

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

The National Tribune (ESTABLISHED 1877)

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JOHN MCELROY, Editor.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 26, 1907.

NOTICE. When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

When you renew from another post office give former address as well.

When change of address is desired be sure to give former address.

Now the rats are to get it where the musketoes got it. They are declared even more dangerous plague disseminators than the fenshish little buzzers and biters.

The Food Commissioner of South Dakota has informed the millers and dealers that hereafter flour artificially bleached by chemical process or otherwise will be excluded from sale in the State.

Mark Twain wisely declined to pilot the boat on which the President will make his trip on the Mississippi. As the Mississippi changes her channel about as often as the moon does her quarters, and as Mark Twain has scarcely seen the river for 40 years, he could not now tell its current from his current expenses.

The world's most powerful artificial light will soon flash from Lackawanna Station at Hoboken, N. J., where 49 flaming ark lamps of 1,500,000-candle-power will flash from a globe on the top of a high tower. The new installation will have much scientific importance, and test several theories in regard to lighting.

Gen. Fred D. Grant is firm that the President's order regarding horsemanship for field officers shall be applied without fear, favor or affection, and has ordered 32 Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, embracing substantially all of that rank in his Department, to get ready for a forced horsemanship ride which will test their skill and endurance in the saddle. Only three of the officers are under 50 years of age.

There is an old and persistent belief that the toad is venomous, and Shakespeare mentions this belief several times. Scientific men have pooh-poohed it as superstitious, but recent investigations show that it is accurate. The venom is a milk-white juice, which is strongly irritant upon the skin or mucous membranes, can kill a dog within an hour, and produces convulsions in other toads and frogs when bitten. It differs somewhat from the venom of snakes, and is not so active or powerful.

The automobile trade is getting to be an immense one, with our sending abroad considerably more than we import. In 1902 we only exported \$1,000,000 worth of automobiles and parts thereof, while last year this reached \$5,500,000 worth. It has been only in the last two years that we have been importing automobiles enough to justify the Bureau of Statistics in making a separate item of them. In 1907 we imported \$4,041,000 worth, with \$801,000 worth of parts. Our biggest exports were to Great Britain and France.

The first shovel full of dirt in digging the canal across Cape Cod, which has been talked about and urged for more than 200 years, was thrown Aug. 20 near Sagamore by William Barclay Parsons, the Chief Engineer. The work will be rushed to a speedy completion, and when it is done will be instrumental in saving annually many lives and much property in avoiding the dangerous passage around Cape Cod. Every year since settlement of this country Cape Cod has taken a heavy toll of human life and property.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low, who is not only a gentleman and scholar in politics, but a very practical politician, has framed a Corrupt Practices Act which the Legislature has passed and Gov. Hughes has signed. It is believed that this will effectively end all vote-buying. Candidates and campaign committees are required to file a statement of all expenditures, and the amount not to be accounted for is reduced from \$200 to \$5. Any item in this statement is subject to judicial inquiry upon the demand of any voter and the penalties are so severe as to be actually deterrent.

Statistics regarding our rapidly increasing pearl fisheries in the Mississippi Valley are not yet obtainable, but the United States Fish Commission estimates that the value of the pearls and slugs taken from the mussels in the Western rivers approximates \$500,000 annually. The American pearls differ so greatly as to make it difficult to match them for a necklace but, on the other hand, they have an exquisite color and luster which surpass the pearls found anywhere else. The value of individual pearls found last year in the Mississippi Valley ranged all the way from \$1 to \$2,000 each, with from \$1.50 to \$60 an ounce for the slugs. The mussel shoals in Tennessee, Wabash River and upper Mississippi are the centers of the industry.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

The commendable action of the National Encampment in favor of an increase of widows' pensions to \$12 a month puts that action squarely on the carpet. It has now become a leading issue for veterans and their friends, and upon which we can all concentrate our energies.

There has never been a pension proposition presented by the National Encampment upon which the comrades and all who sympathize with them are more cordially united. There has never been one the justice of which has been more generally admitted by all who remember with gratitude the soldiers of the Union and their inestimable work in preserving the Nation.

If a man earned a pension by his services to the country in the days when its existence was in peril, certainly the woman who stood by him, who was the partner of his life and shared with him all his joys and sorrows, deserves no less than he. There does not enter into this even so much of a question as interfered in the granting of proper pensions to the veterans. As to the veteran, it might be said with some show of reason that he did not need a pension; that he was able to take care of himself. This specious objection cannot be made to a pension to his widow. When he has died she is left to her own resources, and she is becoming an object of charity in her old age. The honor of the Nation demands that no woman who was a veteran's honorable wife shall be left subject to the charities of a cold world. The question also enters into the deepest affection and sensibilities of the veteran himself. Every veteran would rather not have a pension for himself than have his widow denied one. The feeling that he may leave the woman to whom he owes more than words can tell, destitute and dependent, is a grievous ache in every veteran's heart and adds much to the sorrows which thicken around him as he goes along the downward slope to death. It has been the unbroken policy of the Government ever since its formation to give pensions to widows of veterans with even greater liberality than it has to the veterans themselves. The injustice and dishonorable limitation of pensions to those widows who have married the soldier before 1890 is in the highest degree creditable to the Nation. It casts a reproach upon the marriage bond and stigmatizes American women in an utterly indefensible manner. It is something unheard of in American jurisprudence, in our methods of thought and social traditions, that a marriage at one time should be different from a marriage at another. The men who dishonored themselves and slandered American womanhood by assuming that girls married old men for the sake of the pitiful little pension are now thoroughly ashamed of their calumnies. The Government has never before drawn any such a discreditable line as that made between the women who married soldiers prior to 1890 and those who contracted unions subsequently. It has been well said by many writers to the National Tribune that if there was a question of deserving the greater credit, it should be to the woman who married a veteran late in life when his ability as a wage-earner was diminishing, he had a family to support and educate and he was beginning to succumb to the diseases and disabilities which required faithful and patient nursing.

The Government has upon its pension rolls women who in their girlhood married veterans past the meridian of life and were faithful wives, attendants and nurses to them. Within a few years there have been representatives of this class from the Revolutionary War and there are still some 600 widows of veterans of the War of 1812 on the pension roll. These have been held in the highest love and reverence as precious legacies from the men who gave us our independence and by the second war secured world-wide recognition of our nationality. There is no reason why the widows, without exception, of the veterans of the war for the salvation of the Union should not receive the same high place as was ungrudgingly, even enthusiastically, accorded to the widows of the veterans of the Revolution and the War of 1812. No date line was drawn on the pensions granted to the widows of the Mexican war, of whom there are about 7,000 on the roll. It is a most unworthy reflection upon both veterans and widows that there should be a date established on the marriages of the veterans of the war of the rebellion.

The present imperative duty for all is to unite with all the force that can be mustered in an effort to secure the passage of a law giving a pension of \$12 a month to every widow of a veteran regardless of when she married him. The only condition is that she should have been lawfully united to him. We can secure the passage of this much-needed legislation by proper effort, and we hope that every Post, every Corps, every Circle, every Department will at once address itself towards securing this highly laudable object.

The Grocery World of New York, the leading periodical in the trade, gives us some interesting pointers as to provisions for the coming Winter. High prices for butter and milk will prevail, owing to the high prices of feed and beef. Rolled oats have strongly advanced, owing to the shortness in the oat crop. Raisins will probably be much cheaper, owing to an enormous yield in Spain, where about twice as many tons have been produced this year as usual. The scarcity of apples will make high-priced cider. The prune market is rulling at the highest prices in years—a basis of 5 1/2 c. a pound. Brazil has a tremendous coffee crop, with an increase of 84 per cent, over last year, which promises a strong reduction in the cost of that beverage.

Our old acquaintance, Ex-Commissioner Lochren, is having the same kind of States' Rights fight in Minnesota that created such a turmoil in North Carolina. The Minnesota Legislature passed a Commodity Rate Law, which the railroads have resisted. Lochren, who is now on the Federal Circuit Bench, has joined the State officers from putting the law into operation until the courts can decide upon its constitutionality.

A NEW WORLD LANGUAGE.

In spite of the failure of Volapuk and other ambitious attempts to supply humanity with a universal language, another one has been sprung upon the world, and its advocates are using the press extensively to advertise it. It is called "Esperanto," and the third International Congress of the Esperantists was held lately at Cambridge University in England, with some 1,700 men and women from all parts of the world attending. They were all enthusiastic that Esperanto is the coming language, and that in a few years everybody will, who is at all in the swim in any country, be speaking the new tongue. Esperanto has an alphabet of 28 letters, each representing only one sound. Q, X and Y are dropped. C is modified to represent the sound of ch; g is modified to give the sound of j; j represents the sound of sh, and u is modified to give the sound of w in "how." The language consists of about 500 root words, mainly from Italian, French and Spanish. The sole advantage is that all the verb forms and derivatives are formed regularly, and when one knows the root words he can easily understand or speak any of the modifications of the word. For example, ami is to love, and other forms are: esti amiko is to be loving; esti amita is to be about to love. Every other word, without exception, is formed in a similar manner, and thus the grammar presents no difficulties. In spite of this, Esperanto will probably have as short a career as Volapuk, its predecessor, had. No language can be readily made; it must grow. The English is the world language of to-day, and the only thing that prevents its rapid growth is its horrible and senseless spelling. If it were spelled phonetically, as it should, 10 years from now would see the whole world writing and speaking English.

PAX-AMERICANA.

The new arrangement by which all of the leaders of the Central American States have agreed to accept the arbitration of the United States and Mexico differs very markedly from any other arbitration so far proposed, in that each of the powers is apparently able and quite willing to enforce any judgment that may be made. The trouble has been in Europe, with all attempts at a "concert of the powers," arbitration and other forms, that at the last pinch no power was willing to undertake the expensive job of compelling compliance with the verdict. For example, England and France were gotten together once to apply the rod to Russia, which they did very effectively in the Crimean war. At the conclusion of that war quite hard terms of peace were forced upon Russia. She stood them quietly until France was crushed by Germany, when Russia announced that she would be no longer governed by the terms of the treaty. A little later she resumed her aggressions upon Turkey, and her troops were within eight miles of Constantinople when England undertook the job of meeting her single-handed, and the Congress of Berlin was called to maintain the peace of Europe. It will be entirely different in Central America. Before any of those petty little brawlers can begin a war it must submit its case to the United States and Mexico and receive a decision. If it dares disregard that decision, either of the countries or both will take swift action to compel it. There is no hampering of our action such as fetters the European powers, where one Nation cannot go to war until carefully ascertaining what the attitude of the others will be. The United States can go to war any day without asking leave of anybody, as can also Mexico. The people of Central America are confident that the United States has no designs upon their territory, and consequently will act disinterestedly toward them. With the exception of Guatemala, they feel the same towards Mexico. Mexico has always asserted more or less claim upon Guatemala, and the Guatemalans are not sure that she will not take favorable opportunity to annex them, but they hope that under the new arrangement the United States will prevent such an act.

The people of Utah object to being spoken of as Utahians or Utahans, but so far they have not suggested any better adjective. They are not alone in their difficulty, however, as there has never been found an acceptable adjective for the people of several States. For example, are those of our most Northeastern sister Mainiacs, or Mainians? With all of Boston's culture, nothing better than Yankee has been suggested for the people of Massachusetts. The people of Wisconsin have had to call themselves "Badgers" until they could think of something better than Wisconsinians. The people of Wyoming have had too much else to do so far to consider the matter of an adjective, but when it comes up to them it will be a puzzle.

The Spanish railroads have instituted a revenue scheme which our managers have not yet thought of. They charge for admission to the platform at the stations, and the tickets giving admission sell from five centimos, about one cent in American money, upward. It is questionable how such a law would work in this country. It might keep out a lot of objectionable loiterers who are unpleasantly in evidence around railroad stations. On the other hand, a man who had paid the trifling sum of money required for admission would feel as if he owned the station and be more objectionable than ever.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

At its meeting in Saratoga, the National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War elected the following officers: Commander-in-Chief, John Kissane, Cincinnati, O. Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, John Lane Pitts, New Hampshire. Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Walter Dull, New York City. Executive Committee, A. O. Parsons, Pennsylvania; W. A. Emory, Illinois; Charles Davis, Massachusetts; J. F. Holliger, Ohio. Chaplain, J. T. Ferguson, Keokuk, Iowa. National Historian, Gen. Harry White, Pennsylvania. Adjutant and Quartermaster, J. D. Walker, Pennsylvania.

INCITING CLASS HATRED.

The class hatred which is being so sedulously cultivated in this country by the Socialists and the shallow teachers of false economic theories is absolutely un-American, and has no place in our condition of society. In Europe, where the people have for centuries been divided by hard lines of stratification between the aristocratic land owners and the middle-class mechanics, there is reason for class feeling which does not exist in this country, and it is only introduced here by those who are incapable of comprehending the differences on the two sides of the Atlantic. Most of the Socialistic propaganda comes from German sources, where the social conditions are much harder than in France or England. In France and England the fight between the classes was fought out 100 years ago to results with which the people are generally satisfied, so that it is difficult to produce any serious contest between the people in different walks of life. The French and English land owners and nobility have no privileges, no advantages, over other members of society. The only superiority they have is in their own little exclusive sets, the doings of which are not of much moment or interest to anybody outside. On the other hand, German aristocracy has very much the iron lines that it had in the Middle Ages. A man who was born an aristocrat had distinct and very important privileges over those who were not. To be an officer in the army gives one great advantages over his fellowmen, and this condition is so rigid that no amount of wealth and no amount of money can force a man thru the hedge which separates the privileged classes from the common people.

The howl against capital and employers is merely a senseless echo of the clamor from across the ocean, and the men who indulge in it are slavish imitators without brains enough to comprehend how inapplicable it is to this country. In fact, few American-born workmen pay any attention to the absurd and dangerous propaganda of class hatred. Substantially all of the followers of this are Germans, Slavs and other races who have not been in the country long enough to comprehend that here every man is given an equal show. There is absolutely no capitalistic class, any more than there is a class of carpenters or bricklayers. The man who is a bricklayer this year may be a millionaire 10 years from now, and his son or grandson may be back holding the trowel and yelling at the hod-carriers. Probably 90 per cent of the capitalists of America began their lives as clerks or mechanics, and probably a large portion of their descendants will return to the vocations of their ancestors. With no entail, no primogeniture, and none of the restrictions which build up classes in the old world, there can be no permanent classes in this country. The riches accumulated by one generation are likely to be scattered by the next, and in the future it will be as true as in the past that it is only three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves.

RUPTURE AMONG THE SOCIALISTS.

The People's Parliament of Socialists, which has been holding its session at Stuttgart, adjourned with a very wide and deep fissure in the ranks of the Socialists. Monsieur Herve, who is a leader of the Internationalists—that is, people who deride patriotism as a degrading superstition—came into sharp conflict with Herr Bebel, the German leader, who believes that Socialists should be citizens and patriots. M. Herve would not have any man give the smallest drop of his blood to defend his country. He wanted the Congress to repudiate utterly "bourgeois patriotism," and to have all Socialists meet any declaration of war either for the preservation of internal peace or to resist an enemy with "a military strike." That is, the soldiers should be brought to agree to unanimously disobey orders, and if they fired upon anyone to fire upon the officers who gave them orders to murder their brethren. M. Herve says that he is a Frenchman, but French patriotism was worse if anything than the exhibition of an absurd pride in country and Government by Germans, English, Welch or any others. Herr Bebel resented all this. He was opposed to militarism as it existed in Germany, where the officers are an exclusive class of aristocrats, and would have some such system as in this country or in Switzerland, where all the people are soldiers and bound to defend their country. This would make Herr Bebel more patriotic even than many of our labor leaders in this country, who denounce the National Guard, and try to prevent their members from joining it. The Parliament at Stuttgart decided against M. Herve and in favor of Bebel. It is likely that this will result in the International Socialists drifting entirely apart from the class which is represented by Herr Bebel.

THE FIGHT AMONG THE JEWS GOES ON.

The fight among the Jews goes on as to whether Zionism is incompatible with true Americanism. Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, the Jewish banker and philanthropist, stands to his guns that there is "an irreconcilable incompatibility" between Zionism and true Americanism. He is supported by Dr. Isidor Singer, editor of the Jewish Encyclopedia, who says that Mr. Schiff is entirely right in his protest "against the grafting of the retrograde and dreamy principles and hopes of Oriental Zionism upon the liberal-minded and realistic Jewish Commonwealth of the United States, among whose nearly 2,000,000 members there can hardly be found 10,000 confessed Zionists, mostly Russian immigrants of the first decade, with a few pseudo-Romantic Yankee Jews as official leaders." Dr. Harry Friedenwald, as President of the American Zionists, retorts that all except Reformed Jews pray daily before the Shema, "Oh, bring us in peace from the four corners of the earth, and make us go upright to our land." Three daily they pray in the Amidah, "Sound the great horn for our freedom, lift up the ensign to gather our exiles, and gather us from the four corners of the earth to Jerusalem, Thy city. Return in mercy and dwell therein as Thou hast spoken. Rebuild it soon in our days, and let our eyes behold Thy return in mercy to Zion." Dr. Friedenwald contends that according to Mr. Schiff's standard no man who utters these prayers can be a true American.

It can not be too often reiterated that the price of our grain is regulated by the price we can obtain for the surplus which we ship abroad. The price of grain all over this country is absolutely controlled by the price that the relatively small amount we send abroad will bring in England and other markets of the world. Therefore, the authentic report that Russia has a deficit of fully 200,000,000 bushels is of extreme importance to our grain growers. Of late years Russia has been our sharpest competitor, and the enormous amount of grain that she has been able to pour into the markets of the world has been the cause of the low prices obtained for our grain. Last year's wheat crop in Russia was a very short one, and famine ravaged over many great districts. The official report shows that this year's crops will be only 65,000,000 bushels more than last year's, making only 11 per cent of an average crop. As last year's shortage left no surplus from which to draw, there is the gloomiest apprehension of another year of famine and of high prices for wheat all over the world.

The Texas, the locomotive on which Conductor Fuller and his companions chased down and captured the engine thieves during the famous Andrews' Raid, has since the war been running regularly on one of the little branch roads between Atlanta and Chattanooga. She is at last worn out and it is proposed to send her to the scrap pile, which arouses the sentiment of The Atlanta Journal. The Ex-Confederates are being stirred up to avert this and have the Texas placed on a granite block in one of the parks on exhibition, the same as the General has been for years. The General was the engine which Andrews and his men captured and upon which they made their terrible race for life. After being on exhibition at various places, the General was taken to Atlanta and mounted on a granite pedestal at Chattanooga, and every year receives a tribute of flowers in honor of the brave men who sacrificed their lives for the Union. The Atlanta Journal would have the Texas similarly put up in Grant Park at Atlanta.

The Protestant Episcopal Church is agitated by the question whether negroes shall be eligible to the higher ecclesiastical offices. This question has been settled in the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and some other churches by a separation of the races and the establishment of church systems on the color line. There is strong opposition in the Episcopal Church to doing this, but there is also opposition to negroes rising to the higher offices of the Church. The Episcopal negroes, at the head of whom is Prof. Dubois, of the Atlanta University, protest strongly against drawing the color line in the Church, and insists that every colored man who enters the ministry shall have the same inducements in the way of promotion that are given to white men similarly trained and laboring in the same field. The same question is troubling the Methodist Church, and at its next General Conference an amendment will be voted upon providing for Bishops of particular races and language. The colored Methodists are opposing this, advocating the election of Bishop Scott to the General Superintendency.

THE COAL PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY AND ARKANSAS HAS BEEN RAPIDLY DECREASING FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

The coal production in the Indian Territory and Arkansas has been rapidly decreasing for the past three years owing to the keen competition of Texas crude oil. There seems to be a turn, however, as the Texas people have raised the price of their oil, and there are manifestations of a return to the use of coal. The Geological Survey estimates that there are about 20,000 square miles of coal lands in the Indian Territory, with about 14,000 square miles which it will be profitable to work.

A KICK FROM ARKANSAS.

Editor National Tribune: I was a Union soldier, am a Methodist and get a little pension from the Government, and can truthfully say I have never spent one dollar of my pension money for whiskey, and do not know of one old soldier near here that spends any part of his pension that way. Now, I don't claim that the Methodists put down the rebellion, but if they certainly did their part, and if I am allowed to guess, my opinion of the editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate is that he is an old-fashioned Methodist, and if he is not, he ought to be prosecuted for slander. I will go \$5 of my pension money.—J. C. Markley, Batavia, Ark.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPERS ARE POKING FUN AT BUFFALO CIGARS BECAUSE IN LIGHTING ONE A MAN BLEW A HOTEL DOWN.

Think of that from the fellows who smoke Pittsburgh stogies.

THE STRUGGLE FOR MISSOURI.

A New War History of the Greatest Value. By JOHN MCELROY.

THE STRUGGLE for the control of the great State of Missouri, with her wealth of resources, her army of excellent soldiers, and dominating position in the Mississippi Valley was one of the most tremendous of the issues precipitated upon the country by the firing upon Fort Sumter.

The way that Missouri was to be won by the Union, and the struggle between the splendidly able, sagacious, bold and forceful leaders on both sides makes a story of thrilling interest. The first stake played for was the possession of the city of St. Louis and the great United States Arsenal, and then followed the campaign for the control of the State with the battles of Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge, by which the Unionists won complete victory, displaced the secessionist State Government, installed one favorable to the Union, and securely fastened Missouri, with all her fighting men and material resources, firmly on the side of the Union. It makes one of the most momentous epochs in American history, and its story is told with vivid interest from first to last, coupled with entire historical accuracy and the utmost fairness to the participants on both sides. It is something never before done or attempted, and it contains a vast amount of the most valuable history which has never been assembled before in any one volume.

The book is handsomely printed on fine paper, with large, clear type, and embellished by maps, to the preparation of which the greatest care has been given, so as to present to the reader at a glance the controlling geographical and topographical features in the mighty campaigns. In addition to these is a magnificent three-color picture of the historical meeting between Lyon and Blair at Pea Ridge, which the Unionists won complete victory, displaced the secessionist State Government, installed one favorable to the Union, and securely fastened Missouri, with all her fighting men and material resources, firmly on the side of the Union. It makes one of the most momentous epochs in American history, and its story is told with vivid interest from first to last, coupled with entire historical accuracy and the utmost fairness to the participants on both sides. It is something never before done or attempted, and it contains a vast amount of the most valuable history which has never been assembled before in any one volume.

The price of the book for all orders received prior to Oct. 20, will be \$1.50. On that date the price will be advanced to \$2.00. The book is now in press, and will be ready for delivery Nov. 1. Address all orders to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

STEPHENSON MEMORIAL FUND.

Treasurer Wagner Shows Over \$25,000 in Bank to the Credit of the Monument Committee.

The following is the substance of the report submitted to the National Encampment of the financial condition of the Stephenson Memorial Fund:

Table with columns: Contributions, Amount. Rows: Our report last year, Showed, There have been received to Aug 31, the date of the closing of this report, Total expenses.

Table with columns: Dept., Headquarters, No., Amount. Rows: Soldiers and Sailors, Home, Interest on deposits, Grant Memorial Fund.

The Departments contributing \$500 and over are as follows: Pennsylvania \$6,000.00, Wisconsin 2,811.15, New York 2,415.94, Massachusetts 2,061.90, Illinois 1,207.04, Ohio 1,061.00, Iowa 683.49, California and Nevada 589.30, Connecticut 544.00.

The gallant Gen. Wm. J. Palmer seems destined to encounter perils as long as he shall live. It will be remembered that more than a year ago he was thrown from a horse, sustaining such an injury to his spine that he has been kept bedridden ever since, in spite of all that the ablest specialists of the world could do. He has had built for himself a magnificent hospital automobile, in which he goes about the country. Last week, while entertaining his comrades of the 15th Pa. Cav., his chauffeur lost control of the machine as it was going down a long incline, and became wildly excited, but the General, who knew that any severe jolt would end his life, was the coolest man in the party, and exerted himself to calm down the chauffeur. Fortunately the vehicle was stopped without any severe shock or injury.

The candy manufacturers are complaining bitterly of the injury done their business by yellow journalism. The yellow papers have, for want of something better, been making a crusade against candy, and the National Confectionery Association publishes a list of cases of poisoning and death reported to have been caused by candy. These were carefully examined by physicians, who found that, while some of the deaths were imaginary, the others were caused by blows on the head, eating medical tablets, and acute indigestion from pickles and other forms of heavy food.

Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, says that Uncle Joe Cannon would make a most excellent candidate for President. He is a genuine statesman, with a mind enriched by long experience, and his Administration would be one for the country to be proud of.

The Pittsburgh papers are poking fun at Buffalo cigars because in lighting one a man blew a hotel down. Think of that from the fellows who smoke Pittsburgh stogies.

A Kick From Arkansas. Editor National Tribune: I was a Union soldier, am a Methodist and get a little pension from the Government, and can truthfully say I have never spent one dollar of my pension money for whiskey, and do not know of one old soldier near here that spends any part of his pension that way. Now, I don't claim that the Methodists put down the rebellion, but if they certainly did their part, and if I am allowed to guess, my opinion of the editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate is that he is an old-fashioned Methodist, and if he is not, he ought to be prosecuted for slander. I will go \$5 of my pension money.—J. C. Markley, Batavia, Ark.

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