

JOURNAL NEAREST COMPETITOR 14 Pages 47 Columns Adv. 24 Columns Adv. 48 Cols. Reading 59 Cols. Reading

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CAMP LAKEVIEW ANOTHER OF THOSE GREAT JOURNAL EXCURSIONS DOWN RIVER ON FRIDAY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1905.

18 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

SWEDISH WORKMEN TO PREVENT WAR

Laboring Classes Will Block Plan to Use Coercion Toward Norway.

KING OSCAR THROWS DOWN THE GAUNTLET

Address to Norwegians Thru the Head of Storting States His Position.

NANSEN BESPEAKS AMERICAN SYMPATHY

Chicago, June 14.—The Tribune this morning publishes the following cablegram: Christiania, June 14.—Swedish politics and the crown's position having created lawless conditions with no responsible government, the formation of a provisional government was an inevitable consequence and the only solution of the crisis bringing a happy future for Norway and Sweden.

Stockholm, Sweden, June 14.—The attitude of the laboring classes is likely to prove a potent factor in overcoming any possible disposition on the part of a section of the rising to suggest the adoption of a provisional government toward Norway and influencing the chamber in favor of accepting the dissolution of the union of Norway and Sweden.

Swedish labor unions are daily telegraphing to Norwegian unions, saying they will refuse to take up arms, and the social democratic party has issued a proclamation to the working classes, reading: "It becomes more apparent daily that the upper classes and reactionary newspapers are endeavoring to cultivate the sentiment hostile to Norway with the view to calling the people to arms against her in her struggle for liberty."

The proclamation says it is the firm decision of the working men not to respond to a call to arms, and asserts that they intend to go out on strike of the whole country, if the king comes to such a decision. In conclusion the proclamation calls upon the laboring classes throughout Sweden to manifest their opinion of the situation at public meetings.

Letter from the King.

King Oscar, in a long and vigorously worded letter to the president of the Norwegian storting, M. Berner, declares that the accession oath of Norway's king makes it his duty not to pass over in silence the pronouncement of the Norwegian council of state or the occasion of his majesty's veto of the constitution. The king maintains that he did not overstep his prerogative under the constitution and says that consideration for the union makes it his duty to exercise his constitutional rights. "The King of Norway," he adds, "must always bear in mind paragraph 1 of the Norwegian constitution, which reads: 'The kingdom of Norway is free, autonomous, independent and indivisible.'"

"I feel self-justified in demanding respect for the decision taken by the King of Norway, in accordance with the constitution. The powers which the constitution has conferred upon the Norwegian king, in order to entitle him to promote the welfare of the country according to his convictions, are no greater than those which must be reserved to the monarchy united with Sweden under one king."

Norway a Monarchy.

After lengthily repudiating the declaration of the council of state that his veto was unconstitutional because no member of the council regarded himself as being in a position to counter-sign it, King Oscar proceeds: "One of the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a fact that is most important, is that Norway shall be a constitutional monarchy. It is clearly incompatible with the constitution that the king should sink to the position of a mere tool in the hands of the state council. If the members of the council of state by refusing to countersign any of the royal decisions could prevent them from having force, the king of Norway would be excluded from participation in the state administration. Such a situation would be as degrading to the king as the position of a monarch of the united kingdom of Sweden and Norway, makes it incumbent upon him not to prejudice the position of the kingdom questions affecting the other kingdom."

The duty of the king on this point cannot be reconciled with the view that one kingdom, that the refusal of the council of state to append a counter-signature, can annul the royal judgment wherein the king refuses to give a decision prejudicial to the other kingdom and injurious to the union.

States His Position. The Norwegian people and the Norwegian nation have tried to force the king to give a decision which in his opinion conflicts with his duty as monarch of the united kingdoms and king of Sweden, therefore the king of Sweden must be altogether dependent as regards his decisions upon the Norwegian council of state as regards his decisions. Such a construction of power I can only describe as being irreconcilable with the law laid down in the riksdag (the charter promulgated in 1815), establishing new fundamental laws on the terms that the union of two kingdoms be indissoluble and irrevocable, with the proviso that separate government, constitution and laws of either Sweden or Norway.

Norway's Place in Union.

My endeavor has always been to give Norway a place within the union to which she can rightly lay claim. My duty to the union requires me to endeavor to uphold its legal basis, even when by so doing I come into opposition with the Norwegian national feeling. The law on which I took the oath and which has regard for the welfare of the united kingdom has determined my decision on the consular question, but here I was not not only by the refusal of the Norwegian council of state to counter-sign that decision, but by the resignation of its members.

When I declined to accept the resignation of the council it threateningly declared that any Norwegian who co-operated in carrying out my decision would at the same time be without a fatherland.

JAPS WILL BROOK NO RUSSIAN TRICK

CZAR MUST TREAT FAIRLY OR FIGHT

Doubt Is Expressed as to Whether Czar's Response Suits Mikado.

Ambassador Cassini Says Negotiations Are Proceeding Without a Hitch.

Washington, June 14.—Russia's formal response to President Roosevelt's appeal to the four eastern belligerents for a cessation of hostilities has been communicated to the Tokio government by the president, and the president is satisfied with the response that a response may be received from the Japanese government.

Doubt is expressed in important quarters whether the Russian response is satisfactory to Japan. The government of the island empire is wary of its big European antagonist and has indicated its intention of not sacrificing its dear-bought victories at arms to the conflict of diplomacy now being waged.

Takahira Is Cautious. Minister Takahira is inclined to look askance at that part of the Russian note which reads: "As for an eventual meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries charged with ascertaining how far it would be possible for the two powers to elaborate conditions of a permanent peace agreement, the imperial government would have no objection in principle to such an attempt if the Japanese government expressed a desire therefor."

Japan has indicated plainly that if there is a conference between its plenipotentiaries and those of Russia it must be held with a definite understanding that a sincere effort to reach a permanent peace agreement is to be made. She is willing to talk business with Russian negotiators empowered to permit any unusual strings to be attached to the Russian conference—strings which may be pulled to her ultimate disadvantage.

Japs Ready to Go On With War.

An American official expressed in a few words Japan's position: "If Russia is sincere in her desire for peace, peace can be arranged. If not, Japan is ready to go on with the war."

No suggestion of a serious hitch in the peace negotiations is made at this moment. Assurances are given that the situation is favorable for an amicable arrangement. Negotiations now have taken the form of selection of location for the conference and the number of plenipotentiaries. Assurance is given at the White House that, as soon as the union imposes on the king the decision of exercising his constitutional rights, the king will be published to the world.

Cassini Says "No Hitch."

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, called on the president at the White House at 11:30 a.m. today. At the end of the interview he announced that he could not discuss the nature of his conference, but said that there was no hitch in the peace negotiations.

It is added that thus far no decision has been reached as to the place or time of holding the peace conference. The ambassador drove from the White House to the French embassy.

JAPS OBJECT TO PARIS

They Want Peace Meeting Near Seat of War.

Tokio, June 14.—The report of the Japanese minister at Washington, Takahira, telling of his interviews with President Roosevelt and announcing the proposal that the peace plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan meet in Paris and the appointment of M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador to France, as Russia's chief plenipotentiary, was received today.

Japan was reported to have the meeting take place in Paris, because it is the capital of Russia's ally, and also on account of the great distance from Japan and delay involved.

It is expected that Japan will propose that the plenipotentiaries meet at some point close to the theater of war. The Japanese plenipotentiary has not yet been selected.

Peking, June 14.—In German and other circles here the prospects of peace between Japan and Russia are considered remote. It is expected that Japan intends to inflict a final and crushing blow upon the Russian army in Manchuria before considering any proposition for peace.

WITTE TURNS PESSIMIST

He Sees Only the Blackest Future for Russia.

St. Petersburg, June 14.—The Slovo this morning published a remarkably sensational interview with the gloomiest forebodings, with M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers. The Russian statesman's name is not mentioned, but the veil of his identity can be pierced by the veriest tyro. He evidently spoke with the profound conviction that the affairs of the state are going from bad to worse, and under personal irritation produced by the intrigues which compel him to sit idle during the present crisis. Asked concerning the report that he is going abroad charged with a mission in regard to the negotiations for peace, M. Witte replied:

No, I certainly will not go on such a mission for three reasons. The last of them is that I should be overhauling my services desirable. I will say more. Even now I cannot observe a definite desire to change the direction of the current. The bed of the on-rushing stream runs in its path grow more numerous and foaming rapids indicate the danger points.

As for peace, Japan will not even be

He Warned Russia.

Nothing that Russia has gone thru is surprising. I gave warning in due time that only the matchwood of Rostevnikov's squadron would reach Vladivostok. In a word, I justly earned the designation of a croaking raven. I do not see that affairs have yet taken a turn which makes my services desirable. I will say more. Even now I cannot observe a definite desire to change the direction of the current. The bed of the on-rushing stream runs in its path grow more numerous and foaming rapids indicate the danger points.

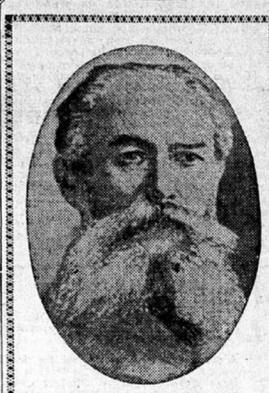
As for peace, Japan will not even be

THE HOOPSKIET AGAIN

Hubby—How long are you in for, dear?

Continued on 2d Page, 2d Column.

Continued on 2d Page, 3d Column.



COUNT DE NELIDOFF, Russia's Selection as Peace Plenipotentiary to Meet Japan's.

CLEMENT TO BE TRIED NEXT WEEK

Effort to Postpone Trial of Aged Banker Proves Unsuccessful.

Thomas B. Clement, president of the defunct First National bank of Fairbanks, will be tried before the United States district court next Wednesday on charges of embezzlement and maladministration.

Today he pleaded not guilty to the twenty-seven counts in the indictment after a demurrer to ten of the counts had been overruled.

A motion to continue the trial until the next term was made, supported by affidavits from the family physician of the defendant and from several directors of the bank. The defendant himself submitted an affidavit stating he was not able to stand the strain of a tedious trial. The motion was overruled.

INSURANCE MEN IN THE LAW'S NET

Four Arrested at Des Moines on the Charge of Maintaining Trust Rates.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 14.—Four Des Moines fire insurance representatives have been arrested on the charge of maintaining a trust in restraint of competition in rates. They are: W. V. Wilcox, W. D. Skinner, H. R. Howell and E. C. Hawkins.

Under the Iowa law, the charge is an indictable misdemeanor punishable by a fine of from \$500 to \$5,000, or imprisonment for one year, or both.

The companies found guilty of entering into such a compact were fined from 1 to 20 per cent of their capital stock. The grand jury is also investigating similar charges against other representatives in the city.

POLITICS BLOCK CITY OWNERSHIP

Scottish Expert Declares Municipal Proprietorship Won't Do in a Republic.

New York Sun Special Service. Philadelphia, June 14.—Coming to this country an ardent advocate of municipal ownership of street railroads, and at the special invitation of Mayor Dunne of Chicago, James Dalrymple of Glasgow says he has seen enough to be convinced that municipal ownership will never do in a republic, and that it is one of the greatest dangers with which the people of this country must contend. He said last night: "To put street railroads, gas works, telephone companies and kindred concerns under municipal ownership would be to create a political machine in every large city that would be simply impregnable. These political machines are already strong enough with their control of policemen, firemen and other officeholders. If, in addition to this, they could control thousands of men employed in great public utility corporations, political machines would have power that could not be overthrown. I came to this country a firm believer in public ownership and upon the special invitation of Mayor Dunne to advise him upon the Chicago situation. "Private Ownership Better. What I have seen here, and I have studied the situation carefully, makes me realize that private ownership under proper conditions is far better for citizens of American cities. I have so told Mayor Dunne. He is disappointed, of course. I am not sure that he agrees with me at all, nevertheless, my investigation, not alone of conditions in Chicago, but in every great American city, has borne upon me with finality that there is no greater menace to our republic than this idea of municipal ownership. Understand me, I still believe in public ownership of public utilities, but not for America. You are too impregnated with politics. Your government is politics. What is good for Glasgow or another municipal condition is not good here. I came to America thinking I might help. I see my duty is to warn you against the greatest ideal of my life and what I believe is the greatest municipal ideal. Public ownership must be a revolution in political conditions in America before it can fit in here. "Mr. Dalrymple was in Philadelphia to attend the last day's session of the executive committee of the American Street Railroad association. He has gone to New York to make a study of conditions there. "Solution by the Scot. Speaking of what he believes to be the best solution of the public franchises question of this country, the Scotchman said: "In America I should advise all cities to sell their franchises upon the best possible terms and protect the city by drawing up short leases. With a short lease the city will always be in a position to exercise a corrective influence upon corporations if public rights are absolutely disregarded. "The American system of requiring the franchise company to be responsible for paying in advance of English requirements. I believe that whenever a traction company gets in proper financial condition it should give 3-cent fares. Once the original cost of the system is provided for, 3-cent fares will return sufficient revenue to make the stock of a company attractive and at the time give the public great satisfaction."

HOOPSKIET WINNING ITS WAY IN CHICAGO

Chicago, June 14.—Statistics introduced last night at the meeting of the Dressmakers' club at the Stratford showed that more than 3,000 hoopskirts are now worn in Chicago, and that when the orders on file are filled that number will be doubled or tripled.

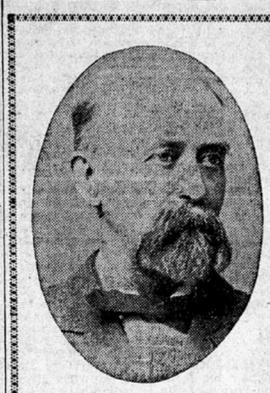
These figures were gathered by indignant dressmakers, who have become offended at the ridicule heaped upon them and their alleged attempt to force hoops into popularity again.

"We are not pushing the hoops," one of them said. "They are already 'in' and we are receiving so many orders that we cannot fill them. The style has taken wonderfully because of its great advantages, and not because the mode has been forced by scheming modistes, as the men say."

SALESMAN FALS DEAD ON TRAIN

Fort Dodge, Iowa, June 14.—Ralph T. Jackson of the Jackson Vinegar company of Dubuque boarded an Illinois Central train in the town of Judd and joked with the conductor while he signed his mileage. He was standing in the aisle and five minutes later was found dead on a seat in the rear of the car from heart failure. He was 68 and had represented the firm on the road twenty-five years.

FLAGS OF TWO WARS NOW IN NEW CAPITOL



GENERAL L. F. HUBBARD, Of Red Wing, Who Was Chief Marshal of the Flag Removal Parade.

RAPID LIFE KILLS MANY IN GOTHAM

New Yorkers' Hearts Unable to Stand Strain of Race for Wealth.

New York, June 14.—An alarming increase in the deaths from heart disease, presented by last week's mortality statistics for this city, has led to a comparison of data which shows that since 1895 the annual death rate here from heart failure and Bright's disease has grown from 18.05 to 19.62 per 1,000 population. This increase is considered alarming by authorities on the subject and is emphasized by the fact that 123 persons died last week from organic heart disease when the rate the corresponding week in 1904 was only 56.

Strain of business, the career attendant on fierce competition in the financial center of the city, and the struggle to gain wealth, are given as an explanation by the physicians. "They declare the figures noted prove beyond doubt that residents of New York are living too rapid lives. Some of them say one person in a hundred examined has organic heart trouble and the other ninety-nine have stomach affections, the latter being due to rapid eating."

THE HOOPSKIET AGAIN

Hubby—How long are you in for, dear?

Continued on 2d Page, 4th Column.

VETERANS MARCH UNDER OLD FLAGS

Tattered Emblems of Civil War Borne to New Resting Place.

Spanish War Flags Are Included in Ceremonies of Removal.

(Full records of Minnesota's civil war regiments will be found on page 11.)

Battleflags borne by Minnesota regiments in two wars were flung again to the breeze today. The United States men who marched under them when following the flag was flitting with death, gathered once more beneath their tattered emblems of the Civil War. The banners, which for nearly forty years have reposed in a glass case in the rotunda of the old state capitol, were escorted by the state regiments to the magnificent marble pile on the hill where the egis of statehood now rests. Once more they were lovingly deposited in the masonry cases under the great dome where they will rest for unnumbered years to come.

The day has been made a great gathering of Minnesota soldiers, never, perhaps, since a dashing young fellow, they were first mustered in and sent to join Lincoln's armies, have there been so many members of the Civil War regiments on the town. They assembled in one place. Special railroad rates brought the "old boys" in from every quarter of the west, one coming from the mountains of Idaho with his comrades again. Regimental reunions were held in the old capitol building this morning, including the annual business meeting, and the roll of those who have died during the past year was read, each gathering showing diminished ranks. Following a luncheon served in the building, the regiments assembled for the duties of this afternoon.

An Imposing Spectacle.

The flag-day parade, in which the Minnesota regiments and their colors were the central figure, was an impressive pageant. No less than 1,000 men marched in line this afternoon, thousands of school children joining with the venerable men of a former time to honor the town. The emblems of liberty and patriotic devotion.

The veterans of the Spanish war and the Philippine war were not forgotten. Their battleflags, which heretofore have been kept by the regimental organizations, were also carried in the parade and deposited in the cases in the capitol. The young men who answered their country's call eight years ago, veterans of a younger generation, had also a place of honor in the line. Many veterans of both wars, not members of Minnesota regiments, also marched in the parade, the Grand Army posts of the twin cities all being represented by delegations. The government troops from Fort Snelling and the national guard organizations formed the division of escort. All along the route the people lined the sidewalks and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested over the old flags waving so proudly over the gray heads, every one being raptly applauded.

Exercises at Old Building.

The exercises at the two ends of the route were impressive. At the old capitol, where the civil war regiments formed in rendezvous, the program had been arranged by Colonel C. W. Connelley, custodian of the building, who acted as personal representative of Governor Johnson. At 1:30 the regiments filed from the building, and took their positions on the lawn. The color-bearers selected for each regiment gathered in the rotunda of the building about the flag cases, and the color-bearers of the old First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth regiments, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth regiments, and the First, Second, 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Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth regiments, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth regiments, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth regiments, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth regiments, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth regiments, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth regiments, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth regiments, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth regiments, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth regiments, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth regiments, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth regiments, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth regiments, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth regiments, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth regiments, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-e