

WRIGLEYS



I'm telling you
"Chew it after
every meal"

The Perfect Gum

Made of purest materials—
In modern, sanitary, sun-lit factories—
No expense spared to make it
wholesome and full of flavor—
Wax-wrapped and sealed to keep
it good:
WRIGLEYS is bound to be the
best that can be made!

It's good—
and good for you

aiding digestion
whitening teeth
clearing breath

Soothing to over-
wrought nerves and a
general pick-me-up.



Ladies Let Cuticura Keep Your Skin Fresh and Young

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Nice Enough to Eat.
"Seen the black hats trimmed with
white curlyeues?" "Yes, they look
like chocolate cakes with icing."

Laws that are dead letters are those
that were only experiments.

Red Cross Ball Blue should be used
in every home. It makes clothes white
as snow and never injures the fabric.
All good grocers.—Advertisement.

If you don't do your best you will
get the worst of it in the end.

The Germans frequently flavor
their tea with cinnamon and rum.



A BRUSH A PAIL and



Just mix Alabastine with
water cold or hot and
apply to any interior sur-
face. The sure result is
beautifully tinted walls in
exactly the color you wish.

Alabastine comes in all
standard colors and these
intermix to form count-
less others so that your
decorating taste may be
accurately followed.

None genuine without
the Cross and Circle
printed in red.

Alabastine

Instead of Kalsomine or Wall Paper

Good Stores Sell Them!

There's a man in this town who sells KEY OVERALLS.
Ask him to show you a suit. Extra quality. Better workmanship. Costs
less per day to wear them. Buy them. If they
don't give full satisfaction, take them back and
get your money back or a new pair Free!

THE KEY MFG. CO., Makers, Kansas City, Mo.

KEY OVERALLS

UNION MADE GUARANTEED

Pensions for Forgotten Indian Fighters?



GEN. W. T. SHERMAN

PENSIONS for the forgotten Indian fighters? There is a bill (H. R. 211) pending in congress "to extend the provisions of the pension act of May 11, 1912, to the officers and enlisted men of all state militia and other state organizations that rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil war for a period of 90 days or more and providing pensions for their widows, minor children and dependent parents."

While the bill was recently under consideration by the house sitting in committee of the whole, Representative Edward C. Little of Kansas made an interesting speech which opens up an almost forgotten bit of American history and the services of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Kansas cavalry. Said Mr. Little:

"Mr. Chairman, between the close of the Civil war and the beginning of the Spanish war in 1898 the United States government enlisted only two regiments of volunteer cavalry. The gentleman from Kentucky makes a point of order. He did not say what it was, but I presume he means that they do not belong to the Civil war troops nor to the Spanish war troops, and so there is no way in God's world to take care of them."

Mr. Langley—What I had in mind was that this is a bill dealing with the Civil war legislation, and these men came into the service after the Civil war was over.

Mr. Little—Here are two volunteer regiments, and the only ones in a generation that did not have a Civil war record or a Spanish war service. They do not belong to anything. Nobody cares anything about what happens to them, and the gentleman makes the point of order. Now, Mr. Chairman, I will reply to the point of order by subpoenaing a witness, and let us find out whether it is right to do anything. I am reading from the official report of Gen. George A. Custer:

"The point at which we found the Cheyenne village was in Texas, on the Sweetwater, about ten miles west of the state line. Before closing my report I desire to call the attention of the major general commanding to the unvarying good conduct of this command since it undertook the march. We started with all the rations and forage that could be obtained, neither sufficient for the time for which we have already been out. First, it became necessary to reduce the amount of rations; afterwards a still greater reduction was necessary; and tonight most of my men made their suppers from the flesh of mules that have died on the march today from starvation. When called upon to move in light marching order they abandoned tents and blankets without a murmur, although much of the march has been made during the severest winter weather I have experienced in this latitude.

"The horses and mules of this command have subsisted day after day upon nothing but green cottonwood bark. During all these privations the officers and men maintained a most cheerful spirit, and I know not what I admire most, their gallantry in battle or the patient but unwavering persistence and energy with which they have withstood the many disagreeable ordeals of this campaign.

"As the term of service of the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry is approaching its termination, and I may not again have the satisfaction of commanding them during active operations, I desire to recommend them—officers and men—to the favorable notice of the commanding general. Serving on foot, they have marched in a manner and at a rate that would put some of the regular regiments of infantry to the blush. Instead of crying out for empty wagons to transport them, each morning every man marched with his troop, and what might be taken as an example by some of the line officers of the regular infantry—company officers marched regularly on foot at the head of their respective companies, and now, when approaching the termination of a march of over three hundred miles, on greatly deficient rations, I have yet to see the first straggler."

When Gen. George A. Custer sends the heroes of that great organization before you for decent treatment and recognition, they are met with a point of order. Is that a good argument against it? Which side do they belong to, the Spanish war or the Civil war? Where are you going to put them? From 1869 down they have never had any recognition. They have been "unwept, unloved and unsung" for fifty years. Gentlemen, here are two regiments. For the first time they come here and really get the opportunity to ask for decent treatment, which you are going to give the milliners, and they are met with a point of order. I hope the gentleman will withdraw his point of order. I do not believe it is good; but if it is, I suggest to him that he do this honor to General Custer and the two splendid regiments and let them be treated as you are treating other soldiers.



GEN. P. H. SHERIDAN



MAJ. GEN. G. A. CUSTER

Here are interesting excerpts from Mr. Little's address:

Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, the greatest cavalry chief the world ever saw, and one of the greatest Indian fighters we ever had on the border, said in his report of November 1, 1869, that in the last six years the Indians along the border had murdered more than eight hundred men, women and children. The Seventh United States cavalry and the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Kansas regiments carried on the campaign against the southwestern Indians—the Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas and the Comanches. The Eighteenth Kansas cavalry was organized under a circular of June 21, 1867, from military headquarters for the Division of Missouri, and was mustered in at Fort Harker, Kan., from July 13 to 15, 1867, and mustered out there November 15, 1867. An epidemic of cholera attacked the Eighteenth immediately at Fort Harker and twenty of them died.

Companies B and C fought the Cheyenne Indians on Prairie Dog creek on August 21 and 22. Major Armes of the Tenth United States cavalry commended the officers and men in the highest terms. They preserved the state of Kansas from further Indian depredations at that time. On August 30 Maj. H. L. Moore of the Eighteenth and his men fought the same Indians again. This gentleman was one of my predecessors in the congress of the United States, having served in the Fifty-third congress, and he afterwards served as commanding officer of the Nineteenth Kansas, being lieutenant colonel, I believe. The lieutenant colonels of both the Nineteenth and Twentieth Kansas have served in these halls. The campaign made by the Eighteenth Kansas in 1867 drove the Indians to winter quarters and left the frontier settlements of Kansas in comparative peace.

The following year the Nineteenth Kansas was mustered in by companies from October 20 to 29, 1868, at Topeka, and mustered out at Fort Hays, Kans., April 18, 1869—organized under authority of a telegram from the secretary of war to Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, dated October 6, 1868. On November 5, 1868, the regiment moved from Topeka toward the Arkansas river, crossing at Wichita, marched southwest, and joined the Seventh United States cavalry near the junction of Beaver creek and North Canadian, 112 miles south of Fort Dodge, at the Camp Supply cantonment. Owing to severe snowstorms and the entanglements of the Cimarron canyons, the regiment reached Camp Supply at the end of the month. General Sheridan says:

"The regiment lost its way, and, becoming entangled in the canyons of the Cimarron and in the deep snow, it could not make its way out and was in a bad fix. . . . It had been subsisting on buffalo for eight or nine days. . . . Officers and men behaved admirably in the trying condition in which they were placed."

General Sheridan tells of their march down the Washita, and says:

"The snow was still on the ground and the weather very cold, but the officers and men were very cheerful, although the men had only shelter tents. We moved due south until we struck the Washita, near Custer's fight of November 27, having crossed the main Canadian, with the thermometer about 18 degrees below zero. On the next day we started down the Washita, following the Indian trail; but finding so many deep ravines and canyons I thought we would move out on the divide, but a blinding snowstorm coming on, and fearing to get lost with a large command and trains of wagons on a treeless prairie without water, we were forced back to the banks of the Washita, where we at least could get wood and water. . . ."

The result of this campaign was that Santanta and Lone Wolf, chiefs of the Kiowas, were taken

prisoners, and by a threat of execution that tribe was forced to report at Fort Cobb, together with the Comanches and Apaches, and finally induced to go on their reservation.

From Fort Cobb the command marched to the base of the Washita mountains and established Fort Sill, near Medicine Bluff. On the 2d of March following the Nineteenth Kansas cavalry and the Seventh United States cavalry, under the command of General Custer, went in pursuit of the Cheyennes.

The Cheyenne trail was struck on Salt Fork on the 6th of March, 1869, and followed to the north along the eastern edge of the Llano Estacado until the 20th of March, when the Cheyennes were caught zumped on Sweetwater creek, about ten miles west of the eastern line of Texas. This march was made practically without transportation or adequate supplies, and for the last few days the men subsisted on mule meat without bread or salt.

General Sheridan, General Custer and Colonel Moore, with the soldiers of the Eighteenth Kansas, the Nineteenth Kansas and the Seventh United States and Tenth United States cavalry, rescued the women prisoners from the Indians in the Texas Panhandle and drove the Indians far into the Llano Estacado and preserved southwestern Kansas for all time, practically, from Indian assaults. They followed and fought the Indians in driving storms, at times with no resources but the buffalo they killed, and the obligations the Southwest is under to them have never really been acknowledged by the government of the United States.

The most romantic feature of the campaign was the rescue of the women from Logan county, Kansas, whom they found in the Panhandle among the Indians, whom they beat after a fierce fight. Capt. John Q. A. Norton of Lawrence, Kan., who is credited with marching alone in front of a Confederate battery, told me personally the particulars of that episode, a tale that would do credit to the pen of a Dumas. As General Custer says in his report:

"In obtaining the release of the captive white women, and that, too, without ransom, the men of my command, and particularly those of the Nineteenth Kansas, who were called into service owing to the murders and depredations of which the capture of these women formed a part, feel more fully repaid for the hardships they have endured than if they had survived an overwhelming victory over the Indians."

Col. H. C. Lindsey of the Twenty-second Kansas, in the Spanish war, was a sergeant major of the Nineteenth Kansas under Colonel Moore. Captain Norton, a soldier of the Civil war, then in 1869 a young lawyer at Lawrence, and an officer of exceptional courage and capacity and equipment, still lives at Lawrence, one of the foremost citizens of our great state, a soldier at all a gentleman of the highest and best type, always gentle, capable, courageous and chivalric.

The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Kansas were the only volunteer soldiers that the American government raised in a third of a century from 1865 to 1868. They performed a service that had as many difficulties as any of our veterans. They made a campaign as romantic and remarkable as a novelist could depict. They rescued from the horrors of Indian captivity the wives and daughters of the frontiersmen who made for us the great West and brought it into civilization. They have lived in patience for half a century without any fair or just expression of appreciation by this republic for their excellent services. All that I ask now is that you give to them the same financial consideration that you give to other soldiers of similar accomplishments and similar heroism.