### THE MEXICAN FOURTH OF JULY.

How Our Sister Republic Celebrates Its Greatest Holiday.

STUMP SPEECHES AND PATRIOTISM.

A Graphic Description of the Mexican Fifth of May-President Diaz's Part in the Ceremonies.

[Coryrighted by Frank G. Carpenter.] Mexico, June 28 .- Special Correspondence of THE BEE. ]-The Mexican Fourth of July is celebrated on May 5. It was on this day, twenty-nine years ago, that the French troops of Napoleon PIL, who were marching to Mexico City, were met at Puebla, abou two hundred miles from the capital, by the Mexican army, under General Zaragosa, and effectually routed. The French wanted to establish a monarchy and ito keep Maximillian on the throne of Mexico. Through the victory the Mexicans regained their republic, and they regard the anniversary of this victory their greatest national holiday.

For a week before the day comes every town and hamlet from the Pacific ocean to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Rio Grande to Guatemala is preparing for it. The streets are decorated with flags and bunting, the small boy lays in his firecrackers and fizzers, and the stump-speakers, young and old, prepare their spread-eagle orations.

Mexico has a great national bird as we have. This bird is the Mexican eagle. It forms a part of the coat of arms. It roosts on one side of every one of the twenty odd millions of silver dollars which the Mexican mints turn out every year, and with its feet resting on a thorny cactus and a serpent firmly held in its mouth and talons it flaps its wings and screams over the whole of the republic as loudly as ever does the great American bird on our glorious Fourth.

The Mexican is naturally a patriot. His blood moves quick in his volatile veins and he is as fond of a stump speech as his brother across the northern border. This patriotism is growing. For more than twelve years the country has been at peace, and the absence of revolutions has given the Mexicans a chance to look at themselves and their wonderful country. The result is their self-esteem is growing, their love for Mexico is growing. and every year sees May 5 more and more enthusiastically celebrated. Independence Day in Mexico.

Independence Day in Mexico.

The greatest fifth in the country takes place at the capital. Mexico City is then out in all its glory. The president, his cabinet, and all the employes of the government participate in it; from fifteen to twenty thousand of the picked troops of the army form a part of the procession, and flags and fireworks, stump speeches and cannonading, added to the biazer of clad and unclad humanity makes Mexico on this day one of the ity, makes Mexico on this day one of the great sights of the world.

This year by the night of May 3 the capital

was gay with flags and bunting; the houses and shops, their fronts in their usual bright colors of white, pink, blue and yellow stucco, were trimmed with colored cloth and paper; the firecrackers had begun their din, and this decoration and firing went on up to the morn-ing of the 5th, when the whole city smelt of wder and the streets shown out under the clear, bright sky of Mexico, their walls one blaze of streamers and flags and their sidewalks filled with one of the queerest and most picturesque masses of mixed humanity you will find in the world. There were dark faced Indians by the tens of thousands, dressed in white cotton and wearing blankets of red, blue, yellow, and all the other colors

of the rainbow, solid and mixed.

The men among these had on hats of all shades of splendor, color and dilapidation, and these hats had brims a foot wide, and around many of them were gold and sil-ver cords, some of which were fully an inch thick. Many of the hats were of straw, others were of plush like velvet. and they were worn in all shapes some with brims turned up at the sides and others pull-ed down over the eyes and turned up at the forehead. Their only similarity was that all had wide brims and tall cornucopia crowns and these, looking down at them from the balocnies on San Francisco street appeared like a great army of sugar loaves walking off with the red blanketed humanity below them. Not only the Indians but the Mexicans from the country wore these hats and costumes of some of them blazed with silver and gold

The women were less picturesque than the men but with their dark faces shining out of buye, brown white and bright colored shawls they threw the dress of the other sex into the gayer contrast and made the whole a queer combination which seemed a part of another world than the American. The center of the word than the American. The center of the streets was quite as interesting as the side-walks. Mounted policemen in gay clothes dashed to and fro on spirited horses, the Mexican steeds of rich young haciendados from the country bore their owners more gorgeously attired than the star of any circus procession from one part to another and the young swells of the city were out in their way riding costumes on imported horses which are here more gorgeously clad than the horses of any other part of the world.

Scenes Along the Route. Long before the time for the procession the roofs and the balconies along the line of march were filled with the upper tendem of Mexico City. Dark eyed senoritas looked out of dark mantillas down upon the surging masses below; fat old duennas sat by their sides and watched that the gay Mexican Judes who were in the same or adjoining balconies whispered only sweet nothings in their little ears, and gray old seniors formed

a part of the crowd.

There were children by the hundreds and the prattle of Spanish was mixed with the din of the masses below; the fire crackers and the cannon, the sight all told was the gayest you will see in a life time, and the people were as merry and good natured a crowd from the peon on the streets to the millionaire in the balconies as you will find in any city in Christendom.

'Honoring a Dead Hero. President Diaz was one of the leading gen erals in the battle of Puebla and before the parade began, he, in company with some of

the most prominent men of the republic, went to the cemetery of Fernando and placed a wreath on the tomb of General Zaragosa. This scene was very impressive.

The great open of Mexico stood about the tomb with uncovered heads and they bowed

es the flowers were laid on the grave. The crowd about them was also silent and the scene was full of the solemnity of sorrow. After it was over President Diaz returned to the palace where he changed his citizons' dress for his uniform and came out in the full military costume of a general of the army, his breast covered with the silver medals he has won in his many campaigns. As he came out of the national palace on the same spot where Cortes stood with Montezuma more than three hundred years ago he met his favorite troops of the Mexican army to the number of at least 15,000, and with these as his escort marched to the beautiful park in the center of the city known as the Alameda. This procession was a grand sight. The senators and repre-sentatives who constitute the Mexican con-gress proceded the president, and he walked

on foot with his cabinet at the head of these 15,000 troops. The crowd cheered as he went by, and there was a waving of handkerchiefs, a throwing up of hats and a din of shouts in welcome to Mexico's greatest man and greatest president. At the Alameda

there were exercises like those at one of our big Fourth of July celebrations; the greatest poet of Mexico read a poem; one of the greatest orators spouted out his spread eagle isms in Spanish, and the crowd roared out their appliance just as our people do in the United States. Then President Diaz gave to the invalid veterans of the war a present and the procession formed to march back to the palace where the grand review of the parade was to be made. This time be rode. The state carriages came to the side of the Alameda, and their gorgeous footmen in their livery of the national colors, opened the doors for the president and his cabinet.

Review of the Troops.

The review of the troops in front of the palace was one of the most picturesque military signts you can see outside of a great war. The 15,000 troops were massed in a grand column at whose head was the general-in-chief and his staff. This column contained the cavalry and the infantry to the

number of 10,000, and all the armament and machinery of warfare was represented in it.

There were the hospital ambulances, the cannon and ammunition wagons, the mules carrying their kegs of water and the music to which the whole marched was by mounted bands, I do not know of such bands anywhere else in the world. The Mexican is a born musician and if he were not a born horseman as well, he could never handle a big bass trombone and a haif tamed mustang at the same time.

The President's Rural Guards. The most wonderful part of the parade, however, was that division of the army known as the Rurales, or the Rural Guards of Mexico. These are the president's favorite troops and they are among the finest soldiers of the world.

I have seen the best troops of the sultan of

Turkey as they accompanied him in a great army on his way across Constantinople to kiss the mantle of Mahomet on their Arabian horses, and I have witnessed some of the great reviews of Europe but I have nowhere see such wonderful horsemen and such pic-turesque troops as the rurales of Mexico, The gay costumes of the Turkish soldiers with their gold braid and their turbans do not compare with those of these Mexican centaurs. The ride in battalions on the finest of fiery horses and each battalion has horses of the same color. They ride so well that horse and man are as one and it is hard to tell where the norse ends and the man begins. Both horse and man are gorgeous in their silver and leather decorations. The men wear suits of terra cotta leather consisting of pan-taloons laced down the legs, with silvercords

winding about big silver buttons.

Their coats are something like a loose roundabout with a vest in front and both coat and vest are profusely embroidered with gold and silver which shines out under the sun against this dark red leather background. The boots of the rurales are of the finest leather and great silver spurs stick out from under the gorgeous saddles which adorn every one of their horses. Their hats are the most gorgeous of sombreros. They are of a fuzzy natural felt of a pearly gray color and the brims of eac's stand out about eight inches on each side of the dark faces of the soldiers, while the crowns rise in the shape of a sugarloaf at least a foot above their heads. Around each hat is a silver cord an inch thick and silver tassels hang from the end of this out to the edge of the great rim. They wear bright red sashes about their waists and their saddles are as gorgeous as themselves. They are of white leather embroidered with silver, with great stirrups and with bridles to which are fastened silver bits. Behind each saddle there is a coiled asso, and these men are adepts in the use of

Experts in Rope Throwing. They begin to learn its use as babies while lassooing chickens, and it is said that the rope in their hands is more dangerous than the rifle bullet or the saure blow.

Each rarale carries a small armament along with him. There is a Remington rifle across his back. His belt is full of great

pistols, and a sabre hangs by his side. Take his combination of arms, horses and men, dress them in your mind's eye in this gorgeous costume, make the bands play, the sun shine, wall a square park with a great palace, a vast cathedral and with long lines of arcaded bazars, let the walls of these be gay with flags, and their windows and roofs be a mass of gaily dressed humanity. Let there be tens of thousands of the Mexican peasants on the plaza among the trees, and n the wide streets surrounding this let there be thousands upon thousands of the gorgeously dressed Mexican troops and you have some idea of the grand review on the

Liberty Through Brigands. After looking it all over, however, you will find your eyes coming back again and again to the rurales and you do not wonder that President Diaz is proud of them. It was through them that he turned Mexico from a land of brigands into a land of peace and order. These men were themselves in many cases

the brigands of Mexico. They were the bandies of the mountains, who robbed stages and made themselves famous as the Paul Cliffords of Mexico. General Diaz sent for the leaders and asked them how much brigandage paid on the average. The leaders said it was worth to each brigand something loss than \$40 a month, and Diaz, so the story goes, thereupon offered them steady wages at that rate to form a part of his army. They accepted and the result is that they make the best troops in the world. Diaz is both loved and

respected by them, and they gave him a ban-These men form the working force of the Mexican army. They have cleared the mountains of robbers and it is now as safe to travel in most parts of the interior of Mexico the back districts of New York or ylvania. These soldiers form the Pennsylvania. guards at the stations all over Mexico, and when any of the trains require an escort it is a company of the rurales who are detailed to

In Mexico the army means much more than in the United States. It is through the army that a party or a president remains in power, and revolutions are too frequent in Mexico to allow the army to grow discon-

The First Duty of Government. The result is that the soldiers are very well reated. President Diaz, it is said, made not ong ago the remark that of the expenses of the government the army must be paid first, after that the other expenses, such as the salaries of the civil officers, the foreign loans and the subsidies might come in but not be fore. Prior to this the payment of the army has not been the first consideration, and one of the strong points in the strength of the present government is the absolute faithfulness which it preserves in the payment of its

The army of Mexico now numbers about thirty-five thousand men. Twenty-two hundred of these are rurales, and there is a cavalry force of more than six thousand. Every Mexican capable of bearing arms is liable for military service from his twentieth to his fiftieth year and the country has very fair mili-tary schools.

The Army the Police of Mexico. The army constitutes to a large extent the police of Mexico, and they keep order that would be considered wonderful in an Ameri-

The night of May 5, when there were 25,000 peons in the plaza watching the fireworks as they were shot out from the great cathedral, there was almost perfect order. The pulque shops had been open all day and there were hundreds of the Indians who had their skins full. I saw several who were in-

clined to be noisy, but a tap from one of the soldier police caused them to become quiet at once and they walked off to jail. An Ameri-can crowd is ten times as bard to manage as a Mexican one and, on the whole, order is better kept in the City of Mexico today than it is in the city of Boston.

The police force is very large. It is known

that its members will shoot on very slight provocation and the crime of this great city comparatively small.

The night of the fifth there was a mammouth open air concert in the zocalo or plaza, and the band played while the fireworks were set off. These firewarks lasted for ours. The great cathedral of Mexico formed their center and their background and lines

of light streamed in the national colors of the country about the vast towers. From the roof, sky rockets by the hundreds whizzed into the black heavens and great wheels of powder cast a wierd glory of light and shade as their sparks flew upwards about the massive carved front of the pile.

The Cathedral's splendid Past. The old cathedral became almost ghostlike in its shadow as light after light blazed up and went out and it seemed to me to be alive and dreaming of its splondid past. For years it was the grand center of the greatest and richest church on this continent. Mexico poured its wealth into its coffers. Its walls alone swallowed up \$2,000,000 and its interior blazed with treasures of gold and silver. From it shaven headed priests sent forth the orders that governed the country and it was the center of the power behind the

To lay it is the background of the fireworks to lay it is the background of the hreworks that celebrate its fall. It belongs to the government and its priests and worshippers hold it only upon the permit of the republic. It stands only as an emblem of the Mexico of the past, on the site of the heathen altars which it took years ago from the Montezumax.

zumas. As I look there seems to be remorse mixed with its sorrow and now out of its towers and above its massive front, springs a great snower of fire of many colors in the shape of a bow and in it I read the rainbow of Mex-

Preparat ions for the National Encampment at Detroit.

GREELEY'S VISIT TO LINCOLN. The Pattles of Gettysburg and Water-

loo Compared-Sherman's Modesty

-Veteran Tales and Relies-

Notes and Incidents.

Preparations for the national encampmen f the Grand Army of the Republic, which opens in Detroit in August, are going forward actively. The camp is located on the exposition grounds, and an army of mechanics and laborers are engaged preparing the grounds and buildings for the reception and entertainment of the veterans. Bunks for 12,000 men have been have been secured. Everything is new, clean and tasty, and the beds look certainly as inviting as those of any good hotel. They are a sight to behold-beds for 12,000 or more men all under one roof, practically in one huge room and all seen at one view. When all these beds are made up and occupied by the veterans, under the electric lights at night, it will be a spectacle such as has never been seen before in Michigan, or on this continent, or anywhere in the world; and such as will probably never be seen again anywhere in the world for centuries to come. In fact, a view in the main building even now is one of the most interesting sights in the city, and will become daily more so as the proparations for the

meeting. The following dispatch from Commanders-chief W. G. Veazey has been received by the executive committee at Detroit: "Hearty congratulations for the noble stand taken by the citizens of Detroit for the entertainmen of the Grand Army. This, with railroad half rates, will stir the hearts of comrades throughout the country. I believe they will rally in unparalleled numbers. Detroit will rival, if not eclipse Boston."

grand encampment go on until the day of the

Washington City desires the next National encampment in 1892. Already \$11,000 has been pledged. Railroads, steamboat lines, and hotels will make special rates. The Grand Army will, without a doubt, take leading place and win the prize.

The stationery, letter-heads, etc., used by the committees having the National Encamp-

ment in charge are in silver bronze, this be ng the silver anniversary year of the Grand Reports received show that over 3,000 In riana comrades will attend the encampment.

Waterloo and Gettysburg. In an article in the Century Magazine The

Florida will be at Detroit.

Seven hundred and fifty comrades from

odore Roosevelt says: At Gettysburg there were present in action 80,000 to 85,000 union troops, and of the confederates some 65,000. At Waterloo there were 120,000 soldiers of the allies under Wellington and Blucher, and 73,000 French under Napoleon; or, there were about 150,000 com-batants at Gettysburg and about 190,000 at Waterioo. In each case the weaker army made the attack and was defeated. Lee did not have to face such heavy odds as Napoleon; but, whereas Napoleon's defeat was a rout it which he lost all his guns and saw his sol diers become a disorganized rabble. Lee drew off his army in good order, his cannon uncap tured, and the morale of his formidable sol diers unshaken. The defeated confederates lost in killed and wounded 15,530, and in captured 7,467, some of whom were likewise wounded, or 23,000 in all; the defeated French lost from 25,000 to 30,000—probably nearer the latter number. The confederates thus lost in killed and wounded at least 25 per cent of their force, and yet they preserved their artitlery and their organization; while the French suffered an even heavier propor-tional loss and were turned into a fleeing

Comparing the victors, we find that the forces of the allies at Waterloo consisted of several different kinds of troops, and together with the losses can hest be presented in tabulated form. Wellington had under him 68,000 English, Germans and Dutch-Bel-

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		Number.	Killed and wounded.	Missing.	Fer cent of
		23,991 25,886	6,344 4,006	502 478	
Blucher's	Prüsslans	17.784 51.944	1,000 5,612	3,000 L386	100

The figures for the Dutch-Belgians, who behaved very badly, are mere estimates; probably the missing numbered more than 3,000, and it is very unlikely that the total killed and wounded went as high as 1,000. At Gettysburg the northerners lost 17,555 killed and wounded and 5,435 missing; in other words, they suffered an actually greater loss than the much larger army of Welling ton and Blucher; relatively, it was half as great again, being something like 22 per cent in killed and wounded alone. This gives some idea of the comparative obstinacy of

In making any comparison between the two battles, it must, of course be remem bered that one occupied but a single-day and the other very nearly three; and it is hard to compare the severity of the strain of a long and very bloody with that caused by a short and only less bloody battle. Gettysburg consisted of a series of more or ess completely isolated conflicts; but owing

to the loose way in which the armies marche into action many of the troops that did the heaviest fighting were engaged for but a portion of the time. The Second and Third corps were probably not heavily engaged for a very much longer period than the British regiments at Waterloo.

Both were soldiers' rather than, generals battles. Both were waged with extraordinary courage and obstinacy and at a fearful cost of life. Waterloo was settled by a single desperate and exhausting struggle; Gettysburg took longer, was tess decisive and relatively much more bloody. Accord-ing to Wellington the chief, feature of ing to Wellington the chief feature of Waterloo was the "hard pounding," and at Gettysburg the pounding—or, as Grant called it, "the hammering"—was even

Fraternal Renaions. Two famous Grand Army, posts-the E. W. Kinsley of Boston and the George G. Meade of Philadelphia, - made a pilgrimage to their brethren in New York, June 25. The visitors were entertained by Lafayette post and given an excursion on the Hudson to West Point. Here Colonel Wilson bade them welcome in a few hearty and sincere words; he showed them the trophies, consisting of English flags captured in the Revo-

utionary war and Mexican flags.
General O. O. Howard responded, and then brought General Veasey to the front, who made a bright and brief speech. The visit-ors were greatly interested in the chapei, and many wandered back to it again befor departing. They particularly examined the tablets on the wall, with the names of the generals of the Revolutionary war, and the one sad blank space, the black tablet over the organ, from which the name of Benedict Arnold has been erased, was the centre of

After visiting the little city of tents where the cadets were learning to do what the vis-itors did so gloriously twenty years ago, the batteries were examined with the old soldiers' cuthusiasm. They then returned to the library, where Colonel Wilson showed the portraits and read an autograph letter from General Sherman, Then A. G. Mills, the president of the New York Athletic club, the president of the New York Athletic club, thanked the colonel in the name of the three posts for his kind welcome and hospitality. They were photographed in one group on the grounds below the bluff, after which the return trip was begun.

On returning to New York the veterans and a large number of prominent citizens sat down to a feast in the Manhattan athletic club rooms and were entertained with an

club rooms and were entertained with an after-dinner address by the prince of orators, Chauncey M. Depew. His speech was full of teiling points, sweeping from humor to ten-derness, as he spoke of the missing form of General Sherman, who, he said, "Is the grandest figure in the trinity of American history for all time to come—Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, of them he was the best, with his wonderful genits," marvelous creative power, and warm heart, who died as he would have died, and who passed to his post with the final salute of 400,000 Grand Army men as his soul was mustered in above." as his soul was mustered in above."

Mr. Depew was followed by L. P. Sanger,
R. Conwell, General Howard, General
Swayne, Rear Admiral Braine, and many

Greeley's Visit to Lincoln.

In a most characteristic address by Horace

Greeley on Lincoln, which was written about S6s, and is now published for the first time in the July Century, the great editor says:
"I saw him for a short hour about a fortnight after his inauguration; and though the render of the larger portion of our little army, hitherto employed in guarding our Mexican frontier, had been some days at hand, I saw and heard nothing that indicated or threatened beligerency on our part. On the contrary, the president sat listening to the endless whine of the office-seekers, and deling out village postoffices to importunate or lucky partizans just as though we were sail-ing before land breezes on a smilling, summer sea; and to my inquiry, 'Mr President! do you know that you will have to fight for the the place in which you sit? he answered pleasantly, I will not say lightly—but in words which intimated his disbelief that any fighting would transpire or be needed and I firmly believe that this dogged resolution not to believe that our country was about to be drenched in fraternal blood is the solu-tion of his obstinate calmness throughout the earlier stages of the war; and especially, his patient listening to the demand of a deputa-tion from the young Christians of Baltimore as well as of the mayor and other city digni-taries, that he should stipulate while blockaded in Washington, and in imminent danger of expulsion, that no more northern colun-teers should cross the sacred soil of Mary-land in hastening to his relief. We could not comprehend this at the north—many of us have not yet seen through it; most certainly if he had required a committee of 10,000 to kick the bearers of this preposterous, impu-dent demand back to Baltimore, the ranks of that committee would have been filled in an hour from any northern city or county containing 50,000 inhabitants,"

Yarns of Old Soldiers

It was in one of the soldiers' homes scatter ed over the country, says the Philadelphia Times, and those familiar with the spirit there prevailing know that of all spots where questions of military merit are tenaciously discussed these are the most remarkable. Leaving out the earnestly fought arguments relative to the abilities of particular generals, the doings of special corps or regiments. the interest with which many individuals insist upon their personally having been more or less of a pivot upon which the fate of battle if not the whole war turned must be seen to be appreciated.

In this instance, that it was just after decoration day, when campaign memories are especially active and access to the outer world, with its metlowing influences, is easier, may have had something to do with it. But it goes upon record that never were three vetorans—all belonging to different regiments— more strenuously self-assertive regarding the parts they had played in; the whole unpleas-

It had gone from simple facts to the farthest kind of long-bow, shooting all the way home. "Do you know," finally cried the one with the crutch, breaking down all vocal opposition, "at the first Bull Run I remembe shooting thirteen of 'em at a stretch!" "And what's that to before Richmond." he was answered by his bitterest antagonist. "I and another of the company took a bat-

tery of six pieces unassisted. And still they won't give me a pension."

"Boy's play, boy's play," was the half contemptuous comment of the last of the trio. "Think of what happened to me at Gettysburg. I was silled." burg. I was killed."

This direct reflection upon the veracity of the previous stories naturally led to recrimi-nations that only had a slumber smothered ing.

Sherman's Modesty. The latest volume of the "Record of the Rebellion" contains the following letter from General Sherman to General Halleck, dated

"I had the pleasure some days ago to receive your latter sending me commission as brigadier general, and to say I have the commission myself. I wish to say to the president that I prefer he should not nominate me or any one to the vacant major generalship in the regular army. I now have all of the rank necessary to command, and I believe at here concede to me the ability, yet accidents may happen, and I don't care about increas-ing the distance of my fall. The moment another appears on the areas better than I, I will chearfully subside. Indeed, now my preference would be to have my 15th ccrps, which was as large a family as I feel willing to provide for, yet I know General Grant has a mammeth load to carry. He wants here some one who will fulfill his plans, whole and entire, and at the time appointed, and he beneves I will do it. I hope he is not mistaken. I know my weak points and mistaken. I know my weak points, and thank you from the bottom of my heart for past favors and advice, and will in the future heed all you may offer with the deepest con-fidence in your ability and sincerity. I will try and hold my tongue and per and give my undivided thoughts and attention to the military duties devolving on me, which in all conscience are enough to occupy usefully all of my time and thoughts."

Grant Remembered It.

"When General Grant returned to St. Louis after his famous tour around the world," said a Missourian, "I heard him make a remark which removed from my mind all the prejudices I ever had against him as he commander of the federal army of the United States.

"He stopped at the Southern notel and had a steady stream of callers—old friends who had known him in his adversity and his poverty. I was sitting in the parlor one day when an elderly lady called and wanted to see General Grant. She was promptly ad-

"'General,' she said, 'I don't suppose you "General, she said, I don't suppose you will remember me, as you have met so many people since I saw you last."

"Madam," said the general, I never yet forgot a friend. Don't you remember the day when some of your people took me out of the gutter, took me to your house and gave me wellow, when And don't you remember. me aclean shirt? And don't you remember how you nursed me back to health and strength inside of two days? I hope you have forgotten all that, but I haven't. I never shall forget it, either.'"

Eleven Brothers in the War. E. Charles, a resident of the First ward, is aged seventy-two years, and a strong, able man, who earns a livelihood at the hardest kind of day's work, says the De Bois, (Pa.) Courier. No one would take Mr. Charles to be a minute over fifty-five years of age, while he has quite a remarkable family history. Mr. Charles' father is still living, near Kittanning, Armstrong county, and was 105 years old hast Christmus day. He was hale and hearty and expects to visit his son in Du Bois on the Fourth of July. Mr. Roscoe says he told the son to have his father here for the celebration in July, and he will not fail if the old man is living and well on that day. E. Charles, a resident of the First ward, is

day.

The assistant burgess has promised the old gentleman the finest carriage that can be had in Du Bois and lead the grand procession on that day. There were twelve sons in the Charles family, eleven of whom did their sham in fighting the battles of the late. the Charles family, eleven of whom did their share in fighting the battles of the late rebellion, and it seems they were bullet proof, as the eleven boys came back to the parental roof sound and "well. Mr. Charles' grandfather lived to the age of 108 years. His mother died only about a year ago at the age of ninety-eight years. age of ninety-eight years.

No Muster-Rolls for the State of Washington.

Adjutant-General O'Brien of the state of Washington, recently made application to the war department for copies of the musterrolls of the men who served in the war of the rolls of the men who served in the war of the rebellion from that territory, the request being made in accordance with the enact-ment of the last legislature. General O'Brien received a letter from Dr. Ains-worth, chief of the record and pension bureau of the war department, denying the request, the doctor stating that the rolls per-taining to the volunteer army have, through constant handling, become so badly worn that it has been found necessary to restrict the use of them to the current work of the war department; this, in order that these valuable records may be preserved until they can be reproduced and their safety assured. Dr. Ainsworth regrets that he cannot comply with the request for the above reasons.

Important Paper Recovered. During the recent meeting of the Wisconsin veterans at Madison, an important valuable war document was recovered. It was
the report of General Henry Harnden's chase
and capture of the confederate president,
Jefferson Davis. General Harnden lives in
Milwaukee, and has never been able to explain why his report should not have been
filed in the war department. A man named
Weaver of St. Paul came to this city to attend the reunion. After conversing with
some of the veterans he said he had those reports in his possession, and while still talking
produced them. The surprise of General
Harnden and the old soldiers of the First
Wisconsin cavalry, was great. Some of the
veterans have been unable to obtain a pension veterans have been unable to obtain a pension because of the absence of the document. It contained the names of all those concerned in

the capture. A war Relie.

The Rawlins (Wyo.) Journal observes that Judge Homer Merrell has a novel and hand some scarf pin which ne prizes very highly on account of its associations. It is a gold horseshoe set with precious stones, in the center of which is set a piece of common iron that the target of which Mr. Merrell took from the turret of the Monitor after it had been struck by a bullet from the rebel ram Merrimac. Mr. bullet from the rebel ram Merrimac. Mr. Merrell says he believes his is the only relic of the kind in existence, as the Monitor sank

shortly after the engagement. The High-Water Mark of the War. At a meeting of the Gettysburg memoria, commission, held on the battlefield on Friday-June 19, the Gettysburg Battlefield association was notified of the action of the commis-sion in placing the monument of the Seventy Second Pennsylvania twenty feet in the rear of the monuments of the Sixty-Ninth Pennsylvania and Seventy-First Pennsylvania. The commission also approved Colonel Batchelder's design for the high-water mark of the war, which will be placed near the "Bloody Angle," Sites for the monuments of the Twenty-Sixth Pennsylvania and the Twen-tieth Pennsylvania cavalry were also se-lected.

Short Notes. Five brothers from Cape Elizabeth, Me.

who went into the war and came out un-scratched, are all dead, and not one of them lied a natural death nor any two in the same state.

The survivors of the Forty-second New York volunteers, commonly known as the "Tammany regiment," held a reunion in this city for the purpose of arranging for the dedication of the regimental monument to take place on the Gettysburg battle field on the applyers of Arliann Sentember 17 the anniversary of Antietam, September 17. The ninth annual convention of the Na-tional Woman's Relief Corps will be held in Detroit, Mich., the first week in August.

Wedsworth post, Grand Army of the Republic, Helena, Mont., was presented with an elegant oil portrait of General J. S. Wadsworth, after whom it was named. The gift came from J. W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y., son of the valiant soldier honored by the Helena post. The presentation speech was made by Major Maginuis.

Judge Glenni W. Schofield of Washington who during the war was a member of congress from northwestern Pennsylvania, tells a characteristic story of President Lincoln which is worthy a place in history. A private soldier from the judge's own county, Warren, having knocked down his captain was tried, convicted and sentenced to the Dry Tortugas. His friends urged Schofield to have him released, so he went to see the president and told his story. Listening attentively, Lincoln replied: "I tell you, judge, you go right down to the capitol and get congress to pass an act authorizing a private soldier to knock down a captain. Then come back here and I will pardon your man."
The judge says that there was such an air of
quizzical earnestness and desire to serve him about the president's manner that they both broke out in an outburst of laughter. The judge did not press the case further.

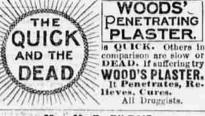
The police authorities of Seattle are wagng a vigorous warfare against Whitechapel, the portion of that city where feminine distepute holds sway.



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