the story of the inception of the monument and the triumphant conclusion.

"It was not until after monuments to the memory of the first commander of the Army of the Potomac had been erected in Trenton and Philadelphia that a movement was begun to secure a recognition of his services by the erection of an equestrian statue in Washington. After consulting with Gens. W. B. Franklin, W. F. Smith, Fitz John Porter and others, ardent friends and admirers of McClellan, Gen. Lucius H. Warren brought the matter to the attention of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at its Annual Reunion in 1887, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and a resolution was past that 'a committee be appointed from each corps to take steps to prepare a suitable memorial in honor of Gen. George B. McClellan and report at the next meeting. In 1899 Gen. Butterfield appointed the following committee:

Committee Named.

"Gen. George D. Ruggles, Chairman; Gen. William B. Franklin, Capt. Robert d'Orleans, Duc de Chartres, Gen. R. A. Alger, Gen. William W. Averell, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Lucius H. Warren, Gen. Orland Smith, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. Charles L. Fitzhugh, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Col. W. R. Smedberg, Col. William L. Brown, Col. W. D. Mann and Maj. George B. Fielder. Of this committee of 19, 10 only survive. Subsequently Maj. James B. Horner, Capt. Charles Curie and Lieut. Frank S. Halliday were added.

"The committee met in New York City and elected Gen. Ruggles Chairman, Gen. King Secretary and Gen. McMahon Treasurer. It also appointed an auxiliary committee.

"But two meetings were ever held, and the bulk of the work devolved upon the President, Secretary and Treasurer. A vigorous campaign for subscriptions was undertaken, embracing every section of the country and also extending to the Capitals of Europe. There were in all 251 subscribers in sums varying from $1,000 to $1. Among the donors were the two sons of the Prince de Joinville, who were officers on Gen. McClellan's staff in the Peninsular campaign. The amount paid, including interest, was about $11,000.

Congress Appropriates $50,000.

"In 1900, at the Reunion in Fredericksburg, Va., Maj.-Gen. William J. Sewell, U. S. V., now deceased, then United States Senator from New Jersey, was chosen President of the society. At this time the voluntary subscriptions had reached a sufficient amount to justify an application to Congress for an appropriation for the pedestal, in accordance with precedent long established. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Sewell, and was piloted by him thru both Houses of Congress to its passage on March 3, 1901. It appropriated $50,000 for the erection of a pedestal, with a proviso that any part of the sum not required should be used and expended for the completion of the statue.

"On May 3, 1901, an open competition was decided upon, and a program was issued soon thereafter, the models to be submitted between April 1 and May 1, 1902. Messrs. Augustus St. Gaudens, Daniel C. French and Charles F. McKim were requested to act as judges of the relative merits of the models. Twenty-eight designs were submitted. The judges recommended the rejection of all but four, of which none was entirely satisfactory, and advised that the four partially successful artists be invited to enter into a further competition. The commission adopted the recommendation. The results of the further competition of these four were submitted to the expert jury in February, 1903, who again reported adversely on all. At a meeting of the commission on June 18, 1903, this action was approved by a majority vote. The competition having cost $7,000, and no statue being in sight after two years' delay, the commission exercised the right reserved in the program to reject all the designs and models submitted. Frederick MacMonnies, the eminent sculptor, was requested to undertake the work, his model to be first submitted to and approved by the commission. The aid of a jury of experts was dispensed with.

MacMonnies's Design Approved.

"On Dec. 19, 1903, a contract, approved by the commission, was forwarded to Mr. MacMonnies, and was soon after accepted and executed by him. Mr. MacMonnies submitted his design, which, after some modifications, was approved.

"The statue was completed in the Spring of 1906. It was exhibited at the Paris Salon, and afterward shipt to this country during the Summer. Mr. MacMonnies having stated that the unveiling might take place, the Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, with the approval of the Statue Commission, fixed the date for the ceremonies for Oct. 25. In consequence of a fire in the works of Jas. R. Cocroft, in Brooklyn, N. Y., the contractor for the pedestal, a postponement to May 15, 1907, was made, and this was subsequently changed to May 2, at the request of Mrs. McClellan."

Gen. O. O. Howard, the only living army commander, gave a number of interesting reminiscences of his long acquaintance with Gen. McClellan.

BUSINESS MEETING.

Army of the Potomac Elects Gen. Curtis President—Many Fine Speeches—Mrs. McClellan Honored.

The business meeting of the Army of the Potomac was held in the Belasco, one of the largest theaters in the city, and it was pretty well filled with the friends of the veterans, where there was room left for them.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. Henry C. Dwight, President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, late Captain United States Volunteers.

The place of meeting for next year was left to the decision of the Executive Committee. The cities placed in nomination for the next annual meeting were Seattle, Wash.; Williamsport, Pa., and Washington, D. C.

Gen. N. M. Curtis, of New York, was the unanimous choice of the Society for the Presidency. He is more than six feet in hight, and when his election was announced it was greeted with three hearty cheers.

Stepping to the front he said:

"The Army of the Potomac was the army of the world. I agree with Gen. Hooker, who said it was the greatest army on the planet. I sincerely thank my comrades for electing me to be their President."

Gen. Horatio C. King was unanimously re-elected Recording Secretary of the Society. Gen. King said: "This is my 30th year as your Secretary." A voice from the stage was heard: "General, you are growing younger under it." Another voice shouted: "Thirty years more."

Lieut. Frank S. Halliday was unanimously re-elected Treasurer, and Col. W. F. Fox was also unanimously re-elected Corresponding Secretary.

Resolutions Adopted.

Gen. King presented the following resolution, which was adopted with cheers:

"Resolved, That this Society extends its hearty thanks to the President of the United States, Colonel and Comrade Theodore Roosevelt, for his services today at the unveiling of the McClellan Monument; that he be made an honorary member of the Society, and that he be presented with a badge."

After the ovation had ceased Gen. King provoked considerable laughter by explaining:

"I need hardly say the President will be delighted."

A resolution was also adopted thanking the theater, the hotels and the press of Washington for their courtesies. Also resolutions of thanks to the various committees who had prepared the entertainment for the guests, citizens who have helped defray expenses, and a special resolution was past thanking Col. George H. Patrick.

Mrs. McClellan was the guest of the Army of the Potomac during part of the session, and was greeted with hearty applause as she entered the flag-decorated box.

The Committee on Fredericksburg Park reported progress and that the matter of making a park of Fredericksburg battlefield would be pusht by Congress at the first session. The report was signed by Gen. Dan. Sickles and Gen. Horatio King.

Gen. O. O. Howard was introduced, and was unable to speak for some time beause of the greeting he received. He said that when he was appointed to command of an army he was one of 30 Generals who so commanded during war. He said that the last army he commanded was that of the Army of the Tennessee, and that he was the sole surviving commander of an army in the war of the rebellion who is now alive.

Gen. Dodge, who was to have been present, was detained at his home in Iowa by illness, but he was present in spirit.

Reception at the Library.

A splendid reception was given on Thursday night at the Library of Congress in honor of the visiting veterans of the three great armies. it was the most brilliant as well as the largest assembly that ever gathered in the beautiful building.

It was an impressive sight, resembling very much one of Washington's famous Army and Navy functions. The interior of the building was beautifully decorated with flags and greens, and the sight of brilliant uniforms, with their flash of gold, red and yellow, intermingling with handsome gowns, the famous marble walls and pillars and decorations in the Library forming a background, made a picture well worth viewing.

As Chairman of the Floor Committee, Col. Myron M. Parker, U. S. V., ushered the guests to the receiving line, at the head of which were Dr. George N. French and David Hutchinson, representing the authorities of the Library in the absence of Librarian Putnam; the next in line was Maj.-Gen. Gillespie, U. S. A., Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Entrance Committee—W. Howard Gibson, Chairman; Capt. Charles Lyroyd, Maj. James D. Tyler, O. H. Oldroyd, Capt. Robert E. Grant, Col. Geo. C. Ross, Alva S. Taber, Charles Hanback, Col. Livingston, Lucius F. Randolph, William J. Johnston, Capt. S. J. Mulhall, Capt. H. E. Williams, Col. W. W. Brown, George P. Davis, Capt. John H. King, Henry S. Stevens, Dr. Henry B. Robbins, Thomas Sanders, Jerome B. Burke, Maj. E. P. Halstead, Capt. Edward L. Grimley, U. S. A.; James M. Edgar, Maj. S. Willard Saxton, Chas. E. Hartung, Deputy Commissioner Jas. L. Davenport, John J Harrower, Samuel C. Mills, Col. John McElroy, John B. DeMerritt and Albert Van Duesen.

The President gave a special reception at the White House in honor of the distinguished veterans, and greeted each with a handshake and a word. Some 3,000 veterans took advantage of the opportunity to see President Roosevelt.

CORPS SOCIETIES MEET.

Officers Elected at Business Sessions.

The various Corps meetings of the Society of the Army of the Potomac were held at different places. At these meetings Corps officers were elected as follows:

Eleventh Corps—Gen. John T. Lockman, President; Gen. Julius Stahel, Vice President of the Army of the Potomac; Capt. Francis J. Werneck, Vice President of First Division; Capt. Jastrow Alexander, Vice President of Second Division; Capt. Joseph B. Greenhut, Vice President of Third Division; Lieut. Charles H. Paddock, Secretary; Capt. Jastrow Alexander, Treasurer; Rev. W. R. Jenvey, Chaplain.

First Corps—President, Col. Henry O. Clark, East Orange, N. J.; Vice Presidents, Army of the Potomac, Col. Albert Clark, Boston, Mass.; First Division, Gen. James McLeer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Second Division, Gen. W. W. Dudley, Washington, D. C., and Third Division, Gen. C. L. Marsh, Enosburg Falls, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer, Col. Heman W. Allen, Burlington, Vt.

Sixth Corps—President, Gen. William H. Seward, Auburn, N. Y.; First Vice President, Capt. John F. Levett, Trenton, N. J.; Second Vice President, Col. Charles M. Bartruff, Massillon, Ind.; Third Vice President, Capt. Geo. E. Davis, Providence, R. I.; Secretary and Treasurer, H. C. La Rowe, New York; Vice President, Army of the Potomac, representing the Sixth Corps, Col. Andrew Cowan, of Louisville, Ky.

Ninth Corps—President, Maj. Louis L. Robbins; Vice President, Maj. John W. Jacobus; Secretary and Treasurer, Maj. L. C. Brackett, and Delegate to the General Meeting of the Society, Serg't-Maj. George W. States.

Cavalry Corps—President, Gen. Jas. H. Wilson; First Vice President, Col. J. J. McCook; Second Vice President, Serg't G. W. States; Third Vice President, Capt. W. A. Sheldon; Fourth Vice President, Adj't F. A. Easton; Fifth Vice President, Capt. F. C. Lord, and Secretary-Treasurer, Maj. W. H. Beasley.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.

A Pen Picture of What They Went Thru During the War.

Editor National Tribune: I would like to draw you a word picture to place opposite the one contained on the editorial page of The National Tribune of the issue of March 7. My husband was a private in one of the Iowa regiments, and served four years and three months in the army, from 1861 to 1865. On the 3d of March, 1900, he died of heart disease, which he had been troubled with more or less after leaving the service. I applied for a pension under the general law, and have sent in affidavits from numerous comrades, one from his Captain, one from the regimental Hospital Steward, one from the Surgeon in charge of the brigade hospital, one from a physician who treated him in the early '80's for lung trouble with heart complications, several from old neighbors, each and all testifying that they knew and remembered my husband having heart disease in the service, and after he came home. I have also written to several Congressmen asking their assistance in the matter, but so far no pension has been granted me. I have one child that I am assisting to get thru a school that will place her in a position to be self-supporting. I do not, like the widow of Gen. Hawley, aspire to educate her abroad; a fair education in our own country is good enough for me and mine. I have to confess that I have not as much patriotism as I had in the early '60's, when I consented that my then sweetheart should go to fight for his country and the honor of the Flag. I gave time and tears unstintingly to the work of scraping lint, rolling bandages for the wounded, and preparing horseradish and onions with vinegar, keg after keg of which the women and girls of our country neighborhood sent to the soldiers to ward off the scurvy which threatened them for lack of such food. My brother, on whom my aged father and mother expected to lean in their declining years, was also among the first to respond to the call for troops; gave up his life down in Tennessee, a victim of paralysis brought on by the hardships and exposure of a long forced march when the only sleep that the soldiers got was what they took in the saddle. His regiment had just reached camp, and he was leading his horse to water when he fell, and the day before Vicksburg surrendered he answered the last long roll call. When my brother enlisted I was about 18 years old, and the only child at home, and as help on the farms could not be obtained for either love or money I used to go out with my old father and help in cutting grain or hay or digging potatoes or husking corn, etc., until near the dinner or supper hour, when I would bring my team to the barn, and for an hour or two assist my mother, who was a partial invalid, about the housework. When I think of all that the women on the farms had to do in those days of war I wonder how they lived thru it all. When our Pension Department and our Congressmen give so unstintingly and without the asking to one already abundantly provided for and withhold from the poor that which is their just due, hearts grow rebellious, and we wonder how we shall be able to teach our sons and grandsons that patriotism and love of country should stand first and foremost in the hearts of every American boy.—A Soldier's Widow, Ainsworth, Neb.

Emancipation of the Negros.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please answer this question in the next number of The National Tribune? Did the United States Government commence the war for the purpose of freeing the slaves? I have heard it stated by those I think should know better. I have all faith in the opinion of our great soldier paper. As I understand it, the Government did nothing to interfere with the relations of master and slave until the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation.—Benjamin T. Ross, Rochester, O.

From the first the Government distinctly disclaimed any purpose of interfering with slavery in the course of the war, and this went so far that for months after the beginning of the struggle United States officers and soldiers returned to their masters slaves who had escaped and made their way to our camps. Gen. Halleck issued an order forbidding slaves to come into his camps. The consciences of the soldiers revolted at being made slave-catchers. The opinion, however, gradually hardened against slavery as one of the main causes of the war till it culminated in the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation.—Editor National Tribune.

Thanks to The National Tribune.

Roger Conant, Santa Cruz, Cal., wants to return his sincere thanks to The National Tribune for the great aid and help to all old comrades rendered by the paper in securing the passage of the McCumber bill and other legislation of which the veterans received the benefit. Every old soldier who is not on the subscription list should hasten to place himself there to show his appreciation of what the paper has done for him.

Laura C. Morse, Canton, Pa., says that words cannot express her thanks and praise to The National Tribune for all that it has done and is still doing for the welfare of the brave men of the Union army and their dependent ones. The Bull Run campaign brings back to her those dark days from 1861 to 1865 when it seemed that she neither ate, slept nor rested for thinking of the suffering and dying soldiers.

WAR ON THE PACIFIC.

(Continued from page one.)

their officers; the Dix and Warren, which are for the transportation of animals and freight, and the Burnside, which is a cable ship. Furthermore, there are four Government transports in the inter-island Philippine service—the Sacramento, Liscum, Seward and Wright. This is a transport service probably in considerable excess of anything Japan could command immediately, altho more might be prest into the service from the merchant marine in the course of a few weeks, but in the meantime our Government could be starting transports from the Atlantic to the Pacific along with other ships of war.

Other Supplies.

In the matter of other supplies for a Navy the Paymaster-General's Office could easily meet all demands. Supplies of food and clothing are kept in stock and can easily be augmented. The Navy has its own factory that turns out 35,000 garments every month.

Assistant Secretary Newbery, who was the Acting Secretary of the Navy when ex-Secretary Shaw made his warlike speech, said he would not deny what had been stated at Worcester, altho it was plain that he thought the picture was overdrawn. He added that every annual report by the Secretary of the Navy for several years had requested appropriations for additional equipment along the lines indicated in Mr. Shaw's speech.

There are many men prominent in public life, however, who do not think there is to be a war for the control of the Pacific. Senator Newlands, who lives in Nevada, but has large interests on the Pacific Coast, is one of them. "I do not think there is any immediate prospect of war," said the Senator in commenting upon ex-Secretary Shaw's prophecy. "Japan is busy building up her resources, and will not engage lightly in war. Our only danger comes from our possession of the Philippines. That was an intrusive entrance into the governmental policies of the Orient and may cost us dear. If war occurs it will be on the Asiatic Coast, not on our coast. With the Hawaiian Islands in our possession and Pearl Harbor thoroly fortified and protected by our ships of war a hostile fleet projected from the Asiatic Coast against our coast would have no half-way coaling station, and the attacking ships would be almost without coal by the time they reached our coast. In a short time they would be derelict on the ocean.

"But the Philippines are so near to Asia and so far from the United States that any difficulty in the Orient might precipitate a struggle in which the pride and honor of the country would necessitate our holding on at a cost compared with which the cost of the Boer war to England would not be a circumstance. As long as we attend to commerce in the Orient rivalry can produce no difficulty that diplomacy will not cure, but possession of Oriental territory, with foes within and foes without, is a different matter."

Work on the Fortifications.

It is no secret that the fortifications works in the Philippines and Hawaii has been hastened by the War Department within the last year or two, and Congress has been appropriating larger sums than ever for these fortifications projects, simply as a matter of precaution. Only recently the Chief of Engineers of the War Department has been concluding deals for fortifications in Hawaii near Honolulu, and in the course of a year or two there will be an abundance of powerful guns at Manila and at Honolulu to keep any hostile fleet that could be brought together at either of these points, outside of shelling distance.

Nevertheless, ex-Secretary Shaw's statement, alarmist as it was, will probably be used to coax still larger appropriations from the next Congress, so as to hasten still further the completion of military and naval plans that the Administration has on the great western ocean. The surplus in the Treasury is large, and is growing larger almost every month, so that there will be no dearth of money for defense purposes. While no hostile operations are contemplated by this Government on the Pacific, men high in the Government councils have more than once alluded to the desirability of an early completion of the Panama Canal, for then practically the entire naval force of the United States could be rendezvoused in a few days on the Pacific Ocean, and would be powerful enough to overcome the fleet of any other Nation that could be assembled there.

THAT MYSTERIOUS GUN.

It Was Presented by the Queen of Spain to the Governor of North Carolina.

Editor National Tribune: I notice articles in your paper under the head of "Picket Shots," from Hiram S. Garst, Stillwater, Okla., and others, about the capture and present whereabouts of the brass mitralluese (machine gun) captured at Salisbury, N. C., by Stoneman's command. When captured it had on the carriage the following inscription:

"Presented by the Queen of Spain to the Governor of North Carolina."

The last time I saw it, about the last of May, 1865, it was resting on a platform alongside of Gen. Stoneman's headquarters, Knoxville, Tenn., and on a large Union shield fastened to the carriage, under the above inscription, was the following inscription:

"Captured by Stoneman's command at Salisbury, N. C., April 19, 1865."

The following is a full description of the gun, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of Capt. F. W. Coe, Artillery Corps Adjutant, Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. It may interest all comrades on that celebrated long raid.—Geo. B. Randolph, Co. M, 11th Ky. Cav., Stoneman's command, Anniston, Ala.

From Catalog of Ordnance Museum, West Point, N. Y.:

No. 271. Vandenberg Confederate volley gun, 85 barrels, rifled, cal. .50, English manufacture.

Marked No. 4, Robinson & Cotton, London.

Captured by the cavalry forces, under Gen. Stoneman, U. S. A., at Salisbury, N. C., April, 1865.

It consists of 85 barrels, grouped in a cylindrical casing of bronze. A breech-piece, with corresponding muzzle-loading cartridge chambers, copper-lined, fits in rear, this piece being attached to a hinge and slide and having an independent screw block at the outer end to screw into the casing from the rear. After firing the block had to be unscrewed, pulled out and swung down. The chambers were then separately loaded, the breech closed and all the charges fired at once by a percussion cap in rear. The copper lining of the chambers projects a little from the block to fit into the barrels and serve as gas check.

The following information is added: The gun is 36 inches long over all. Body of gun 22 inches long. Swell of breech, 11 inches diameter. Swell at muzzle, 8¾ inches diameter. Body in front of trunnions to muzzle, 7¾ inches diameter. Body at end back of trunnions, 8¾ inches. No inscription, "Presented by the Queen of Spain, etc.," is on the gun.

When the Pay Was Raised.

Editor National Tribune: For my benefit and several others kindly give us thru The National Tribune, the best soldiers' paper ever published, the date of the act of Congress raising the pay of the soldiers from $13 per month to $16.—S. L. Whiting, Co. F, 88th Ill., Bartlett, Kan.

May 1, 1864.—Editor National Tribune.

Spring Ailments

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, fits of biliousness, indigestion and headache, are some of them.

They are all radically and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great medicine thoroughly cleanses the blood and restores healthy functional activity to the whole system. It makes people well.

"I have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring medicine for ten years, and have never found anything better." John Flemings, Campbell Hall, N. Y.

Insist on having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called **Sarsatabs.** 100 Doses $1.

Guaranteed under Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. No. 236.

A Mother's Lost Boy.

Nancy C. Alderson, Purdy, Mo., wants to find her boy, John W. Alderson, aged about 31 when he left home in 1902. He is nearly six feet in hight, has black hair and eyes, and one front tooth crowned with gold. When last heard from he was in San Francisco, where he joined the Army and went to Cuba. Any information with regard to him will be thankfully received by his mother.

Where Is Thomas Cramner?

Editor National Tribune: I have in my possession papers relative to one Thomas Cramner, a soldier in the United States Army, for which I desire to find a claimant. The man was born in West Creek, N. J., in 1857, I think. His hight was five feet six and a half inches, fair complexion, blue eyes, sandy hair, and occupation a blacksmith. The several papers show that he was in the service both in the East and West, being at Fort Warren, New Bedford, Mass.; Fort Columbus and Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Fortress Monroe, Va., and Vancouver, Wash. There are several honorable discharges in consequence of expiration of term of service. His character is given as "excellent," or "a good soldier, an intelligent man, temperate and reliable." His promotions were Corporal and Sergeant—Corporal in Battery H of the 4th Art. on March 29, 1885; Sergeant of Co. H of the 4th Art.; Sergeant in Battery G, 5th Art. The last discharge paper is dated Nov. 4, 1891, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., as Sergeant of Co. H, 4th Art.

There are also a Soldiers' Hand Book, some tintype pictures and personal notes. I understand these things were left in this house over 11 years ago, when it was used as a boarding house. They are of no value to me, but I cannot destroy them without making an effort to find a claimant, and being a subscriber of The National Tribune, in which I have noticed many requests that old-time comrades make their whereabouts known, I thought possibly you might assist me in locating this man or his people, to whom the papers might be of value.

Over a year ago I wrote the Adjutant-General of New Jersey relative to the matter, but he was unable to help me out.

Trusting that I am not imposing upon you in this matter, and that you may be able to find some one to whom I may send the papers, I remain, yours truly—William McPherson, Brewster, Wash.

Wants Information.

Editor National Tribune: During the coming year, when you are looking for subjects of interest to the contributors of your valuable paper, I would like to read the description of the Yazoo Pass Expedition. Neither do I think that I have ever seen anything in your paper regarding the raid on Memphis by Forrest, with both of which episodes I was closely connected. I would also like to have somebody write up the capture and hanging of David O. Dodd, a spy, who was hung at Little Rock, Ark. Details of these affairs slip our minds as we journey down the hill of life, and therefore I would like to have my memory refreshed by details of these affairs by those who know them well.

Wishing you great success with your paper, and in all your efforts for the soldiers, I am—Oscar W. Carlson, Milwaukee, Wis.

ASTHMA or HAY FEVER

If you suffer write me at once and learn of something you will be grateful for the rest of your life.

G. F. ALEXANDER,
403 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

An Army Chart Free.

The National Tribune Army Charts, printed in the beautiful colors of the Flag, were prepared exclusively to reward club-raisers, but for a short time one chart will be given with each $1 subscription received.

The offer will be withdrawn June 1.

COMRADE:

Did you Serve in

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC?
or THE ARMY OF THE JAMES?
or THE ARMIES OF THE SHENANDOAH AND WEST VIRGINIA?
or THE ARMY OF THE OHIO?
or THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE?
or THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND?
or THE ARMY OF THE GULF?
or THE ARMIES OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI?
(Sometimes known as the Army of the Frontier.)

If you had this distinction

you should now get, by all means, a chart of the Army in which you served, with your service certified to under seal. You should frame this chart and hang it on your wall, or preserve it for others to do so. It is a proud distinction, fairly won, and every Union soldier owes it to himself and posterity to have one of these charts, or more than one if he served in more than one army.

Positively of Great Value.

Many charts and certificates have been made, but none equal these in completeness of information and in beauty of designs. These eight charts form a fair history of the War of the Rebellion. Any Comrade who would like to take part in "talks" of the war, and this is now expected of many of them, should have the full set (eight) of these charts.

The full chart is 19 by 24 inches. Each chart is similar in style of ornament, and each is printed in the beautiful colors of the Flag

Description of Charts.

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