

So care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans.

The National Tribune.

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If there was one-tenth the gold in Nevada that the newspapers are reporting, the mines in the rest of the world would have to close.

Japan takes the trouble to again deny that she wants to buy the Philippines. Japan's sharpest-felt want is for something to fill the aching void in her treasury.

An ingenious reformer proposes that the electric lights of a city be made to wink the hours. This will be a convenience to those beyond the sound of striking clocks.

We think still more of Missouri's young Attorney-General on account of his hastening to resent the imputation that he is a reformer. He is doing entirely too good work to be included in that class.

The Capitol guides are careful to inform tourists that none of the naughty stories about Senatorial drinking can apply to Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who is so much of a Teetotaler that he even "thinks his water."

Undoubtedly Gen. Kuropatkin tells the exact truth when in his last order and farewell to the Army of Manchuria he says that the causes of defeat were the corruption and oppression of the bureaucracy.

It never seems to occur to any one that Congress will not revise the tariff so long as 95 per cent of the Representatives are elected upon promises to see that not one of the industries in their district shall be allowed to suffer by hostile legislation.

The middlemen have gained a decisive victory in California in driving out of business the Raisin Growers' Company, which leaves the raisin growers at liberty to sell their crops at prices that the packers are willing to pay. This has sent the price of raisins down to three and four cents a pound.

The Canadian Forestry Service gives a chill to those who would waste American timber upon the plea that there is an abundance in Canada for all the needs in sight. The Canadian officers say that all the timber in the Dominion would not last the United States more than 11 years.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers have done a good work for temperance by refusing to sanction a strike of 300 skilled men on account of the discharge of a pug-dog for going into a saloon during working hours. This holds up the hands of employers in their efforts to repress drinking by their employees.

New York proposes to cut off the dog's tail an inch at the time, and a bill is now before the Legislature, which will probably pass, directing a two-cent-a-mile fare on the Long Island Railroad. This is not intended to affect commutation and other rates which are already below that fare, but merely makes two cents the maximum rate.

Strange to say, Kentuckians are seeking to have a law passed prohibiting the playing of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Yet Uncle Tom's Cabin presents a very pleasant picture of slavery in Kentucky, where the "institution" appeared in its best light, and far differently from its aspects in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Arkansas has established the practice of electing Senators by the people, and in the recent primaries Gov. Jeff Davis beat Senator James H. Berry by a considerable majority. The man who was merely named after the President of the so-called Confederacy made a better race than the old Confederate veteran who left a leg upon the battlefield.

Justice Greenbaum, of the New York Supreme Court, lays down the rule that while labor unions can not be held responsible for lawlessness and violence committed by their members, when these are done without any authority of the unions, the unions are liable when the acts are committed by members acting as pickets, and who are not adequately punished by their unions for deeds which violate the laws.

The Italians are much dissatisfied over the operations of their State-managed railroads. They were bad enough before the State took hold of them, but now they are intolerable. Passenger trains are hours behind their scheduled time, and the freight traffic is as bad as it can be. Instances have been given where it took perishable market vegetables a month or more to get from Genoa to Milan, and the grain trade with Switzerland has been practically suspended at times.

A most disturbing charge is made by the Committee of the Maryland Legislature to the effect that the officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad deliberately depreciated the stock of the Washington Branch by omitting to declare dividends through a long period of years when the railroad was making money. They did this to depreciate the value of the stock of the Washington Branch in order to buy it in at less than its actual worth.

THE AGED-CLERK BILL.

The amendment reducing the salaries of clerks progressively as they grew older and finally dismissing them at 70 was under fire in the House of Representatives for some days, and was very roughly handled in the Committee of the Whole. The effectual stoppage was at last put upon it by the veteran Gen. Keifer raising the point of order that it was new legislation introduced into the Appropriations bill.

We earnestly hope that the development of feeling in regard to the cruel provision as affecting veterans and their widows will be instrumental in retaining in public employment other veterans and their widows all over the country. There was not a dissent by any one of prominence from the proposition that veterans and their widows should be kept in public employment as long as they live. If what was so freely said in the House of Representatives should be as carefully observed by the Representatives in their districts and by the administrative officers of the Government, it will do great good to the veterans and their widows everywhere. It will secure them from apprehension as to their future and prevent them, after years of faithful service, being deprived of their means of livelihood and turned out to the cold world with no other refuge than the Soldiers' Home or the poor-house.

Since the question has been brought so strongly before the public mind the opportunity should be taken advantage of to make some form of a retirement system by which all employees of the Government who are getting old and feeble can be honorably retired upon three-fourths pay and have their future assured them. We are behind all the rest of the world in making such a just provision. Every Government in Europe provides for its aged and infirm employees of every class, and does not allow them to be turned out to starve. This provision is the highest incentive that can be made for faithful service, and sound public policy imperatively requires that it be done in the United States. By adopting the Civil Service system in place of the old rotation in office the Government has encouraged young men and women to make its service a life-profession. The better they equip themselves for the duties it requires the less fit they are to take up other employment in their old age, and none of them should have the poor-house staring him in the face to distract him from the proper performance of his duties.

THE ARMSTRONG REPORT.

It comes in the shape of a most agreeable surprise in this day of denunciation of our law-makers to find that the investigation of the Armstrong Committee of the New York Legislature upon insurance matters meets unstinted praise from the people and papers of all shades of opinion. The committee has done its work thoroughly, bravely and impartially, and strange to say, all the members of the committee are unanimous in the recommendations that it makes. The report fills over 300 closely-printed pages, but every page is full of meat. The essential recommendations are as follows:

- 1. The election by law of all present directors of insurance companies, and the election by policy-holders of new directors.
2. A law giving policy-holders the right to vote in person or by mail, cutting existing proxies and limiting the life of proxies to two months.
3. No investments in stocks, no "speculation" in syndicates, and no profit or interest for an official in any form except one made on his own policy.
4. Political contributions prohibited.
5. Stocks and bonds now held of a character not approved by the new law to be sold within five years.
6. No more deferred dividend policies.
7. Policy-holders to have the right to sue without application to the Attorney-General.

If these recommendations become laws, they will put the insurance business upon such solid ground as to command itself far more than ever to the people. The papers agree now that a good legislative committee is superior to any other committee or body that can be organized for the purpose of investigation and securing desired information.

The Committee did its duties very effectively in the blame it placed upon Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, who had contented himself with drawing his salary and making a proforma routine of duties. He discovered nothing, interfered with nothing, prevented nothing, and yet presented to the people a smug countenance expressive of having done his whole duty. The storm-center is now in the Legislature upon the adoption of his recommendations and the enactment of his recommendations. The insurance men, and particularly those who find their malfeasance threatened by the proposed legislation, are in force at Albany and invoking every machinery to interfere with the adoption of the report and of its recommendations.

Mrs. Bellamy Storer now has her innings, and it must be confessed that she makes a very good showing. She says that the much-talked-of letter was one written her in 1900, by Theodore Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, and the reason she did not give Cardinal Rampolla the whole of the letter was that the remainder related to personal matters. There seems to be much more in the strange affair than has yet developed.

THE RATE BILL.

The President last week called an important conference at the White House, at which were present Senators Allison, Cullom, Dooliver, Clapp and Long, Attorney-General Moody and Interstate Commerce Commissioners Knapp and Prouty. The President opened the conference by stating that while he had not changed his views upon the Hepburn bill, that, in deference to the views of many Senators who thought that without a judicial review provision the bill would be unconstitutional, he had decided to suggest the following amendment, striking out the paragraph at the bottom of page 14, and making part of section 16 read:

"That all orders of the Commission, except orders for the payment of money, shall take effect within such reasonable time as shall be prescribed by the Commission, and shall continue in force for a period not exceeding two years, as shall be prescribed in the order of the Commission, unless sooner set aside by the Commission or suspended or set aside in a suit brought against the Commission in the Circuit Court of the United States, sitting as a court of equity, for the district wherein any carrier plaintiff in said suit has its principal operating office, and jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the Circuit Courts of the United States to hear and determine in any such suit whether the order complained of was beyond the authority of the Commission or in violation of the rights of the carrier secured by the Constitution."

In the discussion of an hour which followed the reading of the paper all favored the amendment. The main question was whether an order of the Commission lowering a rate could be delayed in taking effect. Attorney-General Moody insisted that the discretion of the Commission was absolute, and while there was no specific restraint placed upon the courts, it was doubtful if they would interfere except as provided.

At the conclusion the Senators told the President that they felt sure they could muster 29 Republican votes for it, and probably the whole minority would do the same. The President has favored the Spooner-Knox proposition for a deposit by the appealing road of a sufficient amount to meet the difference between the railroad rate and that of the Commission, but in the conference he seemed only strenuous to limit the court review to the minimum.

Senator Long was selected to present the amendment. He has been a pronounced opponent of the Aldrich-Forsaker demand for power to the courts to take up every case de novo, and retry it from the beginning. Senators Aldrich and Forsaker have insisted the courts should have the right to examine whether the Commission violated the "legal," "lawful" and "constitutional" rights of the carrier.

Senator Aldrich now says that all that he and those who stand with him demand is that the courts shall be authorized to determine whether the rate is a "just compensation." The introduction of this amendment will probably take the virtual control out of Tillman's hands, and return it to those of the Republican leaders. Tillman has so far had a thorny road to travel, finding not only the Republicans in solid opposition to whatever he has attempted, but also most of the Democrats.

Senator Dooliver says that this is the only important amendment to the bill that will be permitted.

THE TARIFF TRUCE WITH GERMANY.

The Congress of the German Chambers of Commerce heard the plain truth from Dr. Delbruck, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, who said that the German market "could not do without a considerable part of American products." This is the secret of Germany's backward from her threat of a tariff war. Dr. Delbruck went on to explain that before Germany could be independent of America and in shape to make a tariff war she would have to grow her own cotton in Africa, find copper mines somewhere else in the world, and great supplies of good, healthful food.

While it is true that last year we sold Germany \$194,000,000 worth of goods and bought from that country only \$118,000,000, yet two-thirds of our exports were raw materials, such as cotton, copper, oil-cake and naval stores, etc., which are free of duty under the German tariff and will remain so. These were goods upon which the profit is the lowest and of all our exports not above 30 per cent are dutiable under the German tariff.

On the other hand, 85 per cent of the goods which Germany sells us are dutiable, and they are manufactured products upon which the Germans make a great profit. They are the things which bring direct wealth to the country that manufactures them.

Furthermore, a tariff war with the United States would strike a severe blow at the ocean-carrying trade which is so dear to the German heart. The trade across the Atlantic with us is one of the main props of the German merchant-marine. Therefore, Germany will not begin a tariff war with us, at least, until June, 1907, when she hopes that there will be some change in our frame of mind as will render us more amenable to the German plans.

The Philippine friars are being warmly defended against the attacks of prominent Roman Catholics by other Roman Catholic newspapers and priests equally prominent. The Rev. Ambrose Coleman, a Dominican, says that the native secular clergy are not poor, and with a little energy they could be made self-supporting. The haciendas outside of the churches and parishes were the property of the head houses of the Orders and the University, and were made valuable by the industry of the lay brothers. This wealth therefore belonged properly to the Orders and not to the Church-at-large. If the friars decided to fund their capital of \$7,000,000 and use its proceeds for their own support, they would be perfectly justified in doing so. It would give them an annual income of \$300,000, which would be a much smaller income each than the average of the parish priests in most countries.

A PENNSYLVANIA BILL.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has favorably reported Senator McCumber's bill for a service pension. This provides that when a soldier reaches the age of 62 he will be granted \$13, with \$15 at 70 and \$30 at 75. This is along the lines of the bill introduced two years ago by Senator Dooliver at the instance of the Grand Army of the Republic in Iowa, and which was not acted upon at that time. It is estimated by the Pension Bureau that it would increase the pension appropriation about \$10,000,000 yearly for the first three or four years.

The election of Judge Andrew Hamilton by a unanimous vote as President of the very exclusive club of Albany, N. Y., shows how well Americans appreciate a real manly man. Judge Hamilton has been under fire since the beginning of the insurance troubles, and no end of abuse has been showered upon him as a corruptor of legislators and a squanderer of the money of the policy-holders. He has been treated as a fugitive from justice because of his absence in Europe during the investigations. Now he comes back, somewhat late, it is true, and seems to be telling the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. He says what every one knows, that the insurance business was constantly "threatened" by blackmailers in the Legislature, and that it was essential to beat them off if necessary by purchasing them, and he did so. While it is extremely reprehensible to bribe legislators, it is still more so for a legislator to be bribed, and the censure ultimately goes back to the people who would elect such men to the Legislature.

Mr. Hamilton says with entire truth, in all probability, that every dollar that he spent in this way was approved by the directors of the company, who are now sneaking out of their responsibility and trying to make him a scapegoat. This he naturally declines being. His testimony is a much-needed admonition to the people to be more careful in the men that they send to the Legislature, and to hold them to a stronger accountability for what they do when there. Every one knows that in every State there have been men elected to the Legislature whose sole object was to fill their pockets by blackmailing corporations, and they have taken advantage of the feeling of the people against the rapacity of corporations to hold these up and bleed them. We must begin the reform in the nominating conventions and at the ballot box. Only men whose private character is above reproach and whose career commands itself to their neighbors should be sent by them to represent the people in the Legislature. Then what they do should be carefully watched and their acts made the subject of strict examination by the people whom they assume to represent.

The progress of the temperance movement in Germany is somewhat surprising. There as here the railroads have proven themselves to be among the best of temperance workers. The railroads are beginning to supply their employees with coffee or tea, which is diminishing the consumption of alcoholic drinks. There is no moral feature involved in this, for actual practice has demonstrated that if the men are given hot coffee, tea or soups at regular hours they will drink less beer and gin, perform their duties more cheerfully and faithfully and the liability to accidents and blunders is greatly diminished. This has been especially noticeable among the workmen in the freight departments and on the freight trains. Their powers of endurance are notably increased; there are fewer accidents to the personnel and material of the roads, and the employees seem to have better command of their faculties. On some roads the drinks are sold to the employees at the nominal price of two pennings (one-half cent) and on other roads they are supplied gratis. So marked is the effect that several of the railroads have issued orders prohibiting employees from drinking alcoholics during working hours.

The opposition to Senator Reed Smoot goes far deeper than the superficial cause of his membership in the Mormon Church. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says that he should be unseated because he has taken the obligation of vengeance, which must be done by every Mormon who attains to a certain position in the Church. This obligation binds him to revenge the "blood of the prophet on this Nation." He is therefore in the position of a man who has expatriated himself and taken the oath of allegiance to a foreign country. The Salt Lake Tribune insists that the Mormons have restored polygamy and re-established a rule and a monopoly more autocratic than anything that Brigham Young ever inaugurated, and are in a state of open enmity to the Government.

The United States Steel Corporation has gone right ahead doing business at the old stand in spite of all the talk about trusts, corporations and combines, and reports that in 1905 the net earnings showed an increase of over \$46,000,000, making a total of nearly \$120,000,000. The export trade for steel and iron manufactures has greatly improved in quality and price. A report of the company defends the practice of selling goods abroad at lower prices than at home by saying that in this way unsalable or obsolete articles are gotten rid of, thus preventing the shutting down of works. The number of employees increased to 180,158, of whom 12,258 bought 23,989 shares of preferred stock.

People who look upon the Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan as octopi, who are constantly increasing their wealth with operations invariably successful, will receive a check in their theories by the news that John D. Rockefeller lost \$3,000,000 recently in his holding of Chicago traction securities owing to the adverse decision of the Supreme Court. J. P. Morgan lost a similar amount. The inevitable inference from this is that our courts are not as subservient to the dictates of financial magnates as the Socialistic speaker and writer would have us believe.

A substantial victory has been gained by the reformers in Philadelphia, which will break the monopoly of the surface and elevated tramways and admit a rival, the Philadelphia & Western Railroad Co., into the heart of the city. The Rapid Transit Co. agreed to complete certain important works according to contract, and surrendered their stolen franchises for a subway under Chestnut street, surface lines on Broad street and elevated lines to the northwest suburbs. This gain is worth all the commotion that was caused last year by the reform movement.

The Ohio Legislature adopted a resolution calling on the Ohio Senators and Representatives to support President Roosevelt's railroad policy. This has brought out Senator Forsaker, who claims to be in harmony with the President's utterances for the Interstate Commerce Commission to have the power to substitute a reasonable rate for an unreasonable rate, but this must be subject to judicial review. He is supported in this position by the action of the Ohio Legislature in creating a Railroad Commission to fix rates, but so amended as to provide for a full review by the courts. Therefore, he feels it his duty to insist upon such amendments to the Hepburn bill.

How prone certain classes are to listen to any calumny howler and how easy it is for any one to attract attention by predicting disaster, is illustrated by the case of an insane negro in Memphis. Her sole capital in trade was capacity and earnestness for unlimited talk and some trouble with her liver that made her see visions of direful things. She has been preaching a terrible calamity to fall upon Memphis when the city would crumble by the acre into the Mississippi River, engulfing the buildings and people. She saw a sign in the heavens which would be a white dog jumping from the Court House two days before the catastrophe. She drew immense audiences every night, principally in negroes, until the scare became so general that the police had to take notice of it and put her in the insane asylum. This did not stop the scare, however, and thousands of negroes have stampeded from the city to the great loss of cooks to the families and laborers in the more important works. The Southern Car Works were struck most severely, as 200 of their laboring men joined the stampeded laborers. The railroads had to put on excursion trains to carry the negroes away to the interior of Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee.

The temperance movement has taken a new and praiseworthy chute in Mississippi, where the Senate has passed a provision that any State officer guilty of drunkenness can be suspended by the Governor. If the officer is not convicted in a court of justice he can receive his entire salary during the time of his suspension and be reinstated in office. The proposition to give the Chief Justice power to remove the Governor was voted down. Probably the main reason for this was that there was nobody left to remove the Chief Justice should he get drunk.

During the court-martial at New York of Maj. Price, of the Artillery Corps, it came out that barkeepers are in the habit of keeping a fake whisky to give to those who have already had too much stimulant. The barkeeper testified that this imitation whisky was made of ginger ale and Jamaica ginger. If they would only go a little further and give this fake whisky to every man who shouldn't touch liquor they would be real benefactors to humanity.

The developments in the English army make our hazing at Annapolis seem quite tame and comparatively respectable. A young officer in one of the swell regiments committed the awful crime of being poor and not having money to meet the lavish expenditures expected, whereupon his fellow-officers stripped him, smeared him with motor oil, covered him with feathers and plastered his hair with jam. Evidently the British standard for officers and gentlemen needs immediate elevation.

After all, the United States Navy seems to be a very desirable place for a young man to be. Jack Ferguson has been making quite a success on the concert stage as a bass singer at a salary of \$25 a week. He left the Navy to go into this business, but found that a theatrical life was not so agreeable, after all, as one upon a war vessel, and last week re-enlisted.

In spite of all that is being said about Japanese sake, beer is getting a firm hold in the Island Empire, and we all know that when it once starts into a country there is as little hope of getting rid of it as there is of the gypsy moth or the cotton-bill weevil. Last year there was brewed in Japan 3,800,000 gallons, or double the production of two years previous. Japan is finding a fine market for beer in China and Korea.

Western civilization is making progress in China, as the Peking Government proposes to introduce the foreign method of execution by hanging instead of the brutalizing spectacle of cutting off the heads of criminals in the public ground near the vegetable market.

Senator Hansbrough told the President last week: "The Senate comes near doing the right thing every time, and it will do so in the case of railroad legislation. There is no question in my mind but what the Senate will enact railroad legislation that will be received with satisfaction by the country. It will do so of its own accord and not be moved by clamor or pressure."

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 13th W. Va.—J. R. Ruder, Fountain Springs, W. Va.

The 13th W. Va. was organized at Mount Pleasant and Barbersville from October, 1862, and mustered out June 22, 1865. William R. Brown was Colonel, and Lieut.-Col. James R. Hall was killed at Cedar Creek. It belonged to Duval's Division, Eighth Corps, Army of West Virginia, and lost 61 killed and 108 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

The 70th Ohio. Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 70th Ohio.—N. B. Young, Sandpoint, Idaho.

The 70th Ohio was organized at Camp Dennison from November, 1861, and mustered out Aug. 14, 1865. The first Colonel was Joseph W. Cockerill, and Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Phillips was in command when the regiment was mustered out. The 70th Ohio belonged to William's Division, Sixth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and lost 75 killed and 190 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

The 21st Iowa. Editor National Tribune: Please give a history of the 21st Iowa. I served in that regiment from the organization until its muster-out of service at Baton Rouge in July, 1865.—T. S. Crosley, Co. I, 21st Iowa, Mason City, Neb.

The 29th Mass. Editor National Tribune: I should like to see a short history of the 29th Mass. In the National Tribune. Did it belong to the 300 fighting regiments?—Oliver A. White, East Norton, Mass.

Uncle Joe denies that he is still-born in the ship-subsidy bill, by not allowing the incubation to proceed to the point where the chick breaks through the shell of the Committee room and roach the House. All the same, the chairman of the Committee has no trouble catching the Speaker's eye for almost everything but that particular Representative, Littlefield, of Maine, and Greene, of Massachusetts, who are the special advocates of the bill, and he remembers that the Speaker has never been friendly to the subsidy, and that he recently said that this was the worst of years to permit such legislation. The Speaker may not be killing the bill in the way charged, but it is getting more likely that it will not see the light this session.

The House passed the additional urgent deficiency bill. Consideration of the Legislative bill was resumed, but with little headway, owing to innumerable points of order. A special rule will be submitted to the House intended to prevent a continuation of obstructive tactics.

March 27.—Senator Tillman criticized the shortcomings of existing statutes. Prompted by Judge Humphrey's decision in the packers' case, Mr. Forsaker took exceptions to certain remarks.

March 28.—Mr. Knox made his first formal speech in the Senate, pointing out defects in the Hepburn-Dooliver railroad-rate bill, and arguing for the adoption of his own bill as a substitute. Late in the afternoon the Senate became embroiled in an animated debate of the Conference Committee report on the bill winding up the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.

March 29.—Messrs. Clay and Carmack made the principal speeches on the rate bill. The discussion was enlivened by a colloquy between Messrs. Aldrich and Dooliver over the former attributing to the latter an interpretation of certain clauses of the pending bill which Mr. Dooliver denied he had made.

Much headway was made in the House in the consideration of the Legislative bill. The Conference report on the bill to reorganize the Consular Service was agreed to.

Editor National Tribune: Please publish a short history of the 46th N. Y., and of its faithful and most valuable paper.—C. Billinger, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The 46th N. Y., called also the Fremont Regiment, was organized at New York City, Sept. 18, 1861, and finally mustered out July 28, 1865. It belonged to Willcox's Division, Ninth Corps, Army of the Ohio and Potomac, and lost 104 killed and 91 died from disease. The regiment was succeeded by Col. Joseph Gerhardt, who was dismissed. Lieut.-Col. Adolph Becker was in command when the regiment was mustered out. Lieut.-Col. Germain Metternich was killed.—Editor National Tribune.

The 93d N. Y. Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 93d N. Y.—Walter Turk, East City, Mich.

The 93d N. Y., called also Morgan Rifles, was organized in Washington and Warren from October, 1861, and mustered out June 29, 1865. It was a fighting regiment, and lost more men in action than any other regiment in the United States service from 1861 to 1865. Will you kindly give a brief history of this regiment?—W. F. Primley, Mead, Neb.

The 9th Ill. Editor National Tribune: I recently heard a comrade say that the 9th Ill. fought more battles and lost more men in action than any other regiment in the United States service from 1861 to 1865. Will you kindly give a brief history of this regiment?—W. F. Primley, Mead, Neb.

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Editor National Tribune: Will you please inform me when the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Mississippi were consolidated? This information will greatly oblige—Capt. William Vincent, Galena, Ill.

The Army of the Mississippi joined the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Ohio in front of Corinth in April, 1862, and April 30 they were consolidated and reorganized with Maj.-Gen. Thomas S. Bragg in command. The right wing of the consolidated army, Gen. Pope the left wing and reserve and Buell retaining the command of the Army of the Ohio. The Army of the Mississippi was officially discontinued Oct. 26, 1862.—Editor National Tribune.

Editor National Tribune: Please publish a short sketch of the 11th Ky.—J. H. E. Blevins, Frank, Va.

THE SPIRIT OF CONGRESS.

Some of the More Notable Proceedings of the Week.

Monday, March 26.—The railroad rate question was the chief subject of interest in the Senate. Mr. Overman (N. C.) making the principal speech of the day. Mr. Tillman read a letter from a West Virginia attorney, severely criticizing the Senator, from that State, and this may arouse a further debate in the near future between Senators Tillman and Scott. Numerous unimportant bills were passed.

A number of bills of local interest were passed by the House, chief among them being the reorganization of the Police Department.

A joint resolution was passed inaugurating a number of important reforms in connection with the public printing. The House took up a small urgent deficiency bill, and after that has been considered with the Legislative appropriation bill.

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The House voted to adopt a special rule on the Legislative bill after a general discussion, the vote being 169 to 109.

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The Army of the Mississippi joined the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Ohio in front of Corinth in April, 1862, and April 30 they were consolidated and reorganized with Maj.-Gen. Thomas S. Bragg in command. The right wing of the consolidated army, Gen. Pope the left wing and reserve and Buell retaining the command of the Army of the Ohio. The Army of the Mississippi was officially discontinued Oct. 26, 1862.—Editor National Tribune.

Editor National Tribune: Please publish a short sketch of the 11th Ky.—J. H. E. Blevins, Frank, Va.

The 11th Ky. was organized at Camp Calhoun, Dec. 8, 1861, and mustered out in December, 1864. The first Colonel was P. B. Hawkins, who resigned, and was succeeded by S. Palace Lovell. It belonged to the consolidated army, Gen. Pope the left wing and reserve and Buell retaining the command of the Army of the Ohio, and lost 47 killed and 217 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.