

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (ESTABLISHED 1877.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY. One Dollar per Year, Invariably in Advance.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS. The National Tribune has many valuable columns, and they are especially favorable for the advertiser. We do not return communications or advertisements unless they are accompanied by a request that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special rate.

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. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special rate.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

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ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

THE 57th N. J.—Its services at Williamsburg. By Fred E. Dennis, Co. E, 8th N. J., Oregon, Iowa.

AN ARTILLERYMAN AT GETTYSBURG.—A story well told by a member of an Ohio Battery.

A WAR REMINISCENCE.—A spirited sketch of early campaigning in Missouri under Gen. Lyon. By Capt. Joseph Cracklin, 2d Kan.

RECOLLECTIONS OF GEN. GRANT. By His Son—Col. F. D. Grant.

We take pleasure in announcing to our readers the early appearance of a series of articles from the pen of Col. Fred Grant, who writes his recollections of the Vicksburg Campaign. He accompanied his father on that memorable campaign through all its weary marches, desperate battles and the long siege which culminated July 4, 1863.

It is wonderfully interesting, full of the adventures of a boy who was thrown into the midst of wonderful scenes filled with untold dangers and novel horrors to the mind of a youth just from the quiet circle of the home fireside.

Col. Grant tells many things interesting and significant for mature readers, while to the boys his narrative will prove thrilling beyond description here. While the story is a plain history of what he saw and heard at his father's headquarters and on the battlefields and bivouacs, it reads like a romance, more entertaining than anything from the pen of Peter Parley or Capt. Mayne Reade.

GEN. GRANT'S MEMOIRS. The second volume of the Personal Memoirs of Gen. U. S. Grant, published by Webster & Co., is at length issued and ready for delivery. Many of our readers have been supplied with copies of volume one by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and we are prepared to furnish them volume two upon the same terms. Volume two is a trifle larger than the first, and is bound in the same style. The prose work and binding, however, of the second volume is rather better, owing to less haste in execution than in the first. The price of each in cloth is \$3.50, or \$7 for the two. We send either volume upon these terms postpaid to anyone desiring the work.

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 \$1.00.

THE G. A. R. WATCH. Send 10 pre-paid yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and secure one of these reliable and handsome, steam-winding, nickel watches, which are made and 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.

CAPTURING 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. It is one of the best-selling books of the times, and those already engaged in its sale are highly gratified at the attention it attracts. 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.

FAGONS FROM THE CAMPFIRE. This 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.

GEN. SICKLES'S ARTICLE. Owing to illness, Gen. D. E. Sickles was unable to complete his reply to the recently-exhumed letter of Gen. Meade in time for this week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and its publication will be postponed until the General's convalescence permits its preparation.

THE tri-State Lumberman at Ft. Wayne turned out to be so much bigger than anybody anticipated that it was hard work providing accommodations for all comers.

THE INCOME TAX DODGE.

TO THE EDITOR: You are from time to time doing good work for the pensioners, and I desire to express the feeling of many ex-soldiers who differ from you and the Pension Committee of the G. A., in reference to the bill to tax incomes. The rich men of this country are, for the major part, opposed to pensions. Those who lose money are the same. Every three months \$15,000,000 are scattered all over the North and east upon the hands of all. The majority of all soldiers pay an indirect tax on all articles of wear and food. Now, if those who have large incomes were compelled to pay part of the tax, there would be more money to pay pensions, and part of this money would come from those who have not been wrecked in body and mind by hard service. I feel that this fight against the income tax is one waged by the rich against the poor. The members of the Pension Committee of the G. A. are in some respects rich and wealthy compared with the rank and file. I do not feel like condemning any measure of any kind that looks to the support of pensioners. The whole trouble with our Congress is that each man has some pet measure of his own that he works for, and he does not care for four men who have his bill passed and the wrong will not. There is another matter, the veto of President Cleveland. I feel generally that soldiers in at least one case, but I know he did right in another. Every old soldier knows well that there was a lot of dead-beats, bounty-jumpers and deserters that never deserved a pension. I would not have any new matters faced from either party who want merit they have, and not take the "old soldier" and put him in the place of the man that had his bill vetoed. Nearly every case is known to be a job to place some friend for work done, and you men that are opposed to pensions give you a case and then try to place deserving men in the same load. Why is it that this Congress paid more attention to private pension bills than to correct the general laws? There are thousands of us who have some interest in the general law, but we have not any political influence for a private bill. It is reported that a United States Senator, who had lots to do with private bills, took \$100 for a claim, and then laid the blame on his pensioner. Another man took \$250 for a claim, and the fee was canceled. I don't take much stock in politicians in either party. The Democrats are now charged with the thing, and the others had 25 years to fix matters. The householders have no new matters faced from either party by asking. It is no use to raise a howl because some old soldier is turned out or does not get his private pension. These same old soldiers when they held office did not help comrades except when it was to their own interest. I would like to see things stated fair, and not for the purpose of helping this or that party, and I hope the day will come when incomes will be taxed by pensioners, and when men talk against this tax they are men that do not pay taxes, but expect while ex-soldiers, with their little homes to pay State taxes on, have to pay duty on all they wear and eat.—New York.

THEIR MISTAKE.

The Anarchist leaders brought themselves into trouble by being foreigners and not understanding the spirit of our people. They were so used to stern repression in their own land that the only explanation they could make of being allowed to say what they pleased in this country, was that the sympathies of the people were with them and the authorities afraid to come into conflict with them. The tolerance given the great strikes encouraged this idea. When, however, they made the step from wild words to murderous acts, the temper of the people changed with lightning-like rapidity.

They have found that in punishing crime a popular Government acts as it does in making war—a little slow to begin, perhaps, but relentless when it once begins. The Anarchists have been hunted down and brought to trial, and will be punished as they never would have been by any Government in Europe. In Europe there would have been so much substantial wrong to justify their crimes that they would have been somewhat shielded by popular sympathy, which would have interfered with the administration of justice, by concealing the persons of the criminals and helping hide the proof that would have aided in their conviction. In this country, on the other hand, no one believes that the Anarchists have any real wrongs to complain of; everybody is horrified at the enormous crimes committed by them, and everybody is anxious to help bring them to justice. When a whole community is roused to act as detectives, policemen, judges and executioners, the doom of the guilty is pretty certain.

The members of the First Congregational Church of New Lots, N. Y., propose to have piety and good breeding consist as far as possible. They have recently dismissed their pastor—the Rev. Geo. W. Schieffler—because "he was too familiar with the Lord; he shouted as if the Lord was 'ud' of hearing, and he addressed Him as 'Thou' instead of 'Thou.' These were certainly grave offenses. No gentleman or lady should ever allow himself or herself to yell at all, not even at a fire or a political meeting. But we hazard the assertion that shouting at the Lord does not imply "familiarity," but the reverse, for it indicates that the yeller is on such indifferent terms with the party addressed that he is compelled to do something extraordinary in order to gain his attention. Again, the New Lots Congregationalists are etymologically wrong in assuming that "You" is more familiar than "Thou." The reverse is the case. In all Continental languages "thou" is always used in speaking to children and servants, and among intimate friends, while "you" is used in addressing persons with whom the acquaintance is slight, as we presume Mr. Schieffler feels his is with the Lord. The Quakers used "thou" originally, as a protest against the "fine speech of the Court," which addressed a man as "you," as if in some way it would be considered complimentary to him to consider him as more than one. The Germans carry this absurd fiction still further than the French or we do, and speak to a man or woman who is not their intimate friend in the third person plural. The old familiar English greeting was "How is it with thee?" The affected courtiers introduced the fashion of asking a man "How is it with you?" and the Germans ask him "How is it with them?"

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THEIR MISTAKE.

The Anarchist leaders brought themselves into trouble by being foreigners and not understanding the spirit of our people. They were so used to stern repression in their own land that the only explanation they could make of being allowed to say what they pleased in this country, was that the sympathies of the people were with them and the authorities afraid to come into conflict with them. The tolerance given the great strikes encouraged this idea. When, however, they made the step from wild words to murderous acts, the temper of the people changed with lightning-like rapidity.

They have found that in punishing crime a popular Government acts as it does in making war—a little slow to begin, perhaps, but relentless when it once begins. The Anarchists have been hunted down and brought to trial, and will be punished as they never would have been by any Government in Europe. In Europe there would have been so much substantial wrong to justify their crimes that they would have been somewhat shielded by popular sympathy, which would have interfered with the administration of justice, by concealing the persons of the criminals and helping hide the proof that would have aided in their conviction. In this country, on the other hand, no one believes that the Anarchists have any real wrongs to complain of; everybody is horrified at the enormous crimes committed by them, and everybody is anxious to help bring them to justice. When a whole community is roused to act as detectives, policemen, judges and executioners, the doom of the guilty is pretty certain.

The members of the First Congregational Church of New Lots, N. Y., propose to have piety and good breeding consist as far as possible. They have recently dismissed their pastor—the Rev. Geo. W. Schieffler—because "he was too familiar with the Lord; he shouted as if the Lord was 'ud' of hearing, and he addressed Him as 'Thou' instead of 'Thou.' These were certainly grave offenses. No gentleman or lady should ever allow himself or herself to yell at all, not even at a fire or a political meeting. But we hazard the assertion that shouting at the Lord does not imply "familiarity," but the reverse, for it indicates that the yeller is on such indifferent terms with the party addressed that he is compelled to do something extraordinary in order to gain his attention. Again, the New Lots Congregationalists are etymologically wrong in assuming that "You" is more familiar than "Thou." The reverse is the case. In all Continental languages "thou" is always used in speaking to children and servants, and among intimate friends, while "you" is used in addressing persons with whom the acquaintance is slight, as we presume Mr. Schieffler feels his is with the Lord. The Quakers used "thou" originally, as a protest against the "fine speech of the Court," which addressed a man as "you," as if in some way it would be considered complimentary to him to consider him as more than one. The Germans carry this absurd fiction still further than the French or we do, and speak to a man or woman who is not their intimate friend in the third person plural. The old familiar English greeting was "How is it with thee?" The affected courtiers introduced the fashion of asking a man "How is it with you?" and the Germans ask him "How is it with them?"

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS IN PENNSYLVANIA. The Governor of Pennsylvania made an eminently wise selection when he appointed Past Commander-in-Chief Louis Wagner Inspector of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools. Comrade Wagner has done his work thoroughly and fearlessly, and his exposure will result in a sweeping reform.

His report which has just appeared points out the shortcomings and abuses in the several institutions, and outlines what decency and justice demand shall be done in the way of reformation. In most of the institutions he found the children suffering from a lack of proper clothing, from a lack of the ordinary appliances for cleanliness, from a lack of the teaching contemplated by the law, and from comfortless and insufficient sleeping, study and exercise-rooms. He favors a radical reorganization of the whole system and declares that the State of Pennsylvania has no right to "farm out" these children to the lowest bidder.

Comrade Wagner has only begun his good work. Before he has finished it we are certain that every child in those institutions will be surrounded by comfort and by healthy, stimulating influences which will develop him or her into a good man or woman.

NOT "RICH" MEN.

We have received several letters from disappointed believers in service pensions, who complain that the attitude of the National Pension Committee is hostile to this form of pensions, because they are "rich men and have no sympathy with the poor soldier." This is supremely ridiculous. There is not a rich man on the committee, nor has there been, for years at least. There is not one who would be called fairly well-off. Gen. Merrill, the chairman, is the owner of a small daily paper in the little city of Lawrence, Mass., but the most of his income—which has never been large—has been derived from his salary as Postmaster. Gen. Louis Wagner does a good business, and gets a comfortable income from it. Corp'l Tanner has been in the receipt of fine salaries from offices held by him, but every waking hour during the time he held office his hand went down into his pocket in aid of some suffering veteran or his family. He has never failed to strip himself of the bigger part of his income to assist the needy, and, though a man of splendid abilities, who could have amassed a fortune had he been so minded, he is today, owing to this unselfish generosity, as poor a man as any comrade in the G. A. who is able to make his own living.

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