## WASHINGTON NOTES.

Special Correspondence

Special Correspondence,

A new war has begun and promises
to be chiefly a naval war, yet the Congress has not adopted any resolution
or bill to extend to officers of the navy
the chance to win and wear the bronze
medal of honor given in the army to
officers and men alike. A special medal
has been ordered for Admiral Dewey
and the officers and men engaged in
the destruction of the Spanish fieet at
Manila and the capture of Cavite, but
while Lieutenant Rowan of the army
has probably won promotion and may
have the bronze medal of honor, Ensign Willard of the navy, who planted sign Willard of the navy, who planted the first United States flag on Cuban soil, is prohibited, because he has a commission, from getting the bronze needal, which may be won by sailors and marines only. Propositions have been made to equalize this medal in the army and the navy, and wonder has been expressed that the effort was and immediately successful. Upon in-Willard of the navy, who planted not immediately successful. Upon inmmediately successful. Upon in-of Representative Cummings of committee on naval affairs, in the le, to learn why this refusal is, a prompt and vigorous answer made. "No such resolution or bill can be put through as long as I can prevent it. The army bronze medal sught never to have been given to officers. It was not intended for them, but they grabbed it after the privates had been getting it for a year. Until the officers of the navy are more generous in their attitude towards the sailors of the navy they ought not to have this medal. A private soldier in the army may become an officer, if he so desires and has the necessary brains and industry. No sailor can ever become an officer of the navy. The line between the forecastle and the quarterdeck is an impassable one. As long terdeck is an impassable one. As long as that is the case let us draw the line against the officer who wants to share with the 'jackey' the distinction of with the 'jackey' the distinction of wearing the bronze medal. As long as there is something the officers have that the sailors cannot get, I shall in-sist that this honor medal which the sailors are alone entitled to win shall be kept from the officers."

Daughters of the American Revolution. At the meeting last April of the Na-ional Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution it was decided that it was the duty of the society to do some work that should be both to do some work that should be both patriotic and useful, and, after some discussion, it was agreed that though the giving of aid and support to the families of soldiers and sailors would be an appropriate duty of the chapters be an appropriate duty of the chapters of the society all over the country, it would be fitting that the national society should co-operate with national military and naval organizations on whose success an honorable termination of hostilities must depend. The board appointed a special committee, consisting of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, chairman; Mrs. Alger, wife of the secretary of war: Mrs. Chaptes W see, chairman; Mrs. Alger, wife of the secretary of wat; Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Charles O'Nell and Mrs. Charles H. Alden. This committee set to work to formulate a plan, and, with the view of rendering it practicable and available, submitted it to the surgeon general of the army and pays. of the army and navy.

The organization, which is known as the D. A. R. Hospital Corps, consists of two classes, corps members, who must be Daughters, and voluntees. A number of the Daughters living in Washington, have Graned the received number of the Daughters living in Washington have formed themselves into a committee to take charge of the work connected with the hospital corps, and it involves no small amount of la-bor to answer all the letters, investi-gate the testimoniais of the applicants and to attend to all the various matters which come up constantly for con-sideration. This committee gives its services and works as faithfully and as hard as if paid for it. It is in such ways as these that the Daughters of the American Revolution convince people that the society intends doing something besides investigate gene\_logies and study American history, and it will do more to make the D. A. R. well ought of and popular than they ca

Not Easy to Get Torpedo Vessels.

Amost Easy to Get Torpedo Vessels.

Almost everybody favors the bill of Representative Pearce of Missouri, providing for an extension of the naval fotilla by the construction of five armored cruisers and a large number of torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats. If passed, however, none of the vessels provided for by the bill could be putil within the time the westell. vessels provided for by the bill could be built within the time the war with Spain is expected to continue. Chief Constructor Hichborn, who knows something about the difficulties attending the construction of large and small vessels, says that it is evident from the remarks reader concerning the the remarks made concerning the scheme of Mr. Pearce, that these difficutties are not fully comprehended by the public. The armored cruisers that are most wanted right away, would take from three to four or five years to complete, after the plans were pre-pared and the contracts awarded. The greatest difficulty, however, would be greatest difficulty, however, would be encountered in obtaining quick bidders for the torpedo vessels. Mr. Hichborn says it is evident that the opinion is too prevalent that any well equipped blacksmith shop can build torpedo vessels. "That is a very serious mistake," said he, "and it ought to be corrected as a veryeral impression. Toward case. as a general impression. Torpedo ves sels are built like watches, with the exercise of the greatest care in the selection of material and the adjustment of the different parts. The severity of the tests enforced may be judged when I tell you that one firm made eighteen castlants to get one villade. castings to get one cylinder. Another firm secured plates for one vessel out of orders for plates sufficient to build two vessels. The tests are severe and should be. Very little money is made by building them, and the shipbuilders are learning to avoid getting them into their yards. No; it will not be an easy matter to procure oil the vessels pro-vided for in Mr. Pearce's generous SENATOR.

PAY OF THE NAVY.

How the Finances of Officers and Men Are Looked After.

When one takes into consideration the intelligence, the technical training and the other demands made upon taken by their profession, the officers and men who handle our warships are poorly paid as compared with those who follow similarly exacting duties

An officer's pay varies not only ac An officer's pay varies not only ac-cording to his rank, but according to the nature of his duty. His highest pay is while at sea, his lowest while on leave or "waiting orders." The fol-lowing gives the officers' pay per an-

Rear admirals, \$4,000 to \$6,000; com modores, \$3,000 to \$5,000; captains, \$2,800 to \$4,500; commanders, \$2,300 to \$3, 500; lieutenant commanders, \$2,000 to \$3,000; lieutenants, \$1,600 to \$2,000; lieu tenants, junior grade, \$1,200 to \$2,000; lieu-tenants, junior grade, \$1,200 to \$2,000 ensigns, \$800 to 1,400; naval cadets, \$500

Contrary to the general popular no Contrary to the general popular no-tion, naval officers clothe and feed themselves. They also house them-selves except when on board ship or when stationed at a navy yard, where quarters are provided. True, they are allowed while at sea the munificent sum of 30 cents per diem for their rations.

Furthermore, officers of the American navy have to pay out of their own pockets for the entertainment, not only

of their own personal friends, but of officials, the guests of the nation. The pay of the enlisted men varies from \$9 per month, received by a third class apprentice, to \$70 per month, which is the compensation of a chief machinist. An "ordinary seaman" re-ceives \$19, a "seaman" \$24, and a landsceives \$19, a "seaman" \$24, and a lands-man, who is an unskilled recruit, \$16 per month. Men in the artificer class, such as blacksmiths, electricians, boile makers, etc., get from \$25 to \$50 per month. All enlisted men, like officers, receive their 30 cents per diem for ra-

receive their so cents per diem for ra-tions. Furthermore, there is an in-crease in pay for each re-enlistment. One important step, conducing to ef-ficiency, taken by the navy department during the past year, was the elevating of the status of gun captains, who are now specifically rated as such, with pay ranging from \$35 to \$50 per month. Formerly the gun captain was chosen simply by reason of his rank on ship-board, that is, no man could be a gun captain, however good his marksman-ship, unless he held some petty office, such as boatswain's mate, coxswain or something of the corp. Now the gun something of the sort. Now the gur captain is the best shooter and manipulator of the weapon in the latter's crew, regardless of his standing oth-erwise on board, and he receives extra pay for his qualities.—Leslie's Weekly.

## He Punished the Judge

The Judge had never taken a Turk ish bath, but he was not feeling his best that morning, and it suddenly occurred to him to test its vivifying ef-fects, so enthusiastically descanted upon by his young friends. It seemed to the Judge that the rubber was terto the Judge that the rubber was terribly rough, but, fearing to expose his
inexperience and subject himself to
riditule by objecting to the regular
reatment, he patiently endured being
punched, pummelled, slapped, spanked,
whacked and poked until he could not
stand the torture a moment longer.

"Is—it—quite necessary— make - me
black - and - blue - all - over?" panted
the Judge, as irregularly as the rub-

the Judge, as irregularly as the rubber dug his fists in more or less vigor per dug his fists in more or less vigor-ously. "Never you mind, I'm fixin' you," responded the rubber, redoubling his assaults and grinning diabolically— at least so it seemed to the Judge. "Who (slap, groan) are (thud, groan) you?" gasped the Judge, a horrible sus-ridien davager in his mind." You picion dawning in his mind. "Your (whack, groan) face (thump, groan) (whack, groan) face (thump, groan) does (whack, groan) seem (slap, groan) familiar" (swish, groan). "Oh, you remember me, do you?" growled the rubber sarcastically. "Well, dash yer old hide, mebbe you'd like to send me up for six months again for prize-fightin'!"

—Harper's Magazine.

Bad Either Way.

Gladys—"Don't go George! Don't leave me! Don't run the risk of losing your life and leaving me to mourn for you all the rest of my days. How can I endure the anxiety, knowing that you are in danger?"

George—"There, darling, don't wor.

you are in danger?"

George—"There, darling, don't worry. It's all right. I'm going into the

commissary department."
Gladys—"Oh, George! That's even worse? How can I ever marry a cook?"—Chicago Daily News.

The Absent Friend.

"I always admired Jiberiohn as an who kept his thoughts to himself."
"Why, the idea! Jibberjohn makes s

specialty of epigrams."
"I know he does, but they are other persons' thoughts."—Indianapolis Journal.

SPANISH STYLE.



Mrs Hen-What under the sun that Rooster crowing about after su a licking?

American Rooster (contemptuously)

Oh, it's a Spanish Rooster, and that's
the way they celebrate their defeats.

WILLIAM R. DAY.

SECRETARY OF STATE AND PERSON-AL FRIEND OF THE PRESIDENT.

on Sought the Man, Not the Man the Position-When McKinley was Governor of Ohio Day was His C

Less than fifty years ago, on April 17, 1849, William R. Day was born at Ravenna, Ohio. His father, Luther Day, was Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He sent his son to school in Ravenna to prepare him for the en-trance into the University of Wisconsin with the class of '70. Of appar sin with the class of 'U. Or appar-ently delicate physique, he devoted himself while in the university with such unremitting zeal and interest as to cause concern among his classmates as to his ability to pull through the was tougher than his classmates supcourse without breaking down. was tougher than his classmates sup-posed, and he pulled through with credit, to begin the study of law in Ravenna. Returning to Ann Arbor to attend lectpres, he became librarian at the university, and in July, 1872, was ine university, and in July, 1872, was admitted to the Ohio bar. Two years later he formed a partnership with William A. Lynch at Canton, Ohio, the home of Mr. McKinley. This firm continued until June, 1886, when Mr. Day was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the Ninth Judicial Dis-



JUDGE WILLIAM R. DAY.

The new Judge had not sought nomnation or election. He was averse to the routine of the bench; he had be ontent with his office and his pre and the practice he had left was more fucrative as well as more congenial than the service of the bench. He re-sumed practice in 1887, his old firm naving been changed by the addition of his brother, David B. Day, to the complay which was styled Day, to the com-pany, which was styled Day, Lynch & Day. His fitness for public place was ecognized by President Harrison, who nominated him to be United States District Judge for the Northern Disor the Northern Dis-rict of Ohio. The Senate confirmed aim, and his commission was made out, but by advice of his physician, his health having been impaired by over-work, he declined the honor of serving.

The President has known Judge Day almost from the time he began his practice in Canton. The two became warm and intimate friends. The Pres-ident needed the advice of just such a man, and long before there was any expectation that Mr. McKinley would President be had learned to trust to the calm, sagacious advice of the pale, spare and reticent lawyer, then quite as devoted in his friendship as ha is now. While McKtuley was Govern-or of Ohlo he trusted to Judge Day's or or Ohlo he trusted to Judge Day's help in deciding many questions that semed vexatious, and when he was standing before the country as the candidate for President there was no more zealous and helpful friend than Judge Day."

There is no death

There is no doubt whatever that if there had been any office under the President which Judge Day desired to occupy after Mr. McKinley had been naugurated he could have had it. Ined, it is not improbable that he asked to accept an office, and that he declined to accept. But the President did not forget him. When it seemed necessary to the President that he should have a report on the conditions n Cuba made by some person in whose judgment he could trust implicitly he indgment he could trust implicitly he turned to Judge Day to perform the service. But the State Department needed a First Assistant Secretary. Mr. Rockwell had been sent to Greece as Minister, and there was need of the guiding hand of a sound lawyer and a man of Judgment and courage. Judge Day was stopped while on his way to Cuba and made Assistant Secretary. Sherman's resignation soon followed, and Day then became actual Secretary.

Judge Day has not lacked spirit or patriotism in his conduct of the many negotiations about the Spanish-Cuban controversy. If his feelings occasionally moved him to favor a more vigor-ous treatment of Spain, his judgment and his absolute loyalty to the Presi-dent have restrained his personal pre-ferences. Calm, with no inclination to erences. Calm, with no inclination to alk, either upon his own motion or in response to questions, this spare, co-calm man has conducted his busine with great tact not only with the dip-lomatic representatives with whom he has come in contact, but also in his own office, in which respect for his shief and loyalty to the President made t necessary that he should at an sines avoid a course that would provoke complaint from his immediate superior that he was in any sense lacking in respect or fidelity.—New York Times.

He-"Does she belong to the smart set here?" She-"Well, she ought to, for, dear knows, she is stupid enough."—Har-"Does she belong to the smart Died at the Age of 117.

Scranton's oldest resident, and per haps the oldest in the state of Penn sylvania, whose age is authenticated by records and certificates, is dead He was Patrick Haggins of Scranton. His death occurred last week at the age of 117 years. The authenticity of the date of his birth is attested by a certificate of baptism which shows that he was born in County London derry, Ireland, on November 1, 1781 Mr. Haggins came from a family noted for their longevity. His father died at the age of III years, and his mother at 107. His sister, the young-est of his father's family, died four years ago at the age of 85. Mr. Haggins was married twice. His first wife he married when in middle life. She died a year later. In respect to her memory he was twenty-three years unmarried. unmarried. Half a century ago he wedded his second wife, who survives

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Many People Are Afflicted

Hot Water Drinking.

There are four classes of persons who should not drink large quantities of hot water. These are as follows: First, people who have irritability of Hot water will cause palthe heart. pitation of the heart in such cases Second, persons with dilated stomachs Third, persons afflicted with "sour stomachs." Fourth, persons who have soreness of the stomach, or pain induced by light pressure. These rules are not for those who take hot water simply to relieve thirst, but as a means of washing out the stomach. Hot water will relieve thirst better than cold water, and for that purpose is not to be condemned. But hot water is an excitant, and in cases in which irritation of the stomach exists should be avoided.

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## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898, at two o'clock p. m., all that certain lot, pleon or parcel of land, situate in the Township of dishingcreek, county and state afor bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, on corner of land of C. B. White and E. L. Lemon, south sixty-four degrees, west one hundred and sixteen perches to a white oak; on line of land of John Zaner; thence north forty-seven degrees and twenty-seven minutes west, sixty-four and six-tenths perches to a white oak; thence north twenty-four and one-fourth degrees west, one hundred and line and three-tenths perches to a post, on corner of land of C. B. White; thence north sixty-four degrees and thirteen minutes east, one hundred and twenty-six and five-tenths perches to a post, in line of land of C. B. White; thence south twenty-four degrees east, one led and described as follows, to wit: Be thence south twenty-four degrees east, one hundred and sixty-nine perches to a post, the place of beginning, conta 128 ACRES

and one hundred and forty perches of land, upo

FRAME DWELLEAN
barn and other outbuildings.
Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of W.
V. Coleman vs. Phoebe Ellen Dewitt, and to be
sold as the property of Phoebe Ellen Dewitt.
W. W. BLACK,
Sheriff. FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of John Singley, late of Main Township, deceased. Notice is hereby given that letters of adminis-tration on the estate of John Singley, late of Main township, deceased, have been granted to

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