THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal notes, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender.

AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE *has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.*

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 15, 1885.

To any person who will send us a club of ten new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE we will present a new Waterbury watch, inclosed in a handsome satin-lined case, and warranted to keep accurate time.

General Sherman on The Tribune.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

* * * * * * *

From the nature of the articles published in the numbers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE sent me, I observe that it is published in the interest of the soldiers of the civil war. In this you have my hearty sympathy, and I will endeavor in my own sphere of action to co-operate with you in all practicable measures to that end, without money and without price. With great respect,

Your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN.

"Personal Recollections."

BY MAJ.-GEN. W. P. CARLIN, U. S. A.

In Next Week's Issue.

We take pleasure in announcing that we will publish some very interesting personal recollections of his services by Gen. W. P. Carlin. This gentleman graduated from West Point in 1850, and entered the 6th Inf. At the outbreak of the war he became Colonel of the 38th Ill., and had a distinguished career in the Army of the Cumberland, rising to the command of a division and the rank of a Major-General. He received five brevets for "gallant and meritorious services," and was especially commended for what he did at Chattanooga, Jonesboro and Bentonville.

No subordinate commander in the Army of the Cumberland had more admirers and friends than the dauntless leader of the sturdy "Carlin's Brigade," and what he writes will be read with interest by thousands of comrades.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

When a good timekeeper can be obtained free, there is no excuse for a man continually putting the question to his neighbor, "What is the time?" If you will send us $10 and 10 new subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE we will present you with an elegant Waterbury watch in a satin-lined case. You will have no trouble in getting up the club. All you will have to do will be to show a sample copy of the paper, and hardly any one will refuse to pay $1 for a year's subscription. For $3.75 we will send the watch and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year, and for a quarter of a dollar additional a substantial steel watch guard.

THE WORLD'S CYCLOPEDIA.

By a little exertion on your part you can obtain without cost this splendid work, which is in itself a little library. If you will send us six new subscribers and $6 we will send you this valuable book; or for $1.60 we will send you THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year and the World's Cyclopedia. We will send sample copies if you desire, to aid you in getting up clubs.

ABOUT the most sensible of the many sensible things that Dr. Talmage has said recently is, that one way to make hard times and to keep the times hard is to put on long faces and talk dolorously about hard times. The idea often has more to do with making hard times than any existing reality, and when men can get rid of this idea and assume a more cheerful tone, the difficulty is more than half removed.

THE *Catholic Telegraph* has a letter from an officer in the Army of the Cumberland urging President Cleveland to appoint Gen. Rosecrans to be Secretary of War. The General is eloquently described as "the best of soldiers, the purest of men, and the most upright of citizens."

ALL subscriptions numbered 179 expire this week. Readers will please examine their slips, and see that they are not in danger of having a gap in their subscriptions. The way we keep our accounts makes it imperative that a subscription be stopt as soon as it expires.

The National Tribune Costs Only Two Cents a Week!

A HIGHLY IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Nothing published since the war approaches in importance the document which Gen. Sherman filed with the Secretary of War last week, and which we give entire on our first and second pages. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE *published this in advance of any other paper*, and it is the only paper to publish it in full, with the proofs revised and approved by Gen. Sherman himself.

We need not dilate on the importance of the document. That will appear in every line to the most casual reader. The prefatory part is written in Gen. Sherman's best style, and his best style is unsurpassed by any man's who writes the English language. Clear, direct and terse, going as straight to the mark as a rifle-bullet, it is a pleasure to read, but a very unpleasant thing to encounter, as Jeff Davis has already found. The matter in the appendices fastens firmly upon Jeff Davis the awful guilt of deliberately plotting to plunge the country into war, and protracting it for the sole object of gratifying his ambition and that of the ring of conspirators with whom he was identified. It shows clearly that these firmly intended to raise up a despotic slaveholding aristocracy, in which the poor man would be reduced to a mere serf.

The document is now the subject of warm debate in the United States Senate, and the people's attention is being strongly directed toward it. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE gives it to its readers as no other paper in the country has been able to do.

IN THE THICKEST OF THE FIGHT.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S advocacy of the passage of the Mexican Pension Bill, which is the only hope of doing even scant justice to the soldiers, has stirred up for it a host of enemies, who are attacking it fiercely on the floor of the House and through the columns of the soldier-hating press.

It is a significant fact that great corporations and great moneyed interests and rings of all kinds can send their lobbyists here to Washington, and intrigue and manuver to carry out designs inimical to the best interests of the people; but the moment there is an effort made by any person or paper to do justice to the soldier, enemies arise on every hand and attack him or it with the bitterest clamor.

Nothing can exceed the rancor displayed against all who spoke for the soldier in the recent debates in the House; but, in spite of all this, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE proposes to continue on its way undaunted. It has the consciousness of being engaged in a righteous work, and one which is demanded by every dictate of common decency. Feeling thus, it will allow nothing to cool its zeal in attempting to achieve the results which it has set out to accomplish. All it asks is for the soldiers of the country, whom it represents, to give it the same loyal, cordial, kindly support which they have in the past.

We want their sympathy and unanimous support in the struggle which has opened up. With this support we shall win a final victory. We have marked their friends and enemies in this as in past struggles, and we shall preserve the record. If this Congress does not do justice to the soldier, we will elect one that will.

GEN. LOGAN'S RE-ELECTION.

Over-confidence on the part of the Republicans of Illinois last Fall came very near losing them the Legislature. They carried the State by a plurality of 25,119, and supposed that there was no difficulty about having a good working majority in the Legislature. But the members of that body are elected on the "minority representation" plan, which makes the results quite uncertain, unless special care is taken.

As the Republicans did not take this care, but put out their strength in other directions, they were greatly disturbed to find that they were in imminent danger of losing the Legislature. This took on an additionally alarming aspect from the expiration of Gen. Logan's Senatorial term. Aside from the purely partizan desire for power, there was a keen sympathy for the gallant General who had just made such a splendid campaign for the Vice-Presidency, and an earnest desire by Republicans of all varieties and factions that he be returned to the Senate.

The force of this sentiment is not derived wholly from esteem for Gen. Logan and a just sense of what is due him. No one fails to perceive the great importance to the country of retaining a man of such rich experience and tried integrity in the Senate. He has a value there which no successor can have,—at least for many years,—and the years that must elapse until then are ones in which the Nation will have the greatest need of Gen. Logan's unusually valuable experience, his well-tested statesmanship and his patriotic zeal.

It is a patriotic duty to secure Gen. Logan's re-election, and we are very glad to see the earnest spirit in which the Illinois comrades have gone to work to gain that end. We are confident that their efforts will be crowned with success.

We advocate Gen. Logan's re-election not as a partisan, but because he is an indefatigable friend of the soldier, whose services in the past deserve the hearty gratitude of all soldiers, and who can be of the greatest importance to them in the future.

We sincerely hope that every comrade in Illinois, without respect to party affiliations, will do whatever lies in his power to secure the election of one who is so loyal a friend of all soldiers.

GERMANY has 682 naval officers to our 2,022, but she is making them do five times as much work as our whole sea staff.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN RICHMOND.

Admiral D. D. Porter has begun a series of articles which, if the opening one is a fair sample of the whole, will awaken intense and widespread interest. They are to be published simultaneously in a number of papers, by a syndicate. The first article tells in a most vividly interesting way of President Lincoln's visit to Richmond, immediately after the fall of the rebel capital. Admiral Porter took him up the James—previously working several days and nights to clear the river of torpedos—in the flag-ship "Malvern," until the vessel ran aground. Then he took the President in his gig, with a squad of marines, and, preceded by a tug, continued up to the city. The description of the scene at landing is particularly fine:

There was a small house on this landing, and behind it were some 12 negroes digging with spades. The leader of them was an old man 60 years of age. He raised himself to an upright position as we landed, and put his hands up to his eyes. Then he dropped his spade and sprang forward.

"Bress de Lord," he said, "dere is de great Messiah! I know'd him as soon as I seed him. He's bin in my heart fo' long yeahs, an' he's cum at las' to free his chillun from deir bondage! Glory hallelujah!" And he fell upon his knees before the President and kissed his feet. The others followed his example, and, in a minute, Mr. Lincoln was surrounded by these people, who had treasured up the recollection of him caught from a photograph, and had looked up to him for four years as the one who was to lead them out of captivity.

It was a touching sight—that aged negro kneeling at the feet of the tall, gaunt-looking man, who seemed, in himself, to be bearing all the grief of the Nation, and whose sad face seemed to say, "I suffer for you all, but will do all I can to help you."

Mr. Lincoln looked down on the poor creatures at his feet; he was much embarassed at his position. "Don't kneel to me," he said. "That is not right. You must kneel to God only, and thank him for the liberty you will hereafter enjoy. I am but God's humble instrument; but you may rest assured that as long as I live no one shall put a shackle on your limbs, and you shall have all the rights which God has given to every other free citizen of this Republic."

His face was lit up with a divine look as he uttered these words. Though not a handsome man, and ungainly in his person, yet in his enthusiasm he seemed the personification of manly beauty, and that sad face of his looked down in kindness upon these ignorant blacks with a grace that could not be excelled. He really seemed of another world.

An immense throng soon surrounded the little party, all gazing with wonder at the homely face that loomed up above every head in the crowd.

Our progress was very slow; we did not move a mile an hour, and the crowd was still increasing. Many poor whites joined the number, and sent up their shouts with the rest. We were nearly half an hour getting from abreast of Libby Prison to the edge of the city. The President stopt a moment to look on the horrible Bastile, where so many Union soldiers had dragged out a dreadful life.

"We will pull it down!" cried the crowd, seeing where his look fell.

"No," he said, "leave it as a monument."

He did not say a monument to what, but he meant, I am sure, to leave it as a monument to the loyalty of our soldiers who would bear all the horrors of Libby sooner than desert their flag and cause.

After a number of very interesting experiences the Admiral became very solicitous of getting his distinguished charge back to the "Malvern" before nightfall. His anxieties were well founded, for shortly after dark two attempts were made to get on the "Malvern," one of which he feels confident was made by John Wilkes Booth.

GRAND ARMY BLUE BOOK.

The book under the above title, just completed by Past Commander-in-Chief Beath, must commend itself at once to officers and comrades of the G.A.R. as fully meeting the long-felt need of just such a guide to the rules and usages of the Order.

Comrade Beath is well qualified for the preparation of such a book by many years' experience in Post and Department work, and by having served on the Committee on Rules and Regulations in the National Encampment since 1870, with the exception of a single year, or when serving as an officer of the Encampment.

The Decisions or Opinions issued by National Headquarters, as shown in the reprint by Judge Advocate-General Carnahan, number in all 163, covering a period from July, 1871, to July, 1883, and it has not therefore been at all easy for even experienced members to find the rulings even with the carefully prepared syllabus; and, at at any rate, the examination of another book than the Rules and Regulations was required.

As the form of the Rules and Regulations has remained unchanged since 1869, officers and comrades are familiar with them, but need to ascertain with as little loss of time as possible what rulings thereon are in force. The Blue Book, giving the Rules and Regulations as the main text, has the Sections or Articles consecutively numbered as Paragraphs, and all Decisions and Opinions are attached as footnotes to the Section treated.

A glance, therefore, at the article, shows where any ruling has been made, and the syllabus, the questions and answers thereto, treat the matter so fully that any one, with only the trouble of reading, will find here all that has been officially passed upon.

In addition to the Opinions and Decisions cited, Comrade Beath has added many interesting notes and explanations of changes in the Rules and Regulations, and of resolutions or action of the National Encampment bearing thereon, not otherwise generally accessible to members.

The main work with index cover 168 pages, and the Preface gives a brief sketch of the formation of the Grand Army by Dr. Stephenson in Illinois, and also of the adoption and abolition of the system of Grades or Degrees.

The importance and value of the Blue Book to the Grand Army is shown by the fact that in a number of Departments it has been made a matter of reference in General Orders, and other Department Commanders will recommend it to the attention of Encampments soon to assemble.

We trust that our readers interested in Post work or in Grand Army history will make early application for copies. See advertisement in another column.

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS of protection have reduced the price of nails from $3.25 a keg in 1861 to $2.10 in 1885.

250,000 SIGNATURES!

Another grand total to delight the hearts of friends of soldiers. Last week we congratulated soldiers upon the fact that 142,000 men in various parts of the country had felt enough interest in soldiers' rights to ask Congress to do them justice. The receipts for the past week have exceeded all previous, and sum 46,000, swelling the aggregate received up to date to 188,000; or, taking those which have gone direct to the House, of more than a quarter of a million!

It cannot be otherwise than that this immense array of names shall produce an effect upon Congress, and we are very sanguine as to the result. It is not possible that Congress shall refuse what the mass of soldiers ask for with such unanimity. Here is the record for the week:

Alabama—	
Total last week	176
Arizona—	
Flagstaff	126
Arkansas—	
Total last week	348
Fort Smith	63
Nebo	63
Total	474
California—	
Total last week	622
Los Angeles	114
Redding	63
Sacramento	141
Total	940
Colorado—	
Total last week	796
Buena Vista	71
Total	867
Connecticut—	
Total last week	1,644
S. Norwalk	63
Hartford	21
Round Hill	43
Plainville	47
West Granby	16
Meriden	125
Total	1,959
Dakota—	
Total last week	748
Forestburg	12
Andover	186
Mandan	158
Alexandria	36
Crandon	37
Elk Point	74
Denver	60
Springfield	33
Millbank	75
Vermillion	97
Total	1,546
Delaware—	
Total last week	51
Florida—	
Total last week	17
Georgia—	
Total last week	101
Alpharetta	87
Total	188
Illinois—	
Total last week	13,428
Clay City	115
Morris	232
Vermont	92
Galesburg	307
Carlinville	94
Boody	79
Compton	27
Nunda	50
Cooperstown	40
Nokomis	62
Bolivia	48
Modesto	212
Villa Bridge	90
Jeffersonville	61
Bridgeport	115
La Salle	[illegible]
Vandalia	24
Carterville	63
Harvard	68
New Burnside	62
Cobden	53
Irving	61
Willow Hill	64
Fowler	74
Ellisville	85
Cissna Park	59
Edinburg	69
Medora	59
Salem	60
Homer	125
Litchfield	36
Samoth	68
Carmi	159
Gridley	47
Pecatonica	298
Creal Springs	27
Orchard Mines	197
Kankakee	64
Middletown	41
Castleton	102
Parrish	63
McLeansboro	63
Viola	63
New Burnside	50
New Grand Chain	24
West Liberty	56
Marshall	145
North Henderson	51
Warsaw	52
Stonington	44
Essex	56
Palmer	92
Hillsdale	45
Total	18,098
Indian Ter.—	
Total last week	63
Indiana—	
Total last week	9,450
Le Roy	20
Anderson	61
Kewanna	79
Newark	59
Fort Ritner	59
Denver	101
Unionville	36
Wabash	72
Clark's Hill	49
Charlestown	170
Fremont	83
Francesville	55
Clark's Hill	49
White Lock	59
Youngs Creek	402
Centerville	126
Knox	51
Crothersville	58
Galena	50
Freedom	23
Logansport	[illegible]
Stinesville	89
Galveston	63
Arthur	[illegible]
Hobbs	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]
Boggstown	23
Switz City	80
Fairmount	50
Aldine	22
Freetown	124
Deming	33
Total	12,102
Iowa—	
Total last week	10,402
Henderson	63
Mount Ayer	106
Mount Pleasant	113
Andrew	156
Lansing	63
New London	32
Gravity	46
Lyons	108
Newbern	65
Volga	105
Waverly	56
Gilman	209
Sibley	123
Boone	30
Clearfield	57
Farmington	107
West Branch	28
Decorah	87
Buffalo	11
Seymour	52
Fontanelle	57
Clyde	58
Chariton	159
Wapello	93
Red Oak	1,000
Goldfield	73
Calliope	47
La Potre City	135
De Kalb	60
Nora Springs	81
Missouri Valley	190
Wapello	42
Atlantic	125
Keota	37
Libertyville	37
Floyd	45
Dakota	58
Bussey	63
Sidney	284
Oskaloosa	147
Gifford	72
Viroqua	20
Denmark	80
Shell Rock	89
Cromwell	110
Vincinnes	62
Merrill	20
Fort Atkinson	24
Marion	63
Brooklyn	58
St. Anthony	87
Ackley	64
Monroe	126
Montezemas	130
Total	15,756
Kansas—	
Total last week	9,355
Onaga	173
Lebanon	93
Shady Bend	70
Winchester	15
Lancaster	108
Media	123
Clyde	64
Circleville	99
Vermillion	55
El Dorado	88
Earleton	79

Cuba	61
Garden Plain	63
Eureka	34
Florence	267
Arkansas City	123
Waverly	75
Howard	119
Barnesville	61
Plymouth	61
Fall River	122
Oswego	110
Salina	288
Mound Valley	73
Pauline	61
Laclede	42
Caldwell	274
Stockton	187
Stafford	205
Madison	52
Jonesburg	73
Gordon	57
Fredonia	64
Soldier	58
Empire City	36
Topeka	55
Jetmore	63
Wamego	63
Clifton	113
Belleville	42
Osage City	57
Cora	72
Kirkland	10
Kinsley	127
Kirwin	212
Armisted	23
Greeley	42
Douglass	44
Haddam	20
Schoharie	24
Wellsville	48
Total	13,906
Kentucky—	
Total last week	1,963
Cloverport	152
Forest Cottage	63
Park	104
Sulphur Springs	61
Bowling Green	41
Forestville	78
Upper Tygart	100
Pine Springs	47
Chicago	63
Somerset	63
Lebanon	89
Total	2,824
Louisiana—	
Total last week	90
Maine—	
Total last week	5,056
Steuben	52
Bucksport	169
North Anson	116
Brunswick	88
Sherman Mills	113
Litchfield Plains	63
Mars Hill	34
Greenfield	19
South Etna	23
Jay	121
Bingham	56
Newfield	32
So. Norridgewock	42
Winthrop	128
Brooks	68
Norway	96
Livermore	32
East Lowell	45
Total	6,356
Maryland—	
Total last week	548
Lewiston	118
Frostburg	63
Taneytown	126
Lonaconing	22
Total	877
Massachusetts—	
Total last week	2,980
New Bedford	33
Northampton	51
New Bedford	64
Orange	114
Total	3,242
Michigan—	
Total last week	10,921
Martin	64
Arbela	20
Greenville	30
Lake	33
Union City	235
De Witt	37
Coldwater	228
Cheshire	73
Maple Rapids	63
Dansville	110
Watrousville	53
Grand Haven	126
Ecorse	38
Williamstown	42
Clarendon	25
Pervamo	44
Hamilton	33
Otsego	64
Kalamazoo	28
Sturgis	44
White Pigeon	205
Alto	16
Fowler	80
Berlin	120
Englishville	81
Saginaw	34
Mayfield	63
Bay City	150
Monton	23
Smith's Creek	66
Saginaw	32
Total	13,191
Minnesota—	
Total last week	1,853
Caledonia	31
Elysian	60
Rochester	30
Lamberton	41
Torah	63
Olivia	63
Kasson	132
Delano	124
Long Prairie	92
Kasota	125
Murdock	45
Wadena	92
Dover Center	39
Genoa	35
Chatfield	126
Jackson	116
Brownsdale	36
Iona	78
Le Roy	126
Wood Lake	17
Total	3,333
Missouri—	
Total last week	5,667
Clarence	103
Central City	59
Le Roy	21
Oak Hill	52
Argo	52
Pike	62
Albany	44
Hunnewell	34
Coatsville	15
Allenton	18
Louisiana	85
Cold Water	66
Green Top	64
Coatsville	63
Galt	63
Chillicothe	63
Athens	46
Roomer	41
Canton	88
Dauphine	64
Holden	64
Belgrade	63
St. Louis	64
Allenton	60
Ellenorah	63
Allendale	37
Adria	43
Hannibal	80
Xenia	41
Pollock	62
Independence	90
Philadelphia	19
Kansas City	63
Eldorado Springs	63
Tuscumbia	30
Sticklerville	50
West Liberty	54
Collins	77
Wadesburg	33
Linn Creek	42
Total	7,869
Montana Ter.—	
Total last week	
Helena	126
Total	126
Nebraska—	
Total last week	4,691
Westerville	18
Chester	148
Rulo	125
Falls City	213
Orleans	141
Broken Bow	35
Arnold	49
Bloomington	28
St. Paul	62
Stella	63
St. Edward	46
Cedar Rapids	49
Momence	25
Tecumseh	829
Wakefield	127

Crab Orchard	63
Hastings	26
Cambridge	26
Hardy	85
Stuart	32
Creighton	60
Total	6,441
Nevada—	
Total last week	92
New Hampshire—	
Total last week	1,092
Greenville	11
East Weare	69
Total	1,172
New Jersey—	
Total last week	873
Freehold	106
Clayton	129
Salem	125
Phillipsburg	120
Asbury Park	43
Mullica Hill	15
Montana	80
Tom's River	72
Total	1,563
New Mexico—	
Deming	126
Total	126
New York—	
Total last week	15,865
Phelps	62
Lacona	62
Dolgeville	71
Bonnville	77
Pike	177
Andes	103
E. Campbell	43
Schroon Lake	174
Harford Mills	33
Livonia	64
Westport	242
Steamburg	53
Downsville	12
Rondont	63
North Collins	48
Brooklyn	137
Seneca Falls	122
Flatbush	119
Haverstraw	37
Albany	112
Sandusky	39
Forestville	108
Ferenbaugh	64
Collins Center	40
Nyack	34
Vine Valley	32
Sherburne	37
Riverside	82
Belmont	88
Greenwood Iron Works	64
West Town	102
Newfield	64
Reads Creek	21
Thurston	34
Oswego	42
Brockport	63
Cayuga	112
Syracuse	121
Norfolk	39
Crary's Mills	33
Homby	44
Plank Road	85
New Berlin	44
Amsterdam	111
Oneonta	232
New Baltimore	55
Wolcott	121
Bramans Corners	31
Fultonville	55
Rochester	87
Buffalo	23
Angolo	39
Hifnts	70
Post Creek	23
Grahamsville	117
Fremont Center	40
Brasher Falls	50
Fabins	149
Candor	70
Clayton	51
Spencerport	18
Pepacton	50
Potter	32
Allegany	46
Crown P't Center	36
North Russell	64
Hopewell	18
Chatham	147
Total	20,803
North Carolina—	
Total last week	425
Ohio—	
Total last week	18,565
Carroll	63
Leetonia	63
Corning	177
Elery	30
Dodsonville	26
Walbridge	67
Lithopotie	54
New Vienna	154
Leesburg	220
Harrisonville	48
Wapakoneta	32
Sidney	78
Larne	64
Bettsville	167
Pleasant Hill	121
Mount Vernon	121
Ansonia	134
Mansfield	58
Tiltonville	93
Pharisburg	16
West Liberty	41
Mechanicsburg	70
Perry	78
Garrettsville	45
Bladensburg	63
Wooster	154
Westerville	80
Prospect	45
So. Bloomingville	37
Marcy	102
Ross	22
Pleasant Home	69
Lowell	162
Long Bottom	52
Carbon Hill	81
Eureka	65
Shade	44
New Lisbon	113
Lowellville	63

New Holland	124
Forest	104
Plainfield	101
Mt. Gilead	60
Vincent	27
Van Wert	136
Barnesville	31
Plankinton	101
McConnelsville	123
Farmer	59
"	62
Sunbury	161
Rushtown	73
Grand View	41
Rushtown	69
Lorain	227
Long Bottom	68
Belle Center	83
Atherton	102
Malta	53
Total	23,480
Oregon—	
Forest Grove	43
Greenville	31
Grant's Pass	39
Total	113
Pennsylvania—	
Total last week	12,950
Schuylkill Haven	128
Wyalusing	41
Lanesboro	54
Leechburg	49
Franklin Forks	33
Milford	63
Oriental	64
New Germantown	73
Wharton	45
California	66
Pottsville	60
Cochrantown	51
Denny	44
Wittenberg	19
Dagus Mines	109
Centerville	38
Oxford	166
Reidsburg	65
New Castle	63
Fossilville	39
Cassville	33
Laddsburg	65
Trough Creek	41
Jefferson Line	55
Factoryville	122
New Haven	45
Freeland	128
Sunbury	30
Ursina	84
Waymart	63
Linesville	156
Susquehanna	67
Hontzdale	64
Brookville	63
Mill Run	64
Lebanon	63
Fairmont City	90
Marchand	150
Mann's Choice	69
Hilliard	63
Garland	64
Brookdale	27
Troy	91
Trade City	136
Hill's Grove	47
Total	16,103
Rhode Island—	
Total last week	497
Shannock	57
Total	554
Tennessee—	
Total last week	756
Waynesboro	127
Post Oak Springs	61
Total	944
Vermont—	
Total last week	2,007
Newark	59
Canaan	64
Forest Dale	60
So. Stafford	27
North Dorset	25
Franklin	43
Vergennes	59
Total	2,344
Wash. Ter'ry—	
Total last week	434
West Virginia—	
Total last week	2,132
Tunnelton	90
Mannington	192
North Mountain	62
Clarksburg	62
St. Albans	115
New Genoa	37
Rowlesburgh	63
Barboursville	194
Total	2,947
Wisconsin—	
Total last week	5,592
Knapp	100
Friendship	38
Centralia	63
Sherwood	21
Romance	63
Dexterville	54
Fond du Lac	51
Clinton	78
Cumberland	107
Kilbourn City	97
Clifton Mills	18
Cypress	11
Hillsboro	83
Dodgeville	47
Kendall	63
St. Croix Falls	19
Appleton	61
Ellsworth	25
Hutchins	57
Mazo Manie	39
North La Crosse	28
Lavalle	64
Viroqua	46
Alma	43
Hammond	51
Total	6,919
Wyo. Ter'ry—	
Total last week	63
Grand total	188,942

GEN. ROSECRANS FOR SECRETARY OF WAR.

To the volunteer soldiers of the country Gen. Rosecrans stands in a peculiar relation. He is one of their great commanders who having received a West Point education, yet went into the war with them from civil life, and thus they start with a sympathy and affection for him not, as a rule, given to strictly professional soldiers. Except Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and McClellan, he commanded larger bodies of volunteers than any man now living. His name is associated in their minds with some of the grandest episodes of the war. They remember him as the man who led them to their very first victories at Rich Mountain and Carnifex Ferry, and who so skillfully manuvered and drove R. E. Lee out of West Virginia. That brief campaign was enough of itself to fix him firmly in the loving admiration and confidence of those whom he commanded.

Then came the brilliant victory at Corinth, in which his personal conduct was magnificent. Transfer to the command of the magnificent Army of the Cumberland followed. With this superb force—a body of men which for discipline, temper, aggressiveness in advance and staying qualities on the defensive, had no superior—he fought the battle of Stone's River, one of the most desperately contested engagements of any time. The numbers were about equal on both sides, there was no advantage in position, and the fight was decided by good, solid pounding, man to man, and musket to musket, for four long days. Again Rosecrans's conduct was admirable. He was in the very thick of the fight from first to last, and his personal example nerved the fighting men to renewed efforts at every crisis in the conflict.

The splendid manuvers by which Bragg was forced out of Tullahoma and Chattanooga without a fight followed, and then came the bloody struggle at Chickamauga, in which the Army of the Cumberland retained its hold upon the Gateway of the South, though at frightful cost to itself and to its determined opponents.

In his various campaigns Gen. Rosecrans commanded in all over 200,000 volunteers, and he won the love and admiration of every one of them. Lapse of years has not cooled this feeling, but rather hightened it to enthusiasm, and "Old Rosey's" name can be mentioned in no gathering of soldiers without eliciting cheers.

This sentiment is finding expression everywhere in earnest advocacy of the General for Secretary of War. W publish elsewhere an extract which shows the 4,000 inmates of the Soldiers' Home are a unit in asking for his appointment. Our exchanges are continually publishing letters from the old soldiers among their readers, earnestly advocating his being called to the Cabinet. There is but one voice throughout the land as to his fitness for the office and the universal acceptability of his appointment.

SHALL WE HAVE A DEAF MUTE COMMUNITY?

Prof. A. Graham Bell rather startled the country last week by a paper which he transmitted to Congress after having read it before the National Academy of Sciences, on the possibility of a deaf-mute variety of the human race. He says there is the strongest tendency, which is fostered by a variety of surrounding circumstances, for deaf-mutes to marry deaf-mutes. The natural result of this is deaf-mute children, and the question becomes quite a serious one, whether, in the natural process of increase and multiplication, we shall not soon have a very considerable portion of the community who are unable to hear and speak. He says:

The reports of the American Asylum and New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois institutions show that in each institution deaf-mutes have been received who belong to families containing five, six or even more deaf-mutes, and there is abundance of evidence to indicate that such families are very numerous in the United States. In cases where there are five or six children of one family deaf and dumb some of them marry when they grow up, and in many cases they marry persons who belong, like themselves, to families containing several deaf-mutes. Thus it happens that we have here and there scattered over the country groups of deaf-mute families, connected together by blood and marriage.

Plans for the formation of a deaf mute community have a number of times been discussed by the deaf-mutes themselves. The idea originated in the action of Congress in endowing the American Asylum for Deaf Mutes at Hartford with a tract of land. Monsieur Laurent Clerc, in conversation with some of the earlier pupils of the American Asylum, remarked that it would be a good plan to sell a portion of the land for the benefit of the institution and retain the remainder as headquarters for the deaf and dumb, who could emigrate after being educated. This idea took root in the minds of the pupils of the American Asylum and afterwards developed into a number of independent and eccentric schemes for the formation of a deaf mute community. Some of the pupils before their graduation formed an agreement to emigrate to the West and settle in a common place.

The natural sympathy among those bereft of speech and hearing tends to segregation from the rest of the world and aggregations into communities by themselves. Every little while projects are urged for the formation of a deaf mute commonwealth. Congress has been asked to form a Territory to be inhabited by this class of defectives. One deaf-mute has offered to contribute $5,000 towards such a scheme if others would give like amounts. A European philanthropist has founded a deaf-mute colony at Manitoba, which has already 24 families, and more are expected next year. Professor Bell then proceeds to discuss the remedy for this. He finds that the sympathy between deaf-mutes which naturally brings them into close social relations is intensified by the use of the sign language which none but themselves understand, and by special schools for the instruction of that class, the teachers of which are almost all deaf-mutes. Also, the process of gathering the deaf-mutes out from the rest of the people and placing them by themselves. He does not look with favor on laws which will prevent deaf-mutes intermarrying, for he believes that would lead to immorality. His idea would be to have them, as far as possible, mingle with hearing and speaking individuals. In the schoolroom, for example, he would have deaf-mute children attend all classes where instruction is given by sight alone. This would involve very small classes of deaf-mutes everywhere instead of, as at present, gathering them into great institutions at one place in each State. The teachers, as a rule, should be hearing and speaking persons, and not deaf-mutes.

Professor Bell closes by commending the whole subject to the attention of scientific men.

On the other hand, Professor J. F. Fresch, of New York, who is quite eminent in deaf-mute instruction, takes radical exceptions to Professor Bell's statements. He says that out of 500 mutes in New York City, but half a dozen have deaf and dumb children. Out of the 500 deaf-mutes in Brooklyn, not one has deaf and dumb children. At the Wisconsin Deaf Mute School, only three of the 700 pupils are the children of deaf and dumb parents. As a rule, he says, very few children are born deaf or dumb, but become so by sickness or accident.

OLIVE-GROWING.

There is much of the South that cannot hope for any prosperity to come to it except through the development of special industries. The sandy shelf of Atlantic seaboard, which makes up the most of the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia is too infertile to raise the cereals to compete with the soil of the Prairie States, nor can it raise cotton to compete with the alluvial plantations of the Mississippi Valley. The owners of the soil must turn their attention to productions that are favored by the climate. They should follow the example of the farmers of Southern Europe in cultivating the olive, the vine, the silkworm, the cork-oak, flowers yielding fragrant oil, etc. This was understood many years ago by the owner of some land on St. Simon's Island, which lies off the coast of Georgia, near Brunswick in that State. He planted a fine grove of olive trees, of which there are 160 in full bearing, and have been so for many years. They yield between 100 and 200 gallons of pure olive oil every year. This is of three grades. The first, which is obtained from washing the ground olives with cold water, is about 25 per cent. of the whole product, and brings from $8 to $10 per gallon. The second, is about 50 per cent. of the whole, and is produced by a second washing, with warm water. It sells at from $4 to $6 a gallon. The third comes from a third washing, and with hot water, and brings out a quantity equal to the first, but which is only worth from $2.50 to $3.50 a gallon. There ought to be scores of olive groves in every County on the Atlantic seaboard, for in Italy and France they are found to be a source of great wealth. It is estimated that the olive oil product of Italy is from 35,000,000 and of France 7,000,000 gallons a year. The oil takes the place of butter and lard in the kitchen, and is the fatty ingredient in the well-known Castile soap. For people in warm climates it is much better and more palatable food than the animal fats.

We import about half a million dollars' worth of olive-oil each year, which should be produced in South Carolina and Georgia, and not only this, but tens of millions of gallons more for the food of the people of this and South American countries. If 100,000 men in those States will drop corn and wheat-raising and go to olive-growing there will be more money for them and everybody else.

THE SPANISH TREATY.

The chances of the ratification of the Spanish treaty seem to grow less favorable day by day as the provisions of the treaty are more carefully considered and the inadequacy of the returns which the Cubans and Porto Ricans will make for the very important concessions we give them, is more thoroughly understood. The friends of the measure, of course, insist that the sales of flour, rice, lumber, machinery and manufactured goods will be largely increased; but it is a sufficient answer to this to say that even did the 2,000,000 of whites and blacks in Cuba and Porto Rico buy from us every pound of flour and pork and yard of calico and foot of lumber that they needed, it would not begin to be a compensation for the destruction of our sugar interests which must inevitably follow the ratification of the treaty. Senator Miller, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is said to be strongly in favor of the ratification, and that the majority of the Committee side with him. On the other hand, Senator Sherman is strenuously opposed to it, and he is a formidable antagonist.

THE BANNER PETITION.

The banner petition for the week came from Red Oak, Iowa, accompanied by the following letter:

TO THE EDITOR: You will find inclosed a petition of nearly 1,000 names—members of Garfield Post, No. 57, G.A.R., of Red Oak, Iowa, old soldiers and citizens of this County.

Yours, THOS. H. LEE,
Com., Post 57, G.A.R., Red Oak, Iowa.

Can any one beat this in a week's time?

THE New Yorkers are getting decidedly alarmed over the unprotected condition of their harbor, and their Chamber of Commerce has made an urgent call upon Congress to do something to immediately put the coast of that neighborhood in a defensive condition. There is nothing small about their ideas of what is necessary to effectively guard them against a descent of foreign war vessels. They say that in the opinion of the eminent military engineers with whom they have counseled, they will need 16 turrets, mounting 32 100-ton guns, 50 rifled mortar guns, 100 six-inch guns, 50 Hotchkiss and Nordenfeldt guns, 50 torpedo boats and 12 miles of submarine mines. This would make altogether a defensive force far superior to that of our entire Navy and the present fortifications about New York.

TRIBUNETS.

Puck: A Pittsburg woman shot and killed a man last week because she "loved him." This is all right. A man whom a Pittsburg woman could love is probably better dead than alive.

THE SNOW-FLAKE.

Would you like a poem
On the snow?
I can never write one;
You must go,
With the best of microscopes,
Where the flake
Lies in sparkling beauty
On the lake.
O'er the crystal waters,
As you go,
Read with glass the poem
Of the snow.
—*New York Home Journal.*

The Boston papers are wondering when the New Orleans people are going to really inaugurate the era of good feeling by inviting Ben Butler to the Exposition and tendering him the freedom of the city in a gold box.

Judy: The autocrat of the breakfast table: "There are good and bad points about this coffee," said the boarder in a jubilant tone. "The good point is that there is no chickory in it; the bad, that there is no coffee in it."

A young clerk in a grocery store
Who was never on rollers before,
Arose badly lamed,
And loudly exclaimed,
"Why the deuce don't they cushion the floor?"
—*Norristown Herald.*

The Eye: An apt student of the catechism: "Anna, what must you do, before everything else, to have your sins forgiven?" "Commit the sins."

Chicago News: "Have you taken your wife to see Irving yet?"

"Oh, yes. We went last night.

"How did she enjoy it?"

"Oh, hugely. She had a new bonnet on, and it attracted a great deal of attention."

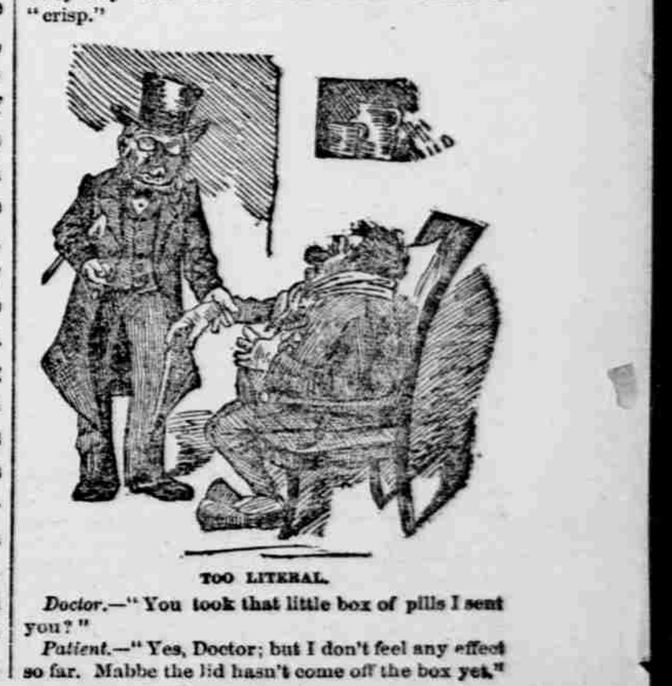
Chicago News: Good-morning, Mr. Tightpanties; you don't look well."

"Naw, caught a tewwible co'd id by head."

"Ah! How did you catch it?"

"Put my hat on rawthah suddenly, ye knaw. Rush of air always gives me a co'd id by head."

A new bit of slang is coming to us from over the sea. It is the use of "smart" to designate fashionable, high-priced and exclusive people and things. It is no longer permitted to say that a man or woman is "smartly dressed"—a thing, by the way, which Americans never did. It is a phrase only found in English literature and English mouths. They say now that a well-dressed woman is "crisp."



TOO LITERAL.

Doctor.—"You took that little box of pills I sent you?"

Patient.—"Yes, Doctor; but I don't feel any effect so far. Mabbe the lid hasn't come off the box yet."