MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOUR DEBATES ON PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

High School League Events Held in the First Round of the Competition for the Silver Trophy—Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities Defeated in Every Instance.

THE QUESTION

Resolved: That American Cities and Villages Should Own and Operate Their Public Utilities.

THE RESULTS

At Minneapolis: South High defeats North High.
At Minneapolis: East High defeats Central High.
At Fairmont: Fairmont defeats Winnebago City.
At Fergus Falls: Fergus Falls defeats East Grand Forks.

Four high school debates—two in Minneapolis, one at Fergus Falls and one in Fairmont—last night established the fact that there was more to be said against municipal ownership of public utilities than in its favor. In each of the four events, which were held in the series of the Minnesota High School Debating league, the decision of the judges was for the negative. The debates were in the first round, the winner of the final round to receive The Journal silver cup, which has been the subject of competition for several years.

GIRL-TEAM BEATEN

Fergus Falls, Strong in Rebuttal, Gets Unanimous Decision.

Special to The Journal.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Jan. 16.—The debate between the Fergus Falls and East Grand Forks high school teams took place at the Lyceum theater last evening, before a large and tremendously enthusiastic audience. The Fergus Falls school was represented by Caleb Hogan, Harry Jacobson and Bert Boen and East Grand Forks by three young ladies—Bertha Quigley, Cora Olson and Maud Benton. East Grand Forks had the affirmative.

It was agrede at the outset that the term "public utilities" should be construed to mean street railways, sewers, waterworks systems, lighting systems and telephone systems, and each debater was given ten minutes for his opening argument and five minutes for rebuttal. The judges were Professor C. A. Ballard of the Moorhead normal, Superintendent A. C. Arny of the Battle Lake schools, and O. A. Felt, an attorney of Evansville. The Journal cup, the symbol of the state championship won by this city last year, was prominently displayed on the stage, and the entire high school, seated in the balcony, occasionally joined in a chorus calling upon the team to defend and retain it.

The debate was opened by Miss Maud Benton, who touched briefly on the establishment of free government and the tendency of monopolies to corrupt and destroy. She held that centralization was as natural as gravitation, but that the problem of the present age was to take these monopolies from the hands of the few, and, by placing them under government ownership, to make them a direct benefit to all. The tendency of the big corporations to corrupt city councils, or buy officials, to defy and evade laws, was clearly pointed out, and in contrast with the average ring-ruled municipality, the speaker placed such cities as Edinburgh, Glasgow and Birmingham, where the municipal governments own practically all of the public utilities.

Fergus Cuts Loose.

Bert Boen opened for Fergus Falls and was greeted with a strenuous chorus, beginning with

You are our own, our baby,
Bertie Boen.
We'll bet on you each time.

Mr. Boen dwelt on the greater efficiency that could be secured under private management, the knowledge of business which a private manager gained thru years of service, and which a scheming politician was not at all likely to gain; the ease with which cities were robbed in the purchase of supplies, and cited instances of failures under municipal ownership.

Miss Olson was the third speaker, and her presentation of statistics, skillfully arranged on large charts, gave municipal ownership a wonderfully attractive appearance; column after column of figures were presented, showing in every instance that a change from private to public ownership had resulted in a tremendous saving to consumers—a tremendous reduction in prices—particularly in the line of charges for water service; in fact, when the speaker had finished this presentation she stated that it was generally admitted that the question of the advisability of controlling waterworks systems was no longer a subject for debate, the figures were so overwhelmingly in favor of municipal ownership, and that fifty years hence the advantage of municipal ownership of other utilities would be equally apparent. The outlook for Fergus Falls at this juncture was dark.

"Jakey Has the Floor."

The audience was by no means discouraged, however, and the school broke into a wild chorus, as Mr. Jacobson advanced to the front of the stage.

Cheer, boys, cheer, for Jakey has the floor,
When he gets thru,
Grand Forks will be no more,
And won't they all feet sore,
When Fergus gets the score,
There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night.

This address fully justified the expectations of the students, as Mr. Jacobson lost no time in attacking the arguments of the speaker who had preceded him. He asserted that municipal governments had no right to risk the public's money in doubtful enterprises, and gave numerous instances of private service that was better than that furnished by citizens. One of these instances was the Twin City Rapid Transit company's service, which was referred to on two or three occasions during the evening as better than any municipal service found anywhere.

The school broke into another chorus.

In the good debating time,
In the good debating time,
Thinking of our victories
Makes us feel so fine.
We fear defeat will come to you,
And that's a very good sign
That you're not up to the standard
In the good debating time.

Several young ladies joined in some milder and more pleasing selections, all tending, however, to stimulate enthusiasm.

Miss Quigley pointed to the colossal fortunes heaped up by those who owned and controlled public untilities—fortunes to which all classes of citizens were continually contributing—to thetremendous power of the men who held this wealth to the fact that they nominated and elected the officials in many cities and the utter disregard of the corporations for public safety.

Mr. Hogan, in reply, held that the responsibility for such a state of affairs did not rest with the plutocrats, but with the city government that permitted them to charge such rates as they pleased, and held further that dishonest councilmen were dishonest in dealing with other phases of city government as well as with public service corporations; and that they were not likely to become any more honest if given full control of street railways and waterworks.

Decision for Fergus Falls.

When it came to rebuttal, the Fergus Falls team surpassed its opponents, owing in large measure to the continual training which the students receive in their high school debating societies. The young ladies who represented East Grand Forks were by no means deficient, however, and made highly creditable closing arguments.

The decision of the judges was unanimous for Fergus Falls, and after prolonged cheering, the school joined in its favorite chorus:

Hokey, Pokey, Roxey, Moxey,
We're the people, smooth and foxy.
Always ready, hot or cool;
Fergus Falls high school.

EAST HIGH ARGUMENTS

Convinced Judges That Municipal Ownership Is Not Expedient.

Superior delivery, greater readiness in reply and better exhibition of resource enabled the East High debating team to win from the Central High trio in the East High hall last night. With the exception of Harvey Estep, leader for Central, the East High speakers made much the better impression.

Opening for the affirmative, Estep sought to show that municipal ownership of lighting plants would cause a reduction in prices, and cited the Duluth and Minneapolis prices for gas as an example of what municipal ownership of a gas plant might do. He also maintained that cheaper lighting meant an improved condition among the tenement-house dwellers and a lessening of crime in the community. He also thought that municipal ownership of all public utilities would better city government, because corporations were now largely responsible for the corruption in city governments.

Earle F. Wyman of East High, opening for the negative, contended that while the constitutionality of municipal ownership was unquestioned, there rested on the affirmative the necessity of proving its expediency. Experiments in systems of government were dangerous and expensive and should not be made unless absolutely necessary. At the present time the dangers were greater in making a change than in retaining the present system. "Municipal ownership is but a dream of socialists and a scheme of grabbers. A change of system will not reform boodlers; only education will do that," he said.

"The public service corporation has two ways of making money; high prices and poor service, and the city get both," said Theodore Thompson, for the affirmative. He referred to the large number of strikes due to private ownership.

For the negative, J. Cecil McKercher explained that Duluth had cheaper gas because of natural conditions, and not by virtue of municipal ownership, dwelt on the poor service of the municipally owned street car system in Glasgow as compared with the service here, the enormous expense to which public service corporations were put and the large sums of money they paid into city treasuries.

Public control of a public service corporation was a failure, public ownership was the only solution of the problem, was Wilbur Shaw's contention. The necessity of maintaining political pull would ruin public service corporations owned by the city and officered by politicians, was Harold C. Deering's answer.

The judges were Representative George Armstrong, Senator Henry Gjertsen and Frank Holton of the Northwestern National bank. The vote stood two to one in favor of the negative.

A VICTORY FOR FAIRMONT

Winnebago City Defeated in First Debate in Second District.

Special to The Journal.

Fairmont, Minn., Jan. 16.—The debate last night between the Winnebago City and Fairmont high school teams was a great success. The operahouse was filled. A delegation of 100 came from Winnebago City, also thirty from Granada. Much interest was shown and the question of municipal ownership and the operation of public utilities was ably handled by the pupils.

The gathering was called to order by Professor P. P. Kennedy of Fairmont, who introduced Professor J. E. McConnell of Winnebago, who briefly spoke of the benefits to be accomplished by the series of debates. Attorney Palmer of Fairmont was announced as clerk and A. E. Clark of Mankato, E. M. Phillips of Albert Lea and G. M. Phillips of Northfield judges.

The Winenbago team, Frank Hathaway, Cleon Headley and Grace Williams, with Mary Smith as alternate, had the affirmative. The Fairmont team was composed of John Norris, Frank Tonne and Benedicta A. Moen, with Ralph Richardson as alternate.

The debate was ably waged on both sides and every phase of the question at home and abroad was thoroly canvassed. After the first speeches it was evident that Fairmont had the best team, and so the judges decided.

Ralph Richardson and a chorus from the grades, under the direction of Miss Griffin, sang several selections which were highly appreciated. Constance Day and Nina Johnson presented an instrumental duet and Miss Weeks had an instrumental selection.

SOUTH HIGH'S VICTORY

Her Debaters Win from the North High Team.

With marked ability and boundless enthusiasm, Brewer Goodsell, Gerald Young and Arthur Anderson of the South High school last evening, at the South High school hall, defended the negative of the same question against the North Side team, consisting of Chester Pratt, Ralph Turner and Donald Hughes. The victory went to the South High.

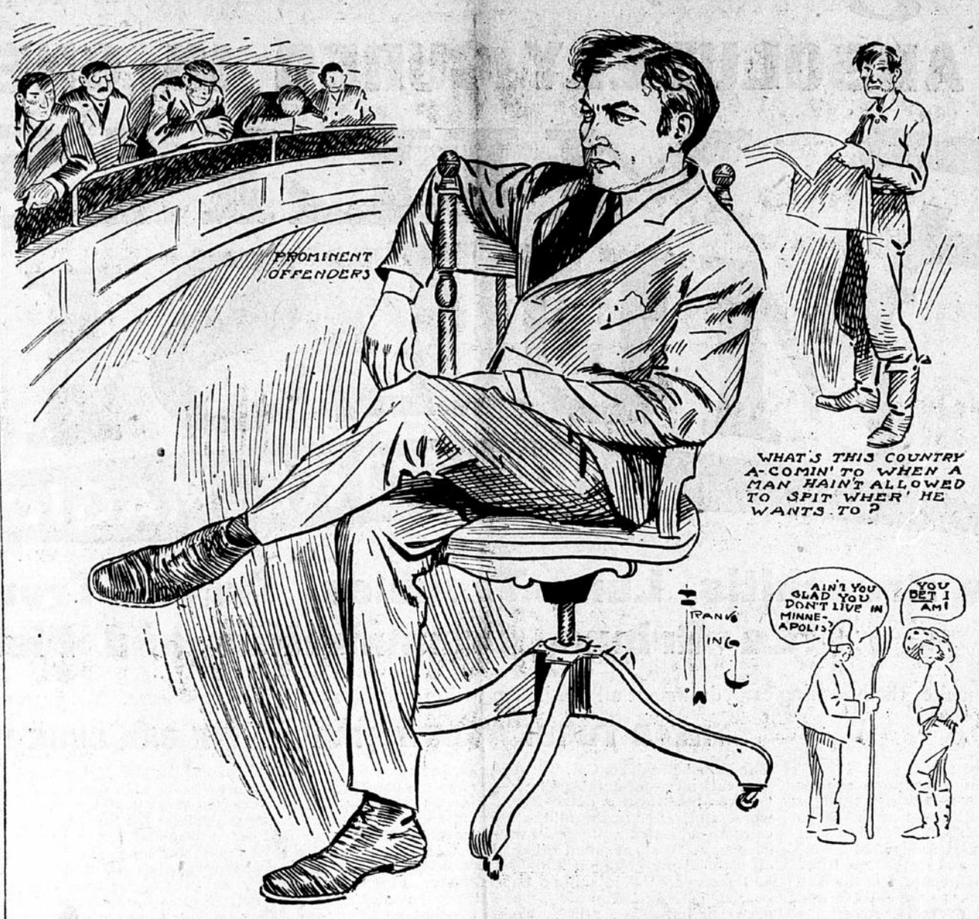
Several hundred friends and partisans of the two high schools gathered to listen to the youthful debaters. The supporters of each team were very much in evidence, and the friendly spirit of rivalry between the schools added much life and interest to the event. Superintendent C. M. Jordon presided, and briefly introduced the speakers. The three judges were Frank W. Wadsworth, F. W. Carleton and C. W. Gardner. The South High orchestra gave several musical numbers exceptionally well.

Chester Pratt opened the debate for the affirmative, and, after emphatically maintaining that public utilities were inherent monopolies, he proceeded to show how infinitely superior to private monopolies are those controlled by the civic machinery. With a rapid flow of statistical argument, the speaker depicted the benefits of municipal ownership, chief among which was the doing away with strikes.

Brewer Goodsell followed for the negative, and, after refuting the arguments, advanced and prospective, of his opponents, he offered as a solution of present difficulties the state supervision of public utilities, backing up his suggestions with convincing logic and statistics.

Ralph Turner, in an enthusiastic burst of eloquence, pictured the evils of the present operation of "monopolistic gluttons" and corrupt capitalists who plunder the public purse. statistics to prove that private ownership is cheaper for the consumer than is municipal ownership, and both he and his colleague, Arthur Anderson, dwelt at length and eloquently upon the "hotbeds of corruption," which civic governments would become upon the introduction of municipal ownership of public utilities. The "spoil system" was elaborated upon, and municipal ownership was depicted as offering untold opportunities for and putting a premium upon official municipal corruption. Donald Hughes gave a strong statistical argument, showing the success of public ownership.

LITTLE SATURDAY CHATS WITH SOME WELL-KNOWN MEN



Municipal Judge Dickinson Discusses the Whys and Wherefores of the Spitting Habit—He Classifies Spitters and Believes No Mercy Should Be Shown to Professionals.

"In the matter of salivary indiscretion, that is to say, spitting," observed Judge H. D. Dickinson of the municipal court the other day while outlining in the air, with a folded "commitment," an unconscious "sixty"—"in this as in swearing, drinking whisky, playing poker, and many other vices, a novice may be excused, but a professional should be punished.

"I have been glad to assist the health department recently in checking the repulsive expectoration that violates both decency and hygiene. I have hoped that the police would pay special attention to the habitual offenders, the fellows that hang about saloon doors and hotel entrances, about theaters, the street corners, and the public buildings. These loafers—for that's what they are as a class—are in greatest need of punishment because they are old enough and they have seen enough of social life to understand that spitting on the sidewalk is the worst of bad manners. They know that, just as they know the vileness of profanity. But that's the very reason they spit and swear. Like all the vicious, they're proudest of their vices; like all the vulgar, they hate refined people even more than they hate refinement. They spit because it annoys decent citizens, and any widespread sentiment against the custom will only make these creatures spit the more unless the law asserts itself.

"The same description applies to most of the men that have been brought before me for spitting on the floor or on the platforms of the street cars. Nothing would please them more than to think that they were making themselves detested by clean people, especially by women with womanly refinement. If these offenders could convey any disease, thru expectoration, to any healthier person, it would no doubt please them mightily.

"I have no desire, therefore, to deal leniently with the professional expectorator, who knows just what he's doing. Such men will get the maximum fine whenever I recognize them; they'll get something more, if necessary.

"But I don't forget that many spitters are not in the loafer class, and that it's necessary to discriminate, or it may become necessary, in order to avoid an injustice. So long as the city loafers are arrested, a $5 fine is none too large. But if the occasional spitter, the really ignorant spitter, the spitter from physical necessity, is to be brought into court, it may be proper to reduce the fine.

"Take the boys and young men in a theater gallery. They violate this ordinance every night; and being crowded together in air necessarily vitiated, they are very likely to scatter the germs of tuberculosis. But they can't step out to the street curb like men on the sidewalk, and they foolishly think, no doubt, that where no women are present it isn't necessary to be 'particular,' as they would say. The theater police should regulate these boys.

"Then there's the man from the country or the village. On a farm, of course, expectoration would pass almost unobserved. In a small town legal checks for such faults are hardly necessary—there are no city crowds. Many of our country cousins seldom ride in a street car unless they come to town. These spitters offend thru ignorance or inadvertence. Often they can't realize that they could possibly be violating any law. 'Might as well arrest a man for breathing,' protested one Jerry Simpson, the other day; 'say, jege, might I ask you, as a man, what—what do you do?'"

BRYAN AT FAIRVIEW

In the Best of Health and Spirits—Banquet in His Honor.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 16.—William Jennings Bryan returned to Lincoln to-day and went immediately to his home at Fairview. He was in fine health and spirits and said he had never enjoyed anything more than his quick trip to Europe.

He confirmed the statement that he will issue the Commoner in St. Louis as a daily during the democratic convention. A banquet in his honor will be given here Monday night.

A SOCIETY DIVORCE

Prominent Boston Family Will Air Its Troubles in Court.

New York Sun Special Service.

Boston, Jan. 16.—Mrs. Rosamond Tuder Higginson, wife of Alexander Henry Higginson, has instituted divorce proceedings, charging cruelty. She asks for the custody of the 3-year-old child.

Mr. and Mrs. Higginson have been leaders of local society. The wife is one of the Tuder girls, and at the time of her marriage in 1899 was considered one of the beauies of the season. The husband has long been prominent in sporting circles. As an amateur yachtsman he has competed for the Seawanhaka Corinthian cup, besides capturing the Quincy challenge cup and retaining it in a series of races. He is a Harvard man.

PLESKE IS DYING

Russian Minister of Finance Fatally Ill—Czarina Is Indisposed.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 16.—Reports have been received from Berlin giving a bad account of the condition of M. Pleske, minister of finance, who is said to be dying, peritonitis having set in.

The czarina is confined to her room by ear trouble, while dispatches from Cannes where Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch is ill, say the condition of the czar's uncle is serious.

The South Dakota delegation yesterday held an informal conference relative to the Yankton agency. It is understood that the appointment of an agent at Yankton will be fought out before President Roosevelt.

TROOPS MUTINY

Turkish Army Men Want Their Pay—Threaten to Sack a Bank.

Constantinople, Jan. 16.—Mutinous Turkish troops have been terrorizing Beirut, Syria, for several days. About 1,300 men landed Jan. 11 from Yemen, Arabia, immediately besieged the governor's palace, demanding the payment of about $80,000 in arrears and threatening to sack the town.

The governor pacified the men by daily small advances, borrowed from the branch of the Ottoman bank until Thursday when the bank was closed for a holiday. The latest accounts received here said the mutineers were threatening to sack the bank.

BALL CARTRIDGES RECALLED

Manufactured During War with Spain and Found Defective.

New York Sun Special Service.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Eight million rounds of ammunition hurriedly purchased during the war with Spain have been found defective. An order issued by the war department says:

"All ball cartridges for United States magazine rifles and carbines, models 1896, 1898 and 1899, caliber 30, marked with W. R. A. 80 U. S. C. on the cartridge, now in the possession of the troops, will be turned into the nearest arsenal or post for shipment to Frankfort arsenal."

The defect is regarded as a natural result of inadequate ordnance manufacturing facilities.

FOREIGN FLASHES

Copenhagen—King Christian has recovered from his attack of gout.

London—King Edward has been under treatment for a slight throat affection.

Berlin—Emperor William took part in the meeting of the Black Eagle yesterday.

Valparaiso, Chile—The president of the republic has sent a message to congress asking authorization to open tenders for the construction of the port of Valparaiso according to surveys and plans by Jacob Krass, director of the Polytechnic school of the Netherlands. The work will cost about $11,000,000.

MEMBERS OF FAIRMONT'S WINNING TEAM

FRANK TONNE. JOHN NORRIS. BENEDICTA MOEN.

DACOTAH CHILDREN HER PLAYMATES

Mrs. Sarah Ellison, Who Died This Week in Minneapolis, Was One of the First White Children Born in Minnesota.

She Was the Daughter of Rev. Gideon H. Pond, the Famous Pioneer Missionary Among the Sioux—Their Early Home was at Lake Calhoun.

Mrs. Sarah Ellison, who died this week at her home, 3716 First avenue S, was one of the first white children born in the state outside of the military reservation at the fort. She was the second daughter of Gideon H. Pond, the first white settler within the present limits of the city of Minneapolis, and one of the very first citizen settlers of the state. Mrs. Ellison was born in 1842 in the old Baker house, a stone trader's house situated about half way between Fort Snelling and Minnehaha. This was only a temporary residence for the family, and the following year Mr. Pond built his home, which was also used for a mission at Oak Grove, which is nearly opposite Savage, on the Minnesota river. In this home Sarah Pond grew up and lived until her marriage in 1859. The family still retains the old homestead. The site of the first house, built of tamarack logs, was on a high bluff covered with a fine growth of old oaks.

Mr. Pond came to Minnesota in the spring of 1834 with his brother, S. W. Pond, as volunteers to bring the gospel to the Dacotah Indians, who had received no missionary attention up to this time. By the advice of the Indian agent, Major Taliaferro, they decided to cast their lot with a band of Dacotahs, who for several years had had a summer village on the low land lying between Lakes Calhoun and Harriet, where they cultivated some of the land. One reason for the choice was that the village was nearest to the fort, where they would have opportunities of coming in contact with other Indians and of keeping in touch with life in the Indian country. Also, the band was a typical one, commanded by Cloud-Man, an intelligent man of good disposition, who was not blind to the benefits of civilization.

THE LATE MRS. SARAH ELLISON.

Well Received by Indians.

From the first the brothers ingratiated themselves with the Indians by working with them and for them. Their first contact with them was in plowing for them with oxen furnished by the government. Gideon Pond especially succeeded in managing the Indian farming well and for a considerable part of his connection with the Dacotah mission he was employed by the government as Indian farmer, doing his special missionary work in addition. It was this fact that determined the situation of his permanent home; for after the Rum River massacre, the Indian agent moved the Lake Calhoun band south of the river, not far from Oak Grove.

The year following the arrival of the Ponds, two groups of missionaries, sent out officially by missionary boards, arrived to share the labors of the great Dacotah field. In one party was Dr. Thomas S. Williamson and Alexander G. Huggins, with their wives and young children, and Miss Sarah Poage, a sister of Mrs. Williamson. In 1837, Miss Poage was married to Gideon Pond, at Lac qui Parle, and was the mother of Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. Ruth Goodrich and Mrs. Mary P. Hynes of California, Mrs. Ellen P. Miller of Asheville, N. C., and Edward R. Pond of Bloomington. This party decided to locate at Lac qui Parle instead of near the fort, and the journey of 200 miles between the places was made frequently by the various missionaries, often under desperately dangerous conditions. Previous to the building of the Oak Grove mission-house, the brothers of both of them spent considerable time at Lac qui Parle, as they might be needed.

Early Home at Lake Harriet.

The other missionary group included Rev. J. D. Stevens and family and a niece, Miss Cornelia Stevens. Mr. Stevens chose for his station a site beside the spring at Lake Harriet, not far from the Indian village. He built a house and a schoolhouse, and in the fall insisted upon the Pond brothers giving up their cabin at Calhoun and joining him. The Lake Calhoun cabin was pulled down in 1839 to build breastworks, when the Dacotahs were living in fear of a retaliatory attack from the Rum River massacre.

After building the mission at Oak Grove, both Pond families lived there for several years, until, by the request of the Indians of Shak-pe's village, near the site of Shakopee, and by the advice of the Indian agent, Samuel Pond built a new mission among the Shak-pe band. During the treaty negotiations in 1852, for the removal of the Dacotahs to a reservation in the vicinity of Lac qui Parle and the sale of their lands, Gideon Pond acted as interpreter, but was opposed to the plan, for he and the missionaries generally disapproved of the governmental policy of providing annuities on the grounds that they removed all incentive to civilization.

When the treaty was concluded and most of the Indians removed, the Pond brothers decided not to follow them, for they were apprehensive of their conduct when their natural roving instincts were curbed and they were gathered together where they could act in concert and encourage each other in lawlessness.

By their constant association with the Indians the families had acquired a greater ease in the use of the Dacotah language than in their own, Dacotah and French being used chiefly. The family grew up associating chiefly with the Indians, until their removal after the treaty.

An Indian Girl's Romance.

One of the burial places of the Indians was within sight of the Oak Grove mission. There lived in the family an Indian girl, Jane, granddaughter of Chief Cloud-man, who had been given to the missionaries by her mother. She grew up into a woman of fine Christian character and much capability. She married a white man and her sons are men of prominence in Wisconsin. Her cousin, Nancy, daughter of an officer of the fort, was offered to the mission in the same way by her mother, but her grandmother interposed her claim and wished the missionaries to buy her. This they refused to do and she continued to live with her grandmother, but picked up a god deal of instruction at the mission. She was a high spirited girl and disgraced her family in their eyes by eloping with and marrying an Indian of another band, who paid no equivalent for her. In revenge her grandmother confiscated her ornaments, which had been left at the mission house.

The story of Nancy is especially interesting from the fact that she was the mother of Dr. Charles Eastman, the well-known writer, physician and lecturer, who is, therefore, only three-quarters Dacotah.

Following the removal of the Indians both of the Pond brothers took up ministerial work among the rush of new settlers who came in. Mrs. Pond died about this time, 1853. The second Mrs. Pond was Mrs. Robert Hopkins, who came to Traverse Des Sioux with the first missionaries there and whose husband was drowned. The country around the missionary station was rapidly settled after the removal of the Indians and a church was soon organized. Mr. Pond also held religious services in Minneapolis at the home of Colonel Stevens and in 1853 organized the first Christian church in Minneapolis, altho in a sense this was a continuation of the Presbyterian church organized at Fort Snelling in 1835. This is now the First Presbyterian church.

Zeal to the church and devotion to its interests was inherited by Mr. Pond's children and Mrs. Ellison was a zealous member of Stewart Memorial church. Altho rather frail and the weather was severe, she went to church the evening she was taken ill. Her interest in missionary work was deep sympathetic and appreciative, for she grew up in an atmosphere of concern for others and of self sacrifice.

Mrs. Ellison had a large family, all of whom survive her, Emma Wilson Davis, Sarah Agnes Lyon, Mary Margaret Heaton, Esther Ella, Edna Pond, James Hollister and George Poage Ellison. The family removed to Minneapolis in 1878. Mrs. Ellison was buried at Bloomington, where her father and mother lie.

SAYS COLVILL WAS IN COMMAND

Major C. B. Heffelfinger Writes to Correct Statement of W. H. Adams Concerning the Old First at Gettysburg.

To the Editor of The Journal.

My attention has been called to an article in your issue of Dec. 2, headed "Commander at Gettysburg—Some Prevalent Misconceptions Cleared up by Official Records," in which W. H. Adams, son of the late Charles P. Adams, formerly lieutenant colonel of the First Minnesota regiment, claims that his father, and not Colonel Colvill commanded the regiment during the now famous charge at Gettsburg on July 2, 1863. Mr. Adams makes this claim "in defense of one whose lips are closed in death," and doubtless believes his statement to be true, but the late Lieutenant Colonel Adams needs no defense at the expense of the living, and in justice to Colonel William Collvill and the survivors of the regiment, it should be known that the claim is not only incorrect, but wholly unwarranted.

At the time, the First Minnesota regiment was a part of the Second brigade, second division, second army corps, Major General Hancock being in command of the corps, while General Gibbon commanded the division and General Harrow the brigade. While on the march thru Maryland, a general order was issued by the commanding general directing all troops to march in close column and to ford all streams. On June 29 it was reported to General Harrow that Colonel Colvill's regiment was crossing the Monocacy on the footbridge instead of by fording. Altho the report was incorrect, Colonel Colvill was ordered under arrest by one of General Harrow's staff officers and remained under arrest, but with the regiment until the morning of July 2, during which period Lieutenant Colonel Adams was in command.

The regiment arrived on the field of Gettysburg early on the morning of July 2, whereupon, seeing that a battle was imminent, Colonel Colvill requested that he be released from arrest and was so released by General Harrow personally and directed to resume command of his regiment. Colonel Colvill reported his release from arrest to Lieutenant Colonel Adams before 7 o'clock the same morning and at once resumed command and made all orders for detail. Between 9 and 10 o'clock Companies F and L were sent out on skirmish lines and the remaining eight companies, with Colonel Colvill in command, were ordered to the front to support Battery C, United States artillery.

The "charge" occurred about sunset, or some twelve hours after Colonel Colvill's release from arrest. The order to charge was given by General Hancock in person directly to Colonel Colvill, altho, not knowing of Colvill's release he may have supposed it was Adams. At the time, Colonel Colvill was in his place in the immediate rear and near the center of the regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Adams was in his place at the right and Major Downie at his place at the left. The details of the charge are too well known to need repetition here. Suffice it, that during the charge all the field officers were wounded and Captain Nathan S. Messick, as senior captain, assumed command.

It was my fortune to serve continuously with the regiment from its original muster in, April 29, 1861, to its muster out at Fort Snelling, May 2, 1864, and to become familiar with all the movements of the regiment. At Gettysburg I was in command of Company D, the Minneapolis company, before and during the charge on July 2, and General Pickett's charge on the 3d, "the high-water mark of the rebellion." I know that whereof I speak.

There can be no mistake as to who commanded the regiment during the charge at Gettysburg. It was Colonel William Colvill and not the lieutenant colonel. The facts, as recorded in Judge Lochren's history of the Gettysburg campaign (see "Minnesota in the Civil War," pp 32-38) were well known to and not disputed by Lieutenant Colonel Adams during his lifetime—facts which can be readily verified by the survivors in our midst. There was glory enough for all; let not the living be denied their proper share. —C. B. Heffelfinger.

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