# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

ASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 27, 1887.

## ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

*OUT OF THE LINES.—How the Fugitive Slave Order was evaded. By Capt. J. H. Greene, 8th Wis., Medina, O.*

*WAR TIMES IN WASHINGTON.—Describing the scenes and men in Washington in the early part of 1861. By Maj. Ben: Perley Poore.*

*THE CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10.—By Maj.-Gen. John Pope, U. S. A.*

*SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.—A sketch of the 1st Miss. Mounted Rifles. By Col. W. W. Jackson, Washington, D. C.*

*AT FRANKLIN. Spicy Recollections of an Orderly Sergeant. By Willard Musson, 1st Sergeant, Co. H, 107th Ill., Elk City, Kan.*

*DEFENSE OF WASHINGTON.—An interesting sketch of the early days of the war. By Gen. Cassius M. Clay, Whitehall, Ky.*

*PRISON AND ESCAPE.—A graphic narrative of experience in captivity. By Lieut. C. W. Keifer, Co. F, Veteran Battalion, 14th and 15th Ill., Leavenworth, Kan.*

*UNDER THE RED FLAG.—History of a Day in Paris under the Commune. By Henry A. Robbins, M. D., Washington, D. C.*

*LOGAN AT ATLANTA.—How his magnetic presence inspired the soldiers. By C. E. Adams, Superior, Wis.*

*CEDAR CREEK.—The Services of the Nineteenth Corps. By Joseph Davis, Adjutant, 30th Mass., Denver, Colo.*

THE number of pension certificates issued during the week ending Jan. 22, 1887, was as follows: Original, 1,006; increase, 546; reissue, 98; restoration, 81; accrued, 62; Act of March 3, 1883, 2; Order of April 3, 1884, 13; Act of Aug. 4, 1886, 4; total, 1812; supplemental Act of Aug. 4, 1886, 26; total, 1838.

SECRETARY LAMAR has at last married the lady that he loved and lost to a wealthier and perhaps a handsomer man 30 years ago. In view of the admirable sentiments on justice to veterans expressed in his annual report the soldiers of the country with one accord will wish him and his stately bride long life and unlimited happiness.

SPRING will officially begin at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of March 20, but we would advise the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE not to take down their stoves until they have some authentic advices from Winter as to whether he proposes to do any of his customary lingering in the lap of the aforesaid Spring.

THE tax on cigars is $3 per thousand, or three-tenths of a cent apiece. There is more reason for the reduction of this tax than any other; but does any one imagine that cigars will be any cheaper, or that those who make them will get any more for their work if the tax is taken off? If so, he has faith without reason.

THE tax on whisky is 90 cents a gallon. Can anybody give a good reason why this should be abolished or reduced? Is it desirable that whisky should be made cheaper, or that those engaged in its manufacture and sale should make more money than they do now?

CANADA may well feel alarmed at the earnest talk about retaliation in the Senate. We have it in our power to cripple her, with very little inconvenience to ourselves. She can only thank herself for this, as she has precipitated the trouble by her own silly course.

EXCEPT England we are the only civilized nation in the world which does not raise its own sugar. The others are thriftier than we are. They have induced their farmers to raise their own sugar, and so kept the money of the country at home.

THE tax on beer is $1 for each barrel of 32 gallons. Suppose the tax is taken off, will a glass of beer be any cheaper? No. Simply the brewers, who are not a poor and down-trodden class by any means, would make $1 more on each barrel of beer than they now do.

THE gentlemen who had examined the muskrat-holes, the corn-husks and the goose bone, and predicted an open Winter, are requested to rise and explain.

### THE SITUATION.

Unquestionably every friend of the veteran prefers Senate bill No. 1886—known as the "Blair bill"—to the one which passed the House last week. But it is now a question of expediency. But 30 working days remain for this session. Into that brief period must be crowded a great mass of accummulated work, and when 12 o'clock March 4 comes, there will be very many important bills remaining upon the Speaker's desk unacted upon. We cannot afford to run any risks of having the relief of disabled and dependent veterans depend upon this contingency. The Senate can, we think, be relied upon to pass the House bill at once, without amendment, while an attempt to get the Blair bill through the House at this time would almost inevitably end in failure.

The House bill will give relief to the worst cases; it will take soldiers out of the poorhouses all over the country, and it will save thousands from going there who are trembling on the verge of that abject poverty.

Twelve dollars a month will be a veritable Godsend to many poor homes, where want and distress now reign. Let us therefore accept it and look to the next Congress to give us what more is necessary to make up a fair measure of justice to the veterans.

The 50th Congress will have a great many more friends to the soldiers than this one has. This is due to the unity of action among the comrades at the elections last Fall. Acting under the advice of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE they made their influence felt as never before, and the result is that not only were many candidates for Congress who were hostile or lukewarm to our cause defeated and warm friends elected, but all received a salutary lesson as to the strength of the soldier vote, and the determination of the comrades to use it for the protection of themselves and deserving comrades. We can therefore look forward with great hopefulness as to what the next Congress will do for us.

### WORK OF THE G.A.R. PENSION COMMITTEE.

The following is the full text of the Recommendations for pension legislation which the G.A.R. Pension Committee has been urging upon Congress, and which has repeatedly received the indorsement of the National Encampment.

That the record of the acceptance and muster-in of the soldier or sailor shall be *prima facie* evidence that he was sound at that time.

An increase of pensions to widows to $12 per month.

The continuance of a pension to the widow or dependent relatives, whether the pensioner dies from the effects of wounds or disease resulting from the service or not.

An increase of pensions to minor children from two dollars to five dollars per month, and extending the limit of age from 16 to 18 years; and in case a minor child is insane, idiotic, or otherwise helpless, the pension to continue during the life of said child.

A re-enactment of the arrears law.

Pensions to parents, if now dependent, instead of requiring proof of dependence at the time of the soldier's enlistment.

Pensions to survivors of rebel prisons who are suffering from disability, without proof that said disability arose from said imprisonment.

The following special rates of pensions:

To those who lost both eyes, or arms, or legs, or an arm and a leg, or disability equivalent thereto, *one hundred* dollars per month.

For amputation at the hip or shoulder joint, or so near thereto as to prevent wearing an artificial limb, fifty dollars per month.

For amputation of leg or arm, above the knee or elbow or amputation so near the knee or elbow joint as to render the joint useless, forty dollars per month.

For amputation below the knee or elbow, thirty dollars per month.

Pensions to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors now disabled or dependent upon their own labor for support, without proof that such disability arose from the service.

Equalization of the bounties paid by the General Government.

The good results which have been obtained are the best testimony to the wisdom, tact and zeal with which the Committee has served those whom it represents.

Of the above recommendations there have already been enacted into law:

1. The prior soundness clause.
2. Increase of widows' pensions to $12 a month.
3. Pensions to dependent parents.
4. One hundred dollars a month to those who lost both arms.
5. Thirty dollars a month for amputation below the knee or elbow.

Where $50 a month was asked for amputation at the hip or shoulder-joint $45 has been given. Where $40 a month was asked for amputation at or near the elbow or knee $36 has been allowed.

When the House bill now before the Senate passes that body it will carry out a large portion of the recommendations relating to disabled and dependent veterans and prisoners of war.

There yet remains unacted upon the clauses relating to continuance of pensions to widows, increase of pensions to minor children, re-enactment of the arrears law and equalization of bounties.

There is every reason for expecting that these will receive the earnest attention of the next Congress.

Altogether this is a most creditable showing of good accomplished for the comrades, and the thanks of the whole body of veterans are due to the men who have served them so intelligently and well.

### A LITTLE CALCULATION.

Of course the soldier-hating papers are going into hysterics over the "enormous cost" of the pension bill recently passed by the House. As usual, they exaggerate with irritating absurdity. For instance, several New York papers that have been distinguished for their virulent opposition to all manner of just recognition of the services of soldiers insist that the new measure "will cost not a cent less than $50,000,000 a year." This is so preposterous that it should excite the contempt of a school boy studying primary arithmetic. The men who write such stuff have no conception of how much money $1,000,000 is, or the great number of pensioners that it would pay at the rate of $12 a month.

Twelve dollars a month is only $144 a year. If we, therefore, divide 1,000,000 by 144 we will find the dividend to be 6,944 64-144. Consequently, $1,000,000 a year would give 6,944 men $12 a month; $10,000,000 a year would give that much to 69,444 men, and $50,000,000 a year would give it to 347,222 men. The mere mention of this enormous number is sufficient to show how ridiculous is the assertion.

The most generally received estimates place the number of ex-soldiers in the poorhouses of the country at 8,000. If we assume that there are two disabled soldiers outside poorhouses to every one that is sheltered there, we still have only an aggregate of 24,000, whose pensions would foot up less than $3,500,000, or not one-thirteenth of $50,000,000. Of course, very many of these are already in receipt of pensions ranging from $1 upward, which will still further reduce the increase.

### HOW OUR CONGRESSMEN-ELECT ANSWERED.

Comrade Luckhart, of Smicksburg, Pa., sends us the following answer by Hon. J. T. Maffett, Representative-elect from the Twenty-fifth District of Pennsylvania.

CLARION, PA., Sept. 28, 1886.

CAPT. D. A. LUCKHART:

DEAR SIR: After a week's absence I have just returned home, and find your favor of 18th inst., relative to pensions, etc. I am somewhat unwell this morning and cannot write a long letter. I am very glad to hear from you. I have not at hand a copy of the bill you refer to, and do not accurately remember its provisions. I have been a life-long Republican, and believe the duty of the Government to its soldiers is a sacred one. I believe the soldiers, regardless of party, who risked their lives to maintain the life of the Republic, should receive the generous consideration of the Government in the matter of pensions, and that every meritorious and just claim to a pension should be granted, whether within the letter of the law or not. If not within the letter, it should be covered by special legislation. I hope to see you during the campaign.

Very truly, yours, J. T. MAFFETT.

The comrades of the First District of Wisconsin made the usual interrogatories to the candidates for Congress. Hon. J. R. Doolittle made no reply, and he was badly defeated. The Republican candidate—who was elected—responded as follows:

FORT ATKINSON, WIS., Oct. 23, 1886.

RICHARD W. JONES, Esq., Racine:

Yours of the 20th inst., addressed to me at Waukesha, and forwarded to me at my home, is received. I am already committed to all of the recommendations of the G.A.R., and shall continue to work for them so long as I am in Congress. Have already introduced bills covering most of the propositions. If you had noted my course in Congress you would not have doubted me.

Yours, truly, L. B. CASSWELL.

Comrade Ira Putney, of Olina, Ill., sends us the following reply from Hon. W. H. Gest, Representative-elect from the Rock Island District:

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., Oct. 13, 1886.

IRA PUTNEY, Olina, Ill.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 11th inst. is at hand this morning. In answer to your question I have to say: "The people of this land owe to the old soldiers a debt which can never be repaid." All that has been done and can be done in the future to protect and assist the man who left home, wife and babies to save his country and make free government a fact meets my most hearty approval. I think it may be sufficient for me to say that I believe in the platform and speeches of John A. Logan on this subject. He is the friend of his country and of the old soldiers. I have seen no utterance of his that I have not most heartily approved. You are at perfect liberty to state for me that all measures for the aid of old soldiers will receive my most hearty aid and approval. I say this simply because I believe in it. This is a big country, and it can afford to care for the men who preserved liberty to you and me and all of us.

Truly yours, W. H. GEST.

M. J. Coykendall, of Farragut, Iowa, sends us the following letter from Maj. Albert R. Anderson, who was elected to Congress by a majority of 2,225:

CRESTON, IOWA, Oct. 11, 1886.

DEAR MR. COYKENDALL: Your favor of the 5th inst. has finally overtaken me. I am not a Free Trader, and have been misrepresented on that point as on some other things; and as for the pension law you speak of, I am not only in favor of it, but for it entirely and will do everything I can to secure its passage. I was a soldier for more than four years myself and think I know how to sympathize with that class of men. The truth is, I am for almost any proposition that gives the soldier anything, as in my judgment he can never be paid. I have not time to write much, as I am in great haste and working hard. I am very confident now of my election, and the cause is improving every day. I am glad you wrote. If you desire anything further don't hesitate to let me know promptly and fully.

Yours, truly, A. R. ANDERSON.

Comrade S. Brownell, No. 40 Duffield St., Detroit, Mich., sends us an interesting account of the installation of the officers of F. U. Farquhar Post, and with it an admirable speech made by Hon. J. Logan Chipman, who was the Democratic candidate for Congressman from Detroit last Fall, and receiving a large soldier vote was elected by a very handsome majority. After paying a fine compliment to the Grand Army and to the soldiers, Mr. Chipman said:

On an occasion of this kind, within such an organization, all that is said and done should take a practical turn. I agree with the late Gen. Logan that it is the duty of the United States to take good care of old soldiers and of their families. [Applause.] I see that already one branch of Congress has carried out his view by providing a pension for his widow. And in the same spirit pensions should be provided for the widows of all those who are destitute, those who have been stripped of their support by the hand of war, and for the widows and the children of every veteran soldier in the land. [Applause.] Nay, I go a step further. A Nation which will not take care of its soldiers, I do not care in what way they fight, so long as they go forth under the National flag, is not fit for freedom, is not fit to have defenders. [Applause.] And for that reason no man who bore arms in the war, no man who bore arms in any war under the flag of this country, should be allowed to be destitute. On the contrary, he should receive that which will render him respectable and independent before the eyes of the citizens. What a horrible sight to see a veteran, one who, perchance, has lost a leg or an arm, destitute in this land of immense fortunes, in this land where thousands are rolling in luxury, luxury which would not have been if the veteran had not fought and suffered. What a terrible sight, I say, to see him destitute in such a land. And it was well that our Legislature thought to prevent a spectacle so horrible, so disgraceful to us as a people, by the provision which has been made for the Soldiers' Home lately opened at Grand Rapids. [Applause.] I agree, then, with that gallant man, the last of our great dead—Gen. Logan—in his position upon this entire question; and I only regret that he has not lived long enough to enforce by legislation his views upon the subject.

As a public man that would be my only relation with the Grand Army of the Republic and the veterans. It would be to try to do what was right in that regard. As a private citizen, as a child of this country, as your brother in citizenship, of course I may feel all tenderness, all respect, all love for your goodness, for your gallantry and your bravery upon the fields of battle, which have rendered it possible for us to be here to-night.

### MRS. LOGAN'S PENSION.

Last week the House Committee on Invalid Pensions decided not to report to the House the bill passed by the Senate to give Mrs. John A. Logan a pension of $2,000 a year. This decision was reached, we are informed, by a strictly party vote—the nine Democrats voting against making the report, and the six Republicans in favor of it. Unless some other way can be secured of presenting the bill to the House than by the report of the Committee to which it was referred, the measure is defeated.

The first consideration that attracts the attention is the inconsistency of this action. Upon the death of Gen. Hancock a bill was hurried through Congress giving his widow a pension equal to that asked for Mrs. Logan. It originated in the same House of Representatives, and the same Committee on Invalid Pensions, with the same Chairman—Col. Matson, of Indiana—considered it promptly, and sent it back to the House, where Col. Matson made a request that it be taken up out of the regular order and passed, which was done. There were 158 yeas, 47 nays and 18 not voting. Col. Matson urged its passage on the ground of similar pensions having been given to the widows of Admiral Farragut and Gen. Thomas. Other members of the committee rested their arguments upon the illustrious services of Gen. Hancock.

The country now asks with some degree of impatience for the grounds of this marked discrimination against the widow of a man whose services were, to say the least, as brilliant and valuable as those of Gen. Hancock. Was it because Gen. Logan was a volunteer, while Gen. Hancock was a Regular, or was it because one was a Republican and the other a Democrat?

There must have been some reason for this marked difference of treatment of the families of two of our very greatest heroes.

We shall take up the matter again.

### MICHIGAN AT GETTYSBURG.

The message of Gen. R. A. Alger, upon his retiring from the Governorship of Michigan, is a very able document, and has received much commendation not only throughout Michigan, but elsewhere. It deals strictly with the affairs of the State and discusses these in a practical, business-like spirit. The paragraph relating to the Gettysburg memorial is of general interest, and we reproduce it:

The battle of Gettysburg, one of the greatest battles of modern warfare, considering the numbers engaged, was the turning-point of the highest tide of the rebellion. On that sanguinary field, covering three days, no troops were more conspicuous for their gallantry nor sustained heavier losses than those from Michigan. Many of the States have made appropriations marking the positions occupied by their different regiments on the field, which are not only monuments to the valor of the regiments, but to the States who furnished them. This great battlefield being upon Northern soil is much more accessible than any other, and there are many reasons why it has been selected for the purpose mentioned. Every State in the Union had troops upon that field, and I most earnestly recommend that an appropriation of at least $5,000 be made for the purposes hereinbefore named, and that a commission of three, made up from the infantry, cavalry and artillery, be appointed to co-operate with other States and carry out the design suggested. I hope it will not be left for the soldiers of the State to furnish this money, as they did their part upon the field. This subject is brought to your attention at the request of the members of the Loyal Legion, made at their last meeting in Grand Rapids, the 30th ult. I sincerely trust you will give it your favorable consideration.

### "PRAISE FROM SIR RUPERT."

Gen. Black has abundant reason to feel proud of the compliments contained in the following letter from the greatest living American soldier:

ARMY BUILDING,
NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1887.

Gen. JOHN C. BLACK, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR GENERAL: I thank you for your letter of the 5th and the several official rulings in pension cases involving desertion.

Your general position in the first document, dated Sept. 4, 1885, is a full and clear statement of the law and practice of the Government since its beginning, and as qualified and explained in the case of Jefferson Fox, Dec. 10, 1885, when the pension is allowed on a first enlistment, though the man deserted in his second enlistment, goes quite as far as any good soldier could ask.

* * * * * * * *

How far charity should govern the action of the Commissioner at this late day, when evidence of specific facts is so hard to obtain, is a matter of extreme doubt.

I am sure your rulings in the cases submitted evince an earnest desire to befriend the pensioner, whilst, as in duty bound, to protect the Government against unjust claims and appeals.

Wishing you continued honor and success in your most difficult office, I am, as always, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

NEVER in the history of the country has sugar been so cheap to our people as it is to-day. It will not be made one cent cheaper to the poor man by taking off the duty. We tried that experiment once with the duty on tea and coffee. What we took off the countries who sold to us put on, so that we lessened our own revenues to increase theirs. It would be the same with sugar. If we should reduce our income from sugar $25,000,000 the palace ring at Madrid, which fattens upon what it can rob upon Cuban and Porto Rican planters of, would simply add that much to the burdens they now bear, and our people would pay the $25,000,000 to support the Spanish hidalgos in idle luxury, instead of the money going into our own Treasury.

IT is now asserted, on what appears to be good authority, that Gen. Logan could have had the nomination in 1880, but refused it on account of his loyalty to Grant. The story goes that when, during the Convention, it was seen that Blaine could not be nominated, Senators Frye and Hale visited Gen. Logan's room and offered him the nomination. He answered:

"Gentlemen, you are extremely kind, but I cannot accept your proposal. I have been for Gen. Grant, I am for him now, and he will always have one vote from Illinois in that convention so long as I am in it and his name is before it. Grant's name cannot be withdrawn with my consent, and he will be voted for to the last."

It was then decided to unite on Garfield.

THE District of Columbia Prisoners of War Association will hold a Reunion at the National Hotel, Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 2, at which will be present a number of prominent ex-prisoners from various parts of the country.

### VISIT OF THE G.A.R. PENSION COMMITTEE.

IN last week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE we announced the arrival in Washington of Comrades George S. Merrill, James Tanner, John Linehan and John S. Kountz, of the G.A.R. National Pension Committee.

Immediately upon their arrival the comrades took up their work where they had left off at their previous visit in December. They held conferences with the Pension Committees of both Houses, and urged with all the earnestness possible to men who feel as strongly upon the subject as they do the need of immediate and substantial legislation for the benefit of the veterans. They also called upon the members of both Houses individually, and presented to them the claims of the veterans to proper consideration.

The passage by the House of the bill to give all soldiers who are disabled and dependent $12 a month followed immediately. While this bill is far from being all that the Committee desired or the soldiers deserve, it is yet a long step in the right direction. It will do an immense amount of good, and bring relief where relief is most urgently needed.

It gives much, but does not stand for an instant in the way of getting more until the full measure of justice is secured. The Committee therefore accepted the bill and urged the friends of the veterans in the Senate to pass it without alteration or emendation. Of the wisdom of this there can be no shadow of doubt. At this late hour of the session it would be very dangerous to return an amended bill to the House for re-passage. That experiment has resulted too badly in the past to be risked again. The temper of the Senators was found very favorable to the passage of the bill as it stood, and the Senate Pension Committee voted unanimously to report it favorably. We are confident that before this reaches our readers the bill will pass the Senate, and we hope that in next week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE we can report that the President has signed it. Leaving things in so encouraging a shape, Comrades Merrill, Tanner, Linehan and Kountz went out to Calumet Place to pay their respects to Mrs. Logan and then departed for their several homes.

IF this Congress does not do justice to the veterans we have a reasonable surety that the one we elected last Fall will. The comrades made sure of that. But think of how many disabled veterans will go to the grave between now and then without the relief which should be theirs.

RUMORS are to the effect that Mr. Morrison is to be a candidate for Clerk of the Fiftieth Congress.

FRANK JAMES is going to clerk in a St. Louis shoe store. Possibly there is some connection between booty and boots.

THE St. Louis *Republican* spells "enterprize" with a "z," which is a sensible step toward spelling reform.

MISS KATE FIELD'S lecture at Toledo was largely attended, and is spoken of very highly by the papers of the city.

FIGURES show that while the prices of farm products have fallen greatly, the cost of those things which the farmer has to buy has been reduced in a still greater proportion. For example, wheat has fallen from $1.15 a bushel to 68.7, and corn from 47.9 cents to 36.6 cents. But at the same time bleached sheetings have fallen from 22½ to 11 cents. Salt from $2.50 a sack to $1.30; sugar-refined kerosene from 25 cents to 6¼; yellow sugar from 10 to 4¼ cents, and so on. In short, $275.99 will buy as much of the general merchandize now as $678.41 would purchase in 1873.

INASMUCH as the greater part of Henry George's new paper, the *Standard*, is written by himself, it is almost unnecessary to say that it is mainly filled with very vigorous thinking, couched in excellent English. Whatever may be thought of Mr. George's opinions, it cannot be denied that he is the master of a forceful, persuasive style of handling our mother tongue. There is need of such a paper as the *Standard*, to discuss abstract principles and their application to our social conditions, and we hope it will succeed.

UPON their discharge the 2,000,000 volunteer soldiers became the bone and sinew of the producers of the country. Thus they not only saved the Nation in the field, but they came back home and dug its present wealth out of the earth, hewed it out of the forests, pounded it out at the forge, or spun it in the factory. While doing this they were loaded with a burden of taxation, of which the present generation has no conception. Now are they not entitled to be heard when they ask that the Nation shall not relinquish any of its income until the needy and suffering among them be paid the sacred debt due them?

FRANCE is reported to be buying enormous quantities of sulphuric ether, with which to manufacture a new and marvelous explosive called "mellinite," which it is expected will slaughter the enemies of France by battalions and brigades. The French imagination is always being excited by hopes of this kind. At the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war they were confident that the mitrailleuse, which had been kept a great secret, would simply sweep the Germans off the face of the earth.

*Life:* "John," said a wife in the middle of the night, rousing her husband, "I declare, I forgot to put the mackerel to soak."

"Um—yum.—Ah—I don't believe you'd—yum—got much on it if you had," said sleepy John.

CADET TAYLOR, formerly Chief Clerk in the Government Printing Office, now one of the publishers of the Omaha *Republican*, gives six columns of very well-written memoirs of that great man, in the *Republican* of Dec. 28. Few men of the younger generation knew Gen. Logan so well as Cadet Taylor, and still fewer had so much of his confidence.

THE New York *Independent*, in expressing its gratification at the prospect of Mrs. Logan's being placed in comfortable circumstances, says, with entire truth, that "her services during the war were scarcely second to those of her heroic husband."

AFTER all, there is something more to Cousin Ben Folsom than merely his blood relationship to the Administration. He has already beaten all the billiard sharps in Sheffield, where he has been assigned to duty and a fat salary.

THEY are still lynching the Benders out West. We never knew of a man that could stand hanging as often and in as many different places as Old Man Bender.

### MOTHER ANNA B. KERR

**Not Forgotten by a Soldier of the 80th Ohio.**

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I would like space in your paper to mention the name of another army heroine who has been sadly neglected. I refer to "Mother Anna B. Kerr," an old army nurse, whom many of the boys of the 80th Ohio, 10th and 17th Iowa, 10th Mo., and 56th Ill. will always remember for the motherly care and courageous manner exhibited in performing her duties, in ministering to their wants, and dressing their wounds on the battlefields of Corinth and Iuka, Miss. Her tender care brought relief and recovery to many a sick and wounded comrade of these commands, as they will testify should this notice reach them. The writer knows of the humane deeds this lady performed at field hospitals during the trying scenes of the rebellion. She went into service with the 80th Ohio in 1861, and served actively and faithfully up to near the Vicksburg campaign. In past issues of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE I have seen accounts of female nurses doing great good at general hospitals at Washington and other cities. While it is true, and those devoted ladies should receive due credit, yet, sir, their duties, comparatively, were in proportion to "Mother Kerr's" experience and hardships as that of a gnat to an elephant. When the forces of the rebel Gen. Van Dorn dashed into Holly Springs, Miss., in the rear of Grant's army, capturing and destroying all supplies, this old lady was among the captured and was a prisoner, and lost her clothing and other effects. These scenes are only mentioned to show that Mother Kerr's record contains more genuine soldier service than many who have been drawing pensions since the close of the war. She is now 73 years of age, is feeble in health, and depends on the charity of others. She is certainly worthy of the aid of the Woman's Relief Corps and the influence of the G.A.R. The old lady is of a modest and retiring disposition, hence her condition was not known until recently. Evidence has been forwarded to Congressman Wilkins, of the 16th Ohio District; also, requests made of Col. Cooper and the true, sterling champion of the soldier's interests, Gen. Logan, to aid to secure a pension. These methods were brought to bear through the noble women at the head of the W. R. C. of Ohio, namely, Kate B. Sherwood; Mrs. Sarah E. Battels, present Department President of Ohio; Mrs. Mary E. Bancroft, of Columbus, and Mrs. McIntire, of Mt. Vernon, O. The writer feels like criticizing the action of the National Encampment at San Francisco; also, the G. A. R. committee, when not one word or mention is made in the report of proceedings recommending pensions for these worthy (but now small in number) female army nurses. The writer will stake his life upon the assertion that should the rank and file of those who saw "true blue" service from 1861 to '65 be canvassed for their views on this issue, that their opinions would be unanimous in favor of pensions for these heroic women. Life is but short to most of them now, but it is not too late for our National Legislature to right the wrong for the remaining few. Will they do it? Respectfully—HIGH PRIVATE, 90th Ohio, Coshocton, O., Dec. 18, 1886.

**The Amende Honorable.**

SIDNEY, O., Jan. 6, 1887.

Gen. J. C. BLACK, Commissioner of Pensions.

HONORED SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 3d ult. at hand duly.

In behalf of Neal Post, G.A.R., I beg to report that the resolutions were based on the conditions alleged. Their falsity leaves us much chagrined at our deceivers. The report was read in Post meeting two weeks previous, and doubted so much that we decided to wait confirmation. Then, two weeks having elapsed and reports undisputed, caused the boys to "follow suit," and now regret.

Very respectfully, E. E. NUTT, P. C.

**Department Encampment.**

The 19th annual Encampment, Department Potomac, was held at Washington last week. After an exciting contest Jerome B. Burke was re-elected Department Commander. Emmet Urell was chosen Senior Vice Department Commander, and J. B. Jochum, Junior Vice Department Commander. The election of the remaining officers was postponed for a week.

### PERSONAL.

Gov. and Mrs. James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, have been greatly afflicted by the death of their three-year-old son, who was the namesake of his father, and the delight of the household. He was sick but a few days. As Gov. Pattison, Gov. Beaver's predecessor, lost a young son, his namesake, shortly after his inauguration, the coincidence is rather striking.

The *Kansas Magazine* for January has an admirable steel-plate portrait of Senator Preston B. Plumb, whom it rightly pronounces one of the men of whom the great State of Kansas has most reason to be proud. Senator Plumb has a most enviable military record. He went out in 1862 as Second Lieutenant in the 11th Kan. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, Captain and Major before the end of the year, and was Colonel when his regiment was mustered out. He took part in the battles of Old Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Big Blue, Lexington, Little Blue and Westport, besides a number of smaller affairs.

Soldiers are getting rather scarce in the Senate—at least Federal soldiers are, for there are plenty of ex-Confederates. In the Senate, as it stands, 76 in number, there are only seven men who fought on the Union side during the war and 16 whose names were on the muster-rolls of the Confederacy. In the next Senate the number will be still smaller, as Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, has been defeated, as also has Senator Miller, of New York. Ex-Senator A. S. Paddock has been elected to take Van Wyck's seat, and Congressman Frank Hiscock to succeed Miller. Matters are still at a deadlock in New Jersey and Indiana.

The Pension Office has information that H. P. Metcalf, of Denver, Colo., was arrested on Friday at Norwich, Conn., charged with raising a Government pension check from $18 to $1,280.20. It appears that Metcalf is a pensioner, and on the 15th of last March was sent his quarterly check for $18, which, it is charged, he skillfully raised to the amount named. The check was cashed by one of the Denver banks and forwarded to the United States Sub-Treasury at San Francisco, where, on the 15th inst., the fraud was discovered. The officials here were immediately notified, and in five days thereafter Metcalf had been traced by Pension Office inspectors to Norwich, Conn., and jailed. He will be taken to Denver for trial.

Gen. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and Col. Patton, of Curwensville, took supper in Tyrone one day last week. The General hurriedly devoured his meal, as he wanted to catch the train going East, while the Colonel, having more time, leisurely suited himself to his appetite. The Governor-elect, when he arrived at Lewiston Junction, was handed a message, which read as follows: "Dear General, hold on to my hat till we meet again, and I will hold on to yours.—John Patton."

The widow of Gen. Hazen sailed last week from Havre, and is expected to arrive on the 31st of January.

A scheme to use Gen. Logan's name for swindling purposes was disclosed last week in Chicago. Milwaukee and other cities are said to have been extensively worked by the sharpers. Solicitors represented they were about to publish under the auspices of the G.A.R. a life of Gen. Logan. Fifty thousand copies were to be issued and the book was to sell at 10 cents. To intended victims the back page of the cover in the whole edition was offered for advertising purposes for $50. Mrs. Logan, it was stated, would participate in the profits. Investigation showed that the advertisement was placed only upon the few copies delivered to the victims. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic repudiate the idea that their organization has any connection with the matter.

Ex-Mayor Low presided at a meeting of representative people of Brooklyn to take preliminary action for a monster memorial demonstration, which will take place in the Brooklyn Academy of Music early in February, in honor of the late Gen. John A. Logan. A committee, of which Mr. Low will be permanent chairman, will be named to arrange details of the meeting.

Among the comrades here last week attending the Encampment of the Union Veterans' Union was Serg't Stewart Miller, of Akron, O. Serg't Miller served through the war in the 6th Ohio battery, which was organized at Mansfield in 1861, and participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland.

Albion W. Tourgee, now of Mayville, N. Y., made application the other day to be admitted to practice as an attorney in the courts of New York. An order was granted and the oath of office was administered to him.

Gen. Pleasonton says that during his career he has been in 105 different engagements and has never been wounded. At Brandy Station a certain Confederate sharpshooter was ordered to pick him off. He got within 400 yards of the General, took careful aim and shot a member of the staff on the left. He fired again and killed a man on the right. Then he crawled up nearer and waited till Pleasonton was perfectly stationary. He fired and again missed his target. The sharpshooter then gave up in despair, declaring that he had never before failed to hit after three shots. A few days ago he sent his compliments to Gen. Pleasonton.

Mrs. Garfield and her daughter, Miss Mollie, have taken a suite of rooms at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, for the remainder of the Winter. They are accompanied by the two Misses Mason, of Cleveland, who are relatives of Mrs. Garfield. This is the first time that Mrs. Garfield has visited New York since the assassination of her husband.

Gen. Thos. Ewing has built up a large law practice in New York. His form is still erect, but his dark hair and beard are passing through the stages of iron-gray to white.

*New York Tribune:* Among the best-known lawyers of the city is Gen. Wager Swayne. The General is a large man of genial nature. He is a terrific worker, and has reduced to a fine point the art of shaking hands cordially with a caller, and then dashing away rapidly at his law papers.

Capt. Henry A. Glassford, who served in the navy during the war, is now a member of the house of Chas. T. Wing, Wall street, New York.

A matrimonial announcement of much interest to comrades is that of the engagement of Miss Katherine Sharpe, daughter of Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, of Kingston, N. Y., to Hon. Ira Davenport. The announcement of the engagement of Gen. Sharpe's son—Capt. Henry Sharpe, of the Subsistence Department—to Miss Morgan, daughter of the rector of St. Thomas Church, New York, was announced some time ago.

### MUSTERED OUT.

CARLETON.—At Norwich, Conn., Dec. 20, Charles M. Carleton, M. D., aged 48. He graduated from the Harvard Medical College March 6, 1861, and shortly after settled in Norwich. In 1862 he entered the service as Surgeon of the 18th Conn., and was Acting Brigade Surgeon in the hospital at Baltimore until the following Summer, when a severe hemorrhage compelled him to resign. He afterward took a post-graduate course at Montpelier, France. He has been Surgeon of the 3d regiment C. N.G., and President of the Connecticut, New London County and Norwich Medical Societies. His profession had a charm for him, which, with his eminent ability as a physician, surgeon and oculist, gave him the first place in the medical profession in Eastern Connecticut. He had attained the 32d degree in Masonry, and was a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 1, the Massachusetts Commandry of the Loyal Legion of the United States and the Army and Navy Club. His funeral was attended by his Post and a detail from the Loyal Legion. He was buried in Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Boston, Mass.

ROBINSON.—Dr. J. W. Robinson, Surgeon, 14th N. Y., died recently in Hornellsville, N. Y. He was greatly beloved and esteemed in the community. He was a member of Doty Post, G.A.R.

FARLEY.—Jan. 4, 1887, Joseph Farley died in San Diego, Cal., aged 74. He was a member of Co. I, 30th Iowa. He was in the battles at and around Vicksburg, Arkansas Post and Black River Bridge. He was severely wounded, and soon after recommended for discharge. He was an invalid the past two years by reason of a paralytic stroke. He leaves a wife and several grown children.

HOLLER.—At Magnolia, Morgan County, W. Va., Jan. 15, John Q. Holler, Co. B, 2d Md., aged 64. He lost his right arm in the early part of the war. He leaves a family and a large circle of friends. He was buried under the auspices of Posts I and 38, Department of West Virginia.

MILLER.—Jacob Miller died Dec. 7 at Rockport, Ind., from lung disease contracted in the army. He was a member of Company C, 22d Ind., and served out the term of his enlistment, being honorably discharged at its close. He was a worthy member of Spencer Post, 123, and was held in high esteem by his old comrades. He was buried by the Post with all due military honors.

HUNT.—At Wilber, Neb., Capt. Jacob S. Hunt, 5th Iowa. He also served under Gen. Taylor in the Mexican war. He was an honored member of Harker Post, No. 51.

YATMAN.—At Monticello, Ill., Jan. 8, Joshua Yatman, of Franklin Post, No. 266, G.A.R. He enlisted in Co. F, 54th Ill., Dec. 15, 1861, was made Sergeant, and was discharged Oct. 15, 1865, serving 46 months.

BAKER.—Died Jan. 5, after a short illness, near St. Catharine, Mo., Robert J. Baker, Co. F, 35th Mo. Comrade Baker was a member of O. H. Wood Post, No. 57, and had received a small pension during the past year. He was buried at Switzer Chapel by the members of the Post.

MASON.—O. E. Mason, a most worthy