

"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 McLEROY, Editor.

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

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PROVERBS. A wise man will hear, and will increase learning; and a man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels.

A Minneapolis man inquired at a drug store for "some of that 'ere ill-natured alcohol.'" An opportunity was lost by not directing him to the nearest grocery.

It seems that they have heavy frosts even in Mexico, and that these, with droughts and heavy rains, have almost destroyed the crops, so that the people have to face destitution and suffering.

It has been discovered that Dr. F. A. Cook is a Democrat, so that there is an unlikelihood that he will receive an appointment as Governor of our new North Polar possessions.

The Alabama Legislature has attacked the pistol-toting habit with a law that no man must carry a pistol less than two feet long. A well-dressed Alabamian will look like a dismounted cavalryman.

The inheritance tax seems to be working well wherever it is tried, and the State Treasury of Oregon smiles complacently over the \$500,000 it will receive from the estate of the late E. H. Harriman.

Gov. Hughes seems to be growing daily toward the statesman and National character. He acts as if he believed the main business of life is to be a good Governor of New York, without the slightest reference as to how that may affect his political future.

Some of the women are petitioning to have a woman's head occasionally placed on the postage stamps. That would not be possible for any modern woman unless she was bareheaded, since her hat would take up more space than the letter.

Some scientists tell us that the coming man will be toothless and hairless. Now another scientist arises in San Francisco to allege that a still more fruitful source of trouble—the stomach—is unnecessary, and he wants to popularize a movement for its removal.

Hot Springs, Ark., is rising in the estimation of the world as its greatest cure resort, much superior even to the famed Carlsbad, Aix and other European resorts, which have been to the front since Roman times. It is asserted that no other health resort in the world can compare with Hot Springs for absolute curative properties.

It seems to be a bad year for the dead men. In New York City Chairman Herbert Parsons, of the New York Republican Committee, announces that he has perfected plans by which Tammany will not be allowed to vote a single dead man instead of the many thousands that have heretofore swelled the ballots of New York. The Anti-Saloon League is doing the same sort of work in Norfolk, Va., where the registration books are being sharply scrutinized to eliminate names of men which are elsewhere inscribed upon tombstones.

William Dutcher, President of the Audubon Society, adds to our National monumental aims that of the destruction of birds. He claims that the birds of the United States save to the farmers \$200,000,000 a year in the destruction of noxious insects and noxious weeds. The greatest sinners in this respect are the women who demand plumes for their hats. The birds which are used for food are usually restocked naturally and abundantly, but the plume hunters recognize no closed season, and they prey upon the birds which are of the greatest use to the farmers.

Capt. Archibald Butt shows himself not only to be a true soldier, but the right man in the right place as a guardian of the President's well-being. As a soldier he knows that men's efficiency depends almost wholly upon the food that they consume, and that this is just as true of the President of the United States as it is of the man behind the gun. He sees the danger to the President from a string of highly-seasoned banquets, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf, and when he was recently asked for a hint as to the menu for the President he said: "Combust and—"

That is safe and sane diet for any good American, high or low, and by attacking it and avoiding French dishes we may hope to have the President long in the land over which he rules to-day.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE BILL.

The following is the bill THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will urge Congress to pass at the coming session.

AN ACT

To Amend the Act of June 27, 1890, the Act of February 6, 1907, and Other Acts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late civil war, or 60 days in the war with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll, and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of 62 years, \$15 per month; 65 years, \$20 per month; 70 years, \$30 per month; 75 years or over, \$40 per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage and approval of this Act: Provided, that pensioners who are 62 years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this Act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special Act: Provided, that no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this Act: Provided, further, that no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension under any other general or special law than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this Act.

SEC. 2. That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

SEC. 3. That the clauses in the Acts of June 27, 1890, May 9, 1900, and February 6, 1907, denying pensions to widows of soldiers, sailors and marines, who married their husbands subsequent to June 27, 1890, are hereby repealed.

AN OUTRAGEOUS PROPOSITION.

The voters of Maryland are deeply stirred over what seems justly denounced as the most infamous proposition ever offered to disfranchise the voters of the State, and lodge the political power permanently in the control of a little ring. A constitutional amendment is to be voted on at the coming election, which is worse in its essential respects than any vote-suppressing provision in the Southern States. The amendment, as embodied in the proclamation of the Governor, provides that all elections shall be by ballot, with every male citizen of the age of 21 years and upwards who has been a resident of the State for two years or of the County for one year next preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote upon being duly registered. The conditions for registration are thus stated:

"Every male citizen of the United States having the above-prescribed qualifications of age and residence shall be entitled to be registered so as to become a qualified voter if he be, first, a person who, on the 1st day of January, 1863, or prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the laws of this State or of any other State of the United States wherein he then resided; or, second, a male descendant of such last-mentioned person; or, third, a foreign-born citizen of the United States naturalized between the 1st day of January, 1863, and the date of the adoption of this section of this article; and, if so, the State or county or city and district or precinct in which he voted last, and also the name in full of the President of the United States, of one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the Governor of Maryland, of one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland and of the Chief Justice of Baltimore City, or of one of the County Commissioners of the County in which the applicant resides, and if the applicant is a foreign-born citizen, he shall also comply with the foregoing requirements as to making application for registration in his own hand-writing, selected by him, he is physically disabled from so doing; or, sixth, a person, or the husband of a person, who at the time of his application for registration, is a bona fide owner of real or personal property in an amount of not less than \$500, as assessed thereon on the tax-books of the city of Baltimore or of one of the Counties of this State, has been such owner and so assessed for two years next preceding his application for registration, shall have paid and shall produce receipts for the taxes on such property for two years next preceding the time of his application, and shall at the time of his application make affidavit before the officers of registration that he is, or that he is the husband of a person who is the bona fide owner of the property so assessed to him or to her, as the case may be, and that he or she has been so for two years next preceding his application."

Highly objectionable as the restrictive clauses in this are, the tricks that can be played under it are infinitely worse. The grandfather clause is not so bad, since we have become somewhat accustomed to that. The applicant for registration must pen and ink, with no memoranda or help from anybody, answer from memory 13 questions which it would be almost impossible for any intelligent man in the United States to answer offhand. He must write the names of all his employers for the last two years, the names in full of one Justice of the United States Supreme Court, of the Governor of Maryland, of one of the Judges of the Maryland Court of Appeals, of the Mayor of Baltimore or of one of the County Commissioners. These must all be given "correctly," and every name must be in full. It is pointed out that the Mayor of Baltimore is usually called Barry Mahool, while his official name is J. Barry Mahool. The evil is at once apparent that it puts into the hands of the registers the discretion of saying when any question has been answered "correctly." A man who is going to vote "right" will always be assumed to answer correctly, while a man, no matter how intelligent he may be, who is opposed to the ring will find it impossible to achieve the perfect accuracy which the registers will demand.

The amendment is openly stated as intended to disfranchise the negro, but if the requirements are applied according to the letter of the law very few white men in Maryland would be able to vote. This would be especially true of the immigrants who are coming into Maryland in greater numbers every year. In 1907 over 5,000 European immigrants settled in Maryland, and the number is increasing every year. Under this law all of these immigrants would be cut off until they acquired an English education superior to that of most of the people in Maryland.

Maryland has hitherto had a most unenviable reputation for the tricks and juggling by which the voters are denied franchise, but this surpasses any previously practiced. In Maryland they have even gone so far as to pass special election laws for different Counties, intended to cut off the negro vote and a large part of the white Republican vote. The tricks did not end with these vicious provisions of special trick ballots. The ballot prescribed in a sheet as large as a page of The National Tribune, without any distinctive mark being allowed, and the voter is compelled to make a cross in the circle opposite the name of the man for whom he intends to vote. This marking has to be done inside of five minutes on a narrow shelf in a booth without assistance from anyone else. If the cross reached outside the limit of the circle far enough to be detected by a microscope the ballot was thrown out; that is, if it was for a Republican. It is alleged that the Democratic Judges would lead rings by which they extended the crosses beyond the circle, and in this and other ways more than 25,000 voters were denied their rights at the recent election. The feeling against the amendment is intense, and it is hoped and expected that enough honest Democrats will vote against it from considerations of public good to defeat it.

Let anyone make a reasonable comparison of what he finds at St. Cloud with what he would have to encounter anywhere else, and we have not the slightest fear as to his enthusiasm over St. Cloud.

A NAVAL UNION.

Lord Beresford urges that the American and British navies enter into a pact to preserve the world's peace. He says:

"The English-speaking Nations, the United States and the Five Nations of the British Empire, are the great trading Nations of the world. Why should they not join and say that there shall be no more war?"

The point of this thing is the growing fear in England of a war with Germany. While to sensible people there is nothing more preposterous than a struggle between two of the foremost of Christian Nations, yet things are tending that way alarmingly, and Great Britain has the utmost to fear from such a struggle. The British Nation is dependent upon the outside world for food, and must receive daily over the seas an incalculable quantity of foodstuffs. This is her most vulnerable point, as it is that of an army. No matter how much the British Navy may overshadow the German Navy, there is a probability that some active German Captain will repeat the performances of Capt. Semmes against British food-carrying vessels. He could operate much more effectively than Capt. Semmes did. Semmes could only destroy our carrying trade with the rest of the world by making it too dangerous for American ships to carry American cargoes. A single German Alabama escaping from the blockade of the British ships or being sent out as the Alabama was from some pretended neutral port would be like a weasel in a chicken coop among the British food-carrying vessels. In a month or two she could drive these from the ocean and bring the Three Kingdoms down to starvation rations. What Lord Beresford wants is some agreement by which the American Navy would join to prevent such a direful condition, and the appeal will be made to us on the ground that we supply the most of the foodstuffs consumed by the British people. Lord Beresford's appeal has not met with a cordial reception in this country, from the fact that such a compact would lead to entangling alliances involving us much deeper than we wish.

THE PACIFIC HOME.

A committee appointed by Commandeur Daubenspeck, of the Department of California and Nevada, and consisting of Commodore O. H. Coulter, J. S. Wilson, R. Hoffelinger, E. E. Clough and E. W. Clark, the object of which was to make a thorough investigation of the complaints in regard to the management of the Pacific Branch of the Soldiers' Home at Savelle, Cal., has made an extended report which the Department publishes. The committee reports that it made every effort to get information as to wrongs, but without success, and that there was not a complaint filed with it. The committee personally investigated a number of the charges published in the Los Angeles Herald, and found them all false. This was particularly true of the charges that new restaurants had been opened up in the city to accommodate the veterans who were starved in the Home, that 2,300 veterans had gone without meat for 15 days, that the veterans were prohibited from wearing Grand Army buttons, and that they had to be supported by food collected by the W. R. C. of Los Angeles. Only three veterans presented themselves before the committee, and two of these had personal grievances against officials of the Home. One of the three stated that he had been in the Home for 15 years, and always had plenty to eat and no complaints to make. Instead of any restaurants having been started, two have been closed up. The only shortage in the food occurred for about two weeks, when the meat supply was reduced from 13 ounces to 11 ounces. The other rations were up to the standard. It is absolutely untrue that the W. R. C. of Los Angeles solicited food for the veterans. The committee will continue these investigations as long as the charges are being published.

THE ST. CLOUD COLONY.

In view of the great success of the enterprise, the Seminole Land & Investment Company had intended to increase the price of five-acre tracts and town lots from 25 per cent to 50 per cent on the 15th of September. We find, however, that it is impracticable to get together the prominent members of the G. A. R. whom we wished to serve on the committee making the assignment before Oct. 15, and we have therefore decided to accept subscriptions for town lots and five-acre tracts at the old price of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) for both until assignment is made. The basis of present offering is as follows:

- For \$100 you will receive one town lot and one five-acre tract.
 - For \$200 you will receive two town lots and two five-acre tracts.
 - For \$300 you will receive three town lots and three five-acre tracts.
 - For \$400 you will receive four town lots and four five-acre tracts.
- No subscriber can purchase more than four town lots and four five-acre tracts.

Copy of the St. Cloud Tribune and copy of St. Cloud Prospectus will be mailed to anyone sending his address.

Remember that those who wish to avail themselves of the present offering of a town lot and five-acre tract, both for \$100, must act promptly, as no more property will be sold at that price after assignment has been made.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

WEARISOME GRUMBLERS.

Of course, in the rush to St. Cloud the colonists could not escape the usual small proportion of loud-mouthed grumblers. These are the bane of every community. Like the poor, they are always with us. They are few in numbers—very few—but they try to make up in noise for their fewness. Sensible people find the colony all and more than represented. This is conclusively shown by the great numbers who, after looking the place over, have subscribed for more shares and sent for their friends to join them. The best and most effective advertising for the Colony has been done by the men and women who have actually gone down there and carefully studied the situation and its unrivaled possibilities. They see the soil, breathe the balmy air and talk with the people who have lived their years. Best of all, they go about the country and see what other men have done and are doing. This cannot fail to fill them with enthusiasm. No man can go about for a day among the truck patches and citrus orchards around St. Cloud, visit the Shaker Settlement and the many beautiful homes without becoming convinced that with less labor and expense he can get more out of life at St. Cloud than anywhere else in the country.

Of course, there are inevitable discomforts and annoyances at the beginning. No new settlement can be started without them. Men would be fools to think they could go somewhere and find ready for their occupation comfortable homes and well-cleared lands. These things may be made, and all that we claim is that they can be made a hundred times easier at St. Cloud than anywhere else. The land can be cleared with far less labor, it can be brought up quickly and easily, things will grow spontaneously and luxuriantly, and homes can be soon surrounded with all that makes life pleasant and comfortable.

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DEATH OF COL. MORRISON.

A figure of great prominence to an earlier generation, but almost unknown to those of to-day, has passed away in the death of Col. William R. Morrison, at his home at Waterloo, Ill., Sept. 29. Col. Morrison was a native Illinoisan, having been born in what is now Monroe County, Sept. 14, 1825. He was the oldest son of Judge John Morrison, a pioneer of the State. He entered politics immediately upon attaining manhood, and at 22 years was elected to his first office, that of School Treasurer. He enlisted for the Mexican War and fought at Buena Vista. Then he got the gold fever, went to California, dug out of the mines some \$8,000, returned with it to Illinois, secured a legal education, entered the practice of the law, but devoted most of his attention to politics. He was serving in the Illinois Legislature when the war broke out. He was a Douglas Democrat, and immediately set to raising a regiment, entering the field as Colonel of the 14th Ill. He led his regiment with great gallantry in the vigorous assault made by McClernand's Division on the extreme right at Fort Donelson, where he received a disabling wound about the same time that Col. John A. Logan did. The two Colonels, who had been political associates for so many years, lay side by side in the hospital, but from there their paths diverged. Col. Morrison resigned his commission Dec. 13, 1862, upon being elected to Congress. While acting with his party generally, he was a vigorous supporter of the war, and so was out of touch with those of his colleagues who were in sharp opposition to the Administration and the Treasury, his efforts it was putting forth to put down the rebellion. Consequently he was retired at the end of his term, but seven years later he was again elected, and served continuously from 1872 until 1887. During that time he made his mark as one of the ablest, strongest thinkers in the House, and was particularly strong on economic questions. He became Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and as such formulated his famous horizontal tariff bill. He was defeated for re-election to Congress in 1887, in a sharp fight which attracted National attention, owing to his prominence as a tariff reductionist. He received 14,234 votes against 15,396 for Jehu Baker, a Republican. At the conclusion of his term he was appointed by President Cleveland a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. At the conclusion of this term President Harrison reappointed him. Upon the retirement of Judge Thomas M. Cooley he succeeded to the Chairmanship of the Commission, serving as such until Dec. 31, 1897, when he retired, returned to his home and resumed the practice of the law. He had two earned ambitions, in both of which he was keenly disappointed. He wanted much to be United States Senator, and in 1885 was a candidate in that celebrated struggle from which his old-time associate, John A. Logan, emerged with the laurel of victory. He never ceased to cherish the hope that he would be elected Senator, and he was prominently mentioned several times for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He hoped for this, but probably he had too much rugged honesty and too little pliability to meet the ideas of the Democratic leaders as to expediency. He was a Democrat of the old school, devoted to absolute Jeffersonian simplicity, with high ideals as to political purity, and an absolute scorn for the elegances and frivolities of Washington society. Representative Breckinridge spoke of him as a "pure and gallant gentleman, brave of heart, clean of life, loyal to friend, frank to foe, with a conscience void of offense and a love for truth that nothing could daunt." He went heart and soul into the free silver movement, but this did not render him any more acceptable to the Democratic leaders. He had been failing for many years, and the severest affliction came to him in the loss of his eyesight, making it necessary to employ a secretary to read to him. He kept himself well posted on the politics of the day, and it was a great grief to him to have to receive all of his news second-hand. He had lived in Waterloo for 48 years, and since the death of his second wife he had resided entirely alone.

RETIREMENT OF AUDITOR PERSON.

A great joy goes up in Washington over the announcement that Robert S. Person, Auditor of the Treasury for the Interior Department, has tendered his resignation to take effect Dec. 1. Person has succeeded in making himself generally obnoxious to all those with whom he has come in contact, and this upon the well-worn excuse of improving his Bureau's efficiency. Like some other officials in Washington, Person always had this defense ready upon his lips to justify any of his acts of personal favoritism and private grudges. It is the bane of official life in Washington that a man who wants to punish his enemies and reward his friends can always find a way to do so upon the plea of trying to improve the public service. Person used this plea to gratify personal prejudice against some of the best clerks in the office, veterans who had rendered years of faithful, intelligent and absolutely devoted service to the Government. He persecuted men of much higher character and standing than he could ever hope to attain, and descended to petty annoyances unworthy of any man, and particularly of one occupying the position that he did. The reasons for his removal, however, come from South Dakota. He had become distinctly objectionable to both of the South Dakota Senators, and they determined to have and succeed in getting his official scalp. Mr. Person gives out in a long screed in the Washington papers the claim that he was a victim of "spoilsmen," and that he had been pronounced by his superiors to be "one of the best if not the best Auditor that the Treasury has ever had." This is pure nonsense, since there has been nothing in Mr. Person's administration of his Bureau to justify his claim for superiority over a number of other very able men who have held such positions. His office has not been distinguished in any way for superior efficiency, while, on the other hand, it is claimed that it has been greatly demoralized and its operations injured by Mr. Person's demoralizing persecution of clerks and especially of the veterans in the Bureau. He will be succeeded by Howard C. Shober, Lieutenant-Governor of South Dakota, when it is hoped that his Bureau will return to its normal condition of healthy effectiveness.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE RAILROADS.

"The world do move," and President Taft's speech at Des Moines went much farther than ever President Roosevelt did in the matter of governmental regulation of railroads. This, too, without exciting any of the shrieks which President Roosevelt's proposition did. Singularly, even the most conservative papers do not now see anything alarming in the proposition, but some of them explain their calmness by saying that "President Taft is not hysterical, and therefore others do not catch hysteria from him." Another says that "What you do is not so important as how you do it." The recommendations are thus summarized:

- "1. A Commerce Court of five members, which, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, shall have the exclusive right to review others of the Interstate Commerce Commission's orders, and to remain alive more than 60 days unless issued by the full court.
- "2. The lodging of power with the Commission to entertain complaints against classification of freight, with authority to alter the same if held to be unjust or discriminatory.
- "3. A bestowal on the Commission of the right to initiate proceedings against rates and classification, thus making an accusatory body instead of a merely listening and adjudging one as now.
- "4. A grant to the Commission of jurisdiction over the rules and regulations of railroads, such as relate to routing and the apportionment of the avails of the rate.
- "5. A prohibition of ownership by an interstate railway of stock in any competing railroad.
- "6. No new railroad stock or bonds to be issued except the approval of the Commission is first obtained, and then under conditions that it shall prescribe."

It is believed that the proposed court will greatly expedite the settlement of railroad disputes to the benefit of both the Government and that great amount of European capital and investment in American railroads as soon as the Government control of capitalization is assured. It will stop the evil of stock-watering, and prevent railroad companies from securing control of competing lines.

An illustration of what tricks men's memories will play. Morris Schaf is writing some unusually fine articles on the Wilderness Campaign in the Atlantic Monthly. He was a young graduate from West Point on Gen. Warren's staff, and the events of that wonderful campaign made a deep impression upon him. He tells the story very artistically and with many vivid word pictures. In describing the crossing of the Rapidan he says:

"That large man, 54 years old, with silvered hair and nobly-carved features is Wadsworth. His brigade of command-ers are Cutler, the Iron Brigade, a Yale man, who, when dying a few days later at Spotsylvania, asked to be turned with his face to the enemy. In Wadsworth's Division is the Iron Brigade of the West, made up of the 7th and 19th Ind., 24th Mich., 1st N. Y., 2d, 6th and 7th Wis. They, too, were at Gettysburg—in fact, the fate of that day pivoted on their bravery—and proudly may they tread those bridges to-day. You will notice that that one of the Wisconsin regiments is carrying on a perch near the colors a live bald eagle. They call him Old Abe, in honor of the President, and at times he has been known to utter his shriek along with that of battle."

Of course, the 8th Wis. which was the real "Eagle Regiment," never saw the Army of the Potomac, and was at that time more than 1,000 miles away from the Rapidan and bitterly "cussing" Banks's shocking mismanagement of the Red River campaign.

W. J. Bryan's williness in regard to the issues of the war is unflinching. In all his years before the public he has been careful to say no word of sympathy with either side. Therefore, the other side could take no offense. He was nearly caught in Texas last week. The United Confederate Veterans of Texas are naturally his ardent supporters, and quite as naturally expected that during his stay in the State he would pay them the compliment of being present at some of their meetings and addressing the great meeting, so far as to make dates for him, but he slipped away, informing the reporters that he had no further engagements to speak in Texas.

Gen. Fred D. Grant seems to be whipsawed on the temperance question. He is an ardent teetotaler, but equally earnest in his advocacy of the canteen for Army posts, which puts him at cross-purposes with the Prohibitionists. Recently he showed his interest in the cause by leading a Prohibition parade in Chicago, wearing his full uniform as Major-General. Then the liquor men raised a shriek about using the United States uniform for political purposes. The matter was taken to the Secretary of War, who decided that as Gen. Grant had no orders to appear in the parade there is no occasion for official action. Rather slender for a reason, but it will do—for this case.

THE AFRICAN CHURCH.

A Place of Historical Importance at Richmond, Va. Editor National Tribune: Pollard mentions that Davis and other leaders made the church in the West end of Richmond in the African Church building. This African Church is often mentioned in wartime papers. Can you tell us something about this building and what became of it?—James M. Van Hook, Charleston, Ind.

This inquiry was referred to Commander Edgar Allan, Past Commander-in-Chief, Sons of Veterans, and now Postmaster at Richmond, Va. He had the matter looked up by a competent man, Mr. Elmo S. Redwood, Superintendent of Del. Ave. No. 1, Richmond, Va.

"The church mentioned by Pollard was built by the white Baptists of this city in 1780, and was used as a church by them until July 1, 1841, and was then transferred to the colored people, with white men as Trustees for same, and a white pastor, who was Rev. Robert Ryland, made pastor of this church Oct. 7, 1841. Rev. Ryland was succeeded by Rev. Geo. S. Stockwell, who was also a white man, who held the pastorate for two years.

"The first colored pastor was Rev. Jas. H. Holmes, who became pastor of the church in 1847 and continued as pastor until his death, Nov. 25, 1858. On Jan. 31, 1856, the church was transferred from the white Trustees to colored Trustees, and the colored people paid \$6,000 for same.

"The old original church was torn down Aug. 12, 1876, and a new church built on the same site, which is now standing. This church was dedicated Oct. 7, 1876. Before the war and during the war this church was the largest building in the central section of the city, and was often used for public occasions, such as addresses, meetings, etc. The most notable of these are as follows:

"In 1844 President Jefferson Davis, Judah P. Benjamin and other noted men delivered addresses, and were raised money for the continuation of the war, which caused many citizens, both men and women, to give their money and jewels to buy Confederate bonds, which were last year sold in Richmond under Confederate auspices. Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, delivered an address in this building in 1857, and was joined by the citizens to buy Mount Vernon.

"The Virginia Constitutional Convention met in the church and held session from Feb. 18 to Jan. 15, 1862, and I am told that ex-President Madison and Chief Justice Marshall held seats in this convention, which was their last public appearance. Hon. John C. Hunter, of the old theater corner of 14th and Broad streets, burned in 1811, the church was used as a temporary hospital for the wounded. A good many public entertainments were given in this church. Among them were Tom Thumb, Patti, Sontag, Parodi, and Paul Julian played the 'Carnival of Venice' in the church.

"The first public assembly of slaves was held in the church in 1845, and I am told by Rev. Johnson that these slaves were addressed by Horace Greeley, Gerritt Smith, Henry Wilson, Gen. O. O. Howard and Judge Underwood."—Editor National Tribune.

The 20th Me.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a brief sketch of the 20th Me.—Sylvester P. Baker, Bingham, Me.

The 20th Me. was organized at Portland, Aug. 29, 1862, and mustered out July 16, 1865. Those members whose terms of service expired previous to Oct. 1, 1864, were ordered out June 4 of that year, and the members of the 15th Me. and 1st Me. Sharpshooters were transferred to the 20th Me. in June, 1864. It was commanded by Col. Adolphus W. Mulford, Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Charles D. Gilmore and Ellis Spear, successively. The 20th Me. was a magnificent regiment, including the 1st Me. Sharpshooters, who distinguished himself at Fort Fisher, was with the regiment only a few months. Chamberlain left a chair in Bowdoin College, Maine, which he carried to his country. He was a brilliant Colonel and General, and he and his men did much to save the day at Gettysburg by their gallant stand on Cemetery Ridge. The 20th Me. was a fine fighting force, and lost 147 killed and 146 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 528, and 15 of its members died in Confederate prisons.—Editor National Tribune.

The 12th Ill. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a history of the 12th Ill. Cav.—Thomas L. Henderson, Mulliken, Wash.

Gen. A. B. C. D. and G. of this regiment were organized at Springfield in February of 1862, and three more companies were organized at the same place from Jan. 1862 to Feb. 12, 1864. Capt. Gilmore's Cavalry Company, organized at Camp Butler, Dec. 31, 1861, was assigned to this regiment as Co. C. Capt. Shager's and Baker's companies, McClellan Dragoons, organized at Chicago in October, 1861, were assigned as Co. H. Capt. Brown's company, McClellan Dragoons, was assigned as Co. I. The regiment was organized in March, 1865, with the 4th Ill. Cav. and was mustered out May 29, 1866. It was commanded by Col. Arno Voss, who was discharged Aug. 11, 1865, succeeded by Capt. David H. Hilditch, who resigned Aug. 1, 1865. At the time of muster-out Lieut.-Col. Hamilton B. Dox was in command. It belonged to Arnold's Division, Nineteenth Corps, and lost 28 killed and 195 from disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 1st N. J.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 1st N. J.—J. Wm. Keary, Eureka, Cal.

The 1st N. J. was organized at Trenton May 21, 1861, and mustered out June 23, 1864. It was one of the 300 fighting regiments, and was commanded by Col. David W. Hoopwood, a West Point man; Alfred T. Torbert, also of the Regular Army; Mark W. Collett and William Henry, successively. The regiment was slightly engaged at West Point, and at Gaines's Mill it encountered a heavy musketry fire, losing 21 killed, 80 wounded and 58 missing. Maj. David Hilditch fell here, mortally wounded. In the action at Bull Run Bridge the 1st lost 132 killed, wounded and prisoners. Col. Collett was killed. Shager's action at Salem Church. It belonged to Wright's Division, Sixth Corps, and lost 153 killed and 91 from disease, etc. Its total of killed and wounded was 540, and 19 of its members died in Confederate prisons. It took an active part in 12 battles, and was present at 14 others.—Editor National Tribune.