Senator J. P. McCumber, of North Dakota, who has been in the hospital undergoing an operation somewhat serious in character, is now reported to be in very excellent condition and rapidly returning to health.

Senator W. P. Frye, of Maine, who injured his foot some time ago and who has necessarily been out of the Senate Chamber for the last two or three weeks, is now able to be there at least a portion of the day.

* * *

You wouldn't believe what a funny mix-up there sometimes is in the recognition of names over the telephone. The United States Senate is particularly unfortunate in this respect, and funny complications often arise. For instance, Senator Dolliver, Senator Oliver and Senator Talliaferro, pronounced "Tolliver," get their telephone messages woefully mixed up, as over the 'phone the names all sound alike, and so you have to run the gamut of the alphabet before you can get the names straightened out. Then, Senator Root and Senator Smoot also get mixed on the telephone, and one is just as apt to get called for as the other, and it is usually the other one who is wanted. Again, Senator Rayner and Senator Painter get the rhyming possibilities of their names mixed up. Of course, there is no record of anybody taking advantage of the fact that he had gotten the wrong man on the telephone, but it can very readily be seen that if Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, is called and Senator Talliaferro, of Florida, answers and becomes the repository of Republican secrets things might get balled up badly.

* * *

The Handsomest Man.

"I believe the President is the handsomest man in public life," said Robert I. Aitkin, the sculptor, who has been in Washington to make a model for a bust of President Taft for the artists' fair fund. Mr. Aitkin is very proud of the wax figure which he has made and which is the first bust of President Taft and also the only one modeled entirely on the President's private desk at the White House. The bust was made while the President was working, and Mr. Aitkin invented a collapsible box which enabled him to let the model down on any part of the desk, so that he might view the President from any position as he attended to his official duties. Mr. Aitkin says:

"Some people will say he is too heavy, but after you have been with him a few minutes you forget his weight entirely. He impresses you merely as a 'big man.' You are only aware of the firmness of his face and the counterbalancing firmness of his features.

"I have studied the faces of all the men who called upon him daily, particularly the Cabinet officers, the Senators and Representatives, and I found none that compared with his.

"Mr. Taft is a very difficult man to model. It is so easy to burlesque and caricature him, without producing the real man. His forehead and eyebrows, with the little sag above the eyes, is full of force and determination. He has the prominent bulges that denote perception. The tremendous power latent in these characteristics is not hard to express in marble.

"The difficulty comes in showing the gentleness of his eyes. They are eyes of great depth and of unusual kindness and candor. Yet it was his eyes that convinced me he had even more force than Roosevelt, were he ever called upon to show it at a crisis."

And all this on the "Return from Elba." It is positively "heartrending."

The manner in which the artist did the modeling is really interesting. "The President," he says, "sat on one side of the long desk, with his back to the light from the four windows, and his secretary, Mr. Carpenter, opposite. The light was a bad handicap, and I was forced to work from every angle of the desk. Often Mr. Carpenter gave up his seat that I might get a better view, but in general the work of the office went on as if I were not there.

"The necessity of adjusting the position of the wax to the position of the President's face, instead of adjusting the subject's face to the position of the model, was another handicap, but this was overcome by a simple mechanism which allowed me to tilt and slant the model whenever the President changed the position of his head. The result was that I practically had a continuous sitting for six days while the President went on with his office routine, dictating, receiving callers and conferring, without giving much time to the usual posing."

The President has agreed to go to New York to open the fair on May 9.

* * *

Senator Guggenheim, of Colorado, who is said to be one of the richest men in the world and one of seven brothers, each of whom lays claim to this title, very seldom says anything in the Senate Chamber or anywhere else for that matter. He is a very quiet, very approachable and very genial sort of a gentleman; but the other day he made a speech in the United States Senate, and thereby nearly gave his confreres heart failure, altho it was only about a dozen words. He was asked to present the Colorado women for suffrage, which he did with the following speech: "Woman suffrage is in favor and has given satisfaction in Colorado."

* * *

In the District Supreme Court there are 15 applications for naturalization filed by Italians. It is evident from this Italian immigration is larger than that of other countries.

Germany, Ireland and Russia, including Finland, have 13 candidates each. England, Scotland and Canada have seven applicants; there are six from Syria, Greece and Armenia, respectively, while Hungary, Austria, Netherlands, Peru and Switzerland is each represented with one. The total aliens seeking citizenship are 77.

Thirteen of the applicants have been residents in this country over 20 years. The majority of them are Irish. There are 15 candidates who have lived in the United States over 10 years, and 45 have resided here five years or less. Of the 77 applicants, 59 arrived in this country by way of New York, the rest coming in thru the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston.

* * *

This Congress is on record as having been called upon to mourn the death of more of its members during a given period than any other Congress. These members of the House have died during the session of the 61st Congress: Representative James Matthew Griggs, Wm. C. Lovering, David Albough De Armond, James Breck Perkins, Francis Rives Lassiter and Francis W. Cushman. Two Senators have passed away, Senators Anselm Joseph McLaurin and Martin W. Johnson.

* * *

Representative Alexander, of New York, is the author of a unique bill. It is to compel the sale of eggs by weight instead of by number. There is a provision that eggs for hatching purposes are declared exempt from the provisions of this bill. A fine of $5 for each violation of the weight provision is proposed by the bill. A whole heap of fun is being poked at Representative Alexander, because the bill was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, retired, despite the general feeling toward Dr. Frederick A. Cook, is still unshaken in his conviction that the Brooklyn physician has as much claims to the discovery of the North Pole as Capt. Peary.

Admiral Schley recently said: "It is my belief that Dr. Cook and Mr. Peary reached the North Pole, and I think the best witness he has of the truth of his story is Mr. Peary himself. Dr. Cook's claims are as well founded as those of Capt. Peary, and a comparison shows almost the same observations and records."

* * *

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who has practically no woman at the head of his home, as his wife has long been dead and his daughter, Miss Flora Wilson, has adopted a musical career and is seldom here, seems to be letting his mind dwell very largely on the domestic problem. He has now issued another cook book, and it is a good cook book, too. It is entitled "Bread and Breadmaking," and the housewife who follows the recipes in that cook book is going to win the hearts of her husband and children over again. A whole lot of tradition is smashed to smithereens by the assurances in this cook book. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson declares on his honor as a man that "the fact that bread is hot does not make it unwholesome" and that hot biscuits are all right. He says:

"The fact that bread is hot, doubtless, has little to do with the matter. New bread, especially that from a large loaf, may be readily compressed into more or less solid masses, and it is possible that such bread would be much less finely masticated than crumbly, stale bread, and that, therefore, it might offer more resistance to the digestive juices of the stomach.

"However, when such hot bread as rolls, biscuit or other forms is eaten, in which the crust is very large in proportion to the crumb, this objection has much less force. Little difficulty is experienced in masticating the crumb, and it is doubtless usually finely divided."

The bulletin says that the lightness and sweetness of the bread depend as much on the way it is made as the materials used.

* * *

The Board of Governors of the American Cross of Honor held their meeting in Washington last week, and President Taft was made an honorary member of the Order. A committee consisting of Thos. H. Herndon and Harry R. George was received by President Taft, who presented him the cross of honor of the Society. Two crosses are awarded each year—one to the ruler of this or some foreign Government and the other to a person who has been awarded the lifesaving medal of honor. Wm. H. Doyle, of Lakewood, N. J., who has saved eight lives in the last 20 years, was the recipient of the medal this year.

* * *

And now that the thing that everybody knew was going to happen has happened, and the W. C. T. U. are much tumbled up in their minds as to what to do next. Thru the instrumentality of this tremendous temperance organization canteens were closed up in every Army post of the United States. These post canteens dealt in the sale of beer, light wines, soft drinks of all kinds, sweets, etc. None of the stronger spirits could be obtained, such as whisky, brandy, absinthe and liquors of that character. The members of the W. C. T. U. argued that permission to have these post canteens was debauching to the young soldier, and that if they were eliminated from post reservations the young men would not be tempted to drink. Of course, nine-tenths of these good women had never seen a post of the Regular Army, and know nothing whatever of the abominable environments just outside of the reservations, and that it is utterly impossible to close up the vile groggeries and boot-legging sales about the reservations outside of the property which the Government owns. When the canteens were established inside of the post reservations they were a sort of a club house, and the men could play billiards and pool, and they had other games and a gymnasium. All the statistics went to show that the amusements of these club houses, with their reading rooms and libraries, had superior attractions for the men, and that they were a large factor in keeping them contented and happy, but a determined fight was made upon them and the weak-kneed Congress voted to cut them out. Since then drunkenness has again become rife at Army posts. Every commanding officer of every division of troops in the United States has reported over and over again that post canteens ought to be restored, and that drunkenness and desertion thru drunken absenteeism is on the increase; that men having no club-house amusements at all go off the reservation to find these, get drunk, and so outstay their leave, filling the guardhouse almost every day.

Word has now been received that several Army post club houses have been erected just outside the Government reservations by the troops for use by "soldier clubs." These structures are reproductions of the canteens which were put out of commission by the anti-canteen laws. At these canteens are kept light drinks, such as wine, ale, ginger ale, root beer, fruit, pies and cakes. The club is provided with billiard and pool tables, reading rooms and gymnasiums, and the soldiers are permitted to purchase with checks or cash all these things. It is said that these new "club houses" are very popular with the soldiers, and commanding officers believe that they will in a measure solve the problem of keeping the men sober.

* * *

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, referring to ultra society women and malicious kickers in the D. A. R., called them "pernicious microbes;" and now comes Mrs. John B. Henderson, one of the very wealthy women of Washington, wife of former Senator Henderson, of Missouri, who gives the antisuffragettes a rap and a new name. "Jelly Fishes of Society" is what she calls 'em.

"The jelly fishes of society alone desire effacement in political affairs. It is largely due to them and to ignorance on political subjects that the undesirable citizen is manufactured."

This is the rap Mrs. Henderson gives those women who do not care to shoulder any more responsibility, and, incidentally, she slam-bangs the President of the United States.

* * *

The navy is trying very hard to guard against the admission into the enlisted force those addicted to the use of cocaine. The habit, according to Assistant Surgeon Owens, U. S. N., is not uncommon.

Surgeon Owens, who is on duty with the legation guard at Peking, says that during the past 18 months 20 enlisted men addicted to the use of cocaine have come under his observation, and last January six privates of the Marine Corps, serving with the legation guard, were surveyed for that affection. The medical officer adds:

"With cocaine, the results are distinctly disastrous. Within five or six months an addictee may become a mental degenerate, not infrequently developing temporary insanity. Surely one who has an unbalanced mind cannot be expected to hold civil employment for any length of time, nor should he be tolerated in a military organization. It is proposed that medical officers on recruiting duty exercise great care in conducting examinations of the nasal chamber. It may be of interest that recently in a memorial presented to the throne by one of China's Viceroys the attention of the government was called to the fact that since laws had been established restricting the sale and use of opium, the Chinese in no small numbers were finding consolation in cocaine."

A statement has been prepared by the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and published for the benefit of medical officers and those engaged in physical examination of applicants for enlistment, in order to prevent the acceptance of cocaine users. There are certain slight signs which betray the person addicted to this drug.

It is desired to apply the remedy at the beginning instead of waiting to eradicate the disastrous influence when it obtains a foothold among the enlisted force.

* * *

Mrs. Taft, wife of President Taft, is interesting herself in the orphans in Japan. The organization is called the Sister Marie Louise Guild. Its object is to aid the orphans with the assistance of the organization, which is located at Yokohama. About a month ago Sister St. Marie, the Mother Superior, lectured in this city, and Mrs. Taft was one of the patronesses. After the lecture it was decided to organize a guild that would annually aid the sisters in their work.

* * *

Senator Root will sail for Europe about May 21. He is going to the Hague on business connected with the International Peace Commission and the State Department.

* * *

There is to be another vacancy in the present Pennsylvania delegation in Congress. Representative George F. Huff, of the 22d Pennsylvania District, who has been in Congress for 12 years, announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election. He gave no reason for retirement, but it is distinctly understood that his action is prompted by a desire for rest, which public life denies him. He is one of the very wealthy men of Congress, and has had an exceedingly active career. He is 68 years of age, and has large real estate interests in Washington, as well as in Greensburg, Pa., his home. He will probably spend most of the remainder of his life in Washington. Three other of the Pennsylvania Representatives will also retire—Reynolds, Palmer and Cooper.

* * *

Because of the fact that the 390-odd members of the House have shown a disposition to inject campaign speeches into consideration of bills before Congress, and because sessions of the House are necessarily brief, it was considered necessary to hold night sessions for the purpose of considering the Administration railroad bill. So night sessions were held; that is, the doors of the Capitol and of the House were held open; but to say that they were attended would be necessary to stretch the truth to a high tension.

Three of the Republicans had to be present. They were Representative Young, of New York, who acted as Speaker pro tem.; Representative Bennet, of New York, who was Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and Representative Knowland, of California, who was temporarily in charge of the bill. Representative Mann, of Illinois, who asked that the House meet, did not appear. Representative Hubbard, of Iowa; Hard, of Texas, and Lindbergh spoke.

The three Representatives talked to empty benches and tumbling echoes. There were about 15 members on the floor. Representative Kinkaid, who disapproves of all night performances, went to sleep, and when the House finally adjourned at 10:55, a page woke him up and told him it was time to go home, and he got up and went. There were six Republicans and nine Democrats present at the session.

* * *

President, displacing Rev. Anna Howard Shaw. Yea Gods and little fishes! wouldn't that have been a calamity to that dear old organization. Mrs. Belmont would have turned it into a sporting, pink tea, golf-playing, horsey association, which would have run out everyone of the staid elderly women who have helped it grow to its present proportions.

After the convention was over Mrs. Belmont pooh-poohed the idea that she had Presidential aspirations, and said that she had neither time nor ambition for the office. She says that if the entire convention had begged her to become President that she would have refused. She did not even attend the National Suffrage Convention, saying that she was not in physical condition to undergo the excitement and fatigue which would eventuate if she came to Washington, as that would necessitate a series of social obligations which she was unable to fulfill. Certain it is that the National Suffrage Association looks at the present to have fallen upon evil days.

* * *

All of a sudden Mrs. Taft has a new Private Secretary. Miss Mary Danridge Spiers, who came over from the Surgeon-General's Office to be Mrs. Taft's Secretary, decided to quit after three weeks' service. No reason was given for this, excepting that she just wanted to quit. Miss Spiers attended to Mrs. Taft's private correspondence, and by her education, training and experience, seemed well equipped for that important position. Miss Spiers is now back at her desk at the Navy Department.

* * *

Aroused by the recent serious floods in Paris, when the Seine overflowed and caused considerable damage to the French capital, the engineers of the United States Geological Survey have begun a study of means to prevent or to diminish losses in the United States from floods. They estimate the annual damage by floods in the United States at $100,000,000.

While they are inclined to think that it is too early, perhaps, to undertake any active steps in the matter, the magnitude of this annual loss invites a serious study of means of prevention, and the recent misfortune of France may lead to practical work that will serve as an object lesson to America.

* * *

Because of the general scrapping match between the various cities as to who shall have the honor of the National or International Congress of Aviators, Washington and Baltimore have both withdrawn from the whole business. It would seem as if Washington should have been the place to held it, but petty little provincial interests of the aviators themselves and the fear that the Wright brothers would practically control the situation, led to so much confusion and wire-pulling that Washington and Baltimore concluded that it was not worth while.

* * *

One would think that if there is anything in this wide world that the people of the country might unite upon it would be in an investigation into the high cost of living, or into the cost of high living, whichever way you want to put it. Senator Lodge had a resolution in the Senate for an appropriation of $65,000, which was to be used in defraying the expenses of 100 men who were to be sent broadcast thru this country and the other continent to make a thoro investigation of whence and why of the question. Senator Overman, of North Carolina, ripped up the earth fairly in his objection to this proposition. He declared that it was simply an atempt to get $65,000 of the peoples' money for the purpose of securing material for a campaign book, and so the Lodge resolution went over again.

The first Esperanto check ever received in Washington has been accepted by Edwin C. Reed, Secretary of the Sixth International Esperanto Congress, in payment for a ticket to the Esperanto Congress, which will be held in this city in August. It is drawn by a Delegate in Cordova, Spain, upon a bank in London, and is payable to Mr. Reed, in Washington.

This check may be said to be the pioneer of the movement in this part of the world to put into operation the international money system worked out by the Esperantists. It is a part of the paper of the Esperantist Check Bank of London, established only recently.

Prof. Rene de Saussure, a scientist of Switzerland, invented the international money system. This system is based upon what is termed a "speso." The "speso" unit is so small that any national value may be expressed in an even number of "spesoy."

The "spesmilo" (1,000 spesoy) is equivalent to half an American dollar. Some European banks, notably a leading bank in Geneva, issue checks in Esperanto with sums expressed in this system.

Now, why not use plain English, such as is spoken by quite half the people of the world, instead of making the two halves—all the people of the world—learn a brand new language? English is good enough for anybody.

* * *

Representative Romelus Z. Linney, formerly member of Congress from Taylorsville, N. C., dropped dead in his law office as he was entering it one day last week. Apoplexy was the cause of his death. Former Representative Linney was one of the oddest men who ever came to Congress. He looked the typical Southerner, and he talked like one, with the peculiar drawl and no "r's" in his alphabet, but as a thinker he was an all right Northerner. He had a huge frame and was pretty well filled out. He was an aggressive Republican in politics, and among his own people had earned the sobriquet of "The Bull of the Bushy Mountains," which is the name of a small range of hills lying in view of his home. He was a fearless orator and a very antagonistic one. Language flowed from his tongue like water from an open spigot. He had a peculiarly thin, high-pitched voice, far from being musical, and he was an orator who always pleased. On the stump he was absolutely fearless in expression, and was seldom worsted in debate. His knowledge of statute law was simply phenomenal.

* * *

The President of the United States was the first man mustered in Washington in the taking of the census, and he has no legal residence here at all. The family was also counted, but the pretty Jersey cow that has fed on the White House lawn for the last year was not counted. She died just before the day the census enumerator went on duty.

* * *

Some very funny things are happening in the Departments now over the taking of the census, and if the Government really wants to know who lives where, the census taker can tell him. Many of the Government employes are extremely retiecnt over giving the place where they live, as they are very much afraid that it will affect their status in their various offices. It is a well-known fact that there are thousands of clerks in Government employ who have registered as being from certain States, when it is known positively that they never set foot inside those States. They are now afraid to give the States they really did come from and dare not give the States that they are on the roll as having migrated from—and so there you are.

* * *

The armored cruiser New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship at the battle of Santiago, left Hampton Roads for San Francisco to join the Pacific fleet. The New York recently was rebuilt at the Brooklyn Navy Yard at a cost of nearly a million dollars. She now mounts four 10-inch guns in her turrets, instead of four eight-inch guns.

When joined by the New York the Pacific armored cruiser fleet will number 12 powerful vessels.

* * *

Jolted Hard.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association got some mighty severe jolts while it was in Washington, and it is a question whether the National convention was worth much to the older suffragettes and whether it would not have been better never to have held it. The first mistake of the Association was the hissing of the President of the United States. It is always questionable whether it is proper to ever hiss an orator, but it amounted almost to a crime to invite to be their guest the head of a great Nation like ours, and a man who had warned suffragettes that he did not think exactly as they did, and then to hiss him. That, however, is an incident of the past, as the suffragettes have apologized, and the President accepted the apology in a courteous letter in which he mildly roasted the suffragettes for their unwomanly and un-American performances. Of course, the apology and its acceptance are like a lie and the truth. Truth travels in leaden shoe and a lie on the winds, and the truth never catches up with the lie, nor will the apology ever catch up with the story of the hissing.

That wasn't the worst of it.

Harriet Taylor Upton and Rachel Foster Avery, who have been the wheel horses of the organization for some 40 years or more, both resigned their offices, the one as Treasurer and the other as Secretary, and decided to terminate all connection with the National Suffrage Association. That was a blow, indeed—a regular staggerer, and it is doubtful if the Association will soon recover from it. There are all sorts of stories told about how it came to happen, but the simple truth is that a lot of blaze society women have got hold of the Suffrage Association, and if their connection with it is long continued they will simply bust up the whole thing. They are none of them women who are deeply interested in the uplifting of women, but are just a lot of fluttery butterflies who have exhausted every other sensation in life, have worn out all enjoyment from anything that money can buy, and who yet find an aching void which needs some kind of an amusement to fill it; hence they have turned to woman's suffrage as an outlet for their weak energies and as something that promises at least transient notoriety with some degree of fame. They want everything done in slap-stick style with parades before the public, brass bands, banners flying and a general hoo-doo and hurrah to let the country know that they are living.

This sort of campaign will not suit the older members of the National Suffrage Association. Susan B. Anthony would have sat upon a proposition like that so hard that the woman who suggested it would never again have seen the light of day. When she went to her grave it was with the love and veneration of the people of two continents. She had been received by Kings and Emperors and others high in power; she had been a welcome guest in the homes of the highest, and not a stain of an unworthy act ever rested upon her reputation.

Susan B. Anthony was a poor woman, giving every year far more than she could afford to the great suffrage cause, which was almost her religion. She never did believe in revolutionary methods in anything, and she thought the only way to tackle men who made the laws was with logical reasoning and plain statements of facts. Since her death the National Suffrage Association has followed many by-paths, and it is questionable whether it has won any new laurels. At the present time it is practically being financed by a New York woman who has plenty of money and is a-weary of life and its little details and wants to see the wheels go around with a "whoop and a howl." She is trying to inject into the old suffrage women the methods of the militant English suffrage women, who, like Carrie Nation, smash doors and windows, destroy property, and make of the name "woman" a mockery and a by-word. Solid, substantial, always ready, Harriet Taylor Upton and Rachel Foster Avery, couldn't stand such performances, and rather than remain in the Association and become everlasting kickers, they simply got right out of the harness, and, it is said, will leave the Association to plod along without their efforts.

There was a suggestion that Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont would be made National

* * *

The "Rookie" Society Man.

There is a condition of affairs over at Fort Myer that is making the older officers there tear their hair in despair over the situation. Discipline is in a bad state, and all because one of the enlisted men is a Corporal by day and a millionaire club man by night. This young man is Albert J. Myer, Jr., who is a Corporal in the Signal Corps when he is on duty. He obtains leave and then flies around in his auto, accompanied by Fluffy Ruffles, feathers and flowers to beat the band and garbed in full dress, with a shiny silk hat on his head, meets his superior officers on the street or in the club on an equal footing. Recently at the banquet of the Society of the Caribou this young Corporal occupied a seat next to Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, U. S. A., and Col. Joseph Garard, U. S. A., commanding at Fort Myer. The commanding officer of Fort Myer thought there was something mighty familiar about the young man's face, but he could not place him until the next day, when he was much astonished to find that the very attractive young man who sat at his right at the swell banquet was a Corporal at the post. Furthermore, at the Bachelors' cotillion, held at the New Willard, Corporal Myer, as the society man, danced with the young ladies from Fort Myer much to the annoyance of several young officers from the fort who were present, and who, under military rules, cannot associate with an enlisted man.

The story of Myer is somewhat unique. He is the third of his name and is the grandson of the founder of Fort Myer. He inherited a large fortune from his grandfather, and enlisted purposely to follow in the footsteps of that fine old General. His home is in Boston. Corporal Myer has developed a love for aeronautics and is expecting to purchase a Wright machine, which the Signal Corps will use for experimental purposes at Fort Myer. Corporal Myer has taken an examination for Second Lieutenant, and it is said that he has passed with flying colors. If he gets his commission it will, of course, lift from the opprobrium of being an enlisted man.

He keeps a man who performs the duties of a valet in his quarters at the Fort. Taking it altogether, it is rather a funny situation.

* * *

A Little Fire.

It takes a mighty little thing to start a disturbance in any one of the Departments. There is a clerk in the Department of Commerce and Labor who is also a member of the debating team of the Y. M. C. A. He was preparing for the debate upon the subject of "Labor annoyances." Thinking to get very exact data he wrote a letter to a certain prominent official to ask as to labor unions breaking contracts, and for information as to unjust demands of labor unions. He asked to be given good, strong points.

The letter got into the hands of William J. Spencer, Secretary-Treasurer of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, and he called a special meeting to take steps to meet what looked like an investigation by the Department of Labor into labor union matters.

Immediately after the meeting, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor was deluged with letters asking for what reason the Department was collecting information and why it asked for information on only one side of the question. The Secretary was surprised and annoyed, and wrote in reply that his Department was not undertaking an investigation of labor unions, and that he did not understand the tenor of the letters he was receiving; and then Mr. Spencer directed Secretary Nagel's attention to the letter that he had received from this young sprig in the Department of Commerce and Labor, written upon the official letter head of the Department. The communication was a lengthy one, written in regular departmental style, and as it was on the official paper, Mr. Spencer stated that the labor officials had a right to believe that it was an official examination. As a result of the mix-up, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor sent for the young clerk who had so little sense as to use the official paper, and told him that hereafter he would conduct his private correspondence on paper obtained outside the Department. The attention of the Chiefs of the Bureaus was also called to this rule of the Department, and under pain of dismissal the employes were told not to try any such game as that again. Out of just such little things as this come half the labor troubles of the country, in all probability. Clerks in the various Departments are very fond of using official paper upon which to write their personal notes, thinking it adds to their importance in their social circle to be known as connected with such Departments.

Death of Col. Peteler.

Col. Francis Peteler, one of Minneapolis's oldest citizens and a veteran of three wars, died at his home April 18. It is believed that his death was due to the excitement attending the Reunion of his old comrades of the 1st company of Minnesota Sharpshooters, held at his residence April 9. There were 13 of these present beside himself, and after a dinner the evening was spent in story-telling and reminiscences. He had previously suffered a severe fall, which at the age of 82 affected him greatly. Col. Peteler was born in Bavaria, but came to the United States when a boy, and enlisted in the 8th U. S. for the Mexican War. He rose to the rank of a Corporal, and after being mustered out returned to Minneapolis and entered business. When the call came for volunteers he organized a company of sharpshooters, of which he was elected Captain. The company was made A of the 2d U. S. Sharpshooters. It was armed with Sharpe's improved rifles, and did fine work in the second Manassas campaign and in all of the battles of the Army of the Potomac subsequently. Capt. Peteler rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and at the time of the Indian outbreak in Minnesota he was sent to command Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, where he helped to quell the Indian uprising. After this he returned to his regiment.

Col. Peteler is survived by two sons and one daughter.

Needs The National Tribune.

Editor National Tribune: It gives me great pleasure to improve this opportunity to pen a few lines; always pleased to receive my paper, which I do promptly every Friday—a paper always in the front rank, and pleasing to comrades and loyal, patriotic men. I am always glad to renew my subscription. I inclose $1 for the paper. I never wish to be without it. It is always a great pleasure for the comrades to meet and talk over the memories of the past, and they may indeed congratulate themselves on the part they took in securing to all the union and liberty now enjoyed. The years of '61-'65 were the most useful of their lives, and they risked their lives then on the side of right. Each year thins the ranks, and the opportunity to meet and grasp the hand will not occur again. Our country was defended 44 years ago by youth who are our aged men of to-day. But few left, thank God, who are not now honored men.—William N. Legg, 58th Mass., Vineyard Haven, Mass.

VETERANS IN THE CITY.

M. A. Safford, Kittery, Me. Comrade Safford, who served in the Navy under Farragut, is an attorney-at-law.

W. W. Robertson, 11th N. Y. Battery, North Tonawanda, N. Y. Comrade Robertson is a banker.

Albert C. Shaffer, 123d Pa. and 2d N. J. Cav. Comrade Shaffer is a traveling salesman, and formerly resided at Edgewood Park, Pa., but has recently moved to Lakeland, Fla.

Ransom E. Hathorn, 11th Vt., Ludlow, Vt. Comrade Hathorn is Past Department Commander of Vermont and Past Commander of O. O. Howard Post. He is in the harness business, and has been for 45 years in the same building.

That Ball Problem.

H. T. Dunbar, Candor, N. Y., replies to the ball problem that a ball within a fraction of two feet nine inches in diameter will touch the smaller ball and both sides of the square.

A NATIONAL MONUMENT.

A Novel Proposition for a Memorial to the Blue and Gray.

Comrade John McTammany, New York City, was the inventor of the mechanical piano player, which has now reached such fine perfection. After his discharge from the army Comrade McTammany became a music teacher at Akron, O., and there, in 1876, made the first practicable piano player. Comrade McTammany is now advocating a novel memorial to the veterans of the blue and gray who fought the battle thru to the end. He proposes to have held in Washington in the near future a Reunion of the Union and Confederate veterans or at least a delegate convention. Before this convention he will have brought his proposition to locate a memorial temple at Washington, D. C., the cost of which should be defrayed by the several States) the General Government, the city of Washington and by private subscription. He says with regard to this:

"This temple should be located as near the National Cemetery as possible, and should consist of a massive building to be used for National purposes, such as inaugural exercises, National conventions and state occasions. Rising from this building and surmounting the same will be a tower 25 stories in hight. In each story there will be mounted two bells, representing two of the 46 States of the Union. The name of each State and coat-of-arms thereof shall be cast upon each bell. The largest of these bells to weight three and a half tons; the smallest 500 pounds. These bells are arranged and adapted to play automatically by means of an electric motor, while the music is governed by a perforated sheet of paper on rolls substantially the same as the music produced by the piano player in common use. The intervals at which the bells should play is governed by clockwork, and the National airs, the reveille, the curfew and the requiem for the dead shall be played daily at predetermined hours, so that when these bells begin to peal forth their mighty tones the 46 States of the Union will be singing in harmony together in a National anthem in commemoration of our fellow-heroes. In addition to the bells there shall be 46 female statues, representing the 46 States of the Union, each holding aloft a laurel wreath, and beneath said wreath the grave of a soldier, and upon his tombstone the name of the battlefield where he fell, together with the number of killed, wounded and missing in that engagement."

He would have one week of each year set apart for each State in the Union, during which time the flag of that State should wave side by side with the Stars and Stripes.

An American Citizen and a Soldier.

Editor National Tribune: Being a reader of your paper, I want to say that it does the old veterans good to know that one editor dares champion their rights at this time, when it is considered almost a reproach to have been a soldier. I claim to be an American with all the rights of an American, as I and my ancestors have earned all the rights and privileges that the country can bestow. My ancestors and their descendants helped subdue the forests, defend the frontier and fight the battles of the Colonies. When the alarm at Lexington was sounded my great-grandfather responded, was at Bunker Hill, and he and three of his brothers served three years in the regiment commanded by Col. Rufus Putnam. Their father served in an artillery regiment. My grandfather served in the War of 1812 and was in the battle of Plattsburg. My father was born in 1816 and died in 1855, and so escaped war. I was born in 1843, and was 17 years old when the war broke out, with a widowed mother, two sisters and one brother, the latter all younger than myself. I enlisted in 1862 in the 142d N. Y., a regiment commanded during nearly its entire service by Gen. N. M. Curtis, the hero of Fort Fisher, and a better and braver officer never wore the blue. Therefore, I claim the rights of an American citizen, which I am sorry to say that we do not always get. What would our country have been but for the soldiers who held down the Tories, reprobates and Copperheads?—Joel E. Cliflin, 142d N. Y., Hornell, N. Y.

We Cure Eyes

(Free Advice and Free Cure Book)

Cure Yourself At Home With Our Natural Home Treatment.

Costs You Nothing for Our Free Cure Book Tells You How. Send for It To-day.

We tell you how to treat yourself right in your own home with our Natural Method Treatment, without undergoing an operation, seeing a doctor, or leaving the house. There's no pain, no trouble, no danger, no knife; just the simplest and most natural method possible.

No matter how serious your eye trouble is, or how long you have had it, or who has treated you before, or whether you have

cataract, failing eyesight, optic nerve disease, scums, sore or watery eyes, or ulcers, or any other eye trouble, we will advise you free of charge.

We have cured hundreds of cases like that of Rex Haughey, of Snyder, Okla., who says: "My sister had cataract and was almost blind. They entirely cured her in three months."

M. C. Aldrich, Alva, Okla., says: "My doctor wanted me to go to Chicago. I was almost blind, could not see to read or sew or write. I could not go to Chicago, because I was too poor. I saw the ads and they quickly cured me with their simple, painless method."

Let us tell you how you can treat yourself, and be sure of results.

We do not treat people who were born blind or who are so blind from any cause that they have no perception of light. Where there is light, however, there is hope.

If you are interested and want our book, write a description of your case the best way you can and we will tell you how you can treat yourself at home and be sure of results, telling you things your doctor never told you and that you ought to know.

Cut out the coupon below, fill out blank lines, or copy it and mail to us today.

FREE BOOK AND ADVICE COUPON
North American Eye Specialists
170 North American Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
I enclose letter herewith explaining my symptoms and wish you to please send me at once, absolutely free of all charges, your great Eye Book, proof of cures and advice about my case.

My trouble is..................

Name ....

Address ....

IN ONE HOUR

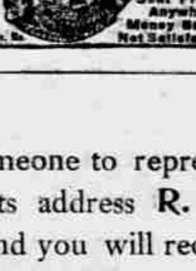
$4.00

NET PROFIT made [illegible] by Wm. Thomas, Md., first hour he worked. Blackall, Ills. $111 profit in 1 week. Frankenfield, Pa. sells 22 out of 35 houses. All selling "Never-Burn-Off" the chemical stove blacking that never burns off. Quick easy shine. One jar good as 10 boxes common polish. Hurry get into this profitable, exciting business. Sanderlin, Iowa, telegraphed 3 orders 1 week—Mails not fast enough. Don't hesitate—begin making money NOW. Write today.

THE SIDNEY FAIRCHILD CO. 535 [illegible] St., Toledo, Ohio

ANTI-NICOTINE PIPE

"Get the Pleasure Without the Poison" Trade Mark Reg.
The Pipe They Let You Smoke At Home
Looks and colors like meerschaum. Absorbs the nicotine and keeps on tasting sweet. You never had such an enjoyable smoke.
Order 3 or More Today.



40c
Three For **$1.00**
Sent Prepaid Anywhere
Money Back If Not Satisfactory

H. MENGES
The Smokers' Friend
225 Menges Building, St. Louis, Mo.

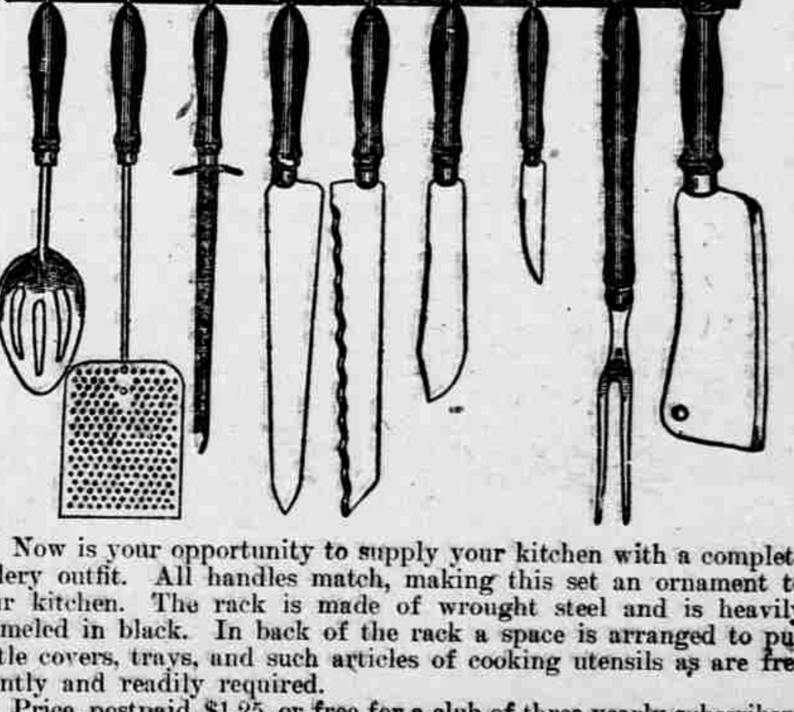
COMRADE:

If you need a Pension Attorney or someone to represent you before the Government Departments address **R. W. Shoppell & Co., Washington, D. C.,** and you will receive a prompt and courteous reply. **WIDOWS' and MINORS' CLAIMS a SPECIALTY.**

What You Want is a Friend---One That is as True as Steel

We have found what you want—our "AMERICAN KITCHEN FRIEND." A complete kitchen equipment, a utensil for every purpose. A place for everything, fewer steps, less annoyance, more rapid work and greater comfort.

Kitchen duties made a pleasure. Every item in this assortment is a household necessity; every article is used daily. Made of the highest grade of crucible steel, carefully tempered, ground and polished by the latest improved process. Rubberoid finish; hardwood handles; mounted with nickel-plated ferrules.



Now is your opportunity to supply your kitchen with a complete cutlery outfit. All handles match, making this set an ornament to your kitchen. The rack is made of wrought steel and is heavily enameled in black. In back of the rack a space is arranged to put kettle covers, trays, and such articles of cooking utensils as are frequently and readily required.

Price, postpaid, $1.25, or free for a club of three yearly subscribers to The National Tribune.

Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.