

SHORT-TERM ORGANIZATIONS.

Valuable Service Rendered the United States Government by One Hundred Days Regiments.

By THOMAS H. C. KINKAID,

Captain, Co. A, 100th N. Y. (100 days), 1864; 1st Sergeant, Co. G, 122d N. Y., 1865; Sergeant, Co. K, 23d N. Y., 1864; Private, Co. H, 8th N. Y., 1861.

The short-term organizations during the civil war, or as Vice-President Roosevelt likes to designate it, the "great war," were not entirely without value to the Union cause, nor did an enlistment in a short-term regiment mean exemption from all the dangers, labors and privations of a soldier's life in those stirring days of 1861 to '65.

In the first Bull Run battle, July 21, 1861, the 11th and 20th regiments, 1,011 missing, 1,400 killed, making the total loss of the Union army 2,552, a large portion of which was borne by the three-months men.

In the same year, at Wilson's Creek, the 1st Mo., a three-months' regiment, lost 76 killed, 208 wounded and 11 missing, a total of 286. The 1st Kan., also a three-months' regiment, in the same battle lost 77 killed, 187 wounded and 20 missing, a total of 284.

The services of the three-months' men called out in 1862 were not so sanguinary, but they did good service in holding the places of the regular forces that went forth to Maryland to win Annapolis, and some of these were made prisoners-of-war by the surrender of Gen. Miles at Harper's Ferry.

The services of the short-term men of 1863 could hardly be overestimated. Called out at a moment's notice by the emergency in Pennsylvania, they hurried at once to the State Capital, Harrisburg, and immediately began active campaigning, securing forts and defenses to resist the approach of the rebels to the Susquehanna, and by their encounters with scouting parties of the rebel cavalry they saved the city, and the country was full of armed men.

Under Gen. W. F. "Baldy" Smith they resisted the attack of J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry on Carlisle, July 1, 1863; they were with the Army of the Potomac in the pursuit of Lee and across the Potomac River; they also did good and heroic duty in the village of Gettysburg after the fight, and were sent to the front in General Orders by Gen. Meade; also thanked in General Orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

ONE-HUNDRED-DAYS MEN OF 1864. The short-term organizations of 1864 were called out by a somewhat different plan than those of the preceding years. The regular informed and organized militia of the older States, such as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, were called out by a somewhat different plan than those of the preceding years.

As Adjutant-General of Ohio he immediately began to reorganize the State militia and to call for recruits. By April, 1864, he had succeeded in advising Gov. Brough that Ohio could furnish 30,000 to 40,000 militia to the Government. Gov. Brough at once visited Washington and made a formal tender to President Lincoln of 30,000 men for 100 days. President Lincoln, while he thought favorably of the project, also suggested that such a large force be accepted from one State alone might be misconstrued and create jealousy, and that it would be better to have more State Governors join in the offer. Gov. Brough was so enthusiastic and confident for the future that he invited the Governors of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin to meet with him and sign an official tender of men for 100 days' service. This meeting was held and resulted in the following proposition being submitted to President Lincoln:

War Department, Washington City, April 21, 1864. To the President of the United States: The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin offer to the President in full and complete confidence, a proposition to furnish to the United States Government, for the service of the United States, unless sooner discharged, 30,000 men for 100 days' service. The terms of service to be 100 days, reckoning from the day of muster into the service of the United States, unless sooner discharged. III. The troops to be mustered into the service of the United States by regulars when the regiments are filled up according to regulations to the minimum strength, the regiments to be organized according to the regulations of the War Department, the whole number to be furnished with 20 days from the date of notice of the acceptance of this proposition. The troops to be organized in consideration of the fact that the regulars are equipped, supplied, transported and paid as other United States infantry volunteers, and to serve in fortifications or wherever their services may be required, within or without their respective States. V. No bounty to be paid the troops, nor the service charged or credited on any draft. VI. The draft for three years' service to go on in any State or district where the quota is not filled up, but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted he shall be credited for the service rendered. John Brough, Governor of Ohio. O. P. Morgan, Governor of Indiana. Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois. W. M. Stone, Governor of Iowa. The foregoing proposition of the Governors is accepted, and the Secretary of War is directed to carry it into execution. A. LINCOLN. April 23, 1864.

surrender, and were taken to Andersonville Prison, where 55 died, being about one-half of the entire number captured. Ohio is entitled to the credit of the 100-days men; yet, without doubt, the Government would have called out the State militia the same as in the preceding Summer, but the proposition of Ohio got the militia men out for a longer term than previous years.

The following list will show the 100-days men mustered into the service of the United States between April 23 and July 18, 1864:

Quota Fulfilled. New Hampshire..... 107 Massachusetts..... 1,237 New York..... 6,820 New Jersey..... 709 Pennsylvania..... 12,000 Maryland..... 1,237 Ohio..... 30,000 Indiana..... 20,000 Illinois..... 20,000 Wisconsin..... 5,000 Michigan..... 10,000 Minnesota..... 441 Total..... 113,900 83,612

The 100-days regiments from New York were designated by their militia number, the other States numbered their hundred-days regiments consecutively with the regular volunteers. These regiments, as was originally intended, were sent at once to take the place of the regular troops sent to forts and other places, and to receive the 100,000 recruits, as they released regulars trained and seasoned for active service.

In the 100-days regiments during the year 1864 from Ohio and Illinois two officers and 91 men were killed and mortally wounded in action, to which should be added the loss of 100,000 recruits, a total of 100,000 men. The 100-days regiments that went out in 1864 fought at Monocacy and Fort Stevens during Early's raid of that year; they were with the Army of the Potomac in the pursuit of Lee, and across the Potomac River; they also did good and heroic duty in the village of Gettysburg after the fight, and were sent to the front in General Orders by Gen. Meade; also thanked in General Orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK COMMANDS. When the quota of New York was sent to the State officials to fill Gov. Seymour endeavored to avoid calling out the militia of the older States, such as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, were called out by a somewhat different plan than those of the preceding years.

The author was a member of a company that had originally been one of the well-drilled independent military corps that existed in New York City in 1861. The company had furnished 54 officers and men to volunteer regiments; it had partly raised a company in 1861 for the 5th N. Y. Its members had been with the militia in the campaign of 1861 and 1862; in 1862 it had joined the then 22d N. G. S. N. Y., and taken the letter 'K.' It was with this regiment in the Gettysburg campaign of 1863.

The original company was known as the "Lindsay Blues." Co. K was also known by that name, as was the 102d N. G. S. N. Y. Many members had enlisted in long-term regiments on their return from Pennsylvania in 1863; others were about recruiting a two-company battalion for the 10th N. Y. Volunteers, which was recruited in that that the Governor would give us authority to raise a National Guard regiment. We immediately began to work in the city, and we received Lieutenants and Sergeants. We had one company assigned to us from Catskill on the Hudson, and we gave several militiamen an opportunity to re-enlist in the National Guard. We did not know what duty would be assigned to us. Most of our men were New York City boys under 19 years of age; about the oldest man in the regiment was the Colonel, and he was 28. In a few days we were enlightened as to what we had to do, as we were ordered to Elmira, N. Y., which was the United States military depot for western New York. The expense of recruiting our troops in the early part of the war had been borne by the State, which established depots at Elmira, Albany and New York. In the fall of 1861 the National Government detailed Regular officers to muster in new troops and also act as disbursing officer, which relieved the State to the extent.

The General Government a few months after issued orders, to take effect Jan. 1, 1862, placing the recruiting service in the hands of the Regular Army. The Adjutant-General, Superintendent Maj. John T. Sprague, of the Regular Army, was detailed to this position, and he selected Elmira and Albany for the establishment of his general depot, and it was to this depot we were ordered. The depot was under the command of Gen. Alex. S. Diven, late Colonel, 107th N. Y. Vol. At Elmira, in the winter of 1861, we were sent to what was known as Barracks No. 1, situated in the suburbs about the vicinity of what is now the Elmira Station of the Lackawanna Railroad. The barracks were the needed, daily drill, even dress parades and occasionally brigade and division drill and parade. Discipline inside the inclosure was very strict. For a prisoner to crowd against or touch an officer or guard made him liable to arrest. Ten or twelve thousand men inside of this inclosure 1,000 by 800 feet, made a very animated scene and quite a babel at times.

they might get sympathy and aid by this method; we quickly placed handkerchiefs on them and a bayonet in the rear of their coats and notwithstanding the fears of a few women we delivered them in this way to the Provost-Marshal, who complimented us on our good work in getting through with such a large party and small loss, as this dishonest business was rampant at the time, and every complement of recruits had more or less losses on the way to the front.

ELMIRA PRISON. After remaining at Barracks No. 1 a short time we were detailed with other regiments of the National Guard to do duty at the rebel prison, which was situated on the opposite side of the town. This prison was the camp formerly known as Barracks No. 3. It was located on the south side of West Water street, commencing at Hoffman street. In area it was about 40 acres; it was 1,000 feet long on Water street and 500 feet back to the Chenango River. It was inclosed by a 12-foot board fence with a platform about five feet above the ground on the outside, with sentry-boxes at suitable distances. On this board walk the guards would have to pace day and night. They had to call the hours during the night, and also exchange halloos with the guard inside the fence.

When we went there, inside the inclosure were mostly A tents, laid out in company streets. Wooden barracks were erected later, during the Fall and early Winter. The first consignment of rebel prisoners arrived at this camp July, 1861—649 in number. During the month of July, 1861, 4,424 arrived; during August, 5,195 arrived, and from Sept. 1, 1861, to May 12, 1862, 2,575 were added, making a total of 12,122 prisoners in all received.

The total number of deaths to July 1, 1865, were 2,917; in hospital, July 1, 1865, 218; escaped, 17; released June, 1865, 8,970; total, 12,122. It is astonishing that there should have been so many deaths in such a short period, as the prisoners had the best of medical attendance and proper food. Hopelessness, change of climate and nostalgia must have had something to do with the mortality, as well as typhoid fever, dysentery and kindred troubles. A few men of the National Guard outside the fence died also by disease and accidents, but only a very few. We had one member of our company who was killed by a weak leg from a sun-stroke wound at Frederickburg. In catching a ride on a freight train passing through the town he fell under the wheels and both legs were ground off and he died next day at the military hospital.

Over 3,000 of these dead prisoners now lie in the beautiful Woodlawn Cemetery in the city, and on Memorial Day their graves are not overlooked. The consolidated reports of this time are as follows: Department of the East. Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix. Military District of Western New York. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Alex. S. Diven, Elmira. Col. Benjamin F. Tracy.

28th N. G. N. Y., Col. David A. Bole, 54th N. G. N. Y., Col. Chas. H. Clark; 56th N. G. N. Y., Col. John Adams; 58th N. G. N. Y., Col. Reuben P. Wiser; 77th N. G. N. Y., Col. Thomas Lynch; 88th N. G. N. Y., Col. George Abbott; 90th N. G. N. Y., Col. John O'Mahony; 102d N. G. N. Y., Col. John N. Wiley; 1st Battalion, Batteries A and B, of the 50th Reg't, N. G. N. Y. The other New York 100-days regiments were the 69th, Col. James Bagley, at Fort Hamilton and Fort Richmond, New York Harbor; the 84th, Col. Fred A. Conkling, at Washington, D. C.; district of Alexandria, Col. W. R. Chambers, at Baltimore.

The 99th had been a Fenian organization before it was a National Guard regiment. Its Colonel, John O'Mahony, was the President of the so-called Irish Republic. In the Official War Records we find the following dispatch: Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1864. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: There are two regiments of New York militia at Elmira which can be ordered to the front if needed. They have about 60 days to serve. Gen. Diven, if instructed, will send them at once. They are unmanageable where they are, but might be of use before Petersburg.

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General. Our daily and nightly duty was guarding the prison, furnishing guards for recruits to the front, and all other guards needed, daily drill, even dress parades and occasionally brigade and division drill and parade. Discipline inside the inclosure was very strict. For a prisoner to crowd against or touch an officer or guard made him liable to arrest. Ten or twelve thousand men inside of this inclosure 1,000 by 800 feet, made a very animated scene and quite a babel at times.

INSIDE THE STOCKADE. While the men were under canvas many busied themselves by building the ground around their tents, and some had quite nice little tents and beds of grass. Many of the men kept themselves employed in making rings and trinkets out of bones obtained at the cook-house and from soft coal, which they burned and polished to a high degree. Some inserted in their articles engraved metal pieces made of small silver money pieces, such as five, 10 and 25 cent pieces. Some of these productions were quite artistic. Of course, it took much time to produce these articles, but of that they had plenty to spare. These specimens of their handiwork and industry the officers allowed to be sold, under restrictions, to the main gate to citizens, visitors or the guards.

Many prisoners were employed in the hospital and cook-house. They were divided in sections or companies, under one of their own number as Sergeant, and he was held responsible for his company. Daily roll-calls and counts were under the supervision of Federal officers. One of the duties of the Officer of the Day was to inspect the cook-house and quarters, and hear complaints. Many times we were called to this position, but never had a complaint, in fact the food was the same as the guards had outside, and the prisoners had the advantage of a regular cook-house while the guards had only out-door cooking in their camp-kettles. It was a busy life, and, of course, had some uneasy spirits who some dark nights would scare and annoy the sentinel on top of the fence by throwing pebbles or stones at him. This would always make some excitement and investigation, but I never knew of a culprit being caught. Several times the entire division was notified by the sentinel on travel or noise, but by some false alarm about contemplated outbreaks of the prisoners; but one night in September we had an outbreak for certain. It was a dark night, and before the tunnel under the fence was discovered 17 prisoners had escaped. There was no more sleep for the troops that night. Parties were sent in different directions, but we never got track of any of the fugitives. It was said the Confederate Government had agents in the town all the time to succor the prisoners, and they may have been such, as there were added, and they would always be coming of any person in the town; but such agents would have been of no use except to keep alert the prison guards and to advise the tunnel under the fence was discovered 17 prisoners had escaped. There was no more sleep for the troops that night. Parties were sent in different directions, but we never got track of any of the fugitives. It was said the Confederate Government had agents in the town all the time to succor the prisoners, and they may have been such, as there were added, and they would always be coming of any person in the town; but such agents would have been of no use except to keep alert the prison guards and to advise the tunnel under the fence was discovered 17 prisoners had escaped.

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COL. ROOSEVELT TO VETERANS.

Address Delivered by the Vice-President in Minneapolis.

Vice-President Roosevelt, while in Minneapolis, on Tuesday last week, delivered a half-hour address before a large assembly of veterans at the Fourth Ward Wigwam. The meeting was under the auspices of the Union Veteran League. A large number of representative G. A. R. men were present, and the hall was packed with veterans of the civil and Spanish wars and their friends. Comrade W. C. Curtis, President of the League, introduced the speaker.

"It affords me great satisfaction," said Col. Roosevelt, "to have the opportunity of meeting you, ladies and gentlemen, and above all—I am sure you will pardon the preference—it pleases me to meet and talk to the men in this gathering whom I in a sense I feel entitled to call comrades. "To be sure, our affair in Cuba was a mere skirmish when compared to the work you did in the civil war, but it gave us an opportunity to realize to a fuller advantage than ever before what the work was that you soldiers of the Grand Army accomplished in those dark days of the country's history.

"That I am gratified at this opportunity of meeting the people of Minnesota you may understand from the fact that years ago I lived and worked among you—years West, to be sure, but the people of this country are happily much the same wherever one may find them. "You men of the Grand Army are men who have proved the faith that was in you by your works. Of course, it is the merest truisms to say that it is in this country we owe everything to our soldiers. It is but the utterance of a generally realized truth that you men of the Grand Army, the workers of Washington and his fellow-workers have been undone. When the Nation's need was, you rose equal to that need. "But some things are so true that in the repetition they become trite. We know so well what the Grand Army did that sometimes we forget to realize it, but I am going to say to you that so long as America lasts Americans will have a gold-leaf heritage from your labors, your deeds of heroism in the ranks of Grant and Sherman, and by sea of Farragut and Porter.

"I met yesterday several veterans of the 1st Minn., the regiment which sustained the greatest loss in one battle occurring during the war. Gentlemen, we have read in song and story of the heroic deeds of Balaban—of the charge of 690 men of the 1st Minn. at the battle of Gettysburg. The 1st Minn. lost more men than engaged in the charge of the Light Brigade, and, moreover, mark this—they kept the ground they fought for, as well as their flags. It is in times like those you men experienced that the character of a Nation is shown to its soldiers. You were recruited from all walks of life, and you fought shoulder to shoulder under the flag on equal footing, man among men. "The same rule must be observed to get the best out of civil life. It makes no difference where a man comes from, what his occupation or how he worships, so long as he does his duty by his fellowman and his country squarely and honestly. There are heroes in all the walks of life, from the highest to the lowest, but the men who are helping to make this Nation great and will place it beyond dreams of greatness eventually are the honest, square-topped men in all social conditions. "In battle, as you move forward, it matters very little to you whether the soldier on your right or left is in civil life a landlord or a bricklayer, so long as when the move comes he moves in the right direction. So in everyday affairs of life. So long as our neighbor moves in the right direction we feel sure of him. "One of the best things about the Spanish war was, in my opinion, that it brought into touch the young men of the North and those of the South, whose fathers had fought in opposing ranks and who now were banded together, fighting shoulder to shoulder and back to back for the honor of their common flag. "I have always been glad that I served under old Joe Wheeler in the cavalry. I had in my command hundreds of young fellows from the East and the West, reared under different conditions. Some of them were the sons of wealthy men in the East; others were without anything else than the clothes they stood up in and their splendid Americanism. It was an American regiment recruited from every where. I take a pride in saying that the sons of the rich and the sons of the poor fought and suffered together, no man asking or receiving further favor than that he be allowed to move on front and show the stuff that was in him. "I think the discipline of military and

MEAN AND VILLAINOUS.

The Iowa State Register Thus Characterizes an Attack Upon the Pensioners.

The Chicago Tribune had a vicious editorial apropos of the article in the Forum dictated by Commissioner Evans, and the Iowa State Register answers it in this square, vigorous fashion: "The Tribune appears to have a space writer who is attempting to ape the society gained by the Chicago Times during the days of the war. The man who writes the 'coffee coolers' of Shiloh, because the National Government was giving their services and injuries proper recognition; but the Tribune editor, in a mean and villainous and has more of false than any article that ever appeared in the Chicago Times. The Register strikes the author of the Tribune editor's squawking across the face with a challenge to produce proof that will sustain any of the charges made therein. It is true that there have been a very few cases in which the Government has been wronged by men who have some of the apparent characteristics of the Tribune's editorial space writer, who resists deception. The local sentiment is against them. The people who know the disabled comrades and have knowledge of their service, are thus condemned by the Tribune's space writer, who has made the name of Grant and Sherman, and by sea of Farragut and Porter. "I met yesterday several veterans of the 1st Minn., the regiment which sustained the greatest loss in one battle occurring during the war. Gentlemen, we have read in song and story of the heroic deeds of Balaban—of the charge of 690 men of the 1st Minn. at the battle of Gettysburg. The 1st Minn. lost more men than engaged in the charge of the Light Brigade, and, moreover, mark this—they kept the ground they fought for, as well as their flags. It is in times like those you men experienced that the character of a Nation is shown to its soldiers. You were recruited from all walks of life, and you fought shoulder to shoulder under the flag on equal footing, man among men. "The same rule must be observed to get the best out of civil life. It makes no difference where a man comes from, what his occupation or how he worships, so long as he does his duty by his fellowman and his country squarely and honestly. There are heroes in all the walks of life, from the highest to the lowest, but the men who are helping to make this Nation great and will place it beyond dreams of greatness eventually are the honest, square-topped men in all social conditions. "In battle, as you move forward, it matters very little to you whether the soldier on your right or left is in civil life a landlord or a bricklayer, so long as when the move comes he moves in the right direction. So in everyday affairs of life. So long as our neighbor moves in the right direction we feel sure of him. "One of the best things about the Spanish war was, in my opinion, that it brought into touch the young men of the North and those of the South, whose fathers had fought in opposing ranks and who now were banded together, fighting shoulder to shoulder and back to back for the honor of their common flag. "I have always been glad that I served under old Joe Wheeler in the cavalry. I had in my command hundreds of young fellows from the East and the West, reared under different conditions. Some of them were the sons of wealthy men in the East; others were without anything else than the clothes they stood up in and their splendid Americanism. It was an American regiment recruited from every where. I take a pride in saying that the sons of the rich and the sons of the poor fought and suffered together, no man asking or receiving further favor than that he be allowed to move on front and show the stuff that was in him. "I think the discipline of military and

SOLDIERS' HEALTH.

Report of the Chief Surgeon of the Philippines.

Acting Surgeon-General Forwood, of the Army, has received an interesting report from Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon, Division of the Philippines, of the operations of the Medical Department in the Philippines for the period ended May 31 last. He says the health of the troops continues to be good, and that the ratio of non-effectives to the whole strength has decreased from 8.84 per cent. to 7.52 per cent. The month of August gave the highest percentage, 9.38, and March the lowest, 6.12. Intestinal and gastric diseases, including dysentery and typhoid fever, give 34.22 per cent. of the total sickness; malarial fever and sequelae come next, with 15.23 per cent., and venereal diseases are third, with 13.18 per cent.

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Contrary to general belief in the United States, Col. Greenleaf says, there is not much disability from alcoholism. The habits of the soldiers differ but little from those in the United States, and an exciting cause of a certain proportion of the insanity, as well as the origin of a large part of the drunkenness in the provinces of the Philippines, is practically "vino" of the natives, a crudely distilled alcohol, causing very rapid intoxication, which is rather easily recovered from without the aid of medicine. A moderately amount is taken. In great excess it causes wild delirium, unconsciousness and sometimes death, and in habitual users a deterioration of the mental faculties, delirium, persecution, attempted suicide and aphasia.

The people of Manila evince a gratifying willingness to accept the sanitary instruction of the Board of Health, and the city is reported to be in excellent sanitary condition. Improvements most urgently needed are a system of drains and sewers, dredging and cleaning moats and canals, and a water supply pure and ample. "The Poor Girl's Chance at Vassar. Suppose, for example, you go to Vassar. The reasonable tuition of \$400 a year, and the board, and loan funds, the thousand and one odd services to be done, "for a consideration," the democratic spirit that promptly distinguishes service from servility and takes a girl for what she can do—these conditions give the poor girl a chance at Vassar, as well as the rich one. Nobody knows whether you are uncrating your own bicycle, for convenience, or one for somebody else—for 50 cents—and nobody cares. You may earn money by ironing the wrinkles out of gowns, delivering the mail, playing the piano for gymnastics, arranging the books before service in the chapel, sketching in ink, or copying Gibson's pictures, classifying in the museum, copying with the mimeograph, or inventing some scheme that no one before you has thought of. Once a girl conducted a "bureau of sales," on commission, for all who had articles to dispose of, and she made it pay well. For some of the reasons mentioned, or inasmuch as Vassar was the first college fully equipped as such, or because you wish to apply to the men Emerson's supreme test of friendship, "ability to do without it," while pursuing a course of advanced studies, has thought, "O, because you fancy you will have a 'good time,' you are going to Vassar." Mary MacColl, in "Success."

Lincoln's Birthplace Likely to be Sold for a Sanatorium. Dr. R. C. Miller, President of the St. Luke Society, of Chicago, Ill., is in Hodgenville, Ky., to inspect the Lincoln birthplace, which is owned by the Lincoln family, with a view of purchasing it for the society. The farm is now owned by Mr. David Greer, a New York millionaire. The St. Luke Society desires to purchase the historic spot for the purpose of erecting a sanatorium for incurables and for morphine, cocaine and cigar addicts. It is the intention of the St. Luke Society to erect a sanatorium on the farm, which is to be very large and handsome structures. On this farm is one of the best springs in that section of the State. The water is unusually cold, and it is thought to be of medicinal value. The farm is two miles south of Hodgenville, and is in a picturesque section of the county. The land is rugged and is very inferior, being of the red clay quality. The farm is rolling, having on it a number of small hills, and adapted to the making of a lake, which the St. Luke Society intends to construct.

Advertisement for Green Mountain Whiskey. Features include: 'WE ARE FIGHTING THE WHISKEY TRUST!', 'WILL YOU SUPPORT US, OR WILL YOU SUPPORT THE TRUST?', 'A Startling Comparison' table comparing Green Mountain Whiskey prices to other brands, and 'AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC' text. The advertisement includes a bottle of Green Mountain Whiskey and the name M. C. REEFER, President.