

There was something done by Elkins in the last days of that campaign, the detalls of which are known only to a few; but it was a wonderful piece of political financiering, and at a time, too, when it seemed unlikely that he could squeeze blood from a turnip. Had it not been for that raise he and Jones, who was chair-man of the national committee, would have been obliged to draw on their private ac counts for a much larger sum to make up the deficiency that, aside from Mr. Blaine's advance of \$100,000, stared the committee out of countenance at the close of the paign. In 1888 John Wanamaker and hi friends contributed \$400,000 toward the cam paign fund, disbursed with so much skil by Senator Quay. Four years ago the finan cial affairs of the republican national com mittee were in the hands of Cornelius N Bliss, and with the aid of men like William A. Russell in Boston, Thomas Dolan in Phil adelphia, Mark Hanna in Cleveland, and Russell A. Alger in Detroit and Chicago the New York millionaire brought that body through an exciting and costly campaign with only a small deficit to face at the

The late August Belmont, who, as chair

man of the democratic national commit

JOHN WANAMAKER, A Heavy Contributor.

mittees that managed Grant's canvasses in 1868 and 1872, and so rapidly did the extravagance increase that in 1880, at the time of Garfield's election, the national committee handled, or others handled for it, more than \$1,000,000, while it has been estimated by those whose opportunities for knowing were good that throughout the country there were spent by different committees in the aggregate more than \$4,000,000. The expenses of the campaigns of 1884 and 1888 were about the same. In the campaign of 1892 the national committees each collected and expended over \$1,500,000, and the state committees each collected for their individual use about one-quarter of that sum, How are these vast sums expended by the cam-paign managers to whom they are entrusted?

The charge that the greater part is used to corrupt voters and purchase votes, though often made, is a false and silly one. Nearly all, if not all, of the moneys col-lected are anticipated by the legitimate expenses of the campaign. These expenses cover a wide range. Four years ago the republican national committee expended \$200,000 in the publication and circulation of campaign documents. An additional was devoted to the campaign orators and their expenses. A little over \$200,went to congressional districts where

man of the democratic national commit-tee in the years immediately following the war, was for a long period one of the financial pillars of his party. Eminent as a banker and financier, he always knew where he could find aid when money was needed, and, while it has often been re-marked that he did not use campaign funds as skillfully as he collected them, it is still a well known fact that the discipline and system introduced by Mr. Belmont did much to reorganize and rebuild the democratic party, William H. Barnum, who succeeded Mr. Belmont as chairman, was an able collector of campaign funds and a fine tacti cian. Mr. Tilden always gave freely to campaign funds, and he had numerous friends who were equally generous in their contributions. Good authority reports that Edward Cooper and Abraham S. Hewitt gave \$100,000 apiece to the first Cleveland cam-paign, although it does not appear that they got any special recognition from the admin-istration. The late William L. Scott of Erie gave freely to the same campaign. Once when Mr. Barnum talked of closing the committee rooms for lack of funds Mr. Scott drew his personal check for \$25,000 and raised \$100,000 more within a week.

Apropos of Mr. Scott's part in the cam-paign of 1884 an amusing story is told. Shortly after the first Cleveland administration got into running order, so the story runs, Mr. Scott turned up at the State department and asked Mr. Bayard to make some friend a consul or minister. "Please file your papers for him," said Bayard. "What?" said Scott in astonishment, and Bayard rejoined; "You will have to file a paper; it will be duly considered." Then Scott stood up in front of the secre-tary's desk. "Look here, Mr. Bayard, I've filing papers with the democratic been party for twenty years, while you've been drawing papers from the government and giving nothing to the party. I want you to understand that I got through filing papers when Cleveland was elected. Hell's full of

pared with which the invention of the steam engine sinks into insignificance." This is putting the case strongly, but t is nevertheless in a large measure true. As almost every one at all acquainted with the subject knows, the amount of actual work that we get out of a pound of coal, burned in an ordinary steam engine, 15 absurdly small, as compared with the total amount of power resident in the coal. The

proaching the theoretical, we should be on the brink of an industrial revolution, com-

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DR. JACQUES' CONVERTER.

finest triple expansion engine on one of our great ocean liners, which probably realizes the highest efficiency known at the present time, only secures about 14 per cent of the theoretical efficiency of burning coal. An ordinary steam engine does not realize over 6 or 7 per cent. The remaining 90 or more per cent is absolutely lost-wasted.

energy of coal into a form where it is easily utilizable commercially involves still further loss and waste. is consumed in running the dynamo is so-much energy thrown away. A table recently prepared, showing the workings of several [hundred electric light plants in the United

give Dr. Jacques sole credit for this great invention

FhL

You will better understand the full meas-ure of this Boston electrician's experiment when you recall that he has won the prize which the foremost inventive and scientille minds of the last quarter of a century have sought in vain. Edison tried for it, tried for years, and curiously enough along something of the same line taken by Dr. Jacques. But he failed flatly, just as all the others have done. Indeed, so general is the belief that the direct con-The version of coal into electricity is impossi ble that when the news of Dr. Jacques' discovery was reported in England, the Electrician of London printed a long and laborious demonstration of why it could not be done. Inferentially it labeled the Furthermore, in order to get the potential as he tells you that he literaily read the

form where it is easily article in the Electrician by the light of a liny involves still further lamp whose current was generated by the All the power that new process directly from the coke. The Boston inventor is a little past 40, a brisk, wideawake, handsome man, who has very little of the air of the typical genius.

You would take him for an active, go ahead business man sconer than for anything else. For all that he is a man of science, States, disclosed the fact that the large business man sconer than for anything plants of the very finest equipment only secured about 6 per cent, in actual work, or electricity, of the potential of the coal, and that the smaller plants only secured

ships discouraged them. They shared the perils, the labors and the privations of the army and navy and will share for all time in the glory of the victories they chronicled. At the outbreak of the war the leading newspapers of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and the west, placed a corps of war correspondents in the field. They were paid large salaries, besides being fitted out at the expense of their journals each with a horse and equipments, field glass, a

waterproof sabretache, cot, blankets and bed-ding; while those having charge of the several correspondents with a single army, were provided with regular headquarters, consisting of tents, mess chests, cooking stoves, utensils, wine chest, and other fu niture, besides the necessary animals and wagons to transport the material.

The instructions from the various journals to their army correspondents were brief, but comprehensive. They were simply these: To obtain the most accurate information by personal observation, and forward it with have been also and the second crime; that to be up and even with them was not particularly worthy of commendation, but to beat them was a success which would not go unrewarded. These instructions the correspondents found full enough, and their adventures "by flood and field" would make a volume of intense interest.

ITEMS OF EXPENSE.

Some of the items charged to war corspondents are curious. One New York correspondent returned an item of "\$100 paid a military conductor on a railroad in Tennessee, to gain twenty minutes lost time in order to make a connection with a Louis-ville train at Nashville." The consequence was that an account of the battles of Chat-tanooga was published a day earlier than it would have been if the \$100 had not been expended. One New York journal's special account of the capture of New Orleans, although filling but a few columns of a single saue of the paper, cost it for the expenses alone of the correspondent who accompanied Admiral Farragut, over \$1,100. Another correspondent returned one item of "\$5 paid

This correspondent was wounded slightly in this fight and if he had not been ar for wild turkey, caught by a soldier, and eaten by the correspondent during the bat-tle of Stone river." One hundred and fifty dollars is an item for cost of a horse starved army correspondent and had not carried his budget of news in a portfolio inside his vest, which turned the bullet, he would to death during the slege of Chattanooga. Another correspondent rode his horse to death from the same battlefield. Several not have been able to write his graphic accounts of the battles of Chattanooga Franklin and Nashville, Riding to the from others return items for subscription to Rich-mond papers at the rate of 50 cents per copy, delivered in Libby prison. There were in another action he was accosted by a general, who seeing him in civilian's dress asked who he was. Upon being informed the officer remarked: "I don't think newsitems for presents to energetic scouts, whose mouths were opened thereby. Large sums were paid to obtain confederate newspapers. Every mode, direct and indirect, that inpaper correspondents will go far in here."

Shore, William R. Striner, S. B. State, Oscar, G. Sawyer, Henry Thompson, George Alfred Townsend, "Gath," I. R. Trembly, A. B. Talcott, James B. Wardell, Theodore H. Whipple, Theodore C. Wilson, Benjamin F. Webster, J. Hoodruff, W. B. Ward, the model alrymen near Cookestown. While the co

federates were searching Mr. Cook for papers Thomas W. Knox, afterward agent It can be said that no war that the world has seen has left behind it so many per-fect memorials of its incidents and leading of the Western Press association, and George W. Hosmer, two other war correspondents, actors as that in which we were engaged from 1861 to 1865. Take for example the letters of the correspondents of the great made a dash at the cavalrymen, drove them off in the direction of Westminster, and all New York journals from the battlefields in 1861-65 in which the great struggle for the three entered Frederick in safety and pro-ceeded to their positions in the front. Skest-fall fell into the hands of Morgan's cavalry. maintenance of the union was being fought for. Nothing more graphic, picturesque and accurate was ever written than these dewho also fancied his valuables and money; John A. Brady, lost in a canebrake, turned scriptions of the events of the campaigns, and the courage and intellectual caliber dis-CARRYING A DISPATCH UNDER FIRE. played by these army correspondents re-It was not an uncommon thing for the flect the highest credit on the American press. Some of the accounts of battles were written in a style as vivid and polished as army correspondents to lend effective serv

army correspondents to lend effective serv-ice to the commanding generals at very critical moments, when one gallant act might turn the tide of battle. A few incl-dents in the career of one of these gentlewritten in a style as vivid and pointed as anything to be found in the carefully elaborated narratives of the French his-torian, Thiers. And when we take into ac-count that these descriptions were penned in the heat and smoke of battle, and not men, who had been with General Thomas through all his brilliant battles, will illusinfrequently under fire-written amid the whistling of bullets, or in state rooms, through which the cannon balls were crush-Captain David P. Conyngham did uch signal service at the battle of Rapacca by carrying dispatches under a withering fire across the field from General Schofield to General Judah, and subsequently guiding a ing, or on the field where the dead and wounded were thickly strewn around-we have ground for astonishment at the nerve division into action at a critical moment, that he was personally congratulated on his and composure of the men who could thus coolly round a period and indulge in the graces of fiction with death staring them in gallantry by General Schofield and received the following letter of thanks from General the face. J. THOMAS SCARF.

CEDAR SPRINGS, Ga., May 18, 1864.-Captain D. P. Conyngham, Acting A. D. C. The memorial statue of the late Cardinal cannot disrupt the associa-Newman in London is now nearing complewithout thanking you for the many services tion and will probably be unveiled within the next few weeks. you have rendered me. The gallant man-ner in which you conveyed my orders



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the contest was close and the outcome doubtful, and where it was used to pay band hire and the cost of the uniforms of marching clubs and of parades and public Something like \$300,000 was meetings. s sent to the chairmen of the state committees of the doubtful states, and the cost of maintaining the national headquarters and of the local campaign in New York City consumed the balance of the funds raised the national committee. The expenses democratic national committee 1892 varied in some minor details, but its were expended through about the same channels as the republican commit tee, the campaign methods of both parties ing very similar.

With the growing use of money in politics it has been found more and more detics it has been found more and more de-sirable that the chairman of a national committee should be a man of large pri-vate fortune and of high standing in the business world. When subscriptions are slow in coming in and he has as yet only promises in lieu of cash, he must become responsible for or advance the funds needed to meet current expenses. These advances frequently amount to several hundred thousand dollars, while if there is a shortage at the end of the campaign the chairman is the one looked to to make funds

main is the one looked to to make funds come in. Funds came in the main from the men of large means within the party, some of whom give as high as \$100,000. Large corporations also contribute handsomely, in hope of securing political favor. In some cases these large concerns give to both of the great parties, thus making themselves safe in any event. There is a considerable class of men anxious to secure political prominence or to occupy high positions who give lavishly as a means of advancing their political interests. Finally comes the aggregate of small popular subscriptions, which foots up a large sum, and which represents men of moderate means, who take a patriotic pride

Presidential candidates, as a rule, are not depended upon for large subscriptions. The of 1876. A tale hangs to Mr. Blaine's con-tribution to the campaign of 1884. At the outset of that campaign Mr. Blaine drew outset of that campaign Mr. Haine drew his check for \$25,000 and sent it to the committee as his share of the campaign expenses. In the closing days of the cam-paign, when the effects of the Burchard incident and the Field banquet were mak-ing themsleves felt, the members of the na-tional committee in direct charge of the re-nublican commaign became badly secred publican campaign became badly scared over the result in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and decided, as a last and Connecticut, and decided, as a tast desperate expedient to save their candidates, that it was necessary to at once raise \$150,000 to be used in New York City and in two or three of the larger New Jersey cities. The usual sources of financial aid had already been pretty well exhausted, and the committee was able to raise from these sources at short notice only \$50,000. Mr. Blaine was informed of the emergency and the difficulty of meeting it, and on the as-surance that the money would be collected and repaid to him later, he advanced the sum of \$100,000. In this way the required sum was made up and promptly placed where it was thought it would do the most good. But when the republicans were de-feated further subacriptions could not be obtained, and the national committee closed up its affairs, leaving the \$100,000 due Mr. desperate expedient to save their candidates. obtained, and the national committee closed up its affairs, leaving the \$100,000 due Mr. Blaine unpaid and unprovided for. And it was thus that to the ating of political defeat was added chagrin at a pecuniary loss which was without remedy. There are many who be-lieve that this loss was the cause of Mr. Bialue's reluctance to again become a can-didate in 1888, when the prospects of heavy expenditures were as certain as in 1884, while the outlook for success seemed a good deal more uncertain than it did in the deal more uncertain than it did in

former campaign. The caution of contributors, coupled to the close watch which one national committee keeps on the doings and disbursements of the other, reduces to a minimum the pos-sibility of campaign funds being misappro-minted. Theorem the set disbursed is being priated. Though they are disbursed in large

fellows who will sign papers to your satis-faction. Good day, sir.' Later, however, Mr. Scott's friend got the office he was seeking, and in the campaign of 1888 the former was again the anchor sheet of the democratic national commit-I have it from a source that is entirely reliable that in that year Mr. Scott contributed \$290,000 toward the election of Mr. Cleveland. Still, after the election the committee had debts amounting to half a million dollars, and these were paid by Chairman Calvin S. Brice from his own pocket. In 1892 William C. Whitney and E. C. Benedict, the banker friend of Mr. Cleveland, between them raised a guarter of a million dollars with which to open the campaign.

Roswell P. Flower and Oliver P. Morton. the one a democrat and the other a republican, have never, I believe, been connected with a national campaign in an official capacity, but both are famous fund raisers. Mr. Flower, in collecting ca paign funds, follows a method that ia original and effective. He makes out a list of those upon whom he intends to call, with the amount he thinks each man should give set opposite his name, heads the list with his own subscription for a generous amount, and then goes the rounds. As those upon whom he calls are rich men like himself his tours are generally productive of speaking results.

Mr. Morton very rarely sets out to make a purse, but when he does his methods are very similar to those of Mr. Flower. He prepares a list of men whom he knows on the street, sets down opposite their names only exceptions. I believe, have been Mr. Tilden and Mr. Blaine. The former is said to have spent over \$500,000 in the campaign to have spent over \$500,000 in the campaign passed. The business men look upon the matter as a business transaction. They feel that Morton has good reasons for calling upon them. Perhaps one will say ing upon them. Perhaps one will say: "Do you think I ought to put my name down for so much, Mr. Morton?" and he replies: "If I had not thought so I wouldn't have named the amount." That settles it, after the famous Fifth avenue conference in 1880, it is pretty well established by the Dorsey revelations and letters that Mr. Morton raised nearly a million dollars for the republican national committee. It was this money that made Garfield president.

Somerville Journal The man who has no work to do, Who spends a frequent hour or two In watching to see whether The mercury is low or high. Is he who suffers most from riy Vagaries of the weather.

But he who his appointed task Performs, and never stops to ask How hot it's getting. Is happy, though the mercury climb, And squanders very little time In vain regretting.

So, if you would be calm and cool, This lesson learn in Wisdom's school, Taught by a Poet-Work hard, and don't talk politics, And even though it's ninety-six, You'll hardly know it.

around 2 per cent. All told it is probable studies in Germany, and then entered the that the average for the whole country is less than 5 per cent.

vised a process of singular simplicity, gencrating an electric current direct from coal or rather from coke, and in a series of tests was able to secure in one instance as high as 87 per cent of a theoretical efficiency of the coal use. This of course was exceptional, but Dr. Jacques believes that he will

fifth and one-tenth its present cost. Put in the very simplest way Dr. Jacques' process is this: Taking a quantity of coke he reduces this to a powder, adds a little water, jams it into a cylinder and makes a big round stick of carbon that looks a good deal like a giant firecracker or a stick of carbon for an electric arc light very much enlarged. This stick of carbon he suspends in a cylindrical iron pot containing an elec-trolyte of melted caustic soda. And when a current of air, introduced by a small tube, is driven through this solution, electrical action is set up, producing a current of ex-

traordinary volume. To gain the necessary voltage or electrical pressure, a hundred or more of these iron pots are put together, their rims connected by a wire. The whole plant-it can hardly be called a battery-is inclosed in an oven in order to keep the solution at a uniform temperature of about 400 degrees Centigrade Practically that is all there is of this

epoch-making invention. With the excep-



DR. WILLIAM W. JACQUES.

tion of a pump to drive the air through the solution of soda there is no "machinery" at all. Compared with this marvelously sim-ple affair a steam engine and dynamo are, as Prof Jacome observes "howeleastic area.

Roughly speaking, Dr. Jacques estimates that the first cost of an electric light plant, per horse power, will be something like a fourth or a fifth of the present cost. The expense of maintenance or prices of the source of the sector of the expense of maintenance, or, rather, of attendance, is reduced almost to a mini-mum. The carbon cylinders last for 150 hours or more; the enclosing oven has a self-feeding attachment. Practically this generator requires little more attention than an ordinary small steam-heating house plant.

its electrician. He has indeed been with

Now if a way could be found to approxi-mately reverse these proportions it is casy. His discovery represents the labor and reto see what an industrial revolution would result. And Dr. Jacques of Boston believes that he has done about this. He has depatents were not taken out until this spring. Just how he worked it out would be a long story. The conditions were that he should find a way by which carbon could be oxidized and consumed, not by combustion as in fire, but at a low temperature, convert-ing the energy of the carbon in... electricity instead of heat. It was necessary that this be very shortly able to produce electricity exidation should be easily regulated, and that the fluid in which the carbon was immersed, the electrolyte, should not suffer deterioration in the process.

Dr. Jacques conceived the idea and this is the very kernel of his great discovery that the oxygen of the air might be made to combine with carbon, not directly, but through the aid of an intervening electro lyte, which would carry the air and pre-sent it to the carbon. In order to do this he tried forcing air through the electrolyte, believing the latter would take up a part of the air and present it to the carbon and that the latter would immediately accept it and by combining with the oxygen which forms a part of the air insure true and perfect exidation.

succeeded, and, further, he found that when this stick of carbon and the rim of the iron pot containing the electrolyte were con-nected by wire a current of phenomenal volume flows through it. All that remained thereafter was patiently to work out and overcome all the minor difficulties that lay between the Inboratory experiment and successful commercial application. You need not think this was easy. It took months of patient investigation and experiment. Things which could be done on a small scale would yield nothing like the same results when done on a large scale. But one after another the difficulties gave way, results multiplied results, and the problem was solved so plainly and definitely that even a capitalist could see that it was done It may be two years before the new in-vention will be put into practical use on a large scale and begin to make its influence felt. But when this time arrives it is not easy to calculate what a shifting of the line and seats of manufacturing it to produce. If only a part of the expecta-tions of Dr. Jacques are realized the inven-tion is still likely to equal in value that of any other discoverer of the century.

RELIGIOUS.

Archbishop Fabre of Montreal recently or-dained his thousandth priest. The Rey. Dr. Edward McGlynn, paster of

St. Mary's church, Newburg, N. Y., was thrown down while attempting to board a moving passenger train at Boston on Wednesday. His injuries are quite serious. McGlynn was for many years pastor of St Stephen's church, New York City, and was highly esteemed.

Bishop Alfred E. Curtis (Roman Catholic) of the diocese of Wilmington, Del., has forplex." There are no bollers, no engine, no dynamo, no ashes to be removed, no water to be paid for, no endless quantity of sup-plies to be provided. Roughly speaking, Dr. Jacques estimates St. Luke's Episcopal church in Baltimore. He entered the Church of Rome in 1870 and was consecrated bishop in 1886. "The Catholic Herald" of New York City

In its issue of this week says: "Private letters from Rome inform us that there is every prospect that Pope Leo XIII will show his constant and increasing love of the United States by appointing another cardinal in this country. At the consistory held June 22 it seems that the holy father

genuity could devise, appears to have been employed to obtain news, and each correspend ture of his employer's money, to have been news. nt appears, by his generous expendiossessed of a liberality of soul truly admirable.

DIAGRAMS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS. These were not all the curious and ex-pensive items. When the war first begun the newspapers made arrangements to il-lustrate the operations, marches and bat-Instrate the operations, marches and bat-tles of our armies and the naval engagements of our navy, and long before the close of Meagher for his services as volunteer aid the war the newspapers had reduced the and had one of his employer's horses shot system of producing war maps to perfec- under him at Briston station.

tion. They kept on hand a large corps of engravers to take the maps at a moment's notice and they never failed to furnish an illustration to every important battle-ground. The correspondents furnished ground. ough diagrams of the field, the position f troops and locality of houses and He formerly commanded a vessel in the streams, which were rapidly transferred to the wood and engraved by the engravers. A correspondent from the Army of the Poto-mac usually reached his New York office with

to Bear. It may be interesting the close of the war Thomas W. Know vented a system by which army correspond-ents could forward their maps, as they often did their correspondence, by telegraph. By the use of this simple invention correspond-in als and have produced for next day's paper a full diagram of the field, showing roads, are streams, houses, fields, woods, the posi-streams by regiments and the en-troops by regiments and the en-It may be interesting to note that before the close of the war Thomas W. Knox in-vented a system by which army correspond-vented a system by which army correspond-and forward their maps, as they often difference of the system of the syst We have preserved the following list of army and navy correspondents in the field during the war, nearly all of whom were constantly and actively engaged in furnishing war news to their respective journals. Some of these men became as well known through their pen names as any general in cither army, and when peace came they found little difficulty in sliding into snug berths in the editorial rooms, for which some of them were not half so well fitted. In order to develop to the highest point the literary ambition of the corps of correspondents who were trained in the army their respective journals published their names at the heads of the letters which they forwarded from the armies. In this way they established intimate personal rewas lations with the public, and they made the rd a fullest use of their opportunities to win reputations for themselves. Some of the contributed to the literature of the country some of its best and most esteemed writer and are the real historians of the war, for without their army correspondence the true

history of the war cannot be written.

THE MEN AND THEIR DEEDS. Finley Anderson, one of the correspond-ents, was promoted to major and assistant adjutant general on General Winfield S. Hancock's staff. While acting as corres-pondent he was captured on the "Queen of the West." and confined for fourteen months in a Texas confederate prison, ten days of which was in a dungeon into which not one ray of light found its way and is not one ray of light found its way, and in which he had for companions five desperate murderers, two of whom were negroes He was wounded in the arm by a shell at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Ma May 12, 1863, but with characteristic pluck he continued to take notes in the thickest of the fight, and pushed on to Washington

on in a hot fire and the gen eral fell, badly wounded, when the corre-spondent said: "You see, sir, that corre-spondents go farther than generals here," and quietly rode to the front in search of When Hood threatened Chattanooga Conyngham volunteered his services, and at the battle of Nashville fought time in the trenches with his musket ville-his first great battle-by General

under a heavy fire during the fearful ordeal

14th inst. not only commands my ac

knowledgment and admiration, but attests my long confirmed opinion that the Irish

soldier is the nonparell of a soldier. With the best wishes of your chief for your

future success and welfare, I am, truly yours, J. H. JUDAH,

Brigadier General, U. S. A

which my division was subjected on the

up as editor in Mobile.

trate.

Judah

Captain-I

NAVAL CORRESPONDENTS. B. S. Osborn, the New York Herald prin-

cipal naval correspondent, was twenty-seven times under fire, and was seriously wounded come on board the flagships of Admirals Dupont, Farragut and Porter. His letters mac usually reached his New York office with correspondence and maps at 9 o'clock on the second night after starting. The dia-grams would be placed after that hour in the hands of the engravers and finished by the hour of closing the forms, about 1 o'clock the same night. One New York paper's item of expense for drawing and to nearly \$25,000. It may be interesting to note that before the close of the war Thomas W. Knox in-vented a system by which army correspond-to nearly \$25,000. resulted in a controversy between himself, Admiral Dupont and the Navy department. Thomas M. Cook, afterwards editor of the Wilmington Herald, sat afloat on the flagship of Admiral Porter, pencil and book in hand, and watched the bombardment of Fort Fisher; George W. Hosmer, in the hottest of the great battle of Gettysburg. was full of fire and facts in his neat and

accurate account of that decisive conflict of the war which was the first account of the great victory; Charles H. Farrell distanced all his competitors in his account of the battle of Fair Oaks; William H. Stiner shivered out on picket, days and nights, for the last confederate newspaper; Ashley and S. M. Carpenter shared with the old Army of the Potomac its glory and re-pulses; Thomas W. Knox, "Sigel," in Missouri described the brilliant battle of Pea souri described the brilliant battle of Pea Ridge; Frank K. Chapman, afterwards sec-retary of the Board of Trade at Cairo, looked after maps and plans all along the lines in the neighborhood of Cairo; William Swinton of the New York Times with his risks and dangers at Antietam, Manasses, with his Tisks and dangers at Antietam, Manasses, Chancelloraville and Fredericksburg, gave graphic pletures of desperately fought bat-tles which he afterwards embodied in book form; L. A. Hendrick, the indefatigable, always had a description of a battle; De Beverly R. Keim bivouacked with the la-mented McPherson and was always mild and mindful of his duties to the press and the public; Joseph McCullagh, "Mack" of the public; Joseph McCullagh, "Mack" of the Cincinnati Commercial, who is now ediot



All Private Discasses and Disorders of Man Treatment by mail consultation freethe Cincinnati Connectal, who is now edi-tor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, es-caped death on a cotion bale by leaving the "Queen of the West" when she was captured; Mr. Bodman of the Chicago Tribune escaped at the same time in a skiff; Cured for life and the polasi throughly bleansed from the system. FILES FIBTULA an RECTAL ULCERS HYDINGCELES AND Cured. Method new and unfailing. STRICTIDE AND

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