controversy by lamenting that the splendid work of Secretary Root in promoting peace and good will with the Republics to the south was being undone by the aggressive tactics of Secretary Knox toward Nicaragua. Secretary Knox took up the remarks of Mr. Carnegie, who was long his fellow-townsman in Pittsburg and also his most prominent law client, and there was quite a merry whirl for awhile.

Zelaya Thoroly Bad.

But the atmosphere of Washington has been resounding of late with these comments about the peace and good will policy in South and Central America being undone by Secretary Knox. Nicaragua has emissaries here promoting that kind of talk, which is answered by Secretary Knox's friends in statements that conditions in Nicaragua had become unbearable, just as conditions became unbearable in Cuba and afterward in San Domingo, so that this Government had to intervene.

The authentic accounts of Zelaya's cruelties and barbarities undoubtedly go far toward bearing out the contentions of the Administration that patience had been exhausted, and that the time was ripe for this Government to take a hand. In the State Department files there is a report from Wm. L. Merry, made while he was Minister to Nicaragua, which shows the revolting savagery of Zelaya. Merry was compelled to resign to keep his self-respect, as was John Gardner Coolidge, who succeeded him. This report by Minister Merry, who is now accredited to Costa Rica, shows that one of Zelaya's favorite forms of torture is to deal prisoners 100 blows upon the abdomen. This usually produces death, upon which a certificate of death "from inflammation of the intestines" is issued as grimly humorous. A Dr. Rivas, one of Zelaya's officials, invented the punishment of enemas of chili peppers in diluted alcohol. There has been a saturnalia of bestial crimes and assassinations. Zelaya's present wife is a respectable Belgian woman, daughter of a former national bandmaster. He has had six children by her and one by a former wife. Only a few years ago he boasted that he then had 42 children, and probably now has many more. He has also impoverished the country by graft on a gigantic scale, thru which he has wrung from the people several millions of dollars.

THE BALLINGER-PINCHOT FEUD.

The Democrats Stirring Up the Embers in the House.

A 'steenth revival of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy is on. Congressional proceedings were lagging in interest. The House had never had a Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, but it has one now. Representative Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Democrat, of Omaha, brought it to the fore, and in a sizzling arraignment of the Secretary of the Interior started tongues to wagging once more. He eulogized Special Agent L. R. Glavis, who was dismissed the service for activities against Secretary Ballinger growing out of the investigation of the Cunningham coal claims in Alaska.

Washington grows aweary, but nevertheless the Ballinger-Pinchot troubles will not down. Perhaps the country grows aweary, too; but the Democrats in Congress do not think so, and they are determined to make what political capital there may be in it. The great industry of the hour is getting everything of possible campaign utility into the Congressional Record. Funds for running campaigns come hard in these publicity days, and postage is always a big item in running any kind of a political campaign. Any old kind of a story in the Congressional Record becomes frankable, and a fac-simile of a Congressman's signature suffices for postage stamps in the upper right-hand corner.

The situation is unique. President Taft has exonerated Secretary Ballinger. The Attorney-General is understood to have investigated him twice, especially to ascertain whether he has breached any of the strict provisions of the lawyers' code of ethics in handling the Alaskan cases. And twice Attorney-General Wickersham is said to have exonerated his colleague of the Cabinet. The pro-Roosevelttians are still firing broadsides. Secretary Ballinger has returned to the fray with heavy ammunition. Apart from comprehensive statements he has outheroded Herod in making radical recommendations for conservation work in the tumultuous West. His recommendations for conserving water powers on the public domain simply stagger the water-power lobbyists, who are swarming down upon Washington. He favors about everything the irrigationists want, but the warfare continues. The Secretary says he will welcome an investigation. And Pinchot, too. He is willing to be investigated. Democrats are demanding investigations of these two, eke of the Sugar Trust situation, and of even other public controversies.

The House leaders and the Senate leaders, however, will not assent; neither will the President assent. They do not want the turmoil and the public agitation. They know, as everybody familiar with a Congressional investigation knows, that such investigations just before a campaign mean a tremendous scramble for political advantage. The facts are secondary to a presentation that will make for the benefit of one or the other party.

The Republicans who came to Congress clamoring most loudly for investigations were chiefly from the West. They have been called in for quiet conferences and gradually have been subsiding. The Attorney-General is alert to instances and evidences of wrongdoing. So is the President. They prefer to take care of such matters themselves thru the regular channels of investigation and prosecution. The political schemes of Congress for turning on the searchlights generally embarrass prosecutions. Therefore, the clamor in Congress for special commissions of inquiry is narrowing down to Democrats, which means that no Congressional investigations will be held.

Ballinge-Pinchot has been the only thrilling topic of debate in the House for the entire period previous to the holidays, and that came on an appropriation bill. Nicaragua has been the only thriller for the orators of the Senate, and that was treated almost exclusively on the Democratic side, where Senator Rayner, of Maryland, a pervid speaker, fared forth with demands for speedy Government action in punishment of the terrible Zelaya. He was chiefly responsible for an effort of the Foreign Relations Committee to bring Secretary of State Knox to the Capitol, and ascertain from him the whys and wherefores. But Secretary Knox demurred, for he did not think it wise to show his hand. On the heels of that Zelaya sent his cablegram to President Taft, proclaiming his readiness to "get out."

The throwers of firebrands in the two Houses have had a hard time. Their opportunities have been restricted, and they have to wait now till January for something new to turn up.

The Last Squad.

Ira K. Dutton, 918 East 25th street, Erie, Pa., wants the date that the last squad of prisoners left Libbey Prison in 1862 for City Point. It will help him get his back money.

At the Old Home.

Sergt. J. B. Pastine, Co. M, 7th Pa. Cav., Findlay, N. D., is visiting his old home at Plaine, Pa., after an absence of 37 years. He is hale and hearty.

POLITICAL FORECASTING.

The President Insisting Upon Harmony in the Party—The Speaker and Mr. Hemenway.

President Taft's recent talks with leading politicians from Ohio and Indiana are a part of his program to get into touch with conditions thruout the country and to make ready for a good, hard campaign next year. He has the Congressional struggle, now only a few months away, very much in mind. Every possible effort is to be made to re-elect a Republican House. The President proposes to be in command of the operations from the time the primaries begin, which will be by February—up to the balloting in November.

The successful issue of the Congressional campaign would be regarded by the President as an approval of his Administration. It would silence the critics, who have been active of late, and would be a most effective argument against the more radical contingent of Republicans, already clamoring for the nomination of Roosevelt in 1912.

Republican members of the House, including insurgents, are being made to feel that their fortunes are very much bound up with those of the President in this regard. For should there be a Democratic House after March 4, 1911, it would mean not only the discomfiture of the Administration and especially of the President, but the defeat of numerous Republicans for re-election. The plea for harmony now being urgently made proceeds along those lines. Insurgent Republicans have been urged to cease their operations for the present session for the sake of party supremacy, which, after all, is the essential thing from the Republican standpoint.

It is also pointed out that a cessation of the factionalism is more likely to result in the elimination of Speaker Cannon. He is not a man to quit under fire, but if the fight against him subsides during the Winter it is claimed that he will have no particular desire to succeed himself as Speaker, and probably can be persuaded to retire. Some of his closest friends are ready to urge him to put down the gavel at the end of this Congress, but they say the situation must be composed before they can hope to present the case to him effectively.

Many knowing Republicans are watching in that connection the recent resignation of ex-Senator James A. Hemenway, of Indiana, from his employment by the Senate in studying out plans for economy in expenditures to return to Indiana. If Indiana should elect a Republican Legislature next year there is no prospect he would be chosen again to the Senate. Senator Beveridge would be returned. But friends have suggested that Mr. Hemenway stand for re-election to Congress in the First District, now represented by a Democrat. Mr. Hemenway is very popular in that district, and could probably be elected easily. He was a very prominent member of the House during his long service there, became Chairman of Appropriations, and enjoyed the Speaker's confidence beyond any other member.

If the next House is Republican and Speaker Cannon does not come up for re-election, Mr. Hemenway, as a member of that body, would undoubtedly loom prominently for the successorship. The Cannon support would be thrown to him, and in the present state of affairs Mr. Hemenway might win. At least some of the ex-Senator's political advisers have been holding up to him the prospects of Speakership honors as a good reason why he should become a candidate for Congress.

It is not known that the President has had any part in encouraging Mr. Hemenway to this course. But he is keenly interested in the Indiana situation, and will make every effort to defeat numerous Democratic Congressmen of Hoosierdom for re-election.

Both Ohio and Indiana now have large Democratic representation in the House. If those two delegations could be made largely Republican any Democratic prospects of winning the next House would be tremendously reduced. Of course, the President is interested in seeing a Republican elected Governor of Ohio next year, to put the present Democratic Governor, Judson Harmon, out of the Presidential running in 1912. But his chief concern at present is the House of Representatives, and it is likely to remain his chief concern till the votes for Congressmen are counted next November.

The 24th Iowa and 55th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 24th Iowa and the 55th N. Y.—Henry Russell, Boonton, N. J., R. F. D. 1, Box 5.

The 24th Iowa, one of the fighting regiments, was organized in the State at large during July and August, 1862, and mustered out July 17, 1865. It was commanded by Cols. Eber C. Byam, John Quincy Wilds and Edward Wright in succession. Its first engagement was Port Gibson, where its loss was very slight. At Champion Hills, however, it sustained a heavy loss, having charged, captured, and held a battery of the enemy, a daring act which cost the regiment 35 killed, 120 wounded and 34 missing. The 24th fought in the Shenandoah, Col. Wilds being killed at Cedar Creek. It belonged to Hovey's Division, Thirteenth Corps, and lost 128 killed and 215 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 474, and it took an active part in 13 battles.

The 55th N. Y. was organized at Staten Island Aug. 28, 1861, and consolidated with the 38th N. Y. Dec. 23, 1862. It was commanded by Col. Regis de Trobriand, belonged to Birney's Division, Third Corps, and lost 33 killed and 29 from disease, etc. It was also called "Lafayette Guard."—Editor National Tribune.

The 5th Me.

Editor National Tribune: Kindly give us a brief history of the 5th Me.—Frank F. Goss, Supt. of Streets, Auburn, Me.

The 5th Me. was organized at Portland, June 24, 1861, the original members mustered out July 27, 1864, with the veteran and recruits transferred to the 6th Me. battalion. It was commanded by Col. Mark H. Dunnell, who resigned Sept. 2, 1861, succeeded by Col. Nathaniel J. Jackson, promoted to Brigadier-General Sept. 24, 1862, succeeded by Col. Edward A. Scammon, discharged Jan. 8, 1863. Col. Clark S. Edwards then took command, retaining the same till muster-out. It belonged to Wright's Division, Sixth Corps, and lost 107 killed and 77 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 11th Mich. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short sketch of the 11th Mich. Cav.—H. M. Hoffman, 2420 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

The 11th Mich. Cav. was organized at Kalamazoo from Oct. 7, 1863, to Jan. 24, 1864, and consolidated with the 8th Mich. Cav. July 20, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Simon B. Brown, promoted to Brigadier-General in January, 1865, and who resigned June 11, 1865, just before the consolidation. Lieut.-Col. Chas. E. Smith was in command during the last month of the regiment's existence. It belonged to Burbridge's Division, Cavalry Corps, and lost 28 killed and 114 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

Addresses Wanted.

George H. Maxwell, Rockyford, Colo., wants to hear from anyone who may happen to know where Louisa Virder went from Chalmers, Ind.

James Knowles, Box 102, Elmira, Mich., would like to hear from the members of Co. K, 6th Wis.

FOR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

John McElroy Receives Scores of Post Indorsements and Many Personal Ones.

The following headlines, article and picture are reproduced from the Editor and Publisher and Journalist, of New York, in the issue of Dec. 11:

COL. JOHN McELROY,

Editor of The National Tribune, Published at Washington, and Well-Known Author, May Be Next Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

If the plans of the veterans succeed one of the newspaper craft will be elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the next National Encampment, which will be held at Atlantic City, Sept. 15, 1910.

John McElroy, editor of The National Tribune, of Washington, D. C., for the past 25 years, has been indorsed by his own Department and hundreds of Posts thruout the country, with the other Posts rapidly following.

Tho under 16 years of age, he enlisted from Chicago, where he was employed on the papers, in the McClernand Bodyguard, a battalion of cavalry that subsequently became the 3d battalion of the 16th Ill. Cav. After service in the Army of the Tennessee, the regiment was assigned to Burnside's movement upon East Tennessee.

COL. JOHN McELROY.

Jan. 3, 1864, the battalion to which young McElroy belonged was surrounded at Jonesville, 40 miles from Cumberland Gap, by a brigade of Confederates, and after an all day's fight compelled to surrender. He, with the rest of the battalion, was confined in Confederate prisons until the close of the war, being in Richmond, Andersonville, Savannah, Blackshear, Millen and Florence, from which McElroy once escaped, but was recaptured and taken back. Nearly all of his company died in Andersonville, and the little battalion had the heaviest loss in prison of any of the Illinois organizations. McElroy was known in the prison as "Little Illinoy."

After being mustered out McElroy resumed work upon the Chicago papers, and later was for 10 years managing editor of the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, owned by D. R. Locke ("Petroleum V. Nasby"). He left this position in 1884 to become managing editor of The National Tribune, of Washington, D. C.

Author of Many Books.

Beside his editorial work, Mr. McElroy has been the author of a number of books which have had an extended sale and received high literary and historical commendation. His story of Andersonville has reached the unprecedented sale of 600,000 copies. "The Red Acorn," a novel based upon the history of the Army of the Cumberland, had an extensive sale, and his humorous and pathetic story, "Si Klegg and His Partner," a war story which ran for seven years in The National Tribune and was later put in book form, has reached a circulation of several hundred thousand. The "Economic Functions of Vice," a social study, attracted marked attention by its originality of views and vigorous epigrammatic style and its literary finish. His latest book, the "Struggle for Missouri," is now receiving high commendation from the press all over the country for its historical accuracy, its vivid, lifelike presentation of the atmosphere of the early war days, and its portraiture of the leading actors in the great events which saved the imperial State of Missouri to the Union.

The veterans all over the country recognize John McElroy as the final authority on all subjects connected with the history of the war and the personality of the leaders in the struggle. He is coming up to the high office in regular gradation, having been Commander of his Department, which is comprised of the District of Columbia, and Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Stephenson Memorial.

John McElroy, thru The National Tribune, made the first plea for a memorial to Maj. Benjamin F. Stephenson, the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, and collected the first few thousand dollars for that purpose. He was made Secretary of the National Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic for this purpose, and the splendid memorial here in the business center of the National Capital was dedicated with National honors, including an address by President Taft, July 3, 1909. He is also credited with having been the power which has gained for the veterans the equitable pension laws now enjoyed by them.

Col. McElroy is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and has a strong Celtic personality, brimming over with humor and life. He is "hail fellow well met" in any circle from scientific to that of the men who formed the rank and file in the great war. His mental qualities are considered to be somewhat wonderful. It is said that of the hundreds of thousands of his comrades who served in the war of the rebellion whom he has met there is not one of them who can mention his regiment that Col. McElroy cannot tell him at once the name of its Colonel, its Major and its Captains, and very often going into detail as to the minor officers, and he is able to place the regiment in its division, brigade and corps with exceptional accuracy. He can also state offhand every engagement of the war, place accurately the troops engaged on both sides, and give dates even to the hours when certain actions took place.

Resolved, That the members of this Delaney Post, 156, Louisville, G. A. R., favor the election of John McElroy, of the Department of the Potomac, Washington, D. C., as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by the National Encampment, to be held in Atlantic City next year. James Harrison, Commander; Philip White, Adjutant.

Union Post, 50, G. A. R., of Peabody, Mass., desires to be added to the many other Posts of the G. A. R. as favoring the election of Comrade John McElroy as the next Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Comrade McElroy's unequaled services to our Order and to all Union veterans as an editor, as a historian and in securing just and necessary pension legislation for them entitle him, in our judgment, to a prior claim for the highest honor in our gift. Jefferson K. Cole, Adjutant.

At a regular meeting of Lewis O. Conklin Post, 627, G. A. R., Port Jefferson, Department of New York, it was unanimously resolved that we indorse Col. John McElroy, the editor of The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., as our choice for Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. at the next National Encampment, as Col. McElroy was a gallant soldier in the times that tried men's souls, and has been ever since just what a soldier of the civil war should be, a true comrade and friend, faithful in the discharge of every duty. A. Bentley, Commander; C. F. Sturtevant, Acting Adjutant.

On Friday, Dec. 3, Bond Post, Grand Rapids, O., voted unaimously in favor of John McElroy's pension bill, and also voted unanimously that the Post use their best influence for the election of John McElroy for our next Commander-in-Chief. I am 71 years old, and was a member of Co. E, 4th Vt., Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps. Henry Adams, Adjutant.

At a regular meeting of J. S. Chandler Post, 102, Salem, Department of Illinois, G. A. R., the name of John McElroy was presented for Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., and by rising vote he was made the unanimous choice of the Post for this exalted position. We have a prosperous Post of 44 members. Our County is building a $100,000 court house, and in it will be a memorial hall for our use. T. G. Martin, Commander; H. Steele, Adjutant.

At a regular meeting of B. H. Beale Post, 12, Bangor, Me., Nov. 25, on motion of John J. Flynn, the Post indorsed John McElroy for Commander-in-Chief. The motion was seconded by Maj. W. Z. Clayton, Past Department Commander of Maine, and was carried unanimously. It was also voted that our action be published in The National Tribune. John J. Flynn, Quartermaster, B. H. Beale Post, 12, Bangor, Me.

At a regular meeting of U. S. Grant Post, 143, Department of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic, held on Dec. 2, 1909, a resolution was presented and unanimously adopted indorsing Comrade John McElroy for the office of Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. Simon S. Andrews, Commander; Joseph T. Mason, Adjutant, Biddeford.

Whereas it has become known to us that John McElroy, a Past Senior Vice Commander of the G. A. R., a comrade who served honorably and suffered severely for his country on the field and in the prison pen, and who since the glorious triumph of our arms has ever been the friend and advocate of his comrades, is a candidate for election to the high honor of Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.; and

Whereas we believe that his service in the past is only an earnest of what he could and would do if given a greater opportunity; and

Whereas we further believe that in all the bright galaxy of names which adorn the roster of the G. A. R. there is not one to whom the best interest of our Order could be more safely intrusted; therefore, be it

Resolved by Jos. A. Mower Post, 1, G. A. R., Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, in regular session convened, That this Post heartily indorses the candidacy of Comrade McElroy.

Be it further resolved, That our representation to the Department Encampment be instructed to present these resolutions and urge their adoption.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Adjutant to The National Tribune for publication, that the whole Grand Army may know how much we of this Department appreciate the efforts of Comrade McElroy.

Official.

Fred A. Olroyd, Adjutant.

At the regular annual meeting of Lew Wallace Post, 25, G. A. R., Gainesville, Department of Florida, the following officers were elected: Post Commander, Col. H. F. Dutton; S. V. C., Col. A. P. Morrow; J. V. C., Benj. Naftzger; Chaplain, W. T. Morris; Quartermaster, C. E. Whiting; Adjutant, F. P. Bullock; O. D., L. N. La Fontisee, Guard, F. C. Small. On motion made and carried the Post unanimously indorsed Comrade John McElroy, of Washington, D. C., for the next Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and the present Department Commander, James Skinner, on account of his excellent service, to succeed himself. The Department of Florida will hold its next Encampment during February, 1910, in Gainesville, Fla.

At a regular meeting of Albert Jones Post, 383, Bangor, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we most heartily indorse the candidacy of the old soldiers' friend, Comrade John McElroy, for Commander-in-Chief, and that we put forth every effort for his election at Atlantic City September next.

Resolved, That The National Tribune pension bill appears to us to be the most equitable and liberal bill offered; therefore, give it our unanimous approval and that we ask our Representatives to give it their support.—J. E. Longadge.

Whereas the name of Comrade John McElroy has been proposed for Commander-in-Chief; therefore, be it

Resolved by Duval Post, 9, Wellsburg, Department of West Virginia, G. A. R., That we most heartily indorse the nomination of Comrade John McElroy, Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief and editor of The National Tribune, and we earnestly request our representatives at the National Encampment to use all honorable means to bring about his election.

S. W. Atkinson, Commander; T. H. Marks, Past Department Commander.

Watkins Post, 68, Towanda, Pa., G. A. R., met Dec. 3, and passed unanimous resolution indorsing John McElroy for National Commander, and directed our representative to the Department Encampment to use his utmost influence to see that he is indorsed for the exalted position.—D. J. Sweet.

William H. Davis Post, 187, Carbondale, Department of Pennsylvania, heartily indorse The National Tribune pension bill and Comrade John McElroy for National Commander for 1910. John H. Lingfelter, Commander.

Carey W. Miner Post, 624, Georgetown, Department of New York, gives John McElroy, editor of The National Tribune, their unanimous approval in regard to his being our next Commander-in-Chief; also their approval of The National Tribune's pension bill, which if passed would make brighter the few last days of many an old veteran who will not be with us long, and who cannot earn a living, prematurely incapacitated by his devotion to the Flag, and his sole support being his pension, which will fall short of doing so on account of high cost of living. Those needy veterans must have help now to prevent much suffering. D. A. Hopkins, Adjutant, in behalf of Post.

Headquarters Wampum Post, 381, G. A. R., Wampum, Pa.

To All Whom It May Concern:

That the above-named Post, at last regular meeting, did, by a strong, unanimous vote, heartily recommend Comrade McElroy, of The National Tribune, as a worthy candidate for Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. We are here to believe that above-named comrade is worthy of our sincerest respect and support. D. J. Allen, Commander; D. E. Campbell, Adjutant.

At a regular meeting of Delany Post, 156, Department of Kentucky, G. A. R., held at Louisville, Dec. 10, 1909, a resolution was presented by Comrade Philip White asking the indorsement of Comrade John McElroy, of the 16th Ill. Cav. and Past National Senior Vice Commander of the G. A. R., and we therefore resolve by a unanimous vote and do hereby recommend the said Comrade John McElroy with all of our hearts, and hope him a unanimous success. James Harrison, Commander; Philip White, Adjutant.

McElroy's Impartial Friends.

Editor National Tribune: Arriving at Cincinnati, O., not many days since, the question of the next Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. was answered thus: "John McElroy is the man for us this year. Let us have him without fail." At Toledo, O., the cry is: "Let us put our shoulders together and make sure of John McElroy as the next man." At Jackson, Mich.: "Our choice is by far in favor of John McElroy." At Lansing, Mich.: "We owe a debt to John McElroy, and we must see to it he is elected the next Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., which will only pay the interest on the debt." At St. Johns, Mich.: "John McElroy has always championed the ex-soldiers of the civil war; is most thoroly acquainted with the organization; has ever been found doing his best to forward their cause; most thoroly understands what it means to fill that office. It is to be hoped he will be given an overwhelming majority." Everywhere I go good words for John McElroy are heard on the breeze.—Sylvester J. Rouse, St. Johns, Mich.

At a regular meeting Monday night, Dec. 13, 1909, Neal Post, 62, Sidney, O., Department of Ohio, G. A. R., unanimously recommended John McElroy, of Washington, D. C., for the high office of Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. at the coming National Encampment to be held in Atlantic City, N. J. Also the Post instructed its delegates to the Department Encampment to be held in Xenia, O., in June, to do all in their power to effect that end. B. M. Sharp, Commander; William Clawson, Adjutant.

Sedgwick Post, 7, Department of Rhode Island, G. A. R., Wakefield, R. I., Dec. 9, at their annual meeting unanimously indorsed The National Tribune pension bill and also the candidacy of John McElroy for Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. in 1910. Jas. G. Burns, Senior Vice Commander.

At a regular meeting of Nase Post, 80, Department of Illinois, G. A. R., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Nase Post, 80, Department of Illinois, G. A. R., hereby indorses the nomination of Comrade John McElroy, Past Commander, Department of the Potomac and Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief and editor of The National Tribune, for the office of Commander-in-Chief, and we hereby earnestly request our representatives at the National Encampment to use all honorable means to bring about his election. Enos T. Cole, Commander; Elhannan Fisher, Patriotic Instructor; John S. Hall, Officer of the Day, Committee.

Hiram Louden Post, 155, of Montpelier, O., Department of Ohio, G. A. R., 100 strong, instructed its Commander to forward to The National Tribune the following resolution:

Resolved, That Hiram Louden Post most heartily indorses what is known as The National Tribune pension bill, and, further, that we most heartily indorse our true and tried comrade, John McElroy, for National Commander, subject to the decision of the National Encampment to be held at Atlantic City. E. E. Bechtol, Commander; J. D. Travis, Adjutant.

At the regular meeting of John Rowles Post, 411, Department of Ohio, it was by a rising vote resolved to indorse John McElroy, of Washington, D. C., for National Commander, and all earnestly wish the success of the same and the passage of The National Tribune pension bill. H. W. Young, Bremen, O.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27, 1909.

John G. Maynard, Commander, Garfield Post, 7.

Dear Comrade: A copy of the resolutions passed by your Post was duly received and the same was presented to my Post. Complimentary remarks were made as to Comrade McElroy, and the Post unanimously indorsed his candidacy for Commander-in-Chief, and individually and as a Post we will do all we can to make it a success.

Yours in F., C. and L.—J. Tyler Powell, Commander.

W. H. Fritchey Post, 150, G. A. R., unanimously indorses John McElroy for Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. at its next National Encampment, and hopes he will meet no opposition. We feel sure he can be of great service to the deserving old soldiers and the widows. His firm stand for us in the past shows his fitness. Lewis Jones, Commander; John Barerot, Adjutant, Birds, Ill.

Editor National Tribune: The following resolution was adopted this evening for transmission to you: "In consideration of your untiring zeal in behalf of the veterans of the civil war and your patriotic service in the ranks of that grand army which saved the Union, Sheridan Post, 28, Department of Maine, most heartily indorses your candidacy for the high post of Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose interests for many years you have so faithfully served. If coming events cast their shadows before we feel assured that this culmination of the old soldiers' hope will eventuate in your triumphant election to an office you so richly merit. May you live long and prosper, and continue your good service in the interest of the Grand Army of the Republic."—N. W. Kendall, Commander, Biddeford, Me.

F. M. Long Post.

Editor National Tribune: The following are the officers elected at the meeting of F. M. Long Post, 392, Department of Illinois, on Dec. 16, 1909: Commander, J. N. Waddell; S. V. C., J. S. Torrey; J. V. C., John Wedenkiller; Surgeon, Dr. D. K. Cornell; O. D., Fred Vergis; Quartermaster, R. S. Smith; O. G., J. S. Porterfield; Chaplain, Jas. H. Holmes; Delegate to Department Encampment, I. J. Perkins; Alternate, W. M. Perrine. Resolutions indorsing Comrade John McElroy, of Washington, D. C., for Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. and Maj. J. A. Conely, of Springfield, Ill., for Department Commander were adopted with a most hearty and unanimous vote.—J. N. Waddell, Commander, Post 392, G. A. R., Department of Illinois, Taylorville, Ill.

Rheumatism

Will Let Go of You

When you correct the acid condition of your blood on which it depends. It only loosens its hold for a while when you apply lotions or liniments to your aching joints or stiff muscles. The medicine to take is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which has effected the most wonderful, radical and permanent cures.

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

The 13th, 57th and 147th Ind.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short sketch of the above mentioned regiments with their officers.—W. J. Zeik, Bandon, Ore.

The 13th Ind. was organized at Indianapolis June 19, 1861, and after serving out two enlistments finally mustered out Sept. 5, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, promoted to Brigadier-General in April, 1862, succeeded by Col. Robert S. Foster, promoted to the same rank in June, 1863, succeeded by Col. Cyrus J. Dobbs, mustered out upon expiration of his term of service, June 30, 1864. At the time of final muster-out, Lieut.-Col. John H. Lawrence was in command. It belonged to Ames's Division, Tenth Corps, and lost 107 killed, and 148 from disease, etc.

The 57th Ind., with the exception of Co. K, was organized at Indianapolis from December, 1861, to February, 1862, and after serving out two enlistments finally mustered out Dec. 14, 1865. Co. K was organized at the same place Nov. 14, 1862, for nine months, and mustered out July 30, 1863. A new company K was formed in June, 1865, by consolidating the veterans and recruits of the 84th and 86th Ind. The regiment was commanded by Col. John W. T. McMullen, who resigned March 6, 1862, succeeded by Col. Cyrus C. Hines, who also resigned in July, 1863, Lieut.-Col. George W. Lennard, killed at Resaca May 14, 1864, succeeded Col. Hines, and he in turn was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Willis Blanch, who resigned May 1, 1865. At the time of final muster-out Lieut.-Col. John S. McGraw was in command. It belonged to Newton's Division, Fourth Corps, and lost 57 killed and 172 from disease, etc.

The 147th Ind. was organized at Indianapolis from January to March, 1865, for one year, and mustered out Aug. 4, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Milton Peden all thru its service, and lost 44 from disease, etc.—Editor National

The 8th Mich.

Editor National Tribune: I would like to see a sketch of my regiment, the 8th Mich.—W. E. Hamilton, St. Johns, Mich.

The 8th Mich., one of the fighting regiments, was organized at Detriot in August and September of 1861, and after serving out two enlisments finally mustered out July 30, 1865. It was commanded by Cols. Wm. M. Fenton, Frank Graves and Ralph Ely in succession. The 8th was called the "Wandering Regiment," as it did not remain in a place long. In the assault on the earthworks at James Island the regiment signally distinguished itself. Under the command of Lieut.-Col. Graves, supported by the 79th N. Y., it gained the parapet of the works by a dashing charge, but was forced to relinquish its foothold with a loss of 48 killed, 120 wounded and nine missing. Col. Graves was killed at the Wilderness, Maj. W. E. Lewis at Bethesda Church, and Maj. Horatio Belcher at Weldon Railroad. It belonged to Willcox's Division, Ninth Corps, and lost 223 killed and 226 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 783 and 26 of its members died in Confederate prisons.—Editor National Tribune.

The 116th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Will you kindly give a brief sketch of the 116th N. Y. It would bring a great many things back to memory.—G. R. Waldon (alias G. R. Jacobs), 104 Roberts Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

The 116th N. Y. was organized at Buffalo in September, 1862, and mustered out June 8, 1865. It was commanded by Col. Edward P. Chapin, killed May 27, 1863, at Port Hudson, succeeded by Col. Geo. M. Love, a West Pointer, in command at the time of muster-out. It belonged to Dwight's Division, Nineteenth Corps, and lost 96 killed and 126 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

Battery K, 4th U. S. Art.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please publish in The National Tribune a brief history of Light Battery K, 4th U. S. Art.?—James H. Chase, Somerville, Mass.

At the beginning of the war Battery K, 4th U. S. Art., was at Fort Ridgely, Minn. In August, 1861, it was brought to Washington and equipped as a light battery with 20-pounder Parrotts and 12-pounder howitzers, but in December these were changed to six 12-pounder Napoleons. It went on the Peninsula in the Third Corps, and fought thru all those engagements. At Chancellorsville it lost 45 men and 50 horses killed or wounded. Lieut. F. W. Seeley was in command and made a high reputation. It did splendid work at Gettysburg, where it lost 24 men and 28 horses. Lieut. Seeley was severely wounded. Under Lieut. J. W. Roder it went into the Wilderness campaign in the Second Corps, and was with the corps until the last gun was fired at Appomattox.—Editor National Tribune.

The 3d Ky.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short sketch of the 3d Ky. Col. Bramlette, our first Colonel, was elected Governor of Kentucky.—Andrew J. Payne, Lancaster, Ky., R. F. D. No. 3.

Nine companies of the 3d Ky., one of the fighting regiments, were organized at Camp Dick Robinson, Oct. 8, 1861, and one company at Camp Boyle, Jan. 1, 1862, and it was mustered out by companies from Oct. 13, 1864, to Jan. 10, 1865. It was commanded by Cols. Thos. E. Bramlette, Wm. T. Scott, Samuel McKee, Wm. H. Spencer and Henry C. Dunlap in succession. During its first six months of service the 3d Ky. remained in Kentucky. It then marched with Buell's army to Shiloh, arriving too late to take part in that battle. It was actively engaged in the siege of Corinth, and went with Buell thru northern Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky to Louisville. At Stone River it lost 14 killed, 85 wounded and 34 missing, Col. McKee being among the killed. At Chickamauga it lost 13 killed, 78 wounded and 22 missing. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment moved to Nashville. It belonged to Sheridan's Division, Fourth Corps, and lost 109 killed and 199 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 449, and 17 of its members died in Confederate prisons.—Editor National Tribune.

Free Asthma and Hay Fever Cure.

D. J. Lane, a chemist at 118 Lane Bldg., St. Mary's, Kan., manufactures a remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever in which he has so much confidence that he sends a $1 bottle by express to anyone who will write for it. His offer is that he is to be paid for it if it cures, and the one taking the treatment is to be the judge.

The 56th and 168th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short sketch of the above-mentioned regiments.—Wm. H. Winfield, Circleville, N. Y.

The 56th N. Y. was organized at Newburg from July 31 to Dec. 10, 1861, and Aug. 31, 1865, was still in service. It was commanded by Col. Chas. Van Wyck, belonged to Casey's Division, Fourth A. P. Corps, and lost 64 killed and 216 from disease, etc. It took part in the battles of Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Honey Hill, Deveaux Neck, John's Island, White Oak Swamps, Fair Oaks, Yorktown, Chickahominy, Coosawhatchie, Malvern Hill, Carter's Hill, Bottoms Bridge and Dingle's Mills.

The 168th N. Y. was organized at Newburg in February, 1863, for nine months, and mustered out Oct. 31, 1863. It was commanded by Col. Wm. R. Brown all thru its service, belonged to Keyes's Division, Fourth Corps, and lost one killed and 37 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

Oldest Post in Ohio.

Comrade Frederick Zurcher claims for Andrew Crawford Post, of New Philadelphia, that it is the oldest in Ohio. It was organized Sept. 7, 1866, by Gen. B. F. Potts, who gave it the designation No. 1. Among its charter members was the Rev. Wm. A. Pittenger, one of the daring men who stole the locomotive. Of the six charter members only two are now living.

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His Transformation from a Raw Recruit to a Veteran

By JOHN McELROY

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