Washington News

For the first time in many years the President and his entire official family were absent from the National Capital all of last week, and the Government went right on doing things in just the same old way. A number of the Cabinet members accompanied the President to the Jamestown Exposition opening. Secretary Wilson went to Pittsburg; Secretary Root to Clinton, N. Y.; Secrtary Taft to Cincinnati, Postmaster-General Meyer to New York and Boston and Attorney-General Bonaparte to Boston. The only other occasions upon which there have been similar withdrawals from Washington of the President and all of the heads of the Executive Departments within many years was in connection with the funeral of Secretary Gresham, when President Cleveland and all of the colleagues of the deceased Cabinet officer left Washington for Indiana on a special funeral train, and again at the time of the death of President McKinley at Buffalo.

There was even a notable absence of Assistant Secretaries of the various Departments, many of them being at Jamestown or away from Washington on official and private business.

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James R. Foraker, brother of Senator Joseph B. Foraker, died at his residence in Cleveland last week, after a lingering illness, aged 52 years. He leaves a widow and daughter. He was a successful attorney. For several weeks last Winter he was at the University Hospital, Philadelphia, undergoing surgical treament for a cancerous growth on the jaw. He was not a veteran, having been but nine years old when the war broke out.

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Word was received here last week of the death at Lincoln, Neb., of former Representative in Congress from Nebraska, Gilbert Lafayette Laws. Deceased was born March 11, 1838, near Olney, Richland County, Ill. He attended the public schools, Haskell University and Milton College, Wis. He taught school until 1861, when he enlisted in the 5th Wis. He was wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., and returned to Wisconsin and located in Richland County. He was editor of the Richland Observer, and also engaged in the manufacturing business. After filling several civic offices he moved to Orleans, Neb., and became editor of the Republican Valley Sentinel. He served in several official capacities, including Secretary of the State of Nebraska. He was elected to the 51st Congress as a Republican, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Representative James Laird. He was a consistent Republican, and worked earnestly for the success of his party.

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A party of Congressmen and their families left San Francisco for the Hawaiian Islands last week to study conditions in Honolulu and other Sandwich Island cities.

The party sailed from San Francisco on the United States transport Buford. They will familiarize themselves with the general conditions in the Territory.

The party includes among others W. P. Hepburn, A. F. Capron, E. L. Hamilton, A. L. Frick, Joseph V. Graff, Chas. E. Littlefield, P. P. Campbell, Edward Y. Webb and James McLachlan. They will be the guests while on the island of Delegate Kalaninaole, of Hawaii, at his palatial home.

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As was brought out last year at the time of the naval review at Oyster Bay, the firing of salutes by naval vessels on occasions such as the review by the President on Friday of the foreign war ships and the United States Atlantic fleet in Hampton Roads, is not as costly as generally supposed. There were present in the roads on that occasion nine foreign warships and 25 American vessels which fired salutes, the torpedo vessels and auxiliaries present not participating in the salutes; that is, about 34 vessels saluted on each occasion required. If the previously arranged program was followed, each vessel fired a Presidential salute of 21 guns on the approach of the Mayflower, bearing the President, on Friday morning, each vessel fired a salute of 21 guns as the Mayflower past along the line of warships, and each fired 21 guns when the President took his departure on Saturday. This makes 63 saluting rounds for each ship, or about 2,200 rounds for the entire fleet. Six-pounder guns are used for saluting, and the cost of a saluting round for such a gun is about 55 cents. It will thus be seen, on a liberal estimate, that the cost of performing the saluting courtesies prescribed by the naval regulations, by even so large an assemblage of naval vessels as that now gathered in Hampton Roads, on occasion of visits by the President, would not amount to more than $2,200.

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After July 1 next the clothing allowance given enlisted men upon entering the Navy will be increased from $45 to $65, with the exception of those in the messman branch. In the case of Orientals on the Asiatic Station the allowance is $30, to represent their lesser need in this respect, while for the Fita Fitas, at Samoa, the allowance is $20, since the latter have an economy of attire which comes well within that reduced allowance.

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A young art student named Roosevelt, who is said to be a near relative of the President of the United States, sent a picture to the Spring Salon, Paris, just as did thousands of other aspiring painters.

The jury rejected Artist Roosevelt's offering. Then the American Embassy took an interest in the case, and asked that the decision be reconsidered on account of the young man's kinship to the American President, urging that the picture be accepted as almost a matter of official courtesy.

But the jury refused with polite regrets, holding that the salon must maintain its standard of artistic excellence.

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Proposals will shortly be called for by Elliot Woods, Superintendent of the Capitol, for the construction of tunnels from the Senate Office Building to the Senate end of the Capitol, and from the House Office Building to the House end of the Capitol. When these are completed Senators and Representatives will be enabled to go from their respective offices to the chambers without going outside. The tunnels will be sufficiently wide, and will be well lighted by electricity.

It is announced that the House Office Building will be completed and ready for occupancy by Dec. 1, and that the corresponding building for the Senate will be completed a year later. The only difficulty which confronts Mr. Wood is the furnishing of the House Building by the time stated. All the furniture will be mahogany, and has been manufactured especially for the office. Each member will have a room to himself. The general conference room, which will probably be the show room of the building will be elaborately fitted out, and will hardly be completed until next year.

The steam heating, plumbing and painting are all far advanced, so that the members of Congress are sure of new quarters when they return.

Now, what do you think of this for a fad?

The ambition of the barbers at the United States Senate to possess themselves of a hair mattress made of the hirsute clippings of their dignified patrons seems likely soon to be realized. It was a long time ago that these barbers, it is alleged, entered into a conspiracy to have a little graft in common with the practise in other walks of life, official and otherwise. They aimed high—in fact, at the very heads of their august customers—and began at once to save the hair clippings that were ordinarily gathered up and sent to the waste heap. Not only will they have a useful article when they succeed in their purpose, but they will possess the most unique hair mattress in the world. They will be able to sell it, if they desire, with a certificate, their signatures witnessed by a notary public, declaring even the names of distinguished statesmen who contributed to their hair graft.

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The barbers since they determined upon this campaign for a Senatorial hair mattress have naturally had their preferences for well-haired Senators, and bald men have had little standing with them. Various Halls of Fame have been erected and dedicated to men of high accomplishments, but it is doubtful if any Hall of Fame ever included more distinguished names than this mattress of fame, the sole qualification of which has been a seat in the Senate and a bunch of good hair. The barbers were sorely disappointed that they did not get another chance to trim Senator Spooner's hair, which was flaunted before them in an aggravating way every time the little giant visited the barber shop to be shaved, as was his custom daily.

"Hair cut, sir?" the obsequious barber would inquire.

The Senator would thoughtfully shake his head, and the hopes of the barber would sink into his shoes.

The barbers have always liked Senator Dick, and when they are let loose with his hair with instructions to "use their judgment," they will make it necessary for all the newspapers and magazines of the country to lay in a stock of new photographs.

Senators Stewart and Senator Peffer are looked back upon by the barbers as relics of "those good old times" the return of which is hoped for, but hardly expected.

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In the event of Secretary Loeb retiring from service under the President to accept the Presidency of one of Washington's big street railroad companies, or to enter any other private employment within the next year, as is now reported to be his purpose, it is believed that he will be succeeded at the White House by Frank H. Hitchcock, now First Assistant Postmaster-General and official headsman of the Administration. Mr. Hitchcock, in temperament, habit and looks, would make an ideal secretary to the President. He is alert, of pleasing address and close-mouthed, yet withal diplomatic in declining to give out information in such a manner as not to offend. Moreover, Mr. Hitchcock has informed himself intimately of the details of National politics, first in his association with Mr. Cortelyou in the management of the last campaign; second, in his position in the Post-Office Department, and, third, in his recent tour of the South on a political mission for the President, and his projected tour of other parts of the country on a like mission. It is said that he would have followed Secretary Cortelyou to the Treasury Department as an Assistant Secretary had it not been for protests from high quarters against that change. It was contended that for numerous reasons he could be of more value to the Administration in his present position than in a new one, and to this view the President finally agreed. Mr. Hitchcock is as expert a stenographer as Mr. Loeb, so that even on this score he would be as serviceable to the President as is the present secretary in the matter of receiving confidential dictation.

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When in Vermont the other day Mr. Bryan consented to get on the scales, and he was surprised to ascertain that his weight is now 234¾ pounds. When he entered the Presidential campaign in 1896, the Nebraskan tipt the beam at exactly 165; Mr. Bryan's age was then 36. In 11 years, therefore, his avoirdupois has increased 69 pounds, an average annual increase of only a little more than six pounds. Apropos of this comparison a Washington newspaper man recalls a story that illustrates the Democratic leader's saving grace of humor—a quality of character that not many people credit Mr. Bryan with possessing. Mr. Bryan had just arrived at the town of his birth, Salem, Ill., after his nomination at Chicago. Thither rushed an army of newspaper men from all parts of the country to write about him. The one involved in this story had received a telegram from his editor instructing him to ascertain and wire immediately Mr. Bryan's hight, weight, size of feet, the number of his hat, etc. The correspondent turned over to the nominee the editor's telegram of instructions. Mr. Bryan read its contents aloud, giving the desired information seriatim. When he reached the question as to the size of his hat, he smiled and inquired:

"Does your editor mean before or after?"

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For the first time in many off years in politics, Senator Lodge will not go to Europe this Summer. Instead, he will occupy his baronial castle at Nahant, where he can be in easy reach of his friend, the President. There are many things the Senator wants to look after at home this year, not the least of which is the Brownsville investigation, still pending before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, of which the Massachusetts statesman is a member. Then, too, the question of the succession has not been fully settled, owing to circumstances over which the President and his friends have not as yet complete control, and so Senator Lodge, of course, naturally desires to remain hard by and give counsel and advice on this interesting matter. He will return to Washington as soon as the Military Affairs Committee resumes its investigation of the Brownsville affair, and will spend a good deal of time at Oyster Bay this Summer.

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The rumor of President Roosevelt's intention to go to Europe as soon as his term expires calls attention to the fact that he will have no difficulty in conversing in the language of nearly every country he may visit there. Probably no ruler in the world to-day speaks as many languages as Mr. Roosevelt does. He mastered French and German under tutors while a boy in both of the countries in which those tongues are spoken, and it is said that he writes with greater facility and more regard for the rules of grammar in those languages than he does in English. He acquired a Spanish patois while associated with cowboys in the West, and this furnished a basis for his mastery of the real Castilian. Only a few years ago he learned Italian, which is so closely related both to Spanish and French that he had little trouble in learning it. As a boy in Europe he lived a while with his tutors in that canton of Switzerland where a vernacular known as the Romance language is spoken, and this he understands thoroly, which can be claimed by few persons outside of the canton where it is the native tongue. His friend, Jacob Riis, taught the President the language of Denmark and of other North of Europe peoples while the two were associated in the work of reforming the police system of New York. The tongue of his Dutch ancestors also is familiar to the President, and only in the last few years he has picked up a considerable smattering of Gaelic. Thus should the President make a long tour of the Old World he will not require the services of an interpreter anywhere.

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A special order of importance to the various navy yards on the Atlantic coast has been issued from the Navy Department. It assigns each vessel in the Atlantic fleet to a navy yard which shall be regarded as its home yard, where all docking and repairs shall be made. It also prescribes the frequency of dockings, and thus indicates the amount of work to be done and Government funds to be obtained at each of the navy yards.

The large ships are to make two visits yearly to the yards, once for not more than 30 days for general overhauling and once for not exceeding 10 days for docking and survey. One squadron of battleships will be overhauled after target practise, about April 1, annually, and the Fall overhaulings and dockings of the other squadron will begin in September, so as to be finished before the holidays. The torpedo boats, cruisers, gunboats and auxiliaries will be overhauled when their presence in the yards will not delay work on the battleships.

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A dispatch from Peking says that Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister at Washington, is to return to Peking. He probably will be given the posts vacated by Tang-Shao-Yi, namely, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs and Controller-General of Maritime Customs.

Sir Chentung Liang Cheng will be succeeded by Liang Tun-Yen, at present customs taoti at Tientsin. Liang Tun-Yen is a Cantonese and a graduate of Yale.

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At the first dress parade of the Spring held at the Columbus, O., post several civilian spectators were requested to remove their hats in salute to the National colors.

"I shall insist upon everyone's removing his hat when the National colors are carried in this parade and on other occasions of the kind," said Col. Glenn, Commandant at the post.

"Everybody should show as much respect to the Flag of the United States, and I intend to enforce such respect here."

It is pleasing to note the attention foreigners pay to the Flag as it passes by. They immediately rise, and often are the only ones who do so. They also rise when the "Star Spangled Banner" is played.

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The United States Court of Claims has rendered a judgment in favor of loyal members of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians and against the Government for $788,971.

The claims were based on the treaty of July 23, 1851, by which the Government agreed to pay these Indians $305,000 and an annuity of $375,600 for 50 years. The payments were regularly made until 1863. During the preceding year an outbreak of the Sioux occurred, in which they committed many depredations and outrages upon the settlers in Minnesota.

In 1863 Congress past an act forfeiting these annuities to the Government, but subsequently and from time to time made appropriations for the benefit of some of the Indians who had not been engaged in the uprising of 1863.

By act approved June 12, 1906, Congress authorized the Court of Claims to determine what amount would now be due to the Indians who had not taken any part in the depredation, had not the forfeiture act of 1863 been past. It also authorized the Secretary of the Interior to pay the sum found due to the loyal Indians, per capita, after deducting partial payments that had from time to time been made.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

Mrs. Nira Gwynne-Bachman Issues G. O. Many Prizes Given—Good Field for Patriotic Work.

The 23d Annual Convention, Department of Missouri, Woman's Relief Corps, Mrs. Nira Gwynne-Bachman, Department President, will be held in the city of Moberly on Wednesday and Thursday, May 22 and 23, 1907.

Headquarters will be at the Merchants' Hotel. The Convention will be held in the First M. E. Church.

Mrs. Carrie R. Sparklin, National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, will be the honored guest of the Department, and it is thought that many other National officers will be present.

A handsome Flag will be presented to the High School of Moberly by Mrs. M. S. Gilson, Department Patriotic Instructor, in behalf of the Woman's Relief Corps of Missouri. A beautiful Flag will also be given to the Corps of the Department doing the most patriotic work during the administration. Elegant gold medals will be presented to the school girl and school boy that win the two prizes offered by the Department for best essays on patriotism. This work is also in charge of Mrs. Gilson.

A first and second prize will be given to the Department Aids or members of Department committees that secure the largest number of members by initiation, transfer and reinstatement from Jan. 1 to May 10, 1907.

It is with great pleasure that the Department President announces the organization of a new Corps at Joplin, March 23, with 43 charter members, Effa E. Digby, President. The Corps was instituted by Harriet Stark, Department Senior Vice President.

A reception will be tendered to the Department President, Mrs. Nira Gwynne-Bachmann, and her staff in the parlors of the Merchants' Hotel, Wednesday evening, to which all members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and other patriotic citizens are invited. The Department President announces that in her Department there is not a single delinquent Corps, and extends congratulations to the smaller Corps who have bravely struggled for existence and are working with renewed interest and hope for the future. One statement made by the Department President shows that she has been in perfect harmony with her work, and that she knows how valuable all of the documents and journals of the organization are for future historians, and announces that a committee for securing a complete list of Department journals for the Missouri Historical Society reports that they have finished the work and the journals are now on file in the Historical Library at Columbus. Those ladies who contributed journals to fill up the files were Maud E. Hayes and Past Department Presidents Henrietta Stiesmeir, Lucinda Scott and Julia E. Dockery and also Corporal Dix Corps.

Mrs. Bachman in closing her General Order notes the passing away of the wife of Col. Williams, Commander of the Department of Missouri, and the death of Mrs. Catherine Stephens, mother of Past Department President Lucinda A. Scott. Mrs. Stephens was 80 years of age.

She also acknowledged with appreciation the beautiful cards of Easter greetings from members of the Department and from many National officers.

She also announces that a new Corps is to be organzed at Neosho, Mo.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

The Commander-in-Chief Issues a General Order in Regard to It.

Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, People's Savings Bank Building, Zanesville, O., May 1, 1907.

General Orders, No. 9.

I. The 41st National Encampment will be held in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., during the second week in September, i. e., 9th to 14th. The program will appear in future General Orders.

II. Headquarters have been established at the United States Hotel, and the local committee and proprietors of hotels announce that they are now ready to make assignments of both free and paid quarters. All communications should be addressed to Frank M. Sterrett, Executive Director, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

III. The long delay in definitely fixing the place of meeting has resulted in securing a definite contract signed by the President of the village of Saratoga Springs, the Commander of Wheeler Post, G. A. R., and the President and Secretary of the Business Men's Association, guaranteeing the fulfillment of every contract, who in turn were required to enter into contracts in writing with the hotels, boarding and lodging houses as to the number of guests to be entertained, the number to be assigned to a room and the prices to be charged. These rates will be found to be as low or lower than have heretofore been charged at National Encampments for like accommodations.

IV. The unalterable purpose of the Commander-in-Chief and the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration has been, and is, to secure suitable and comfortable accommodations at the lowest possible price and within the reach of every comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic and members of the allied societies, and to protect the members of these organizations from overcharges and overcrowding.

Assistant Inspector-General.

V. Comrade P. J. Hogan, Post 1, Atlanta, Ga., is hereby appointed Assistant Inspector-General, vice Comrade H. C. Weston, resigned. He will report for duty to Comrade Thomas W. Evans, Inspector-General, Merchants' National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo., who will assign him to duty in his Department.

VI. The following-named comrades are hereby appointed additional Aids-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief and assigned to duty in their respective Departments. They will promptly report by letter to J. Cory Winans, Senior Aid and Chief of Staff, 436 12th St., Toledo, O., who will outline and direct their work.

Indiana.—B. B. Campbell, Post 224, Anderson.

Kansas.—J. R. Baird, Post 1, Topeka.

Maine.—Nathaniel Purinton, Post 10, West Bowdoin; J. O. Winship, Post 2, Cumberland Mills; Ray P. Eaton, Post 165, Brunswick; Patrick Hayes, Post 48, Togus; Walter S. Eldridge, Post 2, Portland.

Massachusetts.—Edwin T. Cowell, Post 13, Brockton; Robert Fielden, Post 46, South Swansed; Henry A. Monk, Post 87, Braintree; Frank E. Winslow, Post 35, Chelsea; John W. Alden, Post 165, Millbrook.

Missouri.—C. A. Mosman, Post 7, St. Joseph; Victor Aubry, Post 47, Green City; A. J. Lanning, Post 57, Brookville; John Michel, Post 7, St. Joseph.

Michigan.—George W. Butterfield, Post 419, Bay City.

New Jersey.—E. H. Bolgiano, Post 32, Atlantic City.

New York.—Fred W. Rawdon, Post 33, Amsterdam; Ed. J. Maxwell, Post 135, New York City; John Tallmadge, Post 338, 1710 Seventh Ave., Troy; Wm. C. Plum, Post 197, 630 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn; Samuel C. Yeaton, Post 197, 471 Ninth St., Brooklyn; John H. Deal, Post 33, Amsterdam; Silas Horning, Post 57, Fonda; A. J. Freeman, Post 46, Ballston Spa; Robert S. Rimington, Post 92, Saratoga Springs; Edward M. Bailey, Post 17, Gloversville; Martin E. Nagle, Post 644, 7 Washington Ave., Albany.

Ohio.—Frederick W. Pinkerton, Sr., Post —, 4251 Virginia Ave., Cincinnati; Henry S. Moses, Post 555, Canton; J. W. Orr, Post 158, Piqua; Andrew Cox, Post 213, South Lebanon.

Tennessee.—B. F. Bevins, Post 100, Add. Sito, Gto., Republic of Mexico.

Texas.—Byron R. Underhill, Post 80, Beaumont.

VII. Headquarters are constantly in receipt of letters containing requests for the publication of items of "information wanted," in most cases asking the whereabouts and post-office address of some soldier, sailor or marine. In all such cases if the writers will address the Commissioner of Pensions, stating the purpose for which the information is to be used, the object of the inquirer may be much sooner attained.

The printing of these requests has become a great burden, since many appear to be mere "dragnets" without definite purpose.

In Memoriam.

With profound sorrow the death of the following comrades, members of the National Encampment, is announced:

George H. Innis, Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, 1891, and Past Department Commander of the Department of Massachusetts in 1890, at his home in South Boston on Jan. 19, 1907. Comrade Innis served during the war in the 10th Mass. L. Art.

John H. Mullen, Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, 1896, died at his home in Wabasha, Minn., April 3, 1907. Comrade Mullen served thruout the war as a member of Co. C, 12th Conn.

Dwight O. Judd, Past Department Commander of the Department of Massachusetts, died at his home in Holyoke, Mass., on Nov. 25, 1906. Comrade Judd served thruout the war in Co. I, 10th Mass.

Horace S. Clark, Past Department Commander of the Department of Illinois, died at his home in Mattoon, Ill., April 11, 1907. Comrade Clark served thruout the war in Co. E, 73d Ohio.

Arthur A. Smith, Past Department Commander of the Department of Massachusetts, died at his home in Colerain, March 21, 1907. Comrade Smith served in Co. B, 57th Mass.

All of these comrades were active, energetic, hard-working Grand Army men, and will be greatly missed both in the several respective Departments and the National Encampment. The Commander-in-Chief extends his sincere condolence to their families and comrades.

By order of R. B. Brown, Commander-in-Chief; Joseph W. O'Neall, Adjutant-General.

GEN. JOHN T. WILDER.

The Candidate of the Southern Comrades for Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

Editor National Tribune: Gen. John T. Wilder was born Jan. 31, 1830, at Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. His ancestors were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Young Wilder received the common-school education of his day. Going west to Columbus, O., he learned the business of draftsman and millwright. Removing to Greensburg, Ind., he became a successful man in his business, being the largest contractor in his line in the West in 1860. On the first call for troops in 1861 he closed his entire works, and on April 21 enlisted as a private, organized the first artillery company in Indiana, and was chosen Captain of his company. He made two guns in his own works for the use of his company of wrought iron, costing him $3,200. The Government refused to accept volunteer artillery, and Gov. Morton ordered Capt. Wilder to report with 156 men at Indianapolis, where he joined the 17th Ind. Refusing a commission as Colonel, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, under Milo S. Hascall, a Regular officer. He went to West Virginia under Gen. J. J. Reynolds in the Cheat Mountain campaign; was transferred in October, 1861, to the Army of the Ohio under Gen. Nelson. In February, 1862, his regiment was transferred to Wood's Division at Nashville, where he was promoted to Colonel of the 17th Ind., which he had commanded most of the time. He was with Buell in his move to Pittsburg Landing, and was in the second day's fight. He was assigned to command of a brigade by Gen. Rosecrans, consisting of 17th Ind., 72d Ind., 92d Ill., 98th Ill., 123d Ill. and the 18th Ind. Battery, making up the famous "Wilder's Brigade," known from Maine to Mexico, without whom no history of the civil war can be written. Gen. Wilder's history is that of his brigade. He was the father of the mounted infantry movement; his brigade the first child. They were armed with the first magazine guns used in the West, "Spencers," and Wilder procured them first at his own cost, afterwards repaid by the Government. Commencing at Hoover's Gap, they secured such a position that Bragg was afterwards forced to drop back to Tullahoma, thence south to Chattanooga, first on one side and then on the other of the Tennessee. The first into Chattanooga; down into Georgia; in heavy evidence in the Chickamauga fight, making such stubborn resistance to the enemy that gave Thomas time to secure his own position and change the face of the battle; the brigade and Wilder, one and inseparable; winding up in the Selma campaign under Gen. Wilson. In the recent articles, "The Army of the Cumberland," by John McElroy, there was rarely an issue in which Wilder and his brigade is not mentioned, and always in praise of their brilliant work. After the war Gen. Wilder went back to the scenes of his military glory, and became as strenuous in peace as in war, building the great iron works at Rockwood, the first modern iron works south of the Ohio River and the pioneer of the immense Southern iron industry. He built rolling mills and railroads, always pushing ahead in the line of developing the resources of his adopted and adjoining States. He has never sought office, but when honors have been thrust upon him he has filled the trust to the best of his ability. He was elected Commander of the Department of Tennessee for 1906-1907. He was recently indorsed for reelection as Department Commander, but declined re-election on the ground that such honors ought to be distributed among the comrades. His comrades of the South will present his name at the National Encampment at Saratoga Springs for election as Commander-inChief. The South has never had the position by election, and as the natural life of the G. A. R. is short they will ask the honor for one time and that the recipient shall come from the "Battlefield" State, with her 298 engagements in the civil war.—Ben A. Hamilton, Knoxville, Tenn.

Department of Michigan, W. R. C.

The Department of Michigan, Woman's Relief Corps, will hold its Department Convention in Bay City Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11 and 12, 1907. Mrs. Kate M. Redner, of Dowagiac, the Department President, expects to have one of the largest conventions in the history of the organization in the Bay State.

How Jas. J. Hill Rebuked Extravagance.

The following from an article on Jas. J. Hill, in the April Everybody's, illustrates his almost fanatic hatred of extravagance:

"His wealth grew rapidly for those days, but his personal expenses were kept down as rigidly as in the first year of his married life, and in this he had the active co-operation of his wife. The importance he attached to this co-operation is well illustrated by an incident that occurred about this time. One of his associates, George Acker, who was secretary of the Northwestern Fuel Company, had married a very beautiful woman, who, according to Mr. Hill's notion, was unduly extravagant. He protested to Acker, and finding that this had no influence in curbing Mrs. Acker, he went direct to the wife herself.

"'Try to help George save money,' he said to her, 'and I'll make his fortune.'

"'Save money,' laughed Mrs. Acker. 'What's the use of saving money? What's it good for but to spend?'

"'All right; then he leaves the company.'

"The threat was promptly made good and Acker's career ended there."

RHEUMATISM Cured Through the Feet

New External Remedy Found Which is Curing Thousands. A Postal Brings Anyone

A $1 Pair Free to Try

If you have rheumatism, write today for a pair of Magic Foot Drafts—to try Free. They're curing many of the toughest old cases on record, and all the earlier stages.

Magic Foot Drafts cured J. Wesley Bennett, Indianapolis, Ind., after 25 years' suffering. Disease hereditary, his brother having died from rheumatism. Cured two years ago, no return of disease.

Magic Foot Drafts cured Miss C. Tena Segoine, Auburn, N. Y., after 10 years suffering and using crutches. Cured two years ago, no return since.

W. F. Boggess, 326 W. 61st St., Chicago, tried six different physicians and spent six weeks in expensive sanitarium without avail. Cured by Magic Foot Drafts.

"Magic Foot Draft cured me entirely. It is a wonderful thing." Rev. J. Holz, Chicago.

We have letters from thousands besides these who have been cured by Magic Foot Drafts. Simple and harmless, being worn on the feet as shown above, covering the large foot pores and nerve centers. Try them. If fully satisfied with the benefit received, send us One Dollar. If not, we take your word and don't ask you to pay. We trust you. Will you try them? Just send your name and address to the Magic Foot Draft Co., SC 19, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Write today.

Help the Horse

No article is more useful about the stable than Mica Axle Grease. Put a little on the spindles before you "hook up"—it will help the horse, and bring the load house quicker.

MICA AXLE GREASE

wears well—better than any other grease. Coats the axle with a hard, smooth surface of powdered mica which reduces friction. Ask the dealer for Mica Axle Grease.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Incorporated)

MEMORIAL DAY.

Circular From the W. R. C. Regarding Its Observance.

Concerning Memorial Day, Mrs. Mary M. North, National Press Correspondent, has issued a circular letter which is full of things for everybody to think about. Particularly is it of interest in showing to those who scoff at our work some of the things that have been accomplished by the Woman's Relief Corps as an organization. The circular letter is in full as follows:

"As Memorial Day, the day above all others sacred in the annals of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps, draws near, it is well for us to pause and give thought to the memories which cluster about it, and let our introspect be deep and searching, for we may not be doing our full duty.

"As members of the largest patriotic and beneficent organization of women in the world let us take such pride in our Order, and the great one to which it is auxiliary, that we shall not rest until each member has brought in at least one new recruit this year, the year in which we celebrate our 25th anniversary.

"A short sketch of our Order will not come amiss for the benefit of the uninformed and for those Press Correspondents who desire to publish it.

"During the civil war many relief societies sprang up in the North and West, and after the close of hostilities, when sick and maimed soldiers returned, unable to work or to care for their loved ones, the ministrations of the loyal women continued, and not only was the veteran cared for, but his dependent ones as well.

"In 1883 a number of societies were still in existence, and pursuant to a call of Paul Van Der Voort, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, their representatives assembled in Denver, and were organized into what has grown to magnificent proportions, carrying on its rolls more than 155,000 patriotic women. The best women of the land, in all walks of life, have considered it an honor to be enrolled under the banner whose motto is Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

"The streams of bounty of the Order have flowed thru many channels to reach the one great end, and more than $3,000,000 have been used in relief since its organization.

"Aims and Objects.

"The aims and objects of the Woman's Relief Corps are:

"To specially aid and assist the Grand Army of the Republic, and to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead.

"To assist such Union veterans as need our help and protection, and to extend needful aid to their widows and orphans. To find them homes and employment, and assure them of sympathy and friends. To cherish and emulate the deeds of our Army Nurses and of all loyal women who rendered loving service to our country in her hour of peril.

"To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America; to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children and in the communities in which we live, and encourage the spread of universal liberty and equal rights to all.

"This organization was the first to introduce the salute to the Flag in the public schools and to make the observance of Flag Day general, by preparing and carrying out suitable programs.

"There are two salutes to the Flag taught in the schools, the one for the older scholars being, 'I pledge allegiance to my Flag and to the Republic for which it stands; one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.'

"The other is taught the younger pupils, and is, 'I give my head and my heart to God and my country; one country, one language, one flag.'

"The Woman's Relief Corps is an incorporated body and owns much valuable real estate.

"Andersonville Prison Park belongs to the Order, and under the skilful direction of Mrs. Lizabeth A. Turner, Chairman of the committee having the grounds in charge, has been made to blossom as the rose.

"Deeds have been given several States for plats of ground upon which to place monuments in memory of sons who lost their lives within the inclosure, while confined there as prisoners during the civil war.

"The park is the mecca for loyal people every year, and especially upon Memorial Day.

"The finances of the Woman's Relief Corps are in splendid condition, the National Treasurer reporting that on Aug. 18, 1906, there was a balance of $3,131 in the Andersonville Fund, $1,060 in the Southern Memorial Fund, $2,091 in the Emergency Fund and $17,038 in all funds.

"There was received for the California sufferers, $5,332.10.

"Expended in relief last year and on Memorial Day, $207,656.25.

"The number of persons assisted was 39,101.

"There are 2,800 Corps in the Order.

"The total expended since the organization is $3,057,444.97.

"The total assets are $23,207.78, with no liabilities.

"This is a showing to be proud of.

"Next Summer when the National Convention is held the Jubilee Committee will present an attractive program, and it is expected that the Convention will be the best in the history of the Order.

"Every loyal woman is given a cordial invitation to join the Auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps."

SENATOR FORAKER.

The Ohio Veterans Have All Confidence and Admiration for Him.

Editor National Tribune: In reading your article of March 28, headed "The Man Roosevelt Wants," you say "President Roosevelt is determined to crush Senator Foraker, wants to drive him from public life, wants to conclude the Senator's career in anything but popular favor."

Ohio has politicians that will stand by Senator Foraker as long as he lives and then honor his memory; Ohio has soldiers that admire Senator Foraker and will vote for him whenever he is running for any office, and they have sons that will vote for him for President if they are given the chance, and Ohio has business men that will rally to his side in every contest he may enter, for they know Joseph Benson Foraker is a brave, fearless lawyer of ability, with no superior in the United States Senate and very few equals, and that there is no man in public life now in Ohio or out of it that is his superior in mental force as a master mind and a master character.

Foraker and Dick have a political machine in Ohio, with a brave, noble old soldier in the Governor's chair at Columbus named Harris, who has a firm grip on the situation, with another old soldier in the Pension Agency named Warnock, who will march to the music of the Union according to the music and tune with a swing that means victory, under Foraker this Fall and next Fall at the ballot box.

Taft's Akron speech will be the red flag, with his free trade views that will cause him and his following to fall outside of the breastworks. Roosevelt is not the only honest man, and the voters of Ohio will not let him do their thinking and voting, and the Taft boom will run its course the same as the Daugherty and Burton boom did at Dayton last year, and Herrick's indorsement of Taft will not add to its success.

Taft may be a globe trotter and run well on water in foreign lands, but on land in Ohio, at the ballot box, he will be in the also ran class unless Dick and Foraker put the seal on his credentials at the State Convention. Seventy-five thousand soldiers vote in Ohio, and their influence will be for Foraker.—D. W. Wood, 2d Ohio, Newark, O.

Look Out For Your Kidneys

Pain in the Back is the Forerunner of Fearful Kidney Disease. Kidney Troubles, Lame Back, Rheumatism, and Even Bright's Disease Cured With Matt's Compound.

Free Trial Package of This Remarkable New Treatment Sent Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

It is not often that a remedy is produced which will actually do more than is claimed for it.

But there is a comparatively new remedy, called Matt's Compound, which probably has done more for the short while it has been before the public than all the other kidney treatments put together. This may sound impossible, but probably if the sufferer who reads this could actually see the results of this great treatment as we are constantly learning of them, he or she would perhaps become one of the most enthusiastic champions of this real, genuine remedy for all kidney trouble.

It doesn't matter whether you have lame back, pain in the small of the back, rheumatism, weak kidneys, weak bladder, or even the usual fatal Bright's Disease. Matt's Compound has cured some of the worst cases and has done it quickly.

Don't drag along in misery and agony with the constant danger of premature death staring you in the face.

Cure that kidney trouble now. Use Matt's Compound. We don't ask you to take our word for it that it will cure these troubles. We want you to prove it to yourself at our own expense. That is why we want you to send for a free trial treatment of Matt's Compound today, and if you take this treatment you will see and feel actual beneficial results within forty-eight hours.

Cut out the coupon below, fill in with your name and address and send it to us today, so we can send you this trial package by return mail. It costs you absolutely nothing, and very likely may be the first means of bringing you back to health and prolonging your life.

Be sure to write today, giving your name and address. The H. Matt Co., 107 Wood Block, Syracuse, New York.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON.

The H. Matt Co.,
107 Wood Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.
Please send me by return mail a free trial package of Matt's Compound, the kidney cure.

Name.....

Address.....

Thanks to Congress.

At a regular meeting of McKeel Post, Katonah, N. Y., resolutions were passed reciting how the passage of a service pension bill had been long agitated and promised by several Congresses, but the 59th by passing the McCumber bill earned the gratitude of all the comrades. The thanks of the Post are extended to Senator McCumber and all those who fought for the bill and to The National Tribune for its persistent battle for that measure.

Wants Roosevelt Renominated.

Walter Roys, 98th N. Y., Wenatchee, Wash., thinks that all this talk about what we will do with President Roosevelt after the conclusion of his term is ill-timed. The people want him to have another term, and the opposition to him comes from the trust magnates and stock gamblers, who find him an obstacle in their way.

Remarkable Invention

AN INSTRUMENT THAT IMPROVES AND STRENGTHENS EYESIGHT

Spectacles May Be Abandoned

Actina is a small instrument that seizes and maintains normal circulation of the blood. It removes congestion and strengthens the nerves of the eyes and relieves most forms of eye trouble. It also strengthens the sight so that glasses can be dispensed with in many cases.

Over 75,000 Actinas have been sold, therefore the Actina treatment is not an experiment. It has been sufficiently tested to prove its merits.

Actina will be sent on trial, postpaid—so that you can try it without any expense. Free, our Treatise on Disease—send for it—it will interest and instruct you. Address Actina Appliance Co., Dept. 61-B, 811 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED.

Memorial and Flag Day Committees all to pin I to your memories that I alone publish
"Bury Me With My Badge,"
"The Veteran's Last Song,"
"My Father's Flag and Mine,"
and those other most popular songs recommended for these occasions. 40 cents a copy. Usually cost 25 cents to you. Six for a dollar. Write