Washington News

In Rhode Island the deadlock for United States Senator seems to be broken. Col. Samuel Pomeroy Colt, of Bristol, who was Senator Wetmore's opponent, has withdrawn, and has notified the State Republican Committee that he has done so unconditionally. Some 81 ballots were taken for United States Senator by the Rhode Island Legislature, which closed a short time ago, with no result, and no change for weeks. It now seems probable that a new candidate will appear, and one who can be elected, as it is thought impossible for Senator Wetmore to be elected.

* * *

When Secretary Taft was in South Dakota the Sioux Indians presented to him a charmed Indian bridle, "to guide his horse straight to the White House," they said.

The bridle is similar to the one presented to Roosevelt by the same tribe thru Capt. Seth Bullock, of Deadwood, before Roosevelt became President. The bridle was made by the Sioux, and was charmed amidst mysterious Indian ceremonies which are used in making bridles and trappings for the horses of the big chiefs of the tribes.

The presentation was made thru Seth Bullock, he being a great favorite with the Sioux tribe.

* * *

It is stated by Mrs. Cleveland that ex-President Cleveland did not undergo an operation during his recent serious indisposition, but that his trouble was acute gastritis, which is, of course, quite bad enough. The ex-President suffers a great deal from this.

* * *

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, sailed from New York last week for France. He is going to Bordeaux to act as one of the jurors of the foods exhibit at the Bordeaux Exposition, and to continue his investigations into the production of French wines. He will be absent until about Aug. 1.

* * *

The Convention of International Chiefs of Police, which was held at Jamestown last week, elected Maj. Richard Sylvester, Chief of Police of Washington, President of the International Association.

* * *

It is not true that Embassador Aoki, of Japan, is to be recalled. The little courtly old gentleman has gone right on in his quiet way paying no heed to the stories that were told of friction and all that sort of thing, and now it turns out that it was his enemies who were making a disturbance to force him out. He will stay.

* * *

The Army is to have a steam automobile ambulance, capable of traveling 45 miles an hour. It has been designed under the supervision of Quartermaster-General Humphrey, paid for from funds of the Quartermaster's Office, and will be turned over to the Medical Department for use at the Military Academy at West Point.

If the experiment is successful other branches than the Medical Department may follow the example. The carrying capacity of the machine as an ambulance is two litters. It has a seating capacity for 10 persons on the inside. Its cost was $4,240.

* * *

It is announced that the French Embassador at Washington, M. Jusserand, will return to France shortly and submit to the Foreign Office the propositions of the United States and the results of his negotiations with Secretary Root regarding a new commercial agreement between France and the United States.

It is now hoped that a mutually satisfactory arrangement or treaty will be negotiated.

* * *

A Federal census of the proposed State of Oklahoma and Indian Territory has been ordered by the President, and the work will begin early in July. This is designed to prevent a gerrymander of the State, as is alleged to have been sought by the Constitutional Convention which recently completed its labors, and to provide data which will have weight with the President in withholding or giving his approval to the Constitution if ratified by the people at the coming election.

The announcement that the census was to be taken was made officially by the Department of Justice as follows:

"Upon the advice of the Attorney-General the President has instructed the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to have the Census Bureau make a special enumeration of the inhabitants of the proposed State of Oklahoma, including both the present Territory of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, to determine the population of the proposed new State and its distribution among the several Territorial subdivisions into which the State will be divided should the Constitution confirmed by the convention lately sitting there be approved at the polls."

* * *

The following letter shows exactly where Admiral Schley "is at:"

"Wallingford, Va., June 20, 1907.

"My Dear Sir: You are very kind in both your letter and communicated article to the Philadelphia Record, and I want you to know that I appreciate your good opinion and your friendship as well. But I may say in all sincerity that I lose no sleep over such things, and I am not, never have been and would never consent to become a candidate for any place, being too well satisfied with the love of the people to jeopardize it in any place where I could not help disappointing them. Very truly, yours, W. S. Schley."

* * *

Many a patriotic American woman in these days has a typical trinket made up of the National colors. Mrs. Roosevelt has a broad gold bracelet set alternately with rubies, diamonds and sapphires, red, white and blue. She wears this ornament rarely except on National holidays. Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte wears constantly a magnificent ring set with the same stones. The diamond, an unusually brilliant and perfect stone, was the gift of her mother on her 18th birthday. The ruby she received when 10 years married, and the sapphire on the 20th anniversary of her wedding. Americans who reside abroad have a spasm of patriotism occasionally and get all kinds of ornaments of red, white and blue stones. Mrs. Potter Palmer has recently added a watch imbedded with the jewels to her already costly collection.

* * *

A "sissylone" at Medicine Lodge, the home of United States Senator Chester I. Long, of Kansas, all but destroyed his house, but did no damage to the family of the Senator.

* * *

Senator Allison, of Iowa, whose health has been very infirm for a year past, and who was expected to retire at the end of his term, is now so much improved in health that he announces that he will again be a candidate.

* * *

Now, what is eating the little Senator from Wisconsin? He gave out a brief interview in Sioux City, Iowa, the other night, in which he said that "the present third-term talk is greatly to be deplored, as it makes out a case of plain insincerity against the President." Now, how?

There are few more famous hits in the history of amateur baseball than the three-bagger scored by Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the retiring Chinese Minister, when he was a student at Andover a quarter of a century ago. The opposing team was Exeter's, which had carried off the honors several years in succession. In Andover's half of the seventh inning, with the score a tie and two men on bases, the young student from the Orient went to bat third. They pitched seven balls in those days, and Liang-Cheng let three of them go by. The rest may be told in the diplomat's own words to a reporter the other day:

"I tell you, sir, I hit that fourth ball, and, great Scott! didn't it go! It rolled under the right field fence, and by the rules of the game gave me three bags. That, of course, brought in the other two runners, and won the game for Andover."

Sir Chentung had a glorious time at the Andover commencement last week. He was the guest of honor, and the alumni presented him a magnificent loving cup as a token of their affection and esteem. He told the donors that the gift would be taken back to China with him, and that it would ever be one of the most valued heirlooms of his family. His son, Irde Liang-Cheng, is now an Andover student.

It was in 1882 that Sir Chentung received his diploma. In his speech to the alumni he spoke of the three-base hit, and told how materially it advanced his standing at Washington when President Roosevelt discovered that Wu Tingfang's successor was none other than the man who, as a boy, had won that championship game. Mr. Roosevelt doesn't care particularly for baseball, but athletic prowess in any form appeals to him.

Sir Chentung was the guest of the class of '92 during his stay at Andover.

* * *

Here is what Secretary Taft, returning East from his Western trip, ate for breakfast at union station, St. Louis:

Cantaloupe.
Sirloin steak.
Boiled eggs.
Saute potatoes.
Dry Toast.
Coffee.

As the union station is not an expensive eating place, the Secretary of War must have eaten large portions, as his bill was $2.65. He handed the waiter $3 and told him to keep the change.

For a man likely to die of acute gastritis less than a week previous to that, this might be considered a "fair to middlin'" good breakfast.

* * *

An imposing bronze statue erected to the memory of Col. Govan and other members of the 48th Pa. who were killed in front of Petersburg during the war, was unveiled last week. The business district of Petersburg was lavishly decorated in honor of the occasion and many of the stores closed for the day. But, as is usual on such occasions in the South, there was a liberal display of the Stars and Bars. The statue is located on the Davis farm, on what is known as the Jerusalem Plank Road, near Fort Mahone, a short distance from this city. Govs. Swanson of Virginia and Stuart of Pennsylvania, the latter with his staff, were among the prominent participants in the exercises.

* * *

The Army regulations will be so amended as to provide that wherever a soldier commits an offense which is apt to lead to proceedings in a civil court, and the offense is one which in any possible way may be excused by a military tribunal, charges shall be immediately formulated and lodged with the proper authorities, with a view to first securing military jurisdiction, subject to such later action as may appear proper.

The promulgation of this amendment is the outcome of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in what is known as the "Grafton case." Grafton, a sentry on duty in the Philippines, shot and killed two Filipinos. He was tried by court-martial and acquitted, and when tried by a civil court of the Philippine Islands was found guilty. The case was carried to the United States Supreme Court, which ruled that a man cannot twice be tried for the same offense. It was held also that the Philippine courts received their authority from the United States Government.

Maj. John B. Porter, acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, has recommended to the Department that the amendment be put into effect at once. He urges this action in order that the amendment may be embodied in the regulations, so that the military authorities will know what action to take when such cases arise.

* * *

The disputed question as to whether a private in the Marine Corps who had been dishonorably dismissed by sentence of court-martial because of desertion could be re-enlisted in the service has been settled in the affirmative. That course of action was followed in the case of John L. Lennon, a nephew of John L. Sullivan, who was recently pardoned by the President on condition that he serve out his term of original enlistment. Lennon had been discharged on conviction of desertion and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Acting on instructions from the President, Lennon was formally re-enlisted in the Marine Corps and has been assigned to duty at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

The action in this case establishes a precedent and completely shatters one of the heretofore cast-iron rules that no man should be re-enlisted in the military or naval service whose previous record had not been "honest and faithful," a condition not regarded as met in the record of a man who had been discharged for desertion. It is officially declared that the presidential pardon removed the disability in the case of Lennon.

* * *

Capt. John M. Foote, a veteran of the civil war, died at his residence in this city last week. Maj. Foote was born in Rochester, N. Y., but removed with his parents to Niles, Mich., just before the civil war, and at the opening of hostilities volunteered in the 17th Mich., serving with his regiment until the battle of South Mountain, in September, 1862, when he received a severe gunshot wound in the side, which shattered his ribs and necessitated a long service in the hospital.

He was finally transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, with which he was mustered out as Captain at the close of the war in 1865. He took up his residence in North Carolina immediately after the war, but later returned to Washington to accept a position in the Pension Office, where he was employed at the time of his death, serving for many years on special field work in Buffalo, N. Y., and Harrisburg, Pa.

* * *

"The surplus of $70,000,000 in the United States Treasury during the present fiscal year will increase the desire of Congress to spend mere money next Winter, and will also increase my efforts to help prevent the spending of too much of it," declares Representative James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations.

"I went up to the Treasury Department this morning and was told that the surplus would amount to the figure I have given," continued Mr. Tawney. "On the last day of the last session of Congress I said that it would amount to $64,000,000, so I was only $6,000,000 out of the way. Those figures mean that the country is prosperous and that the Government has been well managed under Republican rule.

"However, I am in favor of revision of the tariff and have been for six years past. My position on that question is well known, as I have voted for it on more than one occasion."

* * *

"It was a pleasure for me to visit the old battlefield," said Mr. Tawney, speaking of his Gettysburg trip, where he went on Memorial Day to deliver the Gettysburg address, "because I was born and lived on what afterward became the right end of Meade's line. I was eight years old when the battle occurred. I heard the roar of the guns and saw the great cavalry charge. I stood just in front of President Lincoln on Nov. 19, 1863, when he delivered his memorable Gettysburg address. Last week, 44 years later, I delivered an address on the same spot on the dangers of the States resigning their work to the National Government.

* * *

Mr. Hatton W. Sumners, a successful young lawyer of Dallas, Tex., sailed for Europe on a mission of no little interest a few days ago. He goes under the auspices of the Farm and Ranch, the great agricultural weekly newspaper of Dallas, Tex., which is owned and edited by Col. Frank P. Halland, both of whom sojourned briefly in Washington. Mr. Sumners goes to investigate social and industrial conditions in Southern Europe in their relation to the immigration of Italians, Huns, Greeks, Poles, and other foreigners who are pouring into America in a tremendous flood.

Regarding his journey, Mr. Sumners said: "The immigration question is one of the greatest that confronts this Nation because of the vast influx of aliens that are swarming to our shores. I have no prejudices, no preconceived ideas, but am going simply as a student to find out all I can by observing them on their native ground. In Texas we are in need of able-bodied laborers, but we do not wish a horde of undesirables. Heretofore we have had a fine class of immigrants, mostly Germans, Swedes, and Norwegians, people who have helped us build up and develop the country. We wish this standard to be maintained, but there is some apprehension that, with the establishment of a Federal immigrant station at Galveston, there will be a deterioration in the quality of those coming from trans-Atlantic ports."

* * *

In the archives of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Philadelphia, has been found a letter from James Buchanan, written when he was President of the United States, declining an offer of a free pass on the Northern Central Railroad. The letter came into the possession of the Pennsylvania when that road acquired control of the Northern Central. It is as follows:

"Washington, 24 March, 1859.

"Dear Sir—I return the free ticket which Mr. Gittings has directed to be forwarded to me for the Northern Central Railroad with as many thanks for his kindness as though I had accepted it. It has been the practice of my life not to travel free on any railroad, being opposed to the whole system of granting such privileges to individuals not connected with these roads.

Yours, very respectfully,
"James Buchanan.

"Robert S. Hollins, Esq., Secretary."

The letter would seem to be rather more significant now than when it was written.

* * *

All the naval recruiting parties in the Northwest have been withdrawn because of the small number of recruits signed by them. The regular Summer demand for farm laborers has set in rather stronger than usual this year, and the recruiting officers and their assistants find it quite impossible to compete. This feature of the situation aside, however, those in charge of naval recruiting stations are finding it increasingly difficult to induce young men to enter the service. The attractive colors used in painting the life aboard men-o'-war are not sufficient to compensate for the low pay, and officers in close touch with the situation express the opinion that it will be necessary to offer some extra inducement in order to get suitable young men, especially for three year enlistments. Within the last few months enlisted men have been given the privilege of purchasing discharge after one year in the navy, and while this has helped the enlisting officers to some extent, their progress is now slower, perhaps, than ever before. After the rush of men to the Western farms is ended, it may be that the prospect of increased pay for enlisted men being provided for next Winter will serve to add to the number of those willing to serve Uncle Sam at sea.

* * *

In February of this year the following official notice appeared in the columns of the London Gazette:

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed the Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P., to be Steward and Bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds."

King Edward's popular Embassador to this Capital probably would smile if this notice were called to his attention by any of his American friends, and he would inform them that it was necessary for him to obtain the office referred to in order to be free to accept the position of honor and trust which is now his. That is to say, while a member of the House of Commons is expelled if he is convicted of a felony, his seat is declared vacant if he should have the misfortune to become a lunatic, and he ceases ipso facto to be a member of the Commons if he is elevated to the House of Lords; he can not resign, no matter what may be the reason for his desire to retire to private life. Except in the event of some development such as the three mentioned, and one other, he must continue to be a part of the British legislative body until the dissolution of the Parliament to which he was originally elected. The one individual development referred to is the obtaining by a member of an "office of profit under the Crown," and it was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that Parliament provided even this expedient for permitting resignations or withdrawals. The most curious feature of the practice now is that the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, the appointment to which has made possible the retirement of many a member besides Mr. Bryce, is purely a nominal office, without emoluments or duties. The Chiltern Hundreds, it may be said in passing, are three so-called manors, Stoke, Desborough, and Bonenham, in Buckinghamshire, which formerly belonged to royal demesne. The liberating stewardship is now granted as a matter of course to any member of the lower House who desires an honorable discharge from his legislative duties.

* * *

Among the letters that recently came to the Dead Letter Office from Mexico as "unclaimed" was one written 30 years ago. It was written in 1877 and addressed to the Captain of a schooner. Inclosed was a note, in a child's characteristic scrawl:

"Dear Father, I love you and I want you to come home. I shall be six this week.—Robie."

The publicity given this letter at the time resulted in the receipt of a note yesterday from Capt. O. W. French, Lincolnville, Me., stating that he had read an account of the return of the old letters. He says he was Captain of the schooner Flora Conden, of Belfast, Me., which was at Minatitlan, Mexico, in March and April, 1877, and he had a son who wrote him notes at that time. This led the writer to believe the letter belonged to him and he desired to have it restored to him.

Capt. French wrote: "Am glad be able to say that all parties, including the schooner, are still on deck, the son being a resident of San Francisco, having passed through quake and fire safely, and the letters will be truly relics of by-gone days."

The Post Office Department will forward the letters to Capt. French. Many of the letters returned from Mexico were written at points around New Orleans, La. Others were written from ports along the New England coast, from which vessels sailed for Mexican seaports. The letters were unearthed in a sailors' post-office and promptly forwarded to Washington.

* * *

For the first time the courts of the District of Columbia will have to deal with a suit for maintenance instituted by a full-blooded Indian woman against her husband, also an Indian.

Mrs. Rosa La Flesche, who filed suit Monday against her husband, Francis La Flesche, a clerk in the Indian Bureau here, was married a little more than a year ago. Mrs. La Flesche is a Chippewa, while her husband is of the Omaha tribe, of which his father was Chief and of which he might have been head had he cared to give up his associations in the East and live among his people.

Mr. La Flesche is a writer, a graduate of the National University Law School of this city, and a strapping, great big fellow, who has been spoiled by education and injudicious flattery. He is not brilliant, just plain, ordinary Indian, and looks it. He is "beefy" and undeniably lazy at everything but books.

* * *

Former Senator William E. Chandler, while making no anouncement as yet of his candidacy for Governor of New Hampshire, has given a statement which leaves no doubt that he is in the hands of his friends, and that he believes there is an excellent chance of defeating the old machine which a few years ago retired him from the Senate.

* * *

Any one wishing to risk decapitation at 40 cents a day can be accommodated with a job by the Japanese Government right away quick. There are other chances thrown in as an inducement. You may die of malarial fever or you may get snake bitten, and there are several other chances for your family to collect your life insurance. But the jobs are waiting and any one who wants them can get them. It is la collecting camphor in Formosa and the information is confided to the Bureau of Manufactures by Consul J. H. Arnold, of Tamsui.

The Japanese Government has practically a monopoly of the camphor market of the world. There are a good many scattered camphor trees in Fuchau province in China, but they are being ruthlessly cut down, and up to date there has been nothing done to replace them. There is being a small tax levied on camphor and camphor oil in China now, and this will raise about $10,600 a year, which is to be devoted to replanting camphor trees—that is, so much of this sum as does not stick with the tax collector. But camphor is a slow-growing tree, taking about 50 years to mature into a good producer, and at the end of that time it is cut down to get the camphor, so camphor-forest planting is a better occupation for the second generation than it is as a revenue producer for the present.

* * *

For the benefit of people who do not know how camphor is produced, it can be said briefly that the tree is chopped up into chips and these are distilled in water over a wood fire. By this crude method camphor is accumulated, and then this rough product has to be sent to the refineries to be clarified. The Japanese Government produces about 90 per cent of the world's camphor, and of this about 70 per cent is taken by the celluloid manufacturers.

The bulk of the world's camphor comes from Formosa, and the Japanese Government has the monopoly of the production. The lowlands that are easy of access have been pretty well cut over, and the forests that are in reach now are in the mountainous districts, where the head hunters reside. One company sent 1,000 coolies into these hills recently and 33 per cent of them died of malaria. Of the rest the head hunters and the native snakes and insects harvested a large number. As the laborers were paid only 40 cents a day and could make half that much in the less strenuous work of the lowlands, there is a sort of paucity of labor in the camphor market.

* * *

A staff correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who has been browsing around down at Annapolis, sends his paper a dispatch which is extremely illuminating as to the struggles in which naval officers must constantly engage in order to keep out of debt. Extravagances enforced by the exigencies of their position consume their meager pay, and relief at the hands of Congress, in the form of higher stipends, is imperatively needed.

The correspondent points out that, altho midshipmen receive but $500 a year, they are required to purchase 14 suits of uniforms annually. Junior Lieutenants get $1,500 and Senior Lieutenants $1,800, out of which they must pay their own living expenses at sea, and, if married, support their families on shore. Most of the officers, including even many of higher rank, are constantly harrassed by debts, and their experiences are sadly at variance with the popular belief as to their station in life. As tending to support this statement, the correspondent says that on a recent occasion when the Russian Embassador called on a naval officer of high rank in Washington, the officer's wife left off cooking to receive him, not being able to afford a servant.

* * *

Epidemics of measles are visiting several sections of the city, particularly Columbia Hights and Lincoln Park, and the children in these districts are suffering. The health record for the past week shows that there were 183 cases under treatment, and that this number is gradually increasing.

That the disease is being carried from house to house by wandering cats is affirmed by so-called adepts in the study of the disease. In other cities the health authorities have declared emphatically that with this one medium the disease is spread over a large territory in a short space of time. Steps have been taken to arrest stray felines.

Health Officer Woodward says that it is possible for cats to carry contagious diseases, especially measles, but he does not think they are responsible for the present epidemic. He says that the chief cause is the negligence of parents. When the first attack is noticed it is generally considered a cold, and not until it has gained virulence is its real nature realized.

* * *

The Treasury Department has been informed of a cockney tampering with U. S. money. A brokerage house on Broad street, New York, which makes a strenuous effort when paper currency is plentiful at the Subtreasury to supply its customers with crisp, new bills, was disgusted to find a few days ago the reverse side of a batch of Treasury $20 gold certificates defaced with a rubber stamp. The bills were brand new, and the head of the firm, when his cashier called his attention to the vandalism, was wrathy.

What made the broker angry was the fact that the name stamped on the bills was the business card of an Englishman representing an English company in New York. Somewhere in the back of his head the Wall Street man had a recollection that it was about as serious an offense to deface currency as to use the Flag for advertising purposes. He made inquiry of the United States District Attorney and learned that there is a Federal statute attaching a penalty of $100 to just such an offense.

* * *

Capt. R. F. Nicholson, now detailed at the Bureau of Navigation, has been given command of the new battleship Nebraska, and will assume the discharge of his new duties on July 1. The Nebraska was built by Moran & Brothers, Seattle, and only recently was accepted by the Government and ordered placed in commission on July 1. She was seven years in building.

This is the third time that Capt. Nicholson has been ordered to sea duty on the Pacific. He was navigating officer of the battleship Oregon on her memorable run around the Horn to Cuba, arriving just in time to participate in the battle of Santiago, taking a conspicuous part in that engagement. More recently he brought the cruiser Tacoma from Seattle to the Atlantic.

* * *

Harvard has honored Secretary Root, Embassador Bryce, Embassador Jusserand and the Duke of the Abruzzi with degrees. At the session when these degrees were given Secretary Root took occasion to pay high tribute to the Roosevelt Administration, and the Duke pronounced Harvard to be one of the greatest intellectual centers in the world.

* * *

In his address to the Yale Alumni, Secretary Taft declared that he was not trying to dodge office.

* * *

Before sailing for France on board the steamship La Savole, Jean Jules Jusserand, the French Embassador, took occasion to say that "President Roosevelt is the greatest man of the Western Hemisphere—head and shoulders above every one else."

"It is not true," said the Embassador, "that I am going to submit to my Government a new treaty relative to the commercial attitude of the two countries. It is true that two or three small questions call for attention. There is, for instance, the attitude of the champagne corporations. The French people would like to have the same treatment as is accorded the Germans, with their sparkling wines, in the new treaty between Germany and the United States. The French Government made some proposal in this matter to the United States Government, and the latter has replied with a counter-proposal. I hope that the matter will soon be satisfactorily settled."

* * *

The first official announcement that any of the Government offices are to close a half day on Saturdays was made by Public Printer Stillings that the Government Printing Office, in accordance with a notice from President Roosevelt, will be closed at noon on Saturdays until further notice.

It is thought that this order will be in force during July, August and September. This will permit the several hundred employes to leave the city for the country or seaside resorts on Saturday afternoon, where they can remain until late Sunday night or early Monday morning.

* * *

And now it is the McCumber Vice Presidential boom which looms more or less large on the political horizon. If the movement has not yet assumed monumental proportions it is, perhaps, because it is so new. Unlike many of the other booms, that of the North Dakota Senator originated outside his own State. To be more explicit, the Punxsutawney (Pa.) Spirit is to be credited with being the first to realize and comment on the advantages which would accrue to the Republican Party thru the nomination of Mr. McCumber. "Speaking of candidates for Vice President to run along with Knox," says the Spirit, "if we were permitted to pick the man, we would select Senator McCumber, author of the new pension law." Further along the Spirit says that its choice is a "clean-cut, forceful man, and his character is absolutely irreproachable. He is a most amiable and sympathetic man, sound on all the public questions of the day, and looks as much like a farmer as Uncle Joe Cannon. As a campaigner he has no superiors. With a voice as clear as the voice of a bugle, and sentences so keen and precise that they fall like hatchet strokes, he would make a distinct hit with the people everywhere. Whoever is nominated for President, McCumber ought to be his running mate."

* * *

The State Department is offering a chance to young men to get into the Consular Service outside of the usual channel of direct examination for that service. This is by means of the corps of student interpreters on duty in China and Japan. The Diplomatic Service is in need of young men who are willing to bind themselves to go into the Orient and make a study of Chinese and Japanese in order to render expert assistance to United States Consular officers. The compensation is low, beginning at $1,000 per annum, but the places are expected to prove attractive, because under the Departmental regulations these interpreters are in the line of promotion into the Consular Service. The Department will conduct an examination in this city Aug. 14 and 15, and applicants must be between the ages of 19 and 26 and unmarried.

* * *

The gradual abandonment of Fort Assinniboine, Mont., as an Army post is contemplated by the War Department. This is one of the oldest posts in the United States, having been constructed in 1867, and is located on the Northwestern frontier, being under the supervision of the commanding officer of the Department of the Dakotas. Its greatest usefulness as an Army post existed during the Indian campaigns. The Department needs the men now required to maintain that post, as many of the other barrack posts are only partially filled.

Veterans in the City.

R. E. Burns, 97th N. Y., Cushing, Okla. Comrade Burns was severely wounded on the Weldon Railroad, and has for years been engaged in the practice of law at Cushing, and was one of the active pioneers in the upbuilding of the future State. He has been upon the bench in Oklahoma, and his visit to Washington was in active opposition to the adoption of the proposed Constitution for the State.

Eli Wendell, 138th Ind., Marshall, Ind. Comrade Wendell is a stationary engineer.

Pay of Enlisted Men.

Editor National Tribune: When was the pay of enlisted men raised from the original $13 per month?—William F. Swaim, 130th Ind., Huntington, Ind.

The pay of enlisted men was raised from $13 to $16 a month by the act of May 16, 1864.—Editor National Tribune.

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A Newspaper Clipping.

Editor National Tribune: Some time ago a comrade in Wisconsin claimed thru The National Tribune to have two Republican tickets of 1864, that he voted for the first time. I make the same claim, only I have but one, and with it a clipping taken about that time from some newspaper showing why we should vote as a majority of us did. The clipping is as follows:

"A Query or Two."

"If McClellan should be elected we are to have an armistice. How long will it take to negotiate the terms? Are we to concede that we are invaders, and withdraw all our troops from Southern soil? Now are we to constitute that convention? Is it to be a constitutional one? If so, months must elapse before it can be authorized, and then months before the delegates can be elected and get together. Will rebels be permitted to vote in the border States, and where will it meet? How will the convention vote—by States or by delegates? Does anybody suppose that the South will consent to being controlled by the large delegation of the loyal States, or even by the greater number of them. This whole question of armistice and of National Convention to adjust difficulties, which convention is to be controlled by Southern votes, involves an incalculable number of absurdities, and is simply the pretext for delay, disaster, and final separation or submission to Southern dictation. The people, however, cannot be deceived. The armistice they believe in is the entire abandonment of war on the part of the South. The conventions they ask are those of the several States that will obliterate the folly of the seceders."

This election was my first vote for President. Our polls were in a piece of timber down in Virginia in an improvised house made of the boxes our overcoats came to us in the night before. I was one of the clerks of this election board, and our battalion voted at that place. The majorities for Lincoln were Co. B, 28; Co. G, 39; Co. K, 47; and Co. M, 4. I also have my tax receipt for that election, paid at home by my father, and sent to me so that no question should arise from that source as to my right to vote. I still have the Bible my mother gave me, which I carried thru my service. I also have a piece of Lee's headquarters flag, a copy of The Vicksburg Citizen printed on wall paper, and a number of war trinkets that I don't expect to part with until I answer the last roll call.—W. T. Davidson, Co. B, 5th Pa. Art., Abilene, Kan.

One of the Oldest.

Zadok Westcott, Frankton, Ind., makes application for entrance into the ranks of the oldest veterans. He was born Sept. 23, 1823, which will make him 84 next September. He served in the 11th Ind. Cav.

Capt. Cunningham's Company in the Mexican War.

A. G. Callen, R. F. D. No. 1, Green Forest, Ark., wishes to ascertain the date of muster and discharge of Capt. Cunningham's company, Col. Crawford's regiment, Mexican War. This regiment was from Alabama.

Brave Roosevelt, the Pride of the Nation.

Air: "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

Brave Roosevelt, the pride of the Nation,
The chief ever faithful and true,
From each walk in life and each station
Once more we are turning to you.
The White House for you long had waited
And Washington's long honored chair;
With hearts that are high and elated
We'll keep you four years longer there.

Chorus:
We'll keep you four years longer there,
We'll keep you four years longer there,
With hearts that are high and elated
We'll keep you four years longer there.

You favored no party or faction,
You gave unto all a "square deal"
And you have not failed to take action
Regarding our welfare and weal.
Of justice you gave a full measure,
The grafters you brought to despair,
Therefore with the greatest of pleasure
We'll keep you four years longer there.

Our army extends to the ocean
From hills where the pine proudly towers,
We're filled with delightful emotion,
For we know that the battle is ours.
Down South in the fair sunny regions
And in the North's embracing air
We're ready with true loyal legions
To keep you four years longer there.

Now, three rousing cheers for our hero
He's brave; we'll elect him again,
For when it was down to zero
And coal was quite low in the bin
He settled the strike we remember,
So now with love, labor and care
In 19-0-8, in November,
We'll keep you four years longer there.

—Thomas F. Leahy.

America, Land of My Love.

(By Sidney Lanier.)

Long as thine Art shall love true love,
Long as thy Science truth shall know,
Long as thine Eagle harms no dove,
Long as thy Law by law shall grow,
Long as thy God is God above,
Thy brother, every man below,
So long, dear land of all my love,
Thy name shall shine, thy fame shall glow!

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Words by Chas. G. Halpine.
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