RESTORED TO ARMY

Justice Is Not Only Blind, But Often Very Slow.

Officers Who, for Any Reason, Have Been Dropped from the Service Rarely Ever Secure Reinstatement.

[Special Washington Letter.] Section Washington Letter.

ENATOR HOAR is not only a statesman, but a loveable man of the plain people," Faid a former army officer to-day. The senator is now almost 76 years of age, and of course is not as strong physically as he once was, although mentally is he a tower of

"I called on him at the senate one morning recently, to tell him that my bill for restoration in the army was hung up in the house of representatives. He told me that after lunch he would personally look into the case. Although he had many matters of greater importance on his mind, when the time came the old gentleman took me by the arm and walked that long distance from the senate to the house. That body wa in session, and I remained out in the corridor while he went inside. He members of the committee on military affairs, and then left the case in charge of a representative from Massachusetts, who is to look

Now, if I had been a politician, I might not have been surprised at a senator doing so much for me. But I am not a politician, and I have not voted in Massachusetts for many years. The senator knew me as citizen of Massachusetts who served in the civil war and afterwards in the regular army. He knew that I had been unjustly turned out of the army, and he de turned out of the army, termined to help me get justice. He had the bill passed by the senate two months ago, and now it must be passed by the house. I am sure that it will be all right, because the senntor has taken a personal interest in it. My Uncle Tom and he were classmates at Harvard; hence he knows the family, and has turned aside from his duties of statesmanship long enough to give me a help-ing hand. Out of many years' ex-perience I can say that there are few senators who would do so much turn, except express heartfelt for one who can do nothing in re-

Lieut. Francis S. Davidson, who thus tells of the kindness of the venerable statesman from Massachusetts, was a cadet at West Point from July 1, 1862, to January 31, 1865, when he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Fifth Massachusetts cavalry, and served with that regiment until October 31, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out with the regiment. On March 7, 1867, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the Ninth United States cavalry and promoted to first lieutenant, July 31, 1867. He served with his regiment on the Texas frontier against hostile Indians until July, 1875, when he was ordered with his company on a scout and to make a temporary camp at a water hole called "El Louz ranch."

Lieut. Davidson is not the first good soldier who has suffered from envies and jealousies; and it was in 1875 that his persecutions began. The writer had personally known him for almost 30 years, and hence is familiar with his story. When he left Fort Brown, Tex., to go on that scout, the officer



LIEUT. F. S. DAVIDSON.

charges against him as to the condiusually succeed in some manner. Charges were later preferred against comparative comfort.

Davidson for "breach of arrest and Congressman Hull, simply ordered to remain with his company under arrest. He did not leave the ranch of El Louz, nor did he leave his company. The assertion as to gaming was that he had thrown a \$20 bill on a table that a Mexican had in front of one of the huts at that ranch, where some of the soldier The judge advocate

general, in May, 1878, reported:

"The new evidence submitted may be deemed to cast a deubt upon the guilt of the accused. In view of this doubt this bureau is now inclined to the opinion that the sentence of the accused was probably too severe. He has suffered under this reappointment to the army would not be prejudicial to the interests of military justice."

Better eat stale bread than be the bred.—Chicago Daily News.

Lieut. Davidson had never broken his technical arrest and he had never done any gambling. He did take out of his value a \$20 bill which belonged to a soldier of his company; a part of a sum of money the lieutenant was safe-keeping for him; and the soldier gambled it away. On this slender thread his enemies went to weaving a conspiracy against him, and he was dishonorably discharged from the army. During the past 27 years he has been seeking justice before congress. He did not know Senator Hoar, and had no friend in congress to take a personal interest in him. He has now, and he will have the satisfaction of having his record cleared of those unfair charges.

Another old soldier was met by the narrator, and he, too, was in good spirits, for the congress has passed the bill placing him on the retired list as a captain. Maj. James W. Long is well known in the northwest, particularly in Michigan, where he served for many years. Before the committee on military affairs Maj. Long appeared and told his story as

"I was appointed by President Lincoln as second lieutenant, Second in fantry, August 5, 1861. Was with



HON. J. A. T. HULL of the House Committee on Military Affairs.)

my regiment constantly on duty until June 27, 1862, when at the battle of Gaines Mill I was wounded in the foot, wrist and face, and thoroughly disabled for the time. While at home at Buffalo before the bandages were taken from my face I was put on recruiting service. I returned to my regiment and was detailed as assistant commissary of musters under command of Gen. Heintzelman. right eye was put out at Gaines Mill and my remaining eye began to trouble me. Surgeon Basil Norris, well known in Washington, insisted that I should be discharged for disability. But I was born in the army and raised in it, and would not g up. I was promoted to be captain, joined my regiment on the Rappa-hannock, then went to New York to suppress draft riots, and again back to the field. Although suffering facial neuralgia all the time, I participated in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. I was then ordered to Annapolis for treatment of my left eye, and while there remained on active duty in military command of the officers' hospital. I continued on various field duties until May 7, 1869, when I was ordered on duty as Indian agent, being in-cluded in a general order providing

for numerous officers who were left out of their regimental organizations by consolidation of infantry regiments provided for by act of congress. The order contained these words: "Should vacancies occur entitling them to promotion in the regiments of the promotion in the regiments of the promotion in the regiments."

On roads running east and west they need only to be set on the south side in which case they draw from the adjoining fields but very little. On roads running neath and west they need only to be set on the south side in which case they draw from the adjoining fields but very little. On roads running east and west they need only to be set on the south side in which case they draw from the adjoining fields but very little. On roads running east and west they need only to be set on the south side in which case they draw from the adjoining fields but very little. On roads running east and west they need only to be set on the south side in which case they draw from the adjoining fields but very little. On roads running east and west they need only to be set on the south side in which case they draw from the adjoining fields but very little. On roads running east and west they need only to be set on the south side in which case they draw from the adjoining fields but very little.

cause of incapacity. To his surprise, than double taken out. the examining board refused him retirement, although he had lost one As to positive taken out. eye in battle and the other one was palpably disabled. He applied for relief from duty as Indian agent, and the necessary order was issued; but it was sent through the Indian office

As to variety any one and did not reach him for more than six months. Not knowing that this order had been issued; being assured of being legislated out of the army, with many others, on December 21 1870; preferring the indian office would produce a pleasanter effect (in rows) than to have them change too often. I would use maple or elm where there is no objection. with many others, on December 31, 1870; preferring resignation to being who inspected his company preferred charges against him as to the gord.

During the past 32 years he has been tion of his company and wagons. Of these charges he was acquitted. But trying to have the wrong righted, by that did not end the matter. It is tain and placed on the retired list. Well known to those familiar with He will receive \$100 per month during the state of the the old army that when conspirators begin to seek court-martials they will gradually dispose of his life. This rassments, and support his family in

Congressman Hull, of Iowa, chairgaming in the presence of enlisted men." He had not been placed in tary affairs, said: "I am very global tar close arrest during the trial before the court which acquitted him, but was simply ordered to remain with the court which acquitted him, but was simply ordered to remain with the court which acquitted him, but was simply ordered to remain with the court of the court which are the court of the court which are the court which are the court of of congress. We have many cases be-fore the committee, only a small proportion of which ever become laws Each case is carefully scrutinized, and you may be sure that only the truly meritorious cases receive favorable reports from our committee."

Maj. Long and Lieut Davidson are made happy be having lived long enough to acquire rights which should never have been taken from them. Justice is not only blind, but some



IDEA FROM ENGLAND.

for Handling Seed Potatoes Which Is Quite Popular in the

The Market Gardener, of London, gives the details of a plan for handling seed potatoes, quite generally used throughout the British Isles. It consists in storing the seed tubers in shal-low boxes in such a way that they develop strong sprouts before planting time, and may be taken to the field without breaking the sprouts. A common size for the boxes is 21/2x11/2 feet



BOXES IN STORAGE ROOM.

four inches deep, with upright pieces at each corner four inches above the sides, so that the boxes may be piled up. There may be handles on each end, or a cross bar lengthwise through the middle will answer the same purpose. From 30 to 40 of these boxes are required to hold seed enough for an acre. For storing, a building where the tubers may be kept cool and be exposed to light is preferable, as tough, stocky sprouts are thus induced The cut shows the manner in which the boxes are piled in the storage room. Potatoes sprouted thus may be planted from one to three weeks later than from one to three weeks later than usual, when all danger of frost is past and the soil is in condition for rapid growth. The average of a large number of tests shows a gain in yield of out 1,200 pounds per acre over the old

TREES ALONG ROADS.

When Planted Systematically and Scientifically They Are Indeed a Constant Blessing.

A growing tree, however young, is always attractive and inspiring, especially to those who have to pass do them often as the days and years go by. We drive many miles every summer to view the scattering "stately old settlers that are left, but after all there is a world of satisfaction in a thrifty tree, all the time before it has reached its prime. Now I fully realize the danger of shading a country road, and I would never set a hedge or build a style of fence that would stop the snow. The time has come when that is an inexcusable offense; and wherever a tree causes serious trouble by keeping the road muddy I would cut it down. Nevertheless I would set trees along the thoroughfare-100 feet apart.

On roads running east and west words: "Should vacancies occur entitling them to promotion in the regular army during their term of service on such Indian duty, they shall receive promotion the same as though on ordinary detached minitary duty."

While thus serving, Maj. Long's eye became very weak and painful, and he finally applied for retriement, because of incapacity. To his surprise, than doubled if half the trees were

As to position, I would put them as near the line as possible, but never outside the wall, as is customary they are allowed three feet inside the

small. At any rate let us find a place, if possible, for some enduring natives of the forest that will keep its memory green, but let us not ruin the roads by wrong setting.—Charles D. Tryon, in Ohio Farmer.

Remedy for Bee Stings,

Salicylic acid is useful in case of bee stings. First, remove the sting as quickly as possible with the finger nail. Then with the thumb and finger squeeze the wound until the blood starts from it. Then apply an alcoholic solution of the acid, after which paint the spot with collodion, so as to exclude the air. Stings treated in this way will cause but little pain and hardly any inflammation or swelling. The acid and collodion may be obtained at any drug store at small expense, and kept on hand, ready for use at any moment.

Planting the Pench Orchard.

A common practice among Maryland peach growers, and one to be commended, is to plant the orchard on land that was in some cultivated crop the previous season. The gist of the whole matter is this: The soil cannot be too well prepared before planting the trees. It is difficult to correct faulty preparation after the trees have been set.

HIS LIMIT OF LAZINESS.

"Cocoa," Because They Were Always Together.

the right of his chair, when they were at rest.

"One day, as I sat talking to him, the dogs were romping in the house. Crawford turned and called: 'Here, Cocca, Cocca!' and the dachshunds came trotting out.

"What are their names, Crawford?"
I asked, thinking I had misunderstood.

"Cocca,' replied Crawford.

"But there are two,' I reminded him.

"One does for both,' replied the old man.
They're always together—come and go at the same time. And, anyhow, I'm not going to worry myself into a decline by thinking up dogs' names.'"

anxious man, as he shop, "Oh, yes; you'll have a fit all right," said the obliging person with the tape measure. And when the clothes were delivered and he found that the trousers were cut too short, the anxious man had one as he gurgled: "How true them words was spoke!"—Baltimore News.

An Urgent Necessity.

An Urgent Necessity.

They were on a pleasure trip. Suddenly a thoughtful member of the party paused and said:
"Surely something is wrong. I feel that something is amiss. O yes! It has been almost two hours since we had Mr. Coe Dakk take a group of us!"

And immediately the matter was attended to.—Los Angeles Herald.

Couldn't Scare Her.

"Gur-r-r-l!" hissed the villain, "you will ecome my bride or I will hurl you over you recipice."

means well.—Al/aison Globe.

The things at the tip of one's tongue cause so much distress we wonder physicians don't cut it off.—Atchison Globe.

Face Value.—"Her face is her fortune."
"Well, she wouldn't be very rich if she were two-faced."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Deserved No Sympathy.—Mrs. Simpythize—"I am so sorry that your dear uncle, whom you loved so much, is dead." Mrs. Cutowt—"Oh, you needn't be; he didn't leave us a cent—after all the times we had him at our house for dinner, too."—Ohio State Journal.

This Man Named His Two Dogs

"I never hear laziness discussed," said Frederick Kost, the artist, according to the New York Times, "but I think of old man Crawford, who used to keep an inn down on South beach, when the place was practically a wilderness, and a lot of us fellow swere in the labit of running down there to sketch. He was without doubt the fellow most utterly devoid of energy it is possible to imagine. He wouldn't have breathed if he could have helped it.

"One of his sons, who had settled in New York, sent him two dachshund pups. I remember just how Crawford would sit sunning himself on the porch the whole day, with one of these dogs, like animated sausages, on each side of him. They were always by him, one to the left, the other to the right of his chair, when they were at rest.

"One day as I sat talking to him the "I never hear laziness discussed," said

"Do you guarantee a fit?" asked the inxious man, as he entered the tailor's

precipice."
She, the heroine, looked in the direction She, the heroine, looked in the direction indicated by his swarthy forefinger.
"Hun! that's only a bluff," she returned, for she was up in topography as well as some other things.—Philadelphia Press.

Scarcity of Game.—City Sportsman—
"Have you seen anything worth shooting at
tround here?" Farmer—"Well, no; not
till you came."—Somerville Journal.

Some men become sadder without becoming any wiser.—Chicago Daily News.

Constant companionship is awfully trying
on friendship.—Chicago Daily News.

It is not often that anybody is criticised.

It is not often that anybody is criticised or talking too little.—Washington (Ia. Democrat.

If there be a crine of deeper dye than all the guilty train of aman vices it is ingratitude.—Brooke.

After you have uffered from the ravages of a fool you fin Jy begin to doubt that he means well.—At alson Globe.

Discerning Germs.—"What is this stuff?" asked the testy husband, sputtering over a mouthful of the strange dish which he finds on the breakfast table. "That," answers the thoughtful wife, "is the new health food." "It ought to be healthy," declares the husband. "I'll bet no germ of any sense would try to live on it."—Baltimore American.

Hard on Both.—An Irishman whose face was so plain that his friends used to tell him it was an offense to the landscape happened also to be as poor as he was homely. One day a neighbor met him, and asked: "How are you, Pat?" "Mighty bad! Sure, 'his starvation that's starin' me in the face. "Begorra,' exclaimed his neighbor, sympathetically. "it can't he very nlegsant for the totally." either of yez!"—London Outlook.

The second of the second

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gressman Crowley says:

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