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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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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.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 22, 1886.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

UP THE KANAWHA—A thrilling story of the dash of a Government Transport past the blazing muskets of Jenkins's Confederate Brigade. By Capt. Fred Ford, of the steamer Victor, No. 2.

SUNDAY AT SHILOH—An officer of Buckland's Brigade resents the charge of a "surprise." By Maj. J. A. Bering, 48th Ohio.

AT ANTIETAM—A spirited account of the services of the 125th Pa. in that battle. By Col. Jacob Higgins, 125th Pa.

"SIMPLE DAN"—A short story of the war. By Mrs. C. Brown, Londonderry, O.

THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA—An exceedingly graphic and spirited sketch of the fight on July 22, 1864. By Maj.-Gen. M. D. Leggett, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps.

HANCOCK AT GETTYSBURG.

By Gen. Francis A. Walker.

We have to congratulate the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE upon the fact that we have secured a promise of several contributions from Gen. Francis A. Walker, a soldier of brilliant record, and a scholar and statistician of the highest rank. In 1861 Gen. Walker was in the law office of Deveus & Hoar, of Boston, and at the first call for troops, enlisted in the 15th Mass., of which Mr. Devens was Colonel. He was soon appointed Sergeant-Major, and by good conduct reached the grade of Major the following year. In 1863 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and assigned to the Second Corps. He served in this capacity on the staffs of Couch, Warren, and Hancock, successively, until 1865, when he was mustered out with the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, having the reputation of being one of the most efficient staff officers in the entire army. He was wounded at Chancellorsville; was captured at Ream's Station and confined in Libby Prison until October, 1863.

In 1869 he was made Chief of the National Bureau of Statistics, and in 1870 appointed Superintendent of the Ninth Census. Finishing up this great work in a manner that won him applause from statisticians all over the world, he accepted in 1873 the Chair of Political Economy and History in the Sheffield Scientific School, and in 1880 he was appointed Superintendent of the Tenth Census. He has been for some years President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The title of his first article will be

"HANCOCK AT GETTYSBURG."

No man now living is so well qualified to write on this theme as Gen. Walker, and our readers may expect an article of unusual merit and interest.

SAMPLE COPIES.

We send out this week a number of sample copies. We ask those non-subscribers, into whose hands such may come, to give them a careful examination. If they will, they will find the paper to be such a one as they ought by all means to have, for themselves and for their children. It contains a vast amount of matter of a class that cannot be found in any other paper. It is the representative of the men who fought the war of the rebellion through to a glorious success, and made this Government what it is. Their courage, devotion, and self-sacrifice bought for us all the prosperity and happiness which we as a people enjoy. The story of how they did this is told in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE as in no other paper. To the men and women who lived during the days of the great struggle, its columns have a vivid and never-failing interest. It is the best paper to put into the hands of children. These hunger for stories of daring, adventure, and heroic achievement. If they do not find them in healthy, well-written papers and books, they are going to seek them in the trashy, vicious and sensational publications expressly designed to catch their inexperienced young minds. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is clean and truth-telling in every sentence. Its value to the children in giving them wholesome and interesting reading, and in teaching them the true history of the country is seventy-fold the trifling cost of the paper.

No man can afford to do without the paper for himself, and still less can he afford to do without it for his children.

We are sure that every one will come to this conclusion who will make a careful examination of the paper. If he does so, then the next step is to send us $1 for a year's subscription, and we will promise him that he shall never regret it.

GEN. GRANT'S BOOK.

The first volume of Gen. Grant's Personal Memoirs is now for sale at this office at the same price the publishers—C. L. Webster & Co., New York—offer it.

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

All persons wishing to engage in the canvass of this thrilling book will find it to their advantage to address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for terms, etc. It is one of the best-selling books of the times, and those already engaged in its sale are highly gratified at the handsome returns made. We also send the book as a premium for eight new subscribers, or for $2 in conjunction with a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

NO MORE FAVORITISM.

The course of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the investigations which he has invited from Congress, will have one good result which has not been generally anticipated. This will be the curtailment if not the total abolition of the power of "influence" to affect in any way the allowance of a pension claim. We do not now propose to discuss anything that has been done in the past; we will not even say that at any time political or other influence has secured the allowance of a claim that should not have been allowed, or prevented the allowance of one that should have been allowed.

The point that we desire to make is that the intervention of any sort of "influence" in the allowance of a claim for pensions is pernicious, and any system which permits it is bound sooner or later—and generally sooner—to work evil. It is, we admit, very comforting to the applicant for a pension, who has the good fortune to be represented by an active and friendly Representative, Senator, or other important public man, to understand that he has a decided advantage over those who are not so fortunate. It is also quite an advantage for a politician who may be able to secure a decided leverage on the Pension Bureau. Very many public men are not averse to ingratiating themselves with their constituents by having it understood that they have the power to get a claim taken up out of its regular order and hastened through to an allowance, with ugly obstacles smoothed away or ignored in consequence of a word from them.

But the flagrant injustice of such a system is so apparent as to hardly need stating to be at once perceived. What is to become of the unfortunates who have not the friendship of influential men? What luck will the politicians have who will not use their influence with the Pension Office to reward their friends and punish their enemies?

It cannot help being wrong in every way to permit any other consideration than simple and exact justice to enter into the settlement of any pension claim. The poorest, the humblest, the least influential applicant is entitled to exactly the same attention to his claim as the man who has Senators, Representatives, Secretaries, and even Presidents at his call. He is entitled to have his claim taken up just as speedily, examined just as patiently and carefully, and decided just as equitably as the man who can array in his interest half of Congress. Anything else is arrant injustice, and if not strongly discouraged will vitiate the entire pension system.

Next to the soldiers of the country no one should be more thankful for the obliteration of any idea of favoritism or the power of influence in the Pension Bureau than Congress men, Senators, and the Commissioner of Pensions himself. To admit that "influence" can avail in securing pensions is to burden every man in Congress or in public place with importunities from claimants, and to embarrass him with the spites and revenges of those who have failed to have their claims allowed. It would place the Commissioner of Pensions in the most unenviable position imaginable.

The outcome of the present discussion of the management of the Pension Bureau cannot help being of signal benefit to all who are in any way connected with the pension system.

RELIEF FOR EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions has submitted to the House a report on the subject of relief for ex-prisoners of war which contains some excellent features. It was drawn by Representative Morrill, of Kansas. It recommends as a substitute for House bill 641, to pension all ex-prisoners, a bill which provides for placing on the pension-roll the names of all who were confined in Confederate prisons for 30 days or more, and who are now suffering from any disability which can reasonably be presumed to be the result of exposure and hardship endured while in such confinement, and not the result of their own misconduct or vicious habits. The substitute further provides that all who were taken prisoners while in the military or naval service and were held in confinement for a period of 30 days or more, shall be paid the sum of $2 for each and every day they were so confined.

The committee thinks the time has not yet arrived for granting service pensions to survivors of the war, but that some relief should, in all justice, be extended to those who were held for long terms as prisoners. The substitute does not propose to pension sound, able-bodied men. It deals only with the survivors of the Confederate prison camps, and proposes to give at least a measure of long-deferred justice to a class of brave and devoted men who suffered untold horrors, and whose claims to consideration have heretofore been defeated by a technicality of law, which requires proof of the incurrence of disability.

The committee discusses most effectively the question of responsibility incurred by the United States Government in refusing to exchange prisoners. This, the report says, was undoubtedly a violation of the implied contract between the soldier and the Government, which agreed to succor him in sickness and distress as fully as he had agreed to serve its cause in the field; and in so doing the Government owes reparation for the resulting injury to the health of the survivors, and to the widows and dependent relatives of the dead.

The report urges in strong terms the justice of the per diem clause of the proposed bill. Unlike the soldier under ordinary circumstances, who, when he fell a victim to disease, had every possible medical care and attention, the prisoner was absolutely without medicines, nursing, proper food and shelter, or any of the means used to combat disease and restore the body to health and strength. This was not the case for a few days or weeks only, but for long and weary months, lengthening out in many cases to a year and a half.

The soldier who had, through privation and disease, suffered everything but death itself, made such recovery as he might at his own expense or that of his friends. Not only so, but he suffered great loss through inability to labor, and earn even the smallest pittance. Is it asking too much of this rich and prosperous Nation to make good, at least, a part of this expense and loss? We think not. No other plan of distribution seems so fair as a per diem for the time spent in confinement, as that will afford the greatest relief to those whose expense and loss of time through disability, as a general rule, was greatest. Although nothing the Government is likely to ever do can more than measurably recompense these men for what they suffered in its behalf, this bill is one that commends itself ta all fair-minded men. It ought to pass, and pass at once.

AN ASTONISHING STATEMENT.

In the report of the debate in the Senate during a secret session last Thursday in regard to the preference required by law to be given soldiers of the late war, the New York *Herald* makes two distinguished gentlemen say:

Mr. Edmunds, to the surprise of his Republican friends, declared that the soldier business was about played out, and that no one but demagogs attempted any longer to make political capital by appealing to the soldier element. He said that the war had been over for 20 years, and it was about time that the cry of demagogs was silenced. He defended the right of the President to remove whomever he chose, and appoint men that were agreeable to him; and as for the statute to which Mr. Sherman referred, it was a dead letter and ought to be repealed.

Senator Hoar took the same position, and declared that the Grand Army of the Republic had become as dangerous an institution as the Knights of Labor, and, as a political machine, kept men who were not willing to vote all the money in the Treasury for pensions in a state of moral terrorism.

So surprising a statement as this in a paper of the standing of the New York *Herald* would seem to require the immediate attention of the gentlemen implicated. It is difficult to believe that either of them could have said what is imputed to them in this extract, and they should take an early opportunity to set themselves right before the soldiers and the loyal people of the country. The columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE are open to them for any statement that they may care to make, and the more than half-million people who read this paper every week will be very glad to see their indignant disclaimer of entertaining or uttering such surprising sentiments.

THE COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS.

In answer to a number of inquiries we will state that the House Committee on Invalid Pensions consists of the following gentlemen:

Courtland C. Matson, of Indiana.
Edwin B. Winans, of Michigan.
Henry B. Lovering, of Massachusetts.
William H. Neece, of Illinois.
John A. Swope, of Pennsylvania.
William H. H. Cowles, of North Carolina.
William P. Taulbee, of Kentucky.
James N. Pidcock, of New Jersey.
William W. Ellsberry, of Ohio.
John S. Pindar, of New York.
Edmund N. Morrill, of Kansas.
Martin A. Haynes, of New Hampshire.
James E. O'Hara, of North Carolina.
John C. Sawyer, of New York.
Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa.
J. A. Louttit, of California.

Messrs. Matson, Winans, Lovering, Neece, Swope, Cowles, Taulbee, Pidcock, Ellsberry, Pindar are Democrats, and Messrs. Morrill, Haynes, O'Hara, Sawyer, Conger and Louttit are Republicans. Gen. Matson served at first as a private in the 16th Ind., and subsequently became Colonel of the 6th Ind. Cav. Col. Cowles enlisted as a private in the 1st N. C. Cav. (Confederate), and rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. Maj. Morrill enlisted as a private in a Kansas regiment in October, 1861, and was mustered out as Major in 1865. Mr. Haynes enlisted as a private in the 2d N. H., served in it as such for three years, and was severely wounded three times. Maj. Conger enlisted as a private in the 102d Ill., and rose to a Captaincy and Brevet Majorship. Messrs. Matson, Neece, Cowles, Taulbee, Pindar, O'Hara and Sawyer are lawyers; Lovering an extensive shoe manufacturer; Winans and Conger, farmers; Swope, President of a National Bank; Pidcock, a dealer in cattle; Ellsberry, a physician; Morrill, clerk of courts, and Haynes an editor. Mr. Louttit's profession is not given.

THE SERVICE PENSION IN ILLINOIS.

At the Encampment of the Department of Illinois a dispatch was received from Indianapolis saying that 1,000 soldiers in mass convention there indorsed Johnson's H. B. No. 3320, pensioning all soldiers, whereupon the following resolutions, offered by Gen. Bennett, were adopted:

Resolved, That this Encampment does not indorse the proposition to pension all surviving soldiers of the war, preferring, if such action should ever be taken, it be the result of other considerations than the appeals of the proposed recipients.

Resolved, That we heartily and fully concur in the recommendations of the Committee on Pensions of the Grand Army of the Republic, and urge upon the Congress of the United States the adoption of the proposed measures, believing that the honor and glory of this most prosperous country demand that its defenders be provided for in their helplessness.

THE bill to pension all disabled soldiers who are dependent on their own labor for support has been for some time in the hands of Hon. William W. Ellsberry, of Ohio, with instructions from the Committee on Invalid Pensions to report it favorably. The reason he gives for not reporting it is that it has been so changed in its nature that he does not desire to report it.

THE soldiers of Iowa and Kansas, and other far Western States, who are applicants for relief by private pension bills, are peculiarly fortunate, since those sections are in charge of those effective workers—Hon. Edmund N. Morrill and Hon. Edwin H. Conger. This will account to some extent for the larger proportion of private pension bills from that part of the country going through.

THE FIFER CASE.

Very much controversy has been had in the newspapers, and very severe attacks have been made upon the Commissioner of Pensions, Gen. Black, because he has presented a number of cases to the Senate Committee for its consideration, alleging favoritism of a political character to have been exercised in their granting or withholding. Finally, on March 24, the G.A.R. Post at Bloomington, Ill., passed violent resolutions of censure and published them and sent a certified copy to the Commissioner.

It will be remembered by those who have kept track of this investigation that at the first two meetings of the Committee Gen. Black appeared without any cases, and said that he wanted to prove his charges by sending for witnesses, and by the production of affidavits, records, etc., which bore upon the use of the Pension Office as a political machine. It will be further remembered that upon two such occasions the Senate Committee insisted upon the production of cases, and would have nothing else but cases, and that it was broadly intimated that the Commissioner had no such cases, and it was not until the third meeting of the Committee that the cases were produced, and the individuals figuring in those cases brought to the public attention. It had been the intention of the Commissioner that all remedial acts, so far as the individual claimants or pensioners were concerned, should be quietly applied in the usual office methods and not made a public parade of. But the Committee determined otherwise and insisted upon cases, and a number were produced at the third meeting and placed under the control of the Committee. The investition of these cases has since that time been the matter and business of the Committee.

Among these was that of Mr. Fifer.

That the Commissioner is not unfriendly to pensioners may be gathered from the record that he has made during the year of his incumbency. The amount of work done by the Office in that year is the greatest for the same length of time in its history. In the month of March alone, just passed, 8,895 pensions were granted. Here is the reply of the Commissioner to the Post at Bloomington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1886.

C. W. ATKINSON, Esq., Adjutant, Post 146, G.A.R., Bloomington, Ill.

(*In the Case of Joseph W. Fifer.*)

SIR AND COMRADE: On the 12th of April, I received a copy of certain resolutions of censure adopted by your Post on the 24th of March, and by their direction published at large in the newspapers.

Under ordinary circumstances the fact might be worth comment, that the evidence which I presented in regard to the case of Mr. Fifer did not come to the Senate Committee until the day after your resolutions of censure were adopted; but that is not important. It is very important, however, that no misapprehensions should arise as to the attitude of the Commissioner of Pensions toward this or any other case which receives his official consideration.

The first outburst of sympathetic indignation has passed by, and it is time now to apply deliberate reason to its consideration. The Commissioner of Pensions is an officer sworn not sympathetically to give the public money to whom he shall choose, but to administer his office so that the public money will reach those who, under existing laws, are entitled thereto. Keep this steadfastly in view as an all-controlling factor in determining the right or wrong of his action in bringing this case before the Senate Committee.

In 1866 Joseph W. Fifer applied for pension on account of gunshot wound received by him at the battle of Jackson, Miss. He was examined by the then Examining Surgeon of the Pension Office at Bloomington, Ill., and was rated at one-third of total or $2.66 ($8 being the total for a soldier of his rank—private), and this pension was thereupon paid him.

On Feb. 26, 1867, Mr. Fifer was again examined by the Examining Surgeon of the Pension Office at Bloomington, Ill., and rated at one-third of total, or $2.66⅔. On the 6th of September, 1873, he was again examined, and this time by a full board of Surgeons, consisting of Drs. Crothers, Cole and Langheim, and rated at one-third of total, or $2.66⅔. On the 4th of December, 1875, he was again examined at Bloomington, by a board composed of Drs. Langheim, Cole and Penney, and again rated at one-third of total, or $2.66⅔ per month. On the 17th of September the same board again examined Mr. Fifer, and again rated him at one-third of total, or $2.66⅔ per month. On the 5th of November, 1879, the Bloomington board, composed of Drs. Elder, Luce and Cole examined Mr. Fifer, and this time recommended an increase to $4 per month.

About March, 1884, Mr. Fifer filed affidavit for increase. In this affidavit he describes himself as having been for eight years Prosecuting Attorney of McLean County, Ill., and that he then was a State Senator. (In the Senatorial convention of the preceding year he had voted for Cullom, and was one of his most active friends.)

On the 17th of March, 1884, the evidence of the following-named friends and neighbors was filed in the case: George P. Rox, former Surgeon of the 33d Ill.; Gen. Ira J. Bloomfield, of the Bloomington bar; Capt. Edward J. Lewis, formerly of the 33d Ill.; Dr. Harvey Parkhurst, Judge Thomas F. Tipton, Judge Owen T. Reeves, Judge Franklin Blades, Dr. John H. Rauch, former Surgeon of U. S. Vols. and former Medical Director; Dr. Conrad Secrest, of Iroquois County; Dr. John L. White, of Bloomington, Ill., and Mr. Isaac N. Philips, all of whom substantially declared that Fifer, to their personal knowledge, was totally incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and who testified to other circumstances in his case distressing in themselves. Thereupon an order was issued for the Bloomington board to make further examination. This order was issued on the 19th of March and returned and filed in the office on the 31st of March. Acting under this order the board at Bloomington, Ill., on the 26th of March, 1884, made another examination, in which they gave Mr. Fifer a rating of twelve-eighteenths, or $12 a month, and this is the highest rating ever given in the case by those officers designated by the Government for the purpose of determining the rates of pensions to and the condition of claimants. They all acted under the sanction of an oath. They were all men of experience; they were all neighbors of Fifer; they were all Republicans; they all have passed upon the claims of scores and hundreds of the soldiers of McLean County; they personally and critically examined him seven times.

On the 10th of April, 1884, Senator S. M. Cullom filed in Mr. Fifer's case the following: "I am very anxious to have this man's pension increased to $24 per month. He is one of the truest and best men God ever made; was shot just about as President Garfield was. I know him well. A little work breaks him down, and he is sick for a time. Please give this attention soon.—YOURS, S. M. CULLOM."

On the same day that Senator Cullom filed this slip, Dr. T. B. Hood, the then Medical Referee of the office, acting under the solemnity of his oath, and having before him the records of the case, which contained all of the evidence that had ever been filed in the case, neighbors, judges, comrades, examining surgeons and others, made the following indorsement:

"This man is entitled to the total rate—that is $8 to March 3, 1873, and to twelve-eighteenths thereafter. How it has been that so grave a wound has been underrated I cannot say. *The recovery was remarkable, and the degree of disability very much less than it would have been in most cases.* Whether the correction of the rate may be made is a matter for the legal branch of the office. The rate is beyond question upon the proofs now submitted. (Signed) T. B. HOOD, Medical Referee."

Thereupon the then Commissioner of Pensions made the following indorsement:

"Revision to correct rate and allow 3d grade—that is, $24 from the date of this certificate. (Signed) W. W. DUDLEY, Commissioner."

There is no other evidence upon which the order of increase was made. There is no law which authorized increase against a sworn statement of all the Examining Surgeons in the case and the indorsement of the Medical Referee, which fixed $12 as the highest figure. There is no law which authorized a rating of $24. On what was the $24 given, if not upon the slip of Senator Shelby M. Cullom? The rating given was the precise sum asked for by him, and none other. "Very good." Many an old soldier, as he reads this paragraph, will say, "That is right. Good for Cullom." Stop, my friend. Suppose he writes the next day and says, "I want this man's pension cut down to $2." Why not? Suppose he writes the next day and says, "I want it raised to $50." Why not? Suppose he says, "I want this man's pension cut off." Why not? No, pensioners: The vast sums that you are drawing from the Government must be drawn in accordance with the law. Your numbers are rapidly diminishing. Your infirm array is rapidly losing its significance among the 10,000,000 of the voters of the United States. You must depend upon the law, and if I break through that law for any affectation of sentiment, I play toward you the part of a false friend, and should I upon a political or personal certificate of any one rate you higher or lower than allowed by law, I should betray you into the hand of the adversary. If the law so establishes it, I am willing that he (Fifer) should have its extremest limit, be that double or triple what he is drawing now. Whatever the law gives he can have. But to allow the request of any one to fix the rating of pensions, and to stand for evidence, is to introduce chaos, disorder, and political corruption into the system.

That I am not unfriendly to the pensioner is shown by the record in this office since I have been called to administer its high trust. While that trust is under my charge I propose to guard it jealously from all encroachments, and to make it, if it be within my power to do so, a trust administered under the law, and without fear, favor, partiality or affection. I know that this is its only hope for continuance. I know that these tests alone can keep it honorable and insure its prolonged support at the hands of the most grateful people who ever yet showered their benefactions upon the defenders of their nationality.

Very truly, yours, JOHN C. BLACK.

WHAT TO DO.

The important thing now is to impress upon every Senator and Representative the fact that the soldiers of the country are united in earnest support of the recommendations of the G.A.R. National Pension Committee, and expect from Congress the passage of a law which will embody those recommendations. This should be made the personal business of every comrade, and by letters, personal interviews, memorials and petitions urge Senators and Representatives to have the matter at once considered by Congress, and brought to a decision. If this is done with unanimity—if comrades and Posts everywhere will act at once, and with warmth and spirit befitting the greatness of the occasion—immeasurable good can be done distressed comrades everywhere. The adoption of the Committee's recommendations will take disabled soldiers out of poorhouses everywhere, and put them in their own houses. It will make the coming Winter pass with comfort for tens of thousands of comrades, their wives, widows and children, to whom the past Winter has been full of wretchedness, misery and stinging privation.

Now, comrades, is the time to act.

THE number of pension certificates issued during the week ending April 17, 1886, was as follows: Original, 750; increase, 384; re-issue, 240; restoration, 84; duplicate, 22; accrued, 162; Act of March 3, 1883, 2; Order April 3, 1884, 52; Act of March 3, 1885, 1; total, 1,697.

THE number of pension certificates issued during the week ending April 10, 1886, was as follows: Original, 759; increase, 915; re-issue, 207; restoration, 126; duplicate, 0; accrued, 0; Act of March 3, 1883, 6; Order April 3, 1884, 33; Act of March 3, 1885, 6; total, 2,051.

THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

By MAJ.-GEN. M. D. LEGGETT.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have received from Maj.-Gen. M. D. Leggett a very interesting article of the battle of July 22, 1864, in front of Atlanta, in which fell the gallant McPherson. Gen. Leggett is well known to the veterans of the Army of the Tennessee. Entering the service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 78th Ohio, he was conspicuous for his gallantry at Shiloh and Corinth, and was commissioned a Brigadier-General in November, 1862. He commanded the Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, and was several times wounded. His article, which will appear in two successive issues of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, will be read with deep interest, not only by Gen. Leggett's old comrades, but by all who desire the true story of this important engagement as told by one of the most active participants.

"CAVALRY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC."

BY GEN. MARCUS A. RENO.

The above article, mention of which has already been made, will appear in the next issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It will be found in the highest degree interesting and valuable as a contribution to the literature of the war.

FAGOTS FROM THE CAMPFIRE.

The most exciting book of adventure is now offered for the small sum of 50 cents, or free for a club of five new yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. No soldier who reads this book can fail to be deeply interested, as the most thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes are told in a way to bring back vividly to the mind the days of '61-5.

WORLD'S CYCLOPEDIA.

We have secured a new supply of this most excellent work, which is in itself a small library. It contains a wealth of information which cannot be thoroughly realized until the book is inspected. It will be sent to any person sending us a club of six new subscribers, and will be sent in conjunction with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year for $1.60.

THE G.A.R. WATCH.

Send 10 pre-paid yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and secure one of these reliable and handsome, stem-winding, nickel watches, which are manufactured expressly for us by the celebrated Waterbury Watch Company of Connecticut. The price of the watch and a year's subscription to the paper is $3.50. Send for samples to aid you in canvassing for clubs.

THE RED ACORN.

This most interesting and ably-written work, by John McElroy, is now having a very large sale, and the new edition will soon be exhausted. Send $1 to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and secure a copy.

"FREE-TRADE FOLLY,"

By Robert P. Porter. This admirable little work, which is full of interesting facts and arguments, will be sent to any address, upon receipt of 20 cents, by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It should be in the hands of every one.

SOLDIERS IN CONGRESS.

GEN. BEN LE FEVRE.

Hon. Ben Le Fevre, the popular Representative of the Fifth Ohio District, whose name is familiar to the people of this country, started in life a farmer boy, and by dint of manly effort and worthy ambition has gradually worked his way up to be the honored Representative of one of the most intelligent and wealthy Districts in the great West. In youth, not satisfied with the limited facilities of a common-school course, he sought and obtained the broader and deeper advantages of the college.

When the rebellion broke out he was among the first to enlist in the army, and served his country most faithfully during the whole of that memorable contest. On his return home,

at the close of the war, he was elected to the State Legislature, and subsequently was appointed United States Consul at Nuremberg, Germany. In 1878 he was elected to the National House of Representatives, and has served continuously to the present time as a member of that body. Possessing a vigorous constitution, indomitable will, great perseverance and untiring industry, he has made himself invaluable in the House, and is held in great esteem alike by Democratic and Republican Members. Through his entire public life he has been the unswerving friend of the soldier, has championed his cause in the House on all occasions, and has never omitted an opportunity of working in his behalf. He has, as the records will show, personally looked after and referred to the Departments for action more soldiers' claims than any man in Congress, excepting Senator Logan.

Agriculture has received a large share of his attention. He believes that the prosperity of the country depends largely upon the success of the farming interests, and holds that the General Government should give all proper aid to the development of this great National industry.

PERSONAL.

Gen. W. W. H. Davis, at the request of the Board of Managers, related at the United Service Club, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, April 15, "The Siege of Charleston, 1863-4."

The popular elocutionist, Mrs. Elizabeth Mansfield Irving—whose rendition of Sheridan's Ride so many of the comrades have listened to with delight—is no where so popular as in her own home—Toledo. Last week Commander J. W. Green, of Forsyth Post, and his wife, gave a pleasant little entertainment at their home, to those interested in G.A.R. and W.R.C. work. During the evening Mrs. Irving was surprised by the formal presentation to her, in a pleasant little speech by Mrs. R. G. Bacon, of an elegant gold badge, set with diamonds. This was the gift of her friends to show their appreciation of her generous services to the G.A.R., at home and abroad.

Maj.-Gen. John W. Thayer, the old Commander of the Army of the Frontier, is now living quietly at his home in Grand Island, Neb., occupying himself with literary matters and the care of his property. He was in Washington last week on a visit to Representative Dorsey, of his State, and other old friends. He looks in the best of health and spirits, and his years rest very lightly on him. It will be remembered that previous to the war he was frequently selected by his fellow citizens to command the volunteer parties which were raised to protect the settlers of the Territory from the Indians, and he performed that duty so efficiently that, when the 1st Neb. was raised in response to the call of the President in 1861, he was unanimously selected for its Colonel, and marched at its head into Missouri. "I remember quite distinctly," he said to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, "the first time that I ever met Gen. Grant, and the excellent impression that he made upon me. I had been ordered to Pilot Knob with my regiment to reinforce him, in anticipation of an attack by Gen. Hardee, with an overwhelming force. I got to Pilot Knob in the forenoon and found him at work in a cabin, which he had made his headquarters. He was then only a Colonel. He was dressed in plain army flannel, without any indication of rank, if I remember rightly, and smoking a clay pipe. He was busy writing a letter when I entered, and directed me to have a seat. I studied his face as he sat at work, and was favorably impressed by it. There was no pretense or ostentation in it; but the firm, square-set jaw and general expression induced the opinion that he was a man that would be heard from in the course of the coming contest.

"Had you any previous prepossession in his favor that led to this?" THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE asked.

"Well, I knew that he was a graduate of West Point and had been in the Mexican war, where he acquitted himself creditably, and this may have had something to do with my favorable opinion. After he had finished his letter he turned to me and asked some questions in regard to my regiment. He expressed surprise and gratification that so meager a population as Nebraska had (it had only 28,000 at the time) should send so many men to the field so promptly. After some further conversation and directions what to do with my regiment, I went away, and in the afternoon he came down and gave me further directions. We made ready for the attack, which did not come, as Hardee was informed of Gen. Grant's increase of force and withdrew. All my intercourse with Gen. Grant impressed me with the substantial, practical, business-like elements of his character, which seemed to dominate everything else. I next saw him on the Tennessee River just after the capture of Fort Henry. I was coming up the river in a boat, and reported to him for orders. He directed Gen. Rawlins to give me an order to stop all other boats coming up, take them back with me to Paducah, and follow in the rear of Commodore Foote up the Cumberland to join in the assault on Fort Donelson, which I did, and accumulated quite a little fleet at Paducah, with which we ascended the Cumberland, reaching the vicinity of Fort Donelson on Thursday, and found the General quite in need of our assistance. We had to come very slowly, because the orders were to keep in the rear of the gunboats, which did not run at a very high rate of speed. We got up in time to be of service in the battle, and I was then with him at Shiloh, Corinth and Vicksburg, until I was transferred to the command of the Army of the Frontier."

Gen. John W. Fuller, of Toledo, who commanded a division in the Seventeenth Corps during the Atlanta campaign, is in North Georgia, revisiting the old battlefields.

Comrade W. S. Odell, of Washington, will leave for Yucatan in a few days to attend to important private business.

Gen. John B. Turchin, who has been in Washington for some days upon the invitation of the G.A.R. here to deliver lectures, is one of the notable men of the war, and has had a career of extraordinary vicissitude. He is a Russian by birth, and was educated for the staff of the Russian army, and served in that capacity until his 32d year, gaining great distinction during the Circassian and Crimean wars. He then came to this country, and at the outbreak of the war organized and led to the field the 19th Ill., one of the very best regiments in the Army of the Cumberland. He was sent at first to Missouri, where he electrified his commanders by an application of the old military axiom that war must support war. It will be remembered at that time that we were vigorously engaged in the policy of guarding the rebels' chicken coops and onion beds, a line of operation hat did not at all suit the vigorous Russian, who was determined to have his men well fed and cared for at whatever cost it might be to the enemy. In 1862 he was in command of a brigade in Mitchell's Division, and was near Athens, Ala., when Gen. Robt. L. McCook was murdered by guerrillas. In revenge his brigade burned the town, and a very funny story is told of the General's part in the performance. Upon marching into the town he announced that he was going to sleep for two hours, and every person knew how much he disliked being aroused. When he finally awoke from his siesta the town was in flames, at which he expressed official surprise. For this he was put under arrest and court-martialed by Gen. Buell, who was, perhaps, the most earnest executant of the hen-coop and onion-bed policy that we then had in the field. The Colonel was dismissed from his regiment by the sentence of the court-martial, but found a commission as Brigadier General awaiting him when he returned home to Chicago, and was received there with a great ovation. He assumed command of his brigade in the Fourteenth Corps, and with it did splendid service in the Tullahoma, Chickamauga, and subsequent campaigns. He now makes his home at Radom, Ill., where he has settled a colony of Poles that he brought over from Europe, and, though 62 years old, is very vigorous and hearty, and one of the most interesting talkers that one can sit down with.

Gen. McLeer has been quite ill at his home in Brooklyn, but is now believed to be recovering.

Maj. Edward A. Perry, who has but one arm, has been removed from the Chief Clerkship of the Warehouse Division of the New York Custom House to make room for a spoilsman, but has been given another place at $500 less salary.

Gen. George W. Morgan has been down to Vicksburg inspecting the ground over which his division fought at Chickasaw Bayou. He expresses the same opinion in regard to the rebel position that Gen. Grant did after examining it—that is, that it was impregnable. One night during Gen. Morgan's stay in Vicksburg the Volunteer Southrons, the champion military company of Mississippi, turned out in his honor. Gen. Morgan had retired, but rose and was welcomed by Capt. C. J. Searles in a brief, but eloquent address, to which he replied very happily, remarking that this was not the first time Southern soldiers had made him turn out at night. He spoke of the citizen soldiery as being the bulwark of the Nation, and expressed the opinion that a better feeling existed between the people of the Nation at present than ever before. A large crowd was assembled and the address was loudly applauded.

Gen. Terry is a bachelor, and his sister will preside over his domestic department in Chicago.

Gen. John M. Corse, of Allatoona fame, is in Washington on a brief visit to old army friends.

The President has allowed one bill sent to him by Congress to become a law without his signature. It was the bill to promote Lieut. William P. Randall—whose meritorious services were recently referred to in this column—on the retired list of the Navy, to the rank of Lieutenant Commander. There was substantial justice in this officer's claim for promotion, and the President freely admitted it when he looked into the case, as he very thoroughly did, but he did not wish to encourage the idea of promotions on the retired list of either the Army or the Navy, and consequently he did not sign the bill. Lieut.-Commander Randall lives in New Bedford, Mass., but has been spending the Winter in Washington.

Gen. John P. Hatch, U. S. A., lately placed on retired list as Colonel, 2d U. S. Cav., is in the city. The hope is entertained by the General's numerous friends that a bill may be passed placing him on the retired list as a Brigadier-General. Gen. Hatch has served a greater number of years than any other living officer of the army. He was universally loved by the officers and men who served with him. He was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers in September, 1861, and served with distinction, chiefly in the cavalry arm, during the entire war.

The Senate last week confirmed the nominations of Col. Thomas H. Ruger and Col. Joseph H. Potter to be Brigadier-Generals. Gen. Ruger takes rank from March 19 and Gen. Potter from April 1. Gen. Ruger has been placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, relieving Brig.-Gen. Miles.

John Bish, Co. H, 10th Iowa, sent an interesting relic to the Grand Army fair at Perry, Iowa. It was a Testament and another small book pinned together by a minie ball. The ball was received while on duty in line of battle at Champion Hill, May 16, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield last week went from New York to Governor's Island and quietly assumed command of the Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East, as the successor of Gen. Hancock. The salute of 13 guns, to which Gen. Schofield is entitled, was tendered him, but he declined it out of consideration for Mrs. Hancock, who is still on the island.

Gen. B. M. Prentiss is lecturing in the North western States on the battle of Shiloh.

MUSTERED OUT.

MORRIS.—Col. Thomas Ford Morris, a son of Maj. Lewis Nelson Morris, United States Army, who was killed at the battle of Monterey, died recently at Yonkers, N. Y. Col. Morris was born in Albany in 1829. He served under his father as Quartermaster in the Mexican war. Early in 1862 he gave up business to join the 17th N. Y., of which he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. Subsequently he was made Colonel of the 93d N. Y., and in these two regiments, successively, went through the various campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. He was selected to lead the first detachment detailed to cross the pontoon bridge over the Chickahominy Swamp at the beginning of the seven days' fight before Richmond, and he went through all the memorable battles that followed. He also participated in the subsequent campaigns, including that of the Wilderness, and was mustered out in 1864. After the war he became