

### AND HIS WORKS DO FOLLOW HIM.

Grand Army Veterans Foremost  
In Doing Honor to Memory  
Of Fitzhugh Lee.

### INCIDENTS AT THE OBSEQUIES.

His Labors to Reunite the North and  
South Not in Vain—Col. Edwards'  
Rapid Rise.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—Fitzhugh Lee for 20 years past devoted himself to the task of reuniting the north and the south. A cadet at West Point before the Civil war, he was a student at that great military college when his uncle, Robert E. Lee, afterwards the idol of the Confederacy, was one of the instructors there. He left the army of the United States to join the cause of the south when his native state adopted the articles of secession.

During the bloody 34th period, the years between '65 and '76, Fitzhugh Lee was one of the "rebel brigadiers" who served the northern orators for campaign purposes whenever it was thought necessary to stir up anew the hatred and animosity between the sections, which the Civil war created. And yet when the remains of Fitzhugh Lee were carried on a United States artillery caisson from the church of the Epiphany to the Pennsylvania railway station, it was a post of the Grand Army of the Republic which had the place of honor in the escort. The Grand Army veterans sought, and were accorded the privilege of acting as escort for the remains of the soldier who had twice served under and had once fought against the flag which covered his casket as he was borne to his last resting place in the city he loved.

Thousands of men and women lined the sidewalks along the route of that last parade. In 1885 when Fitzhugh Lee made his first public appearance in Washington at the inauguration of Grover Cleveland he was cheered wherever he was recognized. Then, however, the plaudits came principally from men of his own political faith, and a vast majority of them were either veterans of the lost cause or relatives of those who had followed the stars and bars.

But on Monday, May 1, 1905, on the seventh anniversary of the day when Dewey fired the shot which drove the Spaniards from the Western Hemisphere, there were as many veterans of the northern army—yes more—than of those who wore the gray in the vast multitudes which stood reverently with uncovered heads as the cortege passed down Pennsylvania avenue.

In the throng of army officers in the escort one was conspicuous above all others, not because of his rank, but because of his name, and the associations and memories which that name brought to the mind of every man in the throng whose memory could extend backward 40 years. Only a few days more than 40 years ago under an apple tree at Appomattox, Ulysses S. Grant, commanding general of the armies of the Union, received in surrender the sword of Robert E. Lee, and thereby was ended the most memorable internecine war in the history of civilization.

In February, 1898, the United States battleship Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana and within 60 days thereafter Congress had declared war against Spain and had made it possible for the United States to obtain the services in a military capacity of the men who had so gallantly fought for their ideal of right.

President McKinley was not slow to accept the opportunity and one of the first "ex-Confederates" to be commissioned in the army, which he had left 40 years before, was Fitzhugh Lee. And thus it came about that on Monday, May 1, U. S. Grant, third lieutenant in the U. S. A., was the adjutant of the military escort which accompanied the remains of Fitzhugh Lee from the church to the railroad station. The grandson of the man who received the sword of the great leader of the southern army in 1865 taking an active part in the honors which were heaped upon the nephew of that great commander when his remains were taken to be laid beside those of his relatives in the soil of the state for which he and his had sacrificed so much!

No such scene was ever enacted before and in no other country on earth could such a thing be possible.

**A STRIKING INCIDENT.**  
Fitzhugh Lee, even in death, has done much to cement the feeling of amity which has been growing for more than two decades between the south and north, and which will never again be severed. And the recital of just one little incident witnessed near the Pennsylvania station on the day of the obsequies will be sufficient to prove this. At the corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue stood a little group of men who had fought for the cause which was lost forever when Lee surrendered to Grant that April day 40 years ago. At the procession swung around the corner and the escort formed the double line through which the casket was borne there were tears in the eyes of those gray-headed men and one old fellow, a cavalryman under "Fitz" who must soon follow him to the other shore, addressed his comrades. "Boys," he said, "I have never drunk to the Stars and stripes since 1860. I thought I never should again, but after this slight—after I have seen my old commander borne to the grave, draped in the flag of his country and ours, escorted by the boys in blue and the boys in gray, with a grandson of Gen. U. S. Grant and a son of Gen. Robert E. Lee in the same procession, I'll drink to that old flag now, and I want you all to join me."

**READS LIKE A ROMANCE.**  
The growth of the bureau of insular affairs reads like a romance. It is a marvel of development, and due in very large measure to a plain soldier, Col. Clarence H. Edwards. Of course Col. Edwards alone could not have accomplished the splendid results that stand against the bureau of insular affairs of the war department had he not had such strong and verile personalities as Elihu Root and William H. Taft back of him. But it can with truth be said that Col. Edwards was the initiative, the motive power which brought the bureau of insular affairs to its present exalted position.

Have you busy people ever seriously contemplated how great branches of the governmental service are created? It is more interesting than any bit of fiction you ever dreamed of. And the way in which Col. Edwards came to be the head of the insular bureau, which not only includes Porto Rico, the Philippine archipelago, but the Panama strip as well, would in itself make a story attractive in personality and worthy of an official report by the secretary of war.

If Col. Edwards has failed to serve

in every capacity within the perils of the war department they have yet to be pointed out. Ever since he left the military academy in 1882 he has been a doer of things. At Fort Clark, Tex., he not only commanded a company, but he was canteen officer as well. He was in charge of the gardens where they grew lettuce and radishes and "pascy." He was keeper of the herd, adjutant, instructor in tactics, head of transportation and in fact filled every position at one and the same time required at a garrison. General Lawton who inspected Fort Clark with Gen. Graham of the artillery, reported that Col. Edwards, who was then but a young lieutenant, turned out the best transportation in the service. And Graham, one of the Martinettes of the army, said on this occasion that he had never seen a post so thoroughly taken care of as was Fort Clark when Edwards was there.

**HIS METEORIC RISE.**  
Col. Edwards served for a time as professor of military tactics at Saint John's college, Fordham, and when the corps of cadets of that school was inspected by Colonel Huger his report was of so eulogistic a character that Edwards was brought to Washington and given a position in the adjutant general's office to coordinate military tactics for military schools throughout the United States, that the government might receive a quick pro quo for the assignment of army officers to these military schools. He had hardly gotten comfortably settled in his position when the secretary of war conceived the idea that it was imperatively necessary to create a bureau of insular affairs, and Clarence Edwards was selected for the position, which has now become one of the most important in the government.

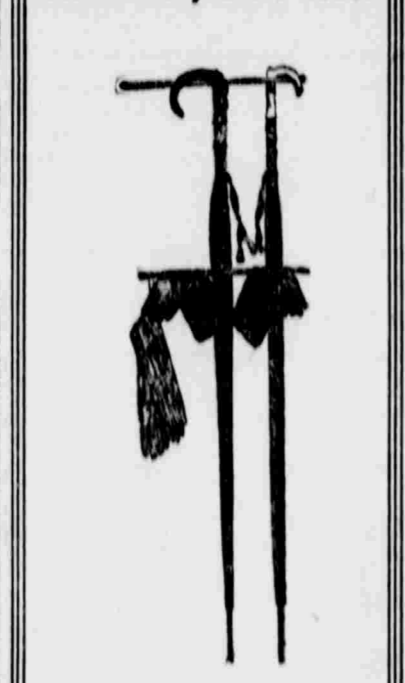
Officers and clerks about the war department saw in the creation of this bureau an infringement upon what they regarded as their own prerogatives and they gave him mighty little aid or comfort. And the insular bureau was begun under exceedingly modest circumstances. Two clerks were given Colonel Edwards and a mail basket, he had to fight for desks and a room in which to put them. But Meiklejohn, then acting secretary of war, and afterwards Root and now Taft, saw the limitless possibilities for such a division of the war department, and they insisted that Edwards must have a show. He has had his show, and has won his spurs as one of the most capable, far sighted and efficient officers the war department has ever had.

**HATE RED TAPE.**  
Colonel Edwards hates red tape as much as his satanic majesty hates holy water. He believes in going direct to the subject rather than beating about the bush, which has become a custom in the several branches of the federal government. If you know your subject you could not possibly have a more patient listener than Clarence Edwards. If you don't know your subject, the Edwards eye will see quickly the lack of proper appreciation, and the interview is very likely to be terminated abruptly. To some persons Colonel Edwards may appear a blunt man, but to his friends he is one of the most delightful personalities in Washington. He is not only a soldier, trained in the very best school in the world, but a polished scholar who not only has high regard for the institutions of his native country, but who is willing wherever possible to broaden those institutions and help to make the ancient law adaptable to modern thought. As an officer of the line he won four brevets for distinguished gallantry and meritorious service. But though soldier as he is, his greatest achievements have been made as an administrative factor in the government of our insular possessions.

**BUTCHERS' TEST CASE.**  
Validity of Ordinance Governing Slaughterhouses Questioned.

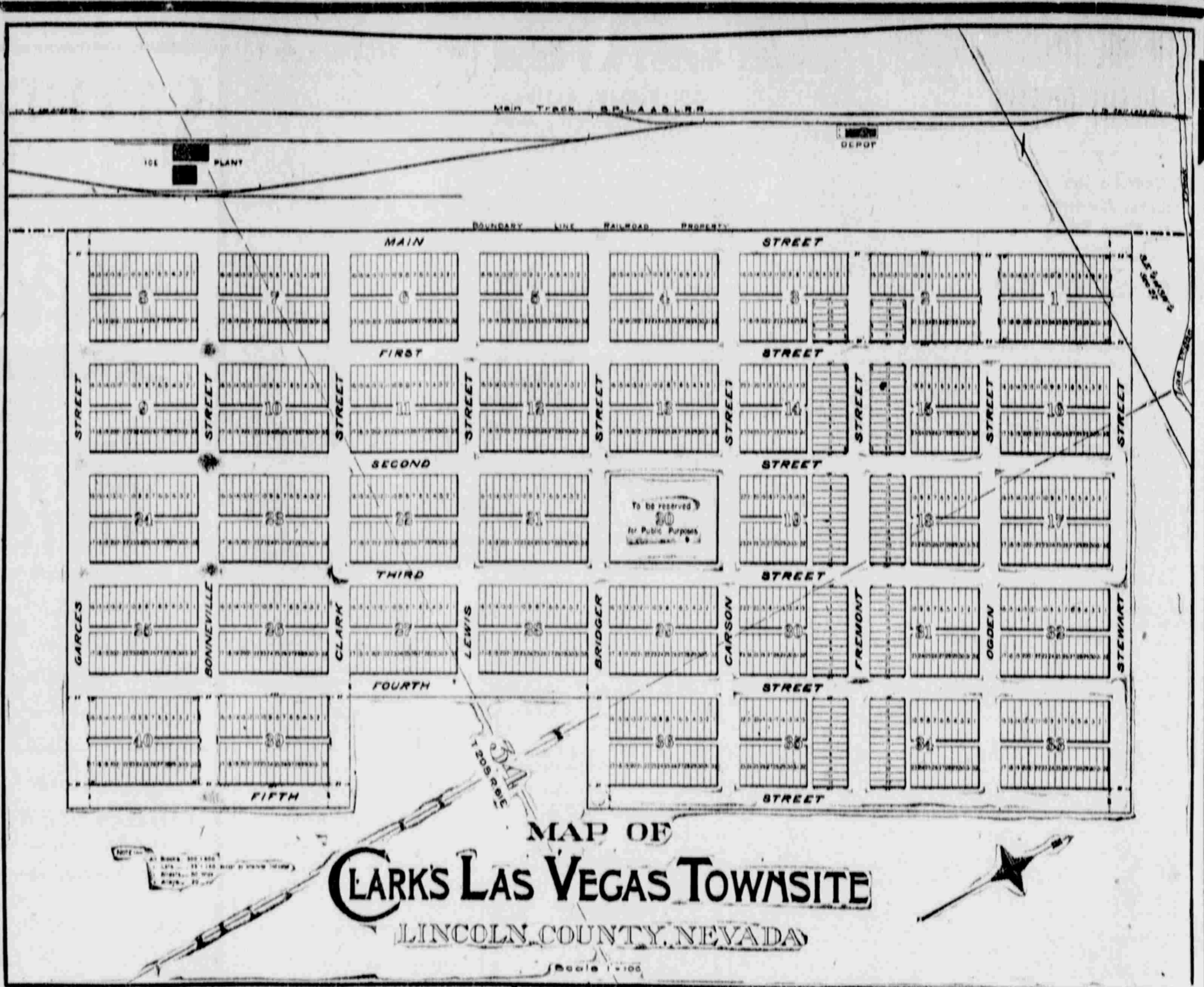
In Judge Diehl's court today the case of the county vs Radson & Williams, butchers, charged with conducting a slaughterhouse without a license, is being tried. There are about seven complaints against the defendants, and their attorneys are now engaged in testing the validity of the ordinance passed by the county commissioners.

### Gardner Daily Store News.



'Tisn't safe to be without an umbrella these days.  
Should be a case of "Do it now" in the buying of one, unless you are already so possessed.  
If only one of our 30c or 75c kind.  
Of course we have better ones if you want them.  
Up to \$12.

ONE PRICE,  
**J. P. Gardner,**  
136-138 Main Street,  
THE QUALITY STORE.



# INFORMATION AS TO SALE OF LOTS

## In Clark's Las Vegas Townsite, Las Vegas, Nevada.

**Q**UING to the great number of applications that have been received for the various lots in this townsite, and the impracticability of deciding between applicants for the same lots, it has been decided, in fairness to all, to conduct an auction sale of these lots at Las Vegas, commencing at noon on May 15th, 1905.

A special rate of \$16.00 from Los Angeles and \$20.00 from Salt Lake City, for the round trip, will be made along the line of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad to Las Vegas. Tickets will be sold on the 13th and the 14th, and the return portion must be used before the 18th. Purchasers of lots will receive as a rebate the amount paid for railroad fare to Las Vegas.

A map showing the lots with scale of prices can be seen at Room 507 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles, Cal., at Houston Real Estate & Investment Co.'s office in Salt Lake City, and at the office of the Las Vegas Land & Water Company at Las Vegas.

## The Bidding Will Be As To Choice of Lots At The Following Scale of Prices:

From \$150.00 to \$750.00 for corner lots and from \$100.00 to \$500.00 for inside lots. All streets are 80 feet wide with alleys 20 feet wide running through the center of each block.

**TERMS OF SALE:** Twenty-five per cent down and balance on execution and delivery of deed by the company within sixty days thereafter.

The sale of intoxicating liquors will be prohibited, excepting on blocks 16 and 17. Further information and particulars can be obtained from Mr. F. A. Waters, Room 507 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles, or at the office of the company at Las Vegas, or from W. E. Vigus at the office of Houston Real Estate & Investment Co. at Salt Lake City

**Las Vegas Land & Water Co.,**  
Los Angeles, Cal., May 10th, 1905. By C. O. WHITTEMORE, President