

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

The National Tribune

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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.

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The English marmalade manufacturers have been hit hard by the prohibition against salicylic acid in the Food Law.

The Diamond Match monopoly is having much trouble with the anti-trust laws of North Carolina.

The prohibition made by the North Dakota Food Department against the sale of bleached flour in the State is to be tested in the courts.

Pittsburg is having a hot fight against high food prices. Suits have been entered against those who have been blacklisted by trade associations.

The Pennsylvania Dairy and Food Department has issued a supplement to its rules and regulations which grants a limited permission to use benzate of soda in goods of this season's pack.

The spice manufacturers want the food and drug inspectors to pay particular attention to them, and they are demanding a more rigid application of the law to their business.

A queer suit has begun in Minneapolis against the retail lumber dealers who have been sending in fake orders to mail-order houses for their catalogs.

The German Government has a law which will effectively stop the sale of patent medicines in the Empire.

Now both balls are getting it. Eminent French physicians state that the naphthalene moth balls, so carefully used by housewives, are not only useless as a preservative, but highly prejudicial to health.

Now the great Biscuit Trust is catching it, much to the delight of bakers and some others. The Biscuit Trust has been selling its products in "packages" assumed to be a pound, but which actually contain only from 10 to 14 ounces.

Somehow, the era of good feeling does not seem to have thawed out spots in the South, and Forbes Bivouac, U. C. V. of Clarksville, Tenn., has unanimously adopted a resolution asking the School Commissioners never to employ a teacher, white or black, who had been educated in the North.

Gilbert H. Grosvenor, in the Century Magazine, asserts that no other land has the climate, and especially cold waves, like ours.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The financial situation seems much clearer than it was a week ago. People are becoming more sane, and therefore less panicky.

In 1872, for example, we had the fearful waste and disorganization of the war to aggravate to the highest degree the commercial unrest.

It took years to straighten this out, and the confusion was intensified by a great party fighting the resumption of specie payments and resisting the raising of the value of greenbacks to that of gold.

Nothing but the wonderful vitality of our people, the development of the country beyond the Mississippi and the invention of the twine binder with high prices for wheat would have carried us thru that awful crisis as well as was done.

The panic of 1892 was aggravated, intensified and prolonged by the lunacies of free trade and free silver. The panic was precipitated by Cleveland's proclamation in favor of free trade and by the election of a Congress made up of men who were propounding and advocating all manner of destructive economic theories.

The instant that it was seen that these men had obtained a majority in Congress and elected a Free Trade President every manufacturer in the country slowed down to the last point where his factory could be kept running in order to wait and see what competition he had to expect from abroad.

Every merchant canceled his orders in anticipation that free trade would bring in cheaper goods. Congress wasted nearly a year in wrangling over a tariff bill, and when it was passed and people began to breathe freer, and set their houses in order for a resumption of action, Bryan dashed calamitously upon the scene with his proposition to cut the dollar in two and utterly subvert the whole financial system of the country.

There could be no end of the depression until another National election decided that Mr. McKinley should be President, and that the control of the country's policies should be restored to the hands of those who had hitherto managed so successfully.

Instantly every industry and every enterprise waked up with new life, and the present era of prosperity began.

None of the foregoing conditions are present now to complicate and render severe and prolonged the present financial troubles. Our money is absolutely sound; there is no proposition to depreciate or destroy confidence in it; the crops, white not so abundant as in some "bumper" years, are still very good, and owing to the shortage abroad bring prices which will make them realize more money than the big crops of previous years; the railroads are having all that they can do in moving these crops; the farmers who sell them want just as many goods as they ever did, and the factories must run full time to supply them.

The whole trouble is that in the generation of young men who have come upon the business stage there are many who have become intoxicated with success, who have disregarded the lessons of the past, and pushed their enterprises far beyond the means they could command.

This has naturally caused a halt and general settlement. Speculative values have been destroyed as a sharp frost destroys weeds and tender vegetation. Real values remain untouched. It is an unpleasant but nevertheless necessary process, but it will soon be finished, and the country will emerge from it into a new career of prosperity greater, even than that which preceded it.

Probably we shall have rather dull times in the financial world until after the 1st of January. By that time weak and diseased concerns, enterprises and banks will have gone to the wall, their competition will be removed from healthier and sounder enterprises, and these will then go ahead with more energy and success than ever.

The sovereign remedy for all these troubles is that men cannot stand still. Every man has only a certain number of years in which to do his work, and he is impatient of any check or halt. As soon as he sees the clouds begin to roll by he is going to work again with renewed vigor, and this, we are confident, will be markedly the case after Jan. 1, 1908.

The rapid spread of temperance in some form or another in the South is making itself felt in the Treasury Department in the great decrease of work and revenues. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has now under consideration the consolidation of the two internal revenue districts of Tennessee into one with the headquarters at Nashville. It is expected that from 25 to 40 per cent of the present force of clerks, storekeepers, gagers, etc., will be dropped out, saving from \$25,000 to \$35,000 a year.

Into this question of consolidation enters the old fight of the Republican Party between the factions of Brownlow and ex-Commissioner of Pensions Evans. Up to a year ago Brownlow seemed to be triumphant from one end of the State to the other, and both of the Collectors—Ernest Caldwell, the Collector of the Nashville District, and E. E. Butler, of the Knoxville District—were Brownlow's appointees. Now the Evans faction seems to be on deck, and both these Collectors will be retired with an appointee of Evans taking their places. Brownlow is, however, making a hard fight, and is still the National Committeeman, which means a great deal.

Some Southern papers are urging the abolition of all railroad time-tables, but the Arkansas Gazette insists that they are of some use in showing how late the train is.

WHAT IS WHISKY?

As we anticipated, a heavy fight is now on against the Agricultural Department's definition of whisky. It will be remembered that Dr. Wiley, the Chemist of the Agricultural Department, decided that whisky meant only the beverage made in the old-fashioned way, by stills, usually over a naked fire, which drove over, in addition to the alcohol and water, the fusel oils in the grain.

The resulting product which was at first very rank and offensive, was mellowed by age into what connoisseurs love as "hand-made, sour-mash, fire-distilled old whisky."

While there is a great deal of this made, mainly in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, the amount is vastly disproportionate to the imitation article made from alcohol distilled at Peoria. This alcohol forms the basis of 95 per cent of the so-called whisky sold in this country.

In every considerable town are "rectifiers and blenders" who are making immense profits every year by buying Peoria alcohol at about \$2.50 a gallon, adding water so as to reduce the strength of the alcohol to about one-half, coloring it with burnt sugar, flavoring it with essence, and selling it at from \$2 to \$5 a gallon.

A great many of them have "favorite brands," which they advertise extensively and get fancy prices for.

The distillers of the old-fashioned whisky also use the Peoria alcohol to "extend" their product by adding three or four parts of diluted alcohol to the home-made article.

It will be readily seen that the profits in this operation are enormous, and that there are tens of millions of dollars annually made and a big business in every town threatened with extinction by Dr. Wiley's decision. This decision was approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, and upon an appeal to the President the Attorney-General approved the decision, and it received the President's sanction.

No one could have expected that the vigorous and aggressive interests behind the men masquerading as the Inter-Metropolitan Railway robbed their dupes of some millions?

Is he to blame that Harriman practiced step-ladder financing to get control of a batch of most important railroads?

All these were riding for a fall. They could not help falling unless the laws of business were suddenly suspended. Roosevelt is no more to blame for it than for the spots on the sun.

BUSINESS LAWS BETTER THAN STATUTES.

The events in New York show again what we have often called attention to, that business laws and methods, like social laws and methods, are much stronger and more certain in their application than the laws which Congress or a Legislature may put on the statute books.

The judgment which the New York Clearing House Association pronounced upon those financial highwaymen, the Heinzes, Thomas and their accomplices, was more severe than any court of law would have pronounced, and the execution of the sentence was immediate, thorough and without any hope of executive clemency.

The methods of the Heinzes et al. were clearly within the law, and even within the rules of recognized financial procedure, but they were ethically wrong and dishonest, and deserved the heavy punishment which has been meted out to them.

A fine of millions of dollars would not have punished those men as severely as their expulsion from Wall Street and from all participation whatever in any great business corporation.

The coopers are thinking very seriously of the rapid diminution of their source of supply. The quantity of elm which is now mainly used for barrels has decreased over 50 per cent in the last seven years.

This has been mainly obtained from Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan, and the trees there are swiftly disappearing. Not one-half of the staves are made in Michigan that were made 10 years ago, and in Ohio the quantity is not over one-tenth. It is hoped that red gum will come in as a substitute for elm.

It grows abundantly in Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi and Tennessee, and is more rapid in growth than elm, and the not so good answers the purpose fairly well.

The distillers of the old-fashioned, sour-mash, hand-made, fire-distilled whiskies are now in trouble. The Internal Revenue Service has discovered that these distillers in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and other Southern States have been engaged in the most gigantic swindling of the Government's revenues. The loss in Virginia alone is estimated to be from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 a year, with a proportionate loss in the other States.

Quite a number of prominent men are more or less involved, and we are promised startling revelations within a short time. Some four or five small distilleries have been seized already as a beginning.

Physicians are protesting against the common reports of death from heart disease which bring unnecessary alarm to many people who may have pains in their breast. They say that the diagnosis of death from heart disease is too often made by a mere policeman, who picks up a fallen man in the street.

Many instances of so-called heart disease are results of indigestion and other stomach troubles. The stomach is separated from the heart by only a thin diaphragm, and its disturbances are readily communicated to the central organ.

While heart disease is something not to be taken lightly, people who suffer from it may live many years. The kidneys are also responsible for many cases of so-called heart disease, and the doctors recommend, as a preventive, the avoidance of all sources of poisoning to the kidneys, particularly alcohol, tobacco and too large amount of meat in the dietary.

Fashion Note.—Owing to the activity of the Grand Jurors all over the country, striped suits will be more extensively worn by high financiers this Winter than ever before.

An important move has been made in Cleveland in providing all the schools with bookholders to enable the children to sit erect while studying.

ANTI-MILITARISM IN EUROPE.

The European Socialists are badly divided on the question of anti-militarism and anti-patriotism, with a strong majority, led by Herr Bebel, the great German Socialist leader, pronouncing distinctly in favor of modified militarism and absolute patriotism.

In France, where M. Hervey is the brilliant leader of the anti-militarist and the anti-patriot, there is a strong faction of the Socialist Party opposed to his ideas. The Germans explain that their main opposition to militarism is against the pretensions and privileges of the officer class of the German army.

As near as can be gathered, they recognize the need of an army as much as other citizens, but desire that the military establishment shall be placed on the same footing that it is in Switzerland and America, without the officers being made a privileged class, haughty and overbearing, and exacting precedence and subservience from the middle classes.

The Socialists of Italy claim that they merely want to alter the conditions of the military service rather than abolish it. Instead of the present long service of professional soldiers, they would make military service universal for short terms, and retain the staff and higher commissioned officers for the purpose of giving military education and a continuous military policy.

They say, "In short, we propose to reform the army, not destroy it, nor the military spirit of the country."

IS HE TO BLAME?

Is the President to blame for the Heinzes taking the ready money of one bank to buy a controlling interest in a second bank, and then taking the second bank's ready money to buy the control of a third bank, and so on indefinitely?

Is he to blame that some men overreached themselves in trying to force copper up to near the value of silver, and skin the electricians and ornamental builders?

Is Theodore Roosevelt to blame that the men masquerading as the Inter-Metropolitan Railway robbed their dupes of some millions?

Is he to blame that Harriman practiced step-ladder financing to get control of a batch of most important railroads?

All these were riding for a fall. They could not help falling unless the laws of business were suddenly suspended. Roosevelt is no more to blame for it than for the spots on the sun.

Five Counties in Kentucky—Henderson, Union, Webster, Hopkins and Crittenden—are not particularly interested in the imports of gold into New York, since they will get \$1,500,000 of British gold themselves in exchange for the tobacco they have contracted to deliver to the Imperial Tobacco Company, and at the best prices paid since the war. Tobacco stock is something Wall Street cannot manipulate.

The Magyar supremacy in Hungary is seriously threatened by the universal suffrage law, which seems inevitable. The Magyars are much less than half of the Hungarians, but they have so far denied the Slavs participation in the Government, and for centuries have regarded them very much as the South-erners do the negroes.

David Warfield, the actor, who has made such a hit in the "Grand Army Man," has refused to sign a contract for 10 years at \$100,000 a year. He is the highest-priced actor in the world today.

There seems to be little doubt that the young King of Spain is in a very serious condition of health, and if his reports are to be credited his years cannot be many. He has unfortunately inherited from his father, Alfonso XII, a weakly constitution and a tendency to tuberculosis, which in the latter, the King kept at bay for many years by his energetic temperament, finally developed into consumption, causing his death at the early age of 23.

The present King's open-air life has done much for him, and he has now gone to London to submit to an examination by a famous specialist, but the outlook is gloomy, and the greatest concern is felt by his subject for his recovery. The blood of the Spanish Bourbons is hopelessly bad, weakened by dissipation and excesses of all kinds, and it has always been a matter of surprise that the young King Alfonso III, a robust fellow, should have inherited the disease.

His father was the son of a woman whose name was a reproach to Spain, the infamous Isabella II, who was obliged to abdicate in favor of her young son and flee to France for protection, and who had been married through the influence of Louis Philippe of France to her own cousin, Francis of Assis, supposed to be half-witted, a weakling and a feeble creature, from whom he generated blood of his inheritance. This marriage of Isabella and her sister, Maria Louisa, constitutes what is known in history as the infamous "Spanish marriages," and Philippe of France was very much mixed up in Spanish history at that time, insisted that Isabella should be married to her cousin, and a restitution of the throne, and that her sister should marry his son, the Duc de Montpensier, hoping by this means to secure the Spanish throne for the house of Orleans. However, his little scheme failed, England's disapproval contributed to his fall, while the subsequent birth of children to Isabella deprived the Montpensier marriage of all importance. Not only are the Spaniards distressed at the prospect of losing their King, of whom they are very fond, but his possible death brings up the matter of a long regency, for the little Prince of Asturias is still in his cradle. He may, of course, never live to reach manhood, but should the baby live to grow up a long minority presents perils, or the possibility of them, with which the Spaniards are only too familiar. The chaotic condition of the country during the minority of Isabella II. is still fresh in the minds of Spaniards, and a restitution of the throne was only avoided during the regency of the present King's mother by the high personal character and courage of Maria Christina. In the natural order of things, should King Alfonso die within the next few years his Queen would be regent, but it is doubted if Spaniards would agree to this as it is known that she is not popular with them. Altho they received her very enthusiastically at the time of her marriage, and she seemed sweet and gracious then, she does not appear now, particularly since the birth of her baby, to attempt to conceal her dislike of the tediously formal court etiquette nor of the bull fights, which she cordially hates. The advantage gained to the throne by a marriage alliance with Henry E. 5th Marquis, who lost sight of in the unpopularity of the Queen. In the event of the death of the King and the little Prince as well as of the Queen, the throne would pass to Alfonso's sister, the widow of a Neapolitan Bourbon Prince, and the mother of two children, a son, Alfonso, and a daughter, Isabella. As the Neapolitan Bourbons are the worst of stupid reactionaries, the possibility of a descendant of that house occupying the Spanish throne is viewed with apprehension, and the birth of the Prince of Asturias was specially welcomed as lessening that possibility. The question of the Spanish succession having more than once put Europe in arms, interest in the present condition of King Alfonso and of the little heir to the throne, now playing with his baby toys in the royal nursery, is not by any means confined to Spain.

VETERANS IN THE CITY.

Capt. I. G. Heaps, 27th Ill. Kaweas, Ill. Capt. Heaps, who commanded Co. I of his regiment and served four years and six months in the army, was a successful farmer. He and his wife were on a visit to Virginia and the Jamestown Exposition. They found the Exposition arrangements much better than they had anticipated, and were satisfied with their visit.

D. R. Bovine, 111th Pa., Lovville, Pa. Comrade Bovine, who is a contractor and builder, says that Lovville is a pleasant little village in the French Creek Valley and the center of a great dairy region. He went into the 111th Pa. as a drummer, and came out the chief drummer of the regiment. He would very much like to recover a fine snare drum which he bought from the band of the 2d Mass. and lost at the battle of Cedar Mountain. It had 2d Mass. Inf. Band painted on the head, and his name written on the snare head. Anybody who knows anything about the drum will confer a favor by communicating with him.

D. L. Hamer, Frankfort, N. C. Comrade Hamer served in the 24th N. Y., and claims it to be part of the original Iron Brigade. He served in the little town of about 3,000 in the Mohawk Valley, and the center of a great dairy region. Comrade Hamer was a farmer, but has retired, and is living with his children in Frankfort, N. C. He was 49 years, and arrived in San Francisco Dec. 28, 1849, when San Francisco was merely a town of ragged tents. He was four years in the mines and did very well. He fought in the Mexican war, Kit Carson, fighting the Indians, during which time he took part in the battles of Snake Creek and Chimney Rock. For variety he took a turn with Walker in California, and did very well. He was when Walker was captured. He and 16 others tried to swim a part of Lake Nicaragua, which was filled with alligators and crocodiles. He was one of the others. With great difficulty he made his way down the river to Aspinwall, where he found friends among Vanderbilt's men, who were conducting the transit across the Isthmus.

CAPTURING A SPY. He Died Game, Refusing to Preach on His Accomplishes. Editor National Tribune: During the Winter of 1864, while the 9th Ind. Cavalry at Little Rock, Ark., it was usual to send out squads of cavalry—20 or 30 men—commanded by a Lieutenant, to the outposts to stay a week or 10 days before returning to the main camp. On these expeditions the hardtack and sow bosom would get very common, and so on one occasion a comrade and myself prevailed on our Lieutenant to let us go out on a patrol. We were to try to get something in the vegetable or fowl line for a change. He consented, and we went out and gathered a supply of corn, beans, peas, and were returning to camp, when we saw a man riding thru the woods some distance away. From the direction in which he was going we surmised that he had gone across the picket post. I handed my sack to my comrade, and told him that I believed I would take that fellow in. He had gone down into a depression by this time, and evidently had not seen any comrade. I dismounted and put him on the run, and by the time he came again into sight I was less than 100 yards from him, and commanded him to halt. He stopped, turned around, and said, "What do you want when he came up handed me a pass. I looked at it, and saw that it was genuine, with Gen. Steele's name attached. I asked him where he got it around the picket post. He got a little confused at this, and did not give a satisfactory answer. I then told him that I would take him back to the picket post, and the lieutenant (my comrade by name) could do as he pleased about passing him out. When we got to the post the Lieutenant came out to the road, took the pass, glanced at it, and turned to us, saying, "That man to Steele's headquarters as quick as you can get him there." We took him to headquarters, and when Steele saw him he said, "Ah, my man, I was looking for you. I think you would escape my hellhounds." That was some private mark on that pass that the officers of the outpost understood. Several weeks ago, around the regimental sutler's tent (one Bill Whiteman) all the forepart of the Winter. He seemed to stop there part of the time. We also had a Capt. Whitehead in the regiment, and he was a sutler. When this fellow had been confined in our guard house two or three weeks Capt. Whiteman came to me and asked me if I wasn't on guard at the guard house. I told him that I was, and he said, "Take that fellow out and give him a chance to run. They will keep him and fatten him up two or three months and then turn him loose, and he will be back in the guard house." He didn't tell me to pop him, but that is what he intended me to do. I took him out in the night, and told him, "You were going to hang me, and that he had better run, but he wouldn't do it, and I was very glad afterward that he didn't, as they hanged him in a short time. He was only 19 years old, and for this reason I wanted him killed, fearing he would squeal on his brother. My recollection is that the spy's name was Dodd, tho I am not sure, but am sure that the dead name. On April 25 following this incident I was taken prisoner at Mark's Mills, Ark., and after we were taken a rebel officer rode up and asked if there were any more of the 7th Mo. Cav. in the neighborhood. Some fool said "Yes" (there is always a fool on such occasions). The rebel said, "We are going to hang every son of them." They caught one of our men, the name of Henry E. 5th Marquis, who knew Luther Shaw, of said battery. A Captain by the name of John B. Hyde organized the company and mustered on June 15, 1862, at Fayette, N. Y. Co. 7th Mo. Cav., N. Y.

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SNODGRASS HILL AGAIN.

The 9th Ind. Fired at Confederates Approaching in the Dark. Editor National Tribune: I was a member of Co. D, 9th Ind., during the war of the rebellion. Inasmuch as I am not a regular man, and never have written an article for publication before, I feel very reluctant to undertake the task. However, at the urgent request of the many of my old-time friends I will try and state in my blunt way just what I observed personally with regard to the closing of the battle of Chickamauga on Snodgrass Hill, Sunday evening, Sept. 20, 1862. How many regiments participated in the last firing I don't know, but am very sure the 9th Ind. did, for I fired one of the shots that volley myself that caused the stampede of the Johnnies in front of our regiment. Just as it was getting dark we were lined up on the brow of Snodgrass Hill in the timber. The firing was in the distance, and there was a column of troops marching toward us from our right front, moving in an oblique direction with their guns appearing in the distance. The column halted, the men, the march of the column, and I halted his column and said, "What troops are you?" No one replied to his inquiry, but Richard Tyler, of Tyler Co., Va., said, "Who are you?" As I understood him, the man on horseback replied, "We are a part of Gen. Trigg's command." By this time we could plainly see their gray uniforms, and knew they were Confederates. They then cried out, "Surrender!" and the horseman turned to run. By common consent and without any command that I heard, we fired, aiming directly at the mounted man, or at least I did, and I presume a number of others did the same. By the flash of our rifles we could see we were firing directly at his back. After the panic had subsided and all became quiet, the man called for one man from each company to go forward a few paces to stand as sentinels. As