

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (ESTABLISHED 1877.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year, Invariably in Advance. Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal note, 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 correspondents, and they are generally located in the cities.

ADVERTISING.—Advertisements will be charged in advance, and will be inserted only on receipt of the cash. Advertisements will be changed in accordance with the terms of the contract.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to General Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Domestic matters, and letters to the Editor will receive prompt attention.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 5, 1885.

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

General Sherman on the Tribunes. 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.

THE INAUGURATION. The necessity of going to press so early, in order that our subscribers in all parts of the country may have the paper by Saturday night, has excluded many matters pertaining to the inauguration, which will appear in next week's issue in full.

THE NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE. The next issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will be unusually attractive. It will be at least 10 pages in size, and possibly more.

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THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY. In his letter to Members of Congress upon the silver question Mr. Cleveland used language which was calculated to create apprehension with reference to the financial condition of the Treasury Department.

Your article that my judgment shall have been carefully and deliberately formed is entirely just, and I accept the suggestion in the same friendly spirit in which it has been made.

Now, the fact is, that the Treasury of the United States to-day is in a perfectly sound and healthy condition. In other words, it is in that state which may be described in banking terms as "strong."

It comes with bad grace, we repeat, to invite a comparison of the conduct of the two armies when the atrocities of rebel guerrillas in the border States is still fresh in the minds of the Union people of those sections.

The Northern States were not spared from plunder by their hordes through any conscientious scruples as to the rights of property owners, but by letting back the invaders at Antietam, Gettysburg, and other fields at the point of loyal bayonets.

For weeks the Illinois Legislature has been in a deadlock over the election of a United States Senator. There can be no question as to the sentiments of the people of the country and the State upon this subject.

In point of fact, instead of being weak, the Treasury is so strong that were it conducted upon the principles which govern conservative bankers, there are certainly 30 or 40 millions of this reserve which might safely be invested in Government bonds.

On the 24th of January, 1881, the Treasury cash reserve above all liabilities was \$29,000,000 less than it is to-day, or only \$133,200,000. A year from that date, on January 2, 1885, it was almost the same, amounting to \$121,700,000.

The net amount of notes or greenbacks has increased since the beginning of the year from \$11,000,000 to \$19,000,000. The result will be, therefore, that not only has the total reserve increased since the beginning of the present year to an extent of over \$20,000,000, but that the gold itself has formed an important part, so far as the present month at least is concerned, of this steady growth of the national assets.

What makes the situation still more secure is the fact that the balance of trade is at present and has been for some time in our favor, so that there is at least no present danger of a drain of gold from the country, which is the condition of things that would cause the effect that Mr. Cleveland seems to regard as imminent, and that even could not happen until a very large amount of gold bullion had been exported.

The receipts at the Treasury Department continue to be as large as usual, and there is no indication of diminished revenue. Upon what, therefore, the President can predicate his predictions of a financial crisis close at hand does not seem very apparent.

The correctness of the policy of ultimately suspending the silver coinage is not here taken into calculation. We simply have undertaken to show that there is no imminent danger of a panic from this cause alone.

INVITING COMPARISONS. Senator Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, delivered last week the annual address before the Confederate Maryland Line Association of Baltimore, his subject being "The last days of the war in North Carolina."

According to the press report of his speech, it was of a very temperate character and shows that the Senator, who was at the close of the war Governor of North Carolina, has a faculty of keeping his eyes steadfastly fixed upon but one side of a subject, and that side his own.

According to the report, he said of Gen. Sherman's advance through South Carolina in February, 1865, that when a General organizes a corps of thieves and plunderers as a part of his invading army, and licenses beforehand their outrages, he and all who countenance, aid or abet, invite the execution of mankind. This peculiar arm of the military service, the "Bummers Corps," it is charged and believed was instituted by Gen. Sherman in his invasion of the Southern States.

It has never been alleged that Gen. Sherman's army tried to coax rebels back into the Union, but, on the contrary, took steps necessary to put down an armed rebellion by force. This involved the destruction of everything that could give aid and comfort to the insurgents, and the appropriation of what was needed for the sustenance of the United States forces. Such is war, and by rebellion, the people of Senator Vance's State brought upon themselves the unpleasant

consequences of such a struggle. Gen. Sherman's "Bummers" would never have been there, roasting pigs and feeding their horses out of the local corn-crisks had not the citizens of North Carolina joined in an insurrection, which had to be crushed regardless of consequences to persons or property.

It is simply puerile for Southern leaders to criticize at this late day the attendant and justifiable circumstances incident to an inevitable result of their own conduct.

One would suppose from Senator Vance's strictures that a Southern raider never broke the Sabbath nor stole a horse. Did Stuart's troopers leave a chicken or a cow wherever they appeared in Maryland or Pennsylvania? Did John Morgan's men leave anything behind them that could be transported? Did Kirby Smith spare property in Kentucky? Has Senator Vance ever heard of Quantrell and the pillage at Lawrence?

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few other measures that can be brought into the House can be presented for a vote, except upon stated occasions, and in this way, at the close of every Congress, large numbers of bills, for which almost two-thirds of the body would gladly vote, are prevented from being acted upon by the parliamentary tactics resorted to by the managers of the various appropriations. What is still worse, of late years the House Committee on Appropriations has been in the habit of so arranging matters as to block business up to almost the very close of the session, and at the same time to delay reporting their measures till the end of the session.

A most extraordinary and flagrant instance of this practice has occurred during the present session, when the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Randall, presented two very important bills, on which he asked the House to suspend the rules and act upon without consideration, in order to prevent the possibility of an extra session of Congress through failure to provide funds to carry on the Government for the ensuing fiscal year.

Many Members felt called upon to rise in their places and protest against these outrageous methods of passing bills which voted away millions of dollars out of the Treasury, but finally they were compelled to yield to the exigencies of the situation and pass the Deficiency Bill, which appropriated \$4,000,000, and the great omnibus Sundry Civil Bill in this way.

The latter provides for the payment of the entire civil list of the Government, and contains hundreds of other important matters. It embraced 86 pages of printed matter. It was finally passed, however, in a lump, and sent to the Senate, absolutely without knowledge on the part of three-fourths of the Members of the House as to what it really contained or omitted. This bill was not a small affair, but it proposed to dispose of the enormous sum of some \$22,500,000.

The unfortunate River and Harbor Bill, after having been handed about the House of Representatives for two weeks, finally was obliged to yield as an itemized measure, and the House disposed of it by placing the limit at \$5,000,000 to be expended under the Secretary of War for the continuance of works in progress of construction.

This settled the question of the Hennepin Canal for this Congress, and all other new works for the improvement of internal navigation.

THE ILLNESS OF GEN. GRANT. The account of Gen. Grant's physical condition, which is detailed in another column, will carry dismay and sorrow to the breast of every American. No living man is so dear to the people of the United States as this quiet old soldier, who in his latter days is bowed down with every manner of affliction to which humanity is heir, except a reproachful conscience.

Buried in debt through the rascality of a Wall street scamp whom he trusted, his good name lashed about in the ribald tumult of money changers; his son's business prospects in life darkened; his very hearthstone lawfully gone to secure a debt of honor, incurred in a vain effort to save the wrecked firm into which he had been inveigled; to end all, death stings his body, and plants fast its most certain poison. A cancer grows like a monster, spreading its arms day by day, seating itself in his throat, where it is safe from the surgeon's knife, that were it located anywhere else might uproot it and release the sufferer from its grasp.

The physicians testify that, so great is the effect of mental disturbance upon his physical disease, Gen. Grant's immediate danger is the result of a relapse caused by the refusal of Congress last week to pass the bill to restore him to the retired list of the Army. This was a rebuff he had not anticipated, and no wonder that he should be heart and question his position in the affection and respect of the people.

Let this act of Congress stand as the monumental shame of the Republic! Let the endless future point the finger of contempt at a Nation's ingratitude! It is the abyss of humiliation whose deeper bottom we can never reach. It will be recorded how we waited till it was too late, and then tried to make good our wrong by puerile regrets.

Yet the people were not morally to blame for this cruelty, because it is their one desire to mark the closing days of Gen. Grant's career with some signal mark of love and honor.

DO NOT PROCRASTINATE. We take occasion to remind our readers whose subscriptions have expired up to date that their names will have to be taken off the list after this week's issue, except in cases where renewals have been received. It is with great reluctance that we part with any patron to whom we have been sending our paper each week for more or less time in the past. Were we able it would give us pleasure to extend the time for payment of subscriptions to suit the convenience of all. The fact is, however, as our subscribers will understand, that when we furnish an eight page 56 column paper, made up entirely of original matter, and printed with the latest and most efficient mechanical appliances that are known to newspaper publishers, and all for the insignificant sum of two cents per week, that it is simply impossible, from a business standpoint, to carry any names on the list where the subscription price has not been received.

Any other policy would absolutely prohibit the publication of a paper of this character at the low price for which we furnish THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. One dollar, which will secure the paper for another entire year to each one of you, is a small matter, but in the aggregate it is of vital importance to us, and we fear that simply forgetfulness and procrastination on the part of our readers sometimes leads to the breaking off of the pleasant relationship which has existed between you for a year or more.

With many persons it is not the difficulty of sending a dollar to their paper to renew a subscription, which finally prevents their having it, but they put it off from day to day and ultimately, contrary to their own desire even, they neglect to secure the post-office order and enclose the amount to us and thus their paper is stopped and they incur a loss which they would not suffer deliberately for many times the expense involved.

MR. GLADSTONE'S Ministry, by a narrow majority of 14 in the British Parliament, escaped a vote of censure for the Egyptian campaign and the death of Gen. Gordon. Morally considered, the ministry must defeat, and the only circumstance which prevented the record of a direct vote to that effect was the inability of the opposition party to find a leader equal to the occasion.

The question was, whether they would turn out a ministry which has proved incompetent for the situation, and of whose weakness they were assured, and put in another of untried material and of no better promise, or let matters stand as they are with a practical expression of disapprobation of the policy of Mr. Gladstone and his advisors, which has involved Great Britain in such deep humiliation and loss.

The unwillingness of the Ministry to announce their policy for the future afforded evidence of more unpromising vacillation, and raises the reasonable presumption that the truth is the Government has not as yet made up its mind what to do in the Sudan, and in point of fact has no policy to announce in the meantime.

The prestige of England is overshadowed, and her domination in various parts of the world is being severely jeopardized. An uprising of the Mohammedan world, including the Queen's subjects in British India, is not impossible in the emergency, and altogether the situation demands a more positive type of statesmanship than England seems to have at her command at the moment.

JUDGE WILLIAM D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, made an eloquent argument in the House of Representatives last week in favor of an appropriation to assist in carrying on the New Orleans Exposition. He appealed to the National sense of honor, pledged to the people of the world, whose exhibits had been gathered there from the far corners of the earth, not to allow the exhibition to close in disgrace for the want of a little money. He showed that the industrial interest of the country demanded that the enterprise be sustained.

Mr. Horr, of Michigan, one of the broad-minded men in the House, happily hit upon a plan which removed objection, by providing that the money should be distributed by an officer of the Treasury Department, and that all debts outside of the State of Louisiana and all premiums should first be settled out of the money thus appropriated before any part of it was devoted to other liabilities.

The House then agreed to the proposition to give \$300,000 for the purpose indicated.

We cannot too strongly indorse the Sewing Machine we are giving away as premium to subscribers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Four years ago this same style of Machine, made at the same factory, sold for \$55, but now the patents have expired, and by purchasing in large quantities for cash we can give them to our subscribers, including a copy of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE one year, for \$18. We guarantee each Machine to be all right and to give satisfaction. It runs easy, is simple in its construction, and substantially and beautifully made; in fact, this Machine is as good as the best.

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The Tammany leaves, of New York city, appeared at the inauguration nearly 1,000 strong. The Sarchem, John Kelly, was not able to be with them, being seriously ill.

Lincoln's Inaugural. (By J. H. Herold.) We are sometimes accused of underestimating Abraham Lincoln but he lived and overcame him since his death, because of the "deep indignation of his taking off" his life in a national address may add to the reputation of both branches of the criticism. None who heard or read that address could possibly have believed that a man of common mind or power of expression would speak to his fellow-countrymen. His reminder to the South that he was equally without right or inclination to interfere with the cherished institution; his admission of the justice and legality of the rendition of fugitive slaves, coupled with an exhortation to be reasonable, as well as firm, in exercising the rights among Northern people; his denunciation of official incapacity to recognize secession as a thing done or capable of being done by any State; his courageous, yet temperate, notification that he should endeavor to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts, and to let time and reflection do the further work of conviction, his appeal to lovers of the Union, with its sacred references to history of it, North or South, and his graphic summary of the physical obstacles to separation are alike almost above praise or censure. His personal, especially that part relating to the words "the mystic chords of memory," has become an American classic. It was a not unworthy prelude to the dedication speech at Gettysburg. No other address of the kind and the wonderful second inaugural with its striking picture of man who read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and yet differed so widely in their opinions, utterly repugnant; its suggestion that every drop of blood drawn by the lash was possibly destined to be requited by the sword, and its closing words, "with malice toward none, with charity toward all," are words which will always be remembered as a possession of that gift of oratory which the ancients esteemed as coming by the signal favor of the gods.

A Woman's Fierce Attack on Lieut. Greely. Mrs. Zilla Mary Pavy, widow of Dr. Pavy, of the Greely expedition, has written a letter to the Boston Herald, in which she reflects severely upon Lieut. Greely. She says that Mrs. Greely has personally written to most of the prominent editors of the Boston Herald, and has had her hand's promise by editorials in his favor. The writer says she is unable to secure the salary due her husband, now dead two years and a half, while the Government is paying the widow the already good salary of a man who lived to return before any illness is done for helpless widows. She accuses Greely of hastening to Washington to secure honors for himself, while pretending to see to the accounts of his comrades; that he pretented to facilitate her matters, and on his part in a claim of nearly \$300 against her pension of back salary for five years; that he had been absent from her side for four years fighting them with all his might.

We take pleasure in again reminding our readers of the feast in store for them in the splendid article upon the battle of Chancellorsville, from the pen of ex-Gov. John C. Lee, of Ohio. We know that the public will not be disappointed in this paper, for very few contributions have come into our hands with which we have been so much pleased as with this, especially as it treats of one of the great struggles of the war which has been the subject of so much controversy.

EX-GOV. BERRIAR MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, died at Harrodsburg, Ky., last Saturday. He was elected Governor in 1859, and at the outbreak of the war was in active sympathy with secession. The Unionists of the State, however, with the co-operation of the loyal Lieutenant-Governor, John F. Fisher, held the secessionists in check and forced Magoffin to abdicate, saving Kentucky to the Union.

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EX-GOV. ROBERT M. PATTON, of Alabama, died Saturday at Florence, Ala. He was a native of Virginia, born in 1809, and

was elected Governor of the State of Alabama in 1865.

We regret that in spite of the gallant fight made by the old soldiers for a just recognition of their claims, Congress adjourned with many things left undone that it should have done, as well as with other things done that it should have left undone.