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


# The National Tribune.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES—FLAT.

30c. per agate line for display.
20c. per agate line for Classified Columns.
50c. per agate line for reading notices.
Advertising can be canceled at any time five days before date of issue.
No discounts for time or space.
Columns 2¼ inches wide; 21½ inches long; seven columns to the page.
Sample copies mailed free on request.

JOHN McELROY, Editor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCT. 25, 1906.

Office: 519 Thirteenth Street N. W.


Somehow, David B. Hill has failed to announce that he is a Democrat even this year.

The burning question in Pennsylvania is whether there is any sort of justification in spending $9,000,000 in "furnishing and decorating" a $4,000,000 State House. Is it a sufficient answer to this that Pennsylvania has "the most magnificent Capitol in the world?"

Commissary-General Sharpe makes an admirable suggestion in his annual report that cooking schools be established at all the camps of instruction. This country cannot have too much education in the science of cooking. The education should be civil as well as military. Bad cooking is responsible for a host of evils, including intemperance and disease. Wretchedly-prepared food is one of the most powerful influences in driving a man to drink, and the women of this country have a heavy responsibility for the drunkenness in it.

William C. McMillan, son of the late Senator McMillan, of Michigan, and a leading candidate for Gen. Alger's seat in the Senate, seems to be strangely ill-advised. One of his strongest competitors is Congressman Townsend, who recently went to Ecorse, a suburb of Detroit, to hold a political meeting, and was attended by a number of friends and prominent politicians. A considerable audience had gathered to hear him speak, but under orders from Mr. McMillan, his bookkeeper prevented Mr. Townsend from entering the yards and holding a meeting. Looking at the matter from this distance, we should say that Mr. McMillan has knocked himself out very completely.

John B. Moran, of Massachusetts, must certainly be credited with comprehensive aspirations and a delightful frankness in confiding them to the public. After a hard struggle he recently secured the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, and in his campaign he says he is not only running for Governor, but also for the Democratic nomination for President. He does not propose to "play second fiddle" to Mr. Bryan or Mr. Hearst, but will enter the convention on equal terms with them as a competitor. There is nothing like having a good opinion of one's self.

It is significant of the exceeding difficulty of governing the Slav race that members of that race in this country are so frequently in trouble with their priests, whom they have beaten and even killed. Last Sunday Rev. Father Przybolksi, Rector of the Polish Catholic Church, at Westfield, Mass., was beaten almost to death and would have been killed by the members of his congregation. The Polish, Hungarians and Bohemians are all Slavs, and these outrages upon priests, with burning of churches and similar senseless crimes, are surprisingly common among those peoples. The significance of this is a Slavic contempt for all authority and order. Such a thing as an assault upon a priest or the burning of a church is unknown among the Irish, German and French Catholics of this country. Those nationalities seem to have a respect for religion and authority which is entirely absent from the more ignorant and more stupid Slavs.

The incarceration of Ex-Senator Burton in a County jail in Missouri points to a moral and adorns a tale. Burton was always a brilliant young fellow in school, in society and in law, but he had the fatal defect of lack of principle. He thought that there was a smart way of doing things which was better than the right way, and this characterized all of his transactions, so that his end is logical and legitimate. Josh Billings says pithily, "When a man starts out to be a knave he had better examine himself a little more clusly, and see if he ain't better fitted for a fool." There is a world of strongest common sense in this. Any man who does wrong is primarily a fool. A man who thinks he can win success by wrongful methods deceives himself worse than others. Eventually he is going to come to grief, and in all probability have an old age of misery and poverty. There is a moral law independent of religion, which is as unerring as gravitation, and as certain to bring about punishment for its violation.

Apropos of the death of Sam Jones, the evangelist, there comes the memory of how the power of the Word, backed up by a strong physique and a knowledge of fistics, wrought a political and moral revolution in Palestine, Tex. On a visit to that place Jones found it necessary to severely score the Mayor and the municipal administration. Doubtless all he said was well deserved, and therefore hurt the more. The Mayor could think of no better way of getting even than by thrashing the evangelist. This showed the Mayor to be as foolish as he was bad. He waited for Jones at the depot, and without any further preliminaries than announcing his name and purpose sailed in. Jones was at first at a disadvantage, but breaking the Mayor's clinch, he began doing some slugging that even Texans had to admire. Before the train pulled out the Mayor needed nothing more than the ambulance to take him to the hospital. When Jones visited Palestine a years later he found that the beesom of reform had made a clean sweep, and that there was a Mayor in office who was enforcing the laws.

## AN OPEN LETTER.

**To All Ex-Soldiers, Sailors and Marines:**

Comrades: An election of the utmost importance is at hand. It is an event of the greatest gravity to the whole country, and in addition to your participation as American citizens, you have in it a peculiar and personal interest.

The concern that you have in common with all your patriotic fellow-citizens is that the present and universal prosperity of the country shall receive no blighting frost by the failure of the Republicans to retain control of the House of Representatives. Even if we admit the strenuous contention of the Democratic and Independent speakers and press that the Republicans are not entitled to the credit of producing this prosperity, there still remain overwhelming reasons why the Republican candidates for Congress should be voted for in preference to those on other tickets. The indisputable facts are:

1. One of the severest panics in the history of the country immediately followed upon the election of a Democratic Congress—the last time the people tried that experiment.

2. The fearful commercial depression lasted as long as a Democratic Congress was in power, and the election of a Republican Congress was immediately followed by a restoration of public confidence and a wonderful revival of business activity.

3. This prosperity has been steadily maintained and augmented by the Republican Congresses elected since.

Therefore, it would seem folly of the grossest nature to invite a return to the calamitous experience of 1892-6 by repeating that disastrous experiment.

A burnt child should dread the fire.

Public confidence is the most sensitive of growths. Capital and business are notoriously timid. With such men in control of Congress as are now seeking re-election every one has felt the utmost security for the future. The farmer has felt sure of the sale of his crops at fair prices, the workingman has been certain of employment at good wages, the business man has been able to make his plans with confidence in the future. The colossal and complicated machinery of American business has moved with the ease, harmony and certainty of a Corliss engine.

All this will instantly change with the election of a majority in the House of the men who are striving to defeat the present members. At once confidence and security will give way to racking doubts and paralyzing fears. It is not merely that new and untried men will be placed on deck at a most critical period in the ship's journey. Their lack of experience is far from being the most dangerous feature. No matter what any individual of them may pretend or claim for himself, they are collectively believers in and advocates of every economic heresy which alarms thoughtful people. Their mental activities range from Free Trade and Free Silver to Government and Municipal Ownership. Every disturbing doctrine which rouses people's apprehensions has its earnest preachers among them. It is not so much what they propose to do, or what they will be allowed to do, as the sickening fear of what they may possibly succeed in doing. Here is where public confidence becomes a coward, and a killing frost of distrust will settle down in a night on the fairest bloomers in the business world.

While a stick of dynamite does not once in 1,000 times go off accidentally, yet no prudent man feels safe with one near him.

What business man, what farmer, what man of any profession can look forward to the coming year with any sort of hope or confidence if he knows that Congress is in the hands of men who have been elected solely upon appeals to class hatred and vicious denunciations of every man who has accumulated money or is conducting an enterprise which requires the employment of numbers of men? What workman, even, can buy a little home for himself and family, paying down his accumulations as his first installment, and looking forward to meeting other payments from his weekly wages, if he is apprehensive of an arrest of the general activity which will deprive him of employment and the means to meet his needs? He will more wisely hold on to his savings to support himself and family during a probable period of idleness. The farmer will be in the same predicament, because when the furnace fires go out and the factory wheels cease turning the demand for his products falls off, prices drop to the ruinous level of those of 1892, and the farmer shares in the depression and distress with all other men.

Thus much for the interest which you veterans have in common with all patriotic citizens.

Now for your own special and personal interest.

All veterans and friends of veterans have been hoping for the passage of a Service Pension Bill of $12 a month to every honorably discharged veteran, with a similar allowance to the widows of those who had died. There are other just measures of similar importance to special classes of veterans, such as the passage of the Ex-Prisoners of War Bill.

For years there has been carried on an earnest agitation for these measures, which has been highly educational to the members of Congress and others, and it has made so much progress that a large majority of the present members of Congress are known to be in favor of these measures, and will vote for them whenever the proper opportunity is presented. The Service Pension Bill came near passing at the last session of Congress, and was only prevented by the then condition of the public revenues. Undoubtedly if the present membership of the House of Representatives is continued we will have the Prisoners of War Bill and the Service Pension Bill passed at the very earliest date. All of the members of Congress freely admit the justice of these measures, and that incorporation into law cannot and will not be much longer delayed. Therefore, all our hopes of this legislation center upon the continuance of the present membership of Congress.

To elect those who are aspiring to succeed our friends in Congress would not only undo all the educational work which the Grand Army and the friends of veterans everywhere have been doing for years, but would bring in an entirely new element which would care nothing for the welfare of the veterans, be utterly disregardful of all things connected with the war, and which would from the first present a hostile attitude to the men who secured the National integrity at such frightful cost.

**Commissioner of Pensions, the Hon. Vespasian Warner, has managed his great Bureau with such liberality and justice as to win the cordial indorsement of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in session at Minneapolis. He was able to do this by having the earnest support of Congress. A hostile House of Representatives would tie his hands, and neutralize his best efforts.**

Since the close of the war there has been a deluge of foreigners into the country who are absolutely ignorant of that war, and all of the effort required to make this country what it is. A large proportion of them are as wholly ignorant of the services and sacrifices of the men who fought the terrible war and to whom it owes its present prosperity as a hog is as to who planted the field of corn into which he breaks and revels. They will not listen with the least patience to any story of the war, to any history of the struggle, to any recital of the bitter hardships and terrible danger by which the salvation of the country was achieved. They think and care nothing of the mortal strain through which the country went, nor the hights of patriotism and self-sacrifice required of those who saved it. All of these things are as distasteful and tiresome to them as would be a story of a war some thousands of years ago in Persia or Asia Minor. All they want to know about is the rich and fruitful country, and how they can get the most out of it.

This class of men form the body of the voters who are trying to shove new men into Congress. The men whom they have nominated are absorbed wholly in their Socialistic and other heresies, and care only for their own success in the Government. They will look to the advocacy of these heresies for the applause of their constituents, and they believe that voting money or other liberality to the veterans of the war of the rebellion will be regarded by their constituents with condemnation.

The nominees on the Republican ticket are bound by the traditions of their party to care for him "who has borne the heat of the battle, and for his widow and orphans," while those on the opposing tickets have no traditions behind them, no obligations of party promise, no expectations of public approval for doing justice toward the Nation's saviors. We can hope for absolutely nothing from them, while we can have entire confidence that if the Republican members continue in power they will fulfil their oft-repeated pledges to the veterans of the rebellion.

It seems to us that this is so plain that no veteran who reflects for a moment can be mistaken or can see any possible reason why he should not vote for the Republican candidates, and do all that he can to secure their election and the defeat of their opponents.

Comrades, lay this to your heart, and we are confident that on election day you will be sure to be at the polls and vote a ticket that has the names of our friends upon it.

Yours in F. C. L.,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

### PEACE IN INDIANA.

The only certain note of peace and hope in the present campaign comes from the usually tumultuous Indiana. There the Republicans seem to have a walk-over, with the probability of electing 12 out of 13 Congressmen and an overwhelming majority for the State ticket. Indeed, some sanguine prophets put the Republican majority as high as 100,000. For once no factions or troubles rend the party's intestines, and Gov. Handley is firmly in the saddle with undisputed leadership. The reason for this is that he is one of the reformers within the party who has been able to make good. He started a vigorous campaign against the State Auditor and Secretary of State for diverting public funds to their private use, and aroused a great deal of wrath on the part of them and their important faction, but he had the blocks too firmly upon them, and they went into retirement while notes of applause rose from all over the State for a Governor who was a real Reformer and would make his subordinates do their duty. The Democratic Party seems to have almost "gone over the divide." Tom Taggart was the life and soul of the Democracy in Indiana, and when he had to finally succumb to the relations about his high-rolling, gambling place at French Lick his mantle did not fall upon a more capable leader. The party was too badly rent by the convulsive struggle he made to avoid his fall, and though Bryan is booked for three days in the State, it seems unlikely that he will be able to arouse any enthusiasm. Tens of thousands of Democrats in Indiana are reported to vote the Republican ticket, and others will stay at home, or else put the knife into Tom Taggart's lieutenants, who are striving to carry on a campaign in the oldtime spirit.

The Pennsylvania Congress of Mothers showed itself sane and sensible. It would have none of the prurient Anthony Comstock.

Admiral Dewey seems to have known what he was talking about when he said that the Filipinos were as fit for self-government as the Cubans.

### THE DAVIS ARISTOCRACY.

The death of Mrs. Jefferson Davis has let loose a whole flood of stories about the "patrician" character of herself and husband; the vast ancestral estates, the long line of blue blood, etc. All of this is bosh, without the slightest basis of fact. The truth is, Jefferson Davis was the son of a Welshman, who became a pioneer in Kentucky and had the usual experiences of an adventurer in a new country. He kept a wayside tavern in what was then Christiana, but is now Todd County, Ky., and was a hard pushing, and tradition says, none too scrupulous man. He was determined to make money, and did not have much regard for nice ways in accumulating it. In fact, there are many ugly traditions still current in Kentucky about his transactions in negroes. He was an ambitious man, and tried to give his children a good education.

It is quite noticeable that in all of the biographies of Jefferson Davis there is nothing said about his father, or the matter is passed over quite hurriedly.

The elder Davis, for reasons which are not generally given, found it desirable to change his residence to the new country of the Mississippi. By means of his political pull he secured from President Monroe an appointment for his son Jefferson to West Point, from which young Davis graduated in 1828, the twenty-third in a class of 33, so that his intellectual abilities were at least not remarkably superior to those of his classmates.

He was assigned to the infantry, and for five years served as a Lieutenant on the Western frontier in operations against the Indians, in which he attracted no attention. During at least one year of this service he was employed superintending a sawmill on Yellow River, Wisconsin. He was engaged in but one expedition against the Indians, and for the last year of his service was on leave of absence. He became involved in some difficulty in Indian Territory, which compelled his resignation, with a number of other officers. The nature of this has never been made public.

Upon leaving the army he spent several years upon the plantation which his father had left him in Mississippi, and is said to have devoted himself rigidly to study to bring himself to the level of culture of the men with whom he wished to associate. He was determined that he would make his way in politics, and his force of character and hunger for self-advancement brought him the prominence that he desired.

The Mexican War came 11 years after his retirement from the army, and he returned as Colonel of the 1st Miss., and was engaged at Monterey and Buena Vista. In the latter engagement he was wounded, and he made as much advertisement as was possible out of his service. He continued to push himself forward with ruthless disregard of all rivals, all of whom he antagonized and vilified. He had a rancorous hatred which he manifested to the last day of his life against anyone who stood in his way or seemed in any sense a rival.

At the conclusion of the war his own plantation was ruined, and he was reduced to poverty. For years he was supported on a salary as President of a Southern insurance company. Then his brother died, and left him his plantation. His brother had for years lived, as was the custom in the South, with a woman who had negro blood in her veins, but under the law neither she nor her children could inherit, and the estate passed to Davis. This seems also to have disappeared in a little while, because there was soon a plea that Mr. Davis was in need, and a Southern woman, who was a devotee of the Lost Cause, left him a little piece of property at Beauvoir, a Summer resort on the Gulf of Mexico. About this has been written a whole lot of gush, especially as to Mrs. Davis's self-sacrifice in only accepting $10,000 from the Daughters of the Southern Confederacy in consideration of its being used for disabled Confederates. All of those who are familiar with the property say that $10,000 was a high price for it.

With all her assumed devotion to the Lost Cause and the South, Mrs. Davis spent nearly all the time for the last 25 years in the North, evidently enjoying the attention which she attracted at watering places as the "widow of the President of the Southern Confederacy." She seemed to much prefer this to the interest manifested in her in the South.

### A HOT OLD KEYSTONE.

None of the goose-bone prophets and corn-husk seers gave the least hint of the hotness of the present campaign in Pennsylvania. Senator Emery, the Independent candidate for Governor, charges that in 1901, when United States Senator Quay was a candidate for re-election, Senator McNichol bought the five necessary votes for him from the Democrats at $15,000 apiece. McNichol fiercely denies this, and threatens a libel suit. Pennsylvania stands aghast that Democratic legislators should bring $15,000 apiece. The anti-Republican papers are screaming over the graft in the construction of Pennsylvania's magnificent new Capitol, which cost $13,000,000. They allege, among other things, that what appears to be elaborate hand carving of mahogany and oak is merely cheap imitation in putty and plaster. In one room are 120 brackets, which if carved in oak would cost $10, but in plaster cost only $2. Gov. Pennypacker replies stoutly to his assailants:

"What if we did spend $9,000,000 in decorating and furnishing a $4,000,000 building? It is a large sum, but this is a wealthy State. We did not aim at economy, but at the acme of beauty, and we have achieved it. The people of Pennsylvania are entitled to the best, and they have it. The Capitol is the most magnificent public building in the world. In every detail the costliest materials have been used. Even at $13,000,000 the taxpayers have received their money's worth."

The Republican orators say that while they do not accuse Emery of perjury, his statement of his campaign expenses is sadly at variance with well-known facts. Emery has found it necessary to publish a certificate of good character and habits from his neighbors of Bradford.

And the thermometer seems rising every day.

### A BAD WEEK FOR THE TRUSTS.

Last week was a decidedly blue one for the trusts. The courts seemed to be getting down to their work in fine shape, and giving the railroads and the great corporations much reason to pause and reflect if it is not much better to carefully read the statutes of the United States and diligently obey them.

The Standard Oil Company has been tried at Findlay, O., before "a jury drawn from the body of the County;" that is, of plain American citizens, upon an indictment charging a conspiracy against trade, in violation of the Valentine law.

The Standard Oil seems to have realized the gravity of the occasion, and sent to Findlay its ablest lawyers, who were confronted by the County Prosecutor and the Attorney-General of the State. After 32 hours of deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty, which mulcts the Standard Oil Company for the sum of $15,000, the highest penalty under the law. The amount is not so important, however, as $15,000 will not cut much of a figure in the Standard Oil's cash account. It is of the greatest gravity in making a beginning, and showing the Standard Oil Company what it may expect if it continues to disregard the law. The Oil Company has given notice of appeal, based upon the questions of the jurisdiction of the court, of the relevancy of testimony, of the sufficiency of the charge and the Judge's construction of the law.

The County and State Attorneys, however, are entirely confident that the higher courts will sustain the decision of the lower one. Mr. Rockefeller kept in close touch with the trial, and is not underestimating the significance of the result.

In New York, Oct. 19, Judge Holt, of the United States Circuit Court, fined the New York Central Railroad Company and its general traffic manager, Frederic H. Pomeroy, $114,000 for giving the sum of $10,000 in sugar rebates to the American Refining Company in 1904. This was a case under the Elkins law, and the Company was found guilty of six counts out of 11. It was fined $18,000 on each, with $6,000 additional fine upon the traffic manager. In pronouncing the sentence Judge Holt reprimanded the Company severely, and said the only extenuating circumstances which he could discover were that the defense's counsel had shortened the trial by the introduction of documentary evidence, and had not interposed any unnecessary obstruction to the course of justice.

This case has also been appealed, but it is regarded as likely that the appeal will meet with confirmation of the sentence by the higher courts.

### JUST THINK OF IT.

What is the matter with the Iroquois Club, of Chicago? For lo these many years it has been Democracy's gem of purest ray serene. It has been a standard by which Democracy was judged, and its fiat made and unmade candidates. Its anniversary dinners have been political epochs, from which the party took fresh inspiration and higher faith. The 25th of these functions took place at the club room Oct. 19, and was a general slugfest for Bryan and Government and municipal ownership.

Lambert Tree said the Democratic Party possessed an extensive museum of eccentric statesmen.

Arthur J. Eddy said:

"Bryan? Bryan is a hopeless case. He had only a tail hold on the band wagon, and that inflated his head. He is clear off now. We hoped that our great leader would gain some idea of the relative sizes of his own head and the world on his trip abroad, but no sooner did he land than he put the fat in the fire in promulgating theories that startled the whole country.

Bryan's railroad ownership theory is only the local municipal ownership fancy seen through a magnifying glass. Municipal ownership is as monstrous a delusion, only of a lesser degree. These notions are diametrically opposed to the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party as laid down by Jefferson."

This was the temper of all the speeches, and the guest who most thoroly enjoyed them was Roger Sullivan.

From the first we said that Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, was mighty unpromising stuff out of which to make a reformer. His finish now seems in sight. He has shaken hands and said good-by to the advisory committee of prominent citizens who formed his cabinet at the time of the political revolution in the city. One after another of the public-spirited men who were invited to take charge of operations in the interest of reform have been forced out. The only remaining one is Maj. Cassius Gillette, formerly of the Engineer Corps and who came into prominence by his success in prosecuting Capt. Carter, one of the swindling contractors at Savannah. The Filtration Plant in Philadelphia was a fruitful fountain of graft, and needed more than any other department of the public business a strong, honest man at the head. Therefore, Maj. Gillette was notified to take the position, and in order to do so had to resign his commission in the Engineers. Some public-spirited citizens entered into an agreement to pay him $17,000 a year for four years in compensation therefor. Mayor Weaver is now trying to get rid of him.

John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, is saying things nowadays at a great rate, and he manages to attract attention wherever he goes. His last speech was at Cambridge, Md., last week, and he addressed the people that the country was on the verge of a break of old party alinements, and that two new parties were to be formed, one of which is to be paternalistic and composed of men who have lost faith in the capacity of the people to do anything for themselves, and will look for some strong man to lead them. The other will be made of those who adhere to the old American idea of individual ability and initiative.

A wild rumor throbs the tense air that William J. Bryan and Senator La Follette are about to start a new party, the greater part of the principles of which will be supplied by President Roosevelt's acts and utterances. Probably this is the wisest thing that Mr. Bryan can do. He has been so unfortunate in formulating opinions and principles of his own that it is much wiser in every way for him to take up some other man's, which have stood the test of publicity.

### HON. JOHN M. REYNOLDS.

**An Experienced and Able Public Servant and a Tried and Unfailing Friend of the Veterans.**

John M. Reynolds was born in Lancaster County, Pa., and graduated from the First Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville. He began his career in Bedford as principal of the public schools and as an instructor of teachers in the Normal School, then the leading educational institution in the County.

He was admitted to the Bedford Bar Feb. 15, 1870, and subsequently to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and of the United States.

He represented the district of Bedford and Fulton Counties in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1873-1874 as the youngest member of that body, and took an active part in framing much of the legislation necessary to put in force the new Constitution adopt-

HON. JOHN M. REYNOLDS.

ed in 1873. At the close of his term he declined a renomination, and in the Fall of 1875 was elected District Attorney of Bedford County, to which office, after three years' service, he declined a renomination.

In 1892 he was appointed by Gov. Pattison one of the five Commissioners to select a site and build an asylum for the chronic insane of the State, and the result of over four years' labor may be seen in the magnificent buildings at Wernersville, Berks Co., where $500,000 were spent, all within the original appropriation, and through the most careful regard for the interests of the State. He was Secretary of the Commission during the whole period, and performed that and his other duties as a member without compensation other than his actual expenses.

Mr. Reynolds was originally a Democrat, acting with his party up to 1895, when he voted its ticket the last time. He was Chairman and Secretary of its County Committee for many years, directing and controlling the party management and speaking in many campaigns. He was the delegate to many of its State Conventions and to the National Convention at St. Louis in 1888 and to that at Chicago in 1892, which nominated Mr. Cleveland. While a Democrat he allied himself with that wing of the party which was led by Samuel J. Randall, and supported his views on the tariff, having, in 1888, aided Mr. Randall in his effort to control the State organization in the election of its officers against the friends of Mr. Cleveland, who supported the tariff views in his Message to Congress in 1887. In 1892, in the Chicago Convention, he voted against the tariff plank of the Democratic platform of that year. For almost 10 years he has been a consistent, earnest advocate of the principles of the Republican Party, supporting them on the stump in every campaign. On the adoption of the Chicago platform in 1896, finding himself unable to support the principles represented by Mr. Bryan, which he regarded as dangerous political heresies, he spoke on the stump in favor of sound money, and voted for President McKinley and the full Republican ticket. In 1901 he was Bedford County's choice on the Republican ticket for the Congressional nomination, but withdrew in favor of and supported the Hon. Alvin Evans, and has since been serving as Chairman of the Republican County Committee. At the Republican primaries in the Spring of the present year, in the Counties of Bedford, Blair and Cambria, he enjoyed the distinguished honor of receiving the indorsement for Congress in the 19th Congressional District as the only candidate in each County, and the nomination which has come to him with such good will and unanimity will insure his election in November by a very large majority.

In 1893 Mr. Reynolds was tendered by President Cleveland, without solicitation on his part, the office of Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and entered upon the duties of the office April 15, 1893, serving until June 1, 1897. His resignation on March 5, 1897, was not accepted until the following June. The four years thus spent, while devoted to the supervision of Indian affairs and the public lands, were mainly occupied in the direction of pension affairs, through which there was annually incurred an expenditure of nearly $150,000,000. Mr. Reynolds's leading rulings are contained in Vols. VII and VIII of the Pension Decisions selected from a mass of about 25,000 cases passed upon under his direction, a number almost double that considered in a like period under any of his predecessors. The pension laws were construed in the spirit of liberality that prompted their enactment, and his labors received the indorsement of soldiers and veteran organizations, together with their friends throughout the Nation. The soldier, his widow and his helpless ones received at Mr. Reynolds's hands the justice that was theirs under the law, and to effect this end it was necessary for him to reverse many of the previous rulings of the Pension Office. He applied himself with the conscientious purpose to see that no wrongful expenditure was made of the public moneys on the one hand and that none of the Nation's defenders or its helpless ones should be wronged to the extent of a farthing on the other. His rulings increased the ratings in many amputation cases, and placed many army nurses, widows, minors, insane, idiotic and helpless children upon the pension rolls who had been denied recognition by previous rulings of the Department. He swept aside every technicality that stood in the way of awarding justice to those entitled to a place on the pension rolls, and much important pension legislation was enacted by Congress on his recommendation, whereby more liberality was extended, especially in cases of accrued pension and reimbursements.

Mr. Reynolds was married to Miss Ella Hartley, daughter of William Hartley, of Bedford, Pa., and has three children.

### The Liquor Question.

Editor National Tribune: I want to say that I agree with H. S. Brown, of Quincy, Ill., and others that your able and truthful articles on beer and whisky were fine, and I was glad to see the thing voted down at the G. A. R. Encampment. I, for one, would feel very much humiliated to know of our noble Order upholding it and cavorting around our not getting whisky enough.—J. J. Bowen, Winona, Mo.

### Against Saratoga.

Editor National Tribune: Fight against Saratoga as a place for the G. A. R. Encampment. There is nothing to see there and hard to get to by railroad.—Grove H. Dutton, Owego, N. Y.

### "PHIL KEARNY AT SEVEN PINES."

**One of the Greatest of the War Poems.**

Editor National Tribune: In an issue of your paper I find the inquiry of Comrade Frank L. Tibbitts, Post 51, G. A. R., West Epping, N. H., about a poem written about some battle of the civil war in which it read, "It's good fighting anywhere along the whole line."

Edmund Clarence Stedman wrote the poem in question. Mr. Stedman has made himself famous as a poet, critic and journalist; he has written volumes, but I select only the sketch:

PHIL KEARNY AT SEVEN PINES.

So that soldiery legend is still on its journey—
That story of Kearny who knew not to yield?
'Twas the day when, with Jameson, fierce Berry and Birney,
Against twenty thousand he rallied the field.
Where the red volleys poured, where the clamor rose highest,
Where the dead lay in clumps through the dwarf-oak and pine;
Where the aim from the thicket was surest and highest
No charge like Phil Kearny's along the whole line.

When the battle went ill, and the bravest were solemn,
Near the dark Seven Pines where we still held our ground,
He rode down the length of the withering column,
And his heart at our war-cry leaped up with a bound;
He snuffed, like his charger, the wind of the powder,
His sword waved us on, and we answered the sign;
Loud our cheers as we rushed, but his laugh rung the louder,—
"There's the devil's own fun, boys, along the whole line."

How he 'strode his brown steed! How the sun his blade brighten
In the one hand still left—and the reins in his teeth!
He laughed like a boy when the holiday heights heighten,
But a soldier's glance shot from his visor beneath,
Up came the reserves to the medley infernal,
Asking where to go in—through the clearing or pine?
"Oh, anywhere! Forward! 'Tis all the same, Colonel;
"You'll find lovely fighting along the whole line!"

O, evil the black shroud of night at Chantilly,
That hid him from sight of his brave men and tried!
Foul, foul sped the bullet that clipped the white lily,
The flower of our Knighthood, the whole army's pride!
Yet we dream that he still in that shadowy region,
Where the dead form their ranks at the wan drummer's sign,
Rides on, as of old, down the length of his legion,
And the word still is—"Forward!" along the whole line.

—Albert M. McKay, Adjutant Philo Buckman Post, Sprague, Wash.

### SARATOGA.

**A Citizen of the Town Rises Up in Its Defense.**

S. B. Archer, a prominent citizen of Saratoga, N. Y., replying to some strictures of a veteran, says:

If he had taken the pains to look up the census he would have found the population of his "little village" was 12,400 in 1900, instead of 1,500. Then, as to what we could do with 3,000 visitors, let me inform him that he have a single hotel that can accommodate his entire 3,000 visitors and still be ready to receive another installment without unpacking their "cots."

**Unparalleled Accommodations.**

As a matter of fact, there is not a city of 300,000 population in the United States that can compare with Saratoga in taking care of a convention, for the simple reason that Saratoga is a city of hotels and boarding houses which make their entire income from taking care of crowds during the Summer months.

There are in Saratoga 80 hotels and over 500 boarding houses, many of the former being the largest and best equipped in the world, and many of our boarding houses would put some of your so-called city hotels to shame as regards both the number of rooms and service.

As to prices, we have accommodations at all prices, ranging from $1 per day up, and when the old veteran reaches Saratoga next September he will find the accommodations far above the average that he has received in any city that has ever undertaken to entertain him. This statement is made by one who not only knows what Saratoga can and will do, but has attended half of all the Encampments held during the past 25 years.

**Whole Village for G. A. R.**

Then another point to take into consideration is that next year the Encampment is to be held the first week in September instead of during August, and that the Saratoga season closes Sept. 1 and there is a general exodus at that time, and when the old veteran arrives the following week he will find the whole "village" given over to his personal comfort and entertainment.

In the next place, your G. A. R. man states that Saratoga is provided with only "two small single-track roads." It is a fact that we have only two roads, but those roads are especially equipped for handling crowds and have become thoroly experienced in that line of business. They have on several occasions in the past not only brought a crowd of 100,000 people to the village in the morning, but returned them to their homes again the same night, and that during this same week of the year that they will handle the G. A. R. next year, and have done it without a single accident, and what they have done before they can do again.

Let the veterans come on and they will be entertained as they have never been before, and at the same time spend a week in the greatest watering place on earth.

### Refused to Issue Whisky.

B. T. Martin, Ellendale, N. D., was unable to attend the National Encampment at Minneapolis because his wife lay ill upon her deathbed. He expresses his compliments to The National Tribune for the stand it has taken on the liquor question, and is strongly opposed to the canteen in the Army or at the Soldiers' Homes. During the war he was Commissary Sergeant of his company, and at Kenesaw Mountain his Lieutenant came along tugging a jug of whisky and ordered him to issue to the men one-half gill apiece. Comrade Martin refused to obey the order, saying that he did not enlist for any such purpose. The Lieutenant threatened to arrest him, but nothing was ever done, and he and the Lieutenant remained as good friends as ever. He is certain that the charge did not suffer in his front, at least, on account of the lack of whisky.

### Seceding Slave States.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please inform me through your valuable paper if Delaware was a slave State when the war of the rebellion broke out, and how many slave States did not secede.—J. C. Rouss, Co. G, 26th Mich., Middleville.

Delaware was a slave State at the beginning of the rebellion, having 1,798 slaves to 19,829 free colored and 90,589 white. The slave States which did not secede were Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri.—Editor National Tribune.