

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 12, 1887.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

HARPER'S FERRY.—The Escape of the Cavalry. By Thomas Bell, Esq., Major, 8th N. Y. Cav., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOOT HINDMAN.—A Brilliant Achievement in Arkansas. By Charles O. Messer, Sergeant, Co. A, 29th Iowa, Armada, Neb.

THE CHARGE AT ALDIE.—Active Work with the Sabre. By H. C. Whitaker, Co. M, 3d N. Y. Cav., New York, Tenn.

LIFE ON AN OUTPOST.—Another Graphic Sketch of Service in the Far South. By E. E. Lofgren, Co. E, 13th Me., Wald, Me.

GEN. J. E. B. STUART.—How He Received His Fatal Wound. By A. E. Matthews, 1st Mich. Cav., Mtford, Mich.

SAILORES' CREEK.—One of the Final Cavalry Charges of the War. By Hugo Mulert, Co. C, 30th N. Y. Cav., Cincinnati, O.

HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.—The First Bayonet Charge. By J. H. E. Whitney, Sergeant, Co. B, 9th N. Y., New York City.

CHICKAMAUGA.—A review of an article in the Century by Gen. D. H. Hill (Confederate). By Gen. Aquila Wiley, Colonel 41st Ohio, Wootter, O.

THE SECRET SERVICE.—The work of the Pinkerton Detectives during the war. By William E. Curtis, Washington, D. C.

THE GUNPOWDER TRIP.—A graphic sketch of this ill-fated expedition. By Sergt. John W. Lauck, 93d Ind., Mason, Ill.

THE SAUNDERS RAID.—An account of a daring and successful expedition. By S. Caldwell Fry, Battery D, 1st Ohio L. A., Le Cross, Kan.

OHIO AT GETTYSBURG.—A resume of what soldiers of the Buckeye State did there. By S. E. Norris, Co. D, 7th Ohio, Dwight, Dak.

TRIP TO HILTON HEAD.—The adventures of some soldiers who did not have their sea-legs on. By Thomas Moloney, Co. K, 8th Mich., and Co. D, U. S. Engineers, Jackson, Mich.

THE FOURTH CORPS AT NASHVILLE.

An Admirable History of a Glorious Achievement.

BY MAJ.-GEN. THOS. J. WOOD.

We know that every member of the Army of the Cumberland will be delighted with our announcement that Gen. Thomas J. Wood has contributed to our columns an admirably-written history of our National monument, as lasting as our flag.

One stop toward a more reverential observance of the day would be the consciousness of community that it is not simply for the ex-soldiers, but for every man, woman and child. We are all interested in the deeds achieved by our deceased soldiery. The 30th of May is not a day appointed for comrades to decorate graves and sing requiems and play dirges, while the rest of the community run off into all sorts of amusements. It is a day of universal interest, and should elicit tender attentions from all, men and women, the aged and the young.

We recall with profound interest the wise words of Gen. Kautz in his address at Portland, Me., in 1885. Read them:

Memorial Day becomes more hallowed as it is more observed. It is a day sacred to the memory of the virtues and noble sacrifices of the dead. It is a day for the living to plant and water anew a purer purpose and a more tender devotion to family, friend and country.

I wish it might soon be a day when all over our land it will be observed by all people for like purposes and with like devotion. The tenderness and resolves born of such a day will strengthen us for all the days to come, and inspire a patriotic purpose in the minds of our children which will stand as a bulwark for liberty and free institutions for all time.

While the observance of Memorial Day is widespread and increased interest seems to pervade all classes of our citizens, I am sorry to note the disposition of some to mar the day which is so dear to every loyal heart by making it the occasion for degrading and dissipated pleasures, and to degrade into a day for gambling, sports, and dissipated recreations, and take the character of the Fourth of July or other National holiday. It is matter for

MEMORIAL DAY.

Several years ago a daily paper of this city, giving an account of the celebration of Memorial Day in the District of Columbia, said:

The city generally presented a holiday appearance. The people were out before the rising of the sun. Families were seen rushing through the streets almost at the break of day, but they were on pleasure bent. And what an exodus there was of pleasure seekers! Railroad and steamboat men started last night, that nothing was known here like it before. Men, women and children, with grip-bags and baskets, fishing tackle, jump ropes and base-ball bats, loaded the trains and thronged the decks of outgoing steamers in search of a breath of pure, fresh air, and pleasant pastimes in groves and green fields. The city was nearly depopulated, and many of the excursionists did not return until long after midnight.

The reports given in the press generally throughout the country are still quite similar. It seems time to protest against such billiard-observance of this sacred, solemn day.

The Post of this city, commenting on the growing tendency to make the 30th of May a holiday instead of a holy day, uttered the following discreet words in an editorial May 30, 1881:

To vast multitudes of the people it must long remain a holiday of peculiar utility. Sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters will never forget where sleep the brave who died many years ago, and whose devotion saved the flag. If there is one day more than another, therefore—one day of all others—the celebration of which should be distinguished by an unusual solemnity, it is this. We mourn the dead who may not return, and rejoice in the new birth of freedom which they wrought in their dissolution.

The very name of the day should shock profaners of its sacredness. It is a Memorial Day. It is in honor of the dead. It is for the purpose of visiting graves. It is not usual to have sports in a burial field. It is not generally got up mourning excursions. It is not customary to picnic sorrows.

It would be curious to attempt a race at weeping, or the invention of tackle for tears.

Here is call for reform. We believe the matter rests very much with the Grand Army. Pains should be taken by every Post to make the day impressive. Orators should not indulge in mere punning or humor. Addresses should be dignified and solemn as becomes a quasi-funeral. It is well to have religious exercises in connection with the floral decorations. Singing is a great help in rendering the service more tender and devout. Many hymns specially fitted to the day have been written and set to suitable music. In their bearing on the street, in procession and among the graves, all members of the Grand Army should exhibit such seriousness, earnestness and interest as to impress society with the solemnity of the Memorial Day. Let the season be as a Sunday in each community. No soldier, whom Providence spared to escape the dangers of the battlefield and camp, and, in many cases, the prison, should decline to give up one day to paying respects to his more unfortunate comrades who lie in burial fields about his town. Let every Post do what it can to give grace and weightiness and seriousness to the Soldiers' Day. Every soldier's self-respect is involved in his treatment of the 30th of May. The grave of every fallen soldier is a living appeal to surviving comrades for loving attentions.

As our Sundays are becoming so laxly kept, it is not enough to say that Memorial Day should be a kind of Sunday. In many places the first day of the week is given up to all sorts of sports and merriment and games. Land and water are searched for amusement. Memorial Day should be observed more in the tone of a Sunday in a town where one very eminent for piety and philanthropy lies dead and preparations are proceeding for his burial. People walk softly and speak in lower tones. We do not ask for a manufactured, perfunctory sadness. What is wanted is such a realization of the nature of the day that all faces in a community will wear evidences of seriousness and thoughtfulness. Once let the genius of the day become fixed in the hearts and minds of our American people, and the methods and tone of observing it will adjust themselves. If the Grand Army will only show in their demeanor, in their evident depth of feeling, in a convincing seriousness as to the importance of the day, in avoidance of all levity during its impressive hours, their sense of its weighty significance, community will respond. Jollity will seem as out of place as at a death-bed—vociferousness as grating as huzzas at a burial. Comrades, be sure Memorial Day as one for sport cannot long last! But as a day for grateful expression and kind feeling toward our fallen soldiery, it may be as enduring as our National monuments, as lasting as our flag.

One stop toward a more reverential observance of the day would be the consciousness of community that it is not simply for the ex-soldiers, but for every man, woman and child. We are all interested in the deeds achieved by our deceased soldiery. The 30th of May is not a day appointed for comrades to decorate graves and sing requiems and play dirges, while the rest of the community run off into all sorts of amusements. It is a day of universal interest, and should elicit tender attentions from all, men and women, the aged and the young.

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regret that some instances of such desecrations of the day have occurred, and it is earnestly hoped that in the future the comrades of the Grand Army at least will refrain from the violation of the day set apart to reverse the memories of our fallen comrades. Let us not throw off the tinge of sacredness that clings about Memorial Day, but let it live as the day of sweet remembrance of our comrades whose lives went out that this free Government might be preserved to coming generations.

Much of the lack of seriousness in observing Memorial Day is the outgrowth not of intentional disrespect, but of mere thoughtlessness as to the solemn associations and purposes of the celebration. With a moment's reflection we see how out of place are hilarity and sport. May the reports of this year's observance prove our Nation has gained a more correct idea of the proper methods becoming Memorial Day.

LET US MAKE THIS ISSUE. Congressman Taulbee did a good thing when he forced a discussion of the veto of the Dependent Pension Bill upon the Democratic Convention of the State of Kentucky. It is true that the amendment disapproving of the veto, which he submitted, was defeated, but this was to be expected. The ex-Confederate element in Kentucky is more bitter than in States farther south, for it was literally brother against brother in that State, and mutual injuries made the flames of hatred burn hotly. That he was able to make as much impression upon the Convention as he did, is a most hopeful sign, and gives us renewed confidence in the future.

The beginning made by Mr. Taulbee should be followed up in every Convention that will be held in the country between now and the meeting of Congress. Let us have the question brought squarely before every political gathering—Democratic, Republican, Greenback, Temperance or Labor-Reform—and fully discussed, and a vote had as to whether the local treasuries shall continue to support the broken-down veterans, or this be done, as it should be, by the General Government. We have nothing to fear and everything to gain by such discussion. The veterans have suffered from the popular ignorance of what the Dependent Pension Bill proposed to do. The opponents of the measure resorted to the most unscrupulous falsification to prejudice the public against this act of justice.

Whenever and wherever a discussion is forced they are sure to have the worst of it. The righteousness, justice and decency of such an act as the Dependent Pension Bill and the measures related to it are so clear that public approval is sure to follow wherever the people are properly informed as to the facts.

There will be no political gathering in the North and West without strong and representative comrades present. Let them make the discussion of the Dependent Pension Bill and the other recommendations of the National G. A. R. Pension Committee a part of their work in that Convention. Let them throw down the gauntlet to their opponents fairly and fearlessly, and insist upon a fight to a finish.

They need not fear the result, if they can have a fair hearing for their side. The right is with them, and they can make it appear so, if they will try. The mass of the people, without regard to party lines, believe in doing justice to the veterans, and are ready for any proper legislation looking to that end.

DEPENDENT PENSIONS IN KENTUCKY. Hon. Wm. P. Taulbee, of Kentucky, is one of the Democrats from south of Mason & Dixon's line who stood up manfully for the Union veteran in the struggle over the Dependent Pension Bill. He was a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, helped on the bill in committee and in the House, and joined in the unanimous report of the committee against the President's veto. He has not wearied in well-doing. At the recent Democratic Convention of Kentucky, Mr. Taulbee vigorously opposed the plank in the platform which commended "the President for the fidelity and courage with which he has protected the Treasury from pillage by the exercise of the veto power."

Mr. Taulbee said that the veto was an outrage upon the men who had saved the country, and it was an insult to the large majority in both Houses of Congress that voted for the bill. He is an eloquent and powerful speaker, and made an argument which produced a deep impression on the convention.

A lively discussion ensued, which lasted parts of two days, and resulted in the defeat of Mr. Taulbee's motion.

Mr. Taulbee's earnest and untiring friendship for the veterans ought to and will be remembered by every one of them and their friends. He was entirely too young to enter the army himself, but he is none the less a champion of those who did.

DOES THE PRESIDENT REED IT? EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Please inform me if you know Cleveland reads THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. I would like to have him see how much the old soldiers think of him. Would be willing to pay for it if he would read it.—A SOLDIER'S WIFE, Delphi, Ind.

We are really unable to answer our correspondent's question. An examination of our books does not reveal that the President has at any time "sent in his little dollar, the same as the rest of the boys," for a year's subscription, consequently THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is not sent to him. But this does not imply that he does not read the paper. About five or six people read THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for every one that takes it. It is not at all unlikely that when he wants to give himself an intellectual tonic the President sends over to a neighbor's a polite request for "the loan of your NATIONAL TRIBUNE after you're through reading it."

JEFF DAVIS HAS BROKEN UPOON AGAIN. Gen. Wolsley's panegyric on Lee has stirred him up, because Wolsley says that Lee was hampered and obstructed by Davis's meddling. Davis denies this, and says that Lee was allowed to do pretty much as pleased.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

For the week ending May 7 there were 2,660 pension certificates issued, of which 1,367 were originals, 897 increase, and the balance miscellaneous cases. During the same period there were received 943 original invalid claims; 384 widows; 6 war of 1812; 12 Mexican land cases; 21 navy; 7 old war; 626 National service; 2,434 applications for increase. Total, 4,442.

There were received in all 53,892 pieces of mail matter. Sent out 39,112 letters and circulars.

REPLY TO GEN. D. H. HILL. IN THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE next week will appear an article of especial interest by Gen. Aquila Wiley, of Wootter, O., in reply to the Confederate Gen. D. H. Hill's sketch of Longstreet's Corps at Chickamauga, in the April Century. Gen. Wiley was Colonel of the 41st Ohio, and lost a leg at Mission Ridge. He was a most gallant soldier, and writes as well as he fought.

The report that Gen. Sheridan is about to make a horseback excursion up the Shenandoah Valley—which, by the way, is contradicted, and as the General himself is the author of the contradiction, we are obliged to give it some weight—has stirred up Gen. Rosser to make a savage attack upon the hero of Winchester. This reminds us of a little story: Rosser commanded a crack cavalry brigade in the rebel army, which was called the "Laurel Brigade," from its being raised in the mountains, and every man in it wore a sprig of laurel conspicuously. For awhile Rosser careered around Sheridan pretty prominently in the Valley, capturing wagons, stragglers and occasional foraging parties. At last Sheridan "got his mad up," and going over to Torbert, who commanded our cavalry, gave him a piece of his mind in the regular vigorous Sheridan style. The next morning bright and early saw Torbert out after Rosser with blood in his eye. The Laurel Brigade caught it as if it had monkeyed with the business end of a tornado, and did not stop running until it reached Newmarket, 25 miles away. It lost all its artillery and wagons. The next day old Jubal Early went up to Rosser, and squealed out in his usual thin, high voice: "Rosser, you'd better change the name of your brigade to the 'Pumpkin Vine.' The laurel, you know, isn't a runner."

ANOTHER excellent example has been suggested for women. It is running elevators—or, as our English cousins call them, "lifts." This, by the way, is one of the few English terms that we prefer to our own. We do not think, for example, that "brasses for the luggage" is better than "checks for the baggage," but the reverse. We prefer "freight car" to "goods van," and "conductor" to "guard"; but we think that "lift" is better than "street car" and "tram" than "elevator," because they are shorter and simpler. But we are diverging. There is no reason in the world why a woman cannot run a "lift" in a hotel or apartment-building fully as well as a man, and she ought to be given the chance. In fact, she is, for several women, and all of them, by the way, young and pretty, are managing this species of machinery very successfully. As running a lift pays better than running a sewing-machine, we hope to see more of them at it.

A LITTLE friction developed last week between the committee of the survivors of Pickett's Division and the Gettysburg Memorial Association. The committee desired to place their monument where Gen. Armistead fell, which was the extreme limit of the charge as an organized movement. This the association refused, as being contrary to the rule that all monuments must be on the spot the organization occupied. The Southerners were told, however, that they were welcome to put a marker on the spot where Gen. Armistead fell, but they declined to accept the suggestion.

Those who have been watching his course closely say that the President has found a way to give a smart slap to every Democrat in the House who opposed the veto of the Dependent Pension Bill. This slap has usually taken the form of the appointment in the Congressional district of some man to whom the Congressman was opposed. The slap at Randall took the shape of the appointment as Postmaster at Harrisburg of a man who was particularly repugnant to him.

No invitation has as yet been extended to President Cleveland to visit St. Louis during the Encampment, and the probability increases that none will be. No side-show business is wanted during the progress of the Encampment, and this reason would be sufficient if stronger ones did not exist.

If the Government did its duty and took care of its broken-down veterans there would be no necessity for the States to build and maintain Soldiers and Sailors' Homes. Every one of these is a monumental protest against the veto of the Dependent Pension Bill.

SOUVENIR BADGES FOR FIVE SUBSCRIBERS.

We have, in response to numerous requests, decided to allow the beautiful souvenir badge, designed to celebrate the holding of the 20th National Encampment in San Francisco, to be used as premium. We will send one of them inclosed in a stout case, to protect it from injury, to any one who will send us five new subscribers for one year, at \$1 each. This is an easy way to get one of the exquisite ornaments.

WORLD'S CYCLOPEDIA.

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 related, and bring back vividly to the mind the days of '61-5.

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.

PERSONAL.

Col. W. H. Dolton, ex-Superintendent of Second-Class Matter in the Chicago Postoffice, who was convicted of the embezzlement of about \$25,000, was sentenced last week by Judge Holgott to four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Col. Dolton was in the County Hospital since his conviction, his health being poor.

The veterans of Chicago who gave Mayor Roche such a brilliant send-off upon the opening of his campaign at Central Music Hall, are yet rejoicing because of the efforts they made in his behalf and the great victory he subsequently achieved at the polls. Mayor Roche, who at that great mass meeting, with finger pointed upward to where the stately banner was hung, in a most impressive manner and emphatic tone said, "Boys, I love that flag!" has demonstrated that he also loves the men who followed it through so many hardships to victory. His first appointment was given to one of Chicago's best-known comrades and journalists, John English, of the Chicago Tribune, and one after another the comrades who most loved the most walk up to the Mayor and get it. At the opening of the campaign it was charged that Mr. Roche was not known. He is well known now, and it looks from his work so grandly begun, that he will be better known and more generally known before the expiration of his term of office. The Mayor of Chicago, May 1, will be never weary in well doing.

Mrs. Mary E. Kall, author of "Crown Her Heroes," etc., who has recently returned to Leesville, O., her former home, received a hearty welcome from old friends there. Welsh Post, No. 42, G. A. R., called in a body to pay their respects to the woman who has become so popular among the soldiers as a song writer.

A. W. Greeley has received a gold medal from the Paris Geographical Society, in recognition of his important services to that science.

Phillip T. Sherman, younger son of the General, is a student at Yale, and stands high in his classes. He is about 18 years of age.

The gallant Gen. Jas. McLeer, of Brooklyn, who long ago was and was otherwise badly wounded during the rebellion, was lately attacked by J. A. Joel, in the latter's so-called paper, Gen. McLeer brought suit for \$50,000 damages for malicious and criminal libel. The jury found Joel guilty of the libel, but discharged as to the amount of damages.

The Ohio papers are publishing pictures of Col. A. L. Conger, whose administration of that Department has been so successful. None of them, however, do justice to his handsome, powerful face.

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Ex-Gov. R. A. Alger has just returned from a two-months' tour through Mexico and Lower California. He will soon make a similar tour to California to look out for his timber interests.

Capt. Cass Durbin, 16th U. S. Art., has been ordered before the Retiring Board in session at St. Paul. Capt. Durbin served as a Lieutenant in the 16th U. S. Art. during the war. He will reside in St. Paul after his retirement.

Capt. Arthur Morris, 4th U. S. Art., has been ill for some time, and will shortly go to Alton, S. C., for the benefit of his health. He served as a Lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Art. during the war.

Col. Chas. McKee, of the Adjutant General's Office, has been on a visit to Santa Barbara, Cal., but has returned to San Francisco.

Lieut.-Col. Chas. E. Compton, 5th U. S. Cav., now stationed at Fort Riley, Kan., will shortly turn over the command of his regiment to Col. Jas. S. Wade, who was promoted to that position when Gen. Merritt was promoted to Brigadier General.

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Ex-Gov. R. A. Alger has just returned from a two-months' tour through Mexico and Lower California. He will soon make a similar tour to California to look out for his timber interests.

Capt. Cass Durbin, 16th U. S. Art., has been ordered before the Retiring Board in session at St. Paul. Capt. Durbin served as a Lieutenant in the 16th U. S. Art. during the war. He will reside in St. Paul after his retirement.

OUR FLAG ITS HISTORY.

A BEAUTIFUL HISTORICAL CHART.

This is an elegant as well as valuable historical production. It is a large-sized sheet of heavy paper, embellished with brilliantly-colored reproductions of all the flags used by the Colonies in the Revolutionary and prior wars. They show how the Star Spangled Banner was finally evolved out of these. There is also on the chart pictures of the Old Independence Hall in Philadelphia, and the residence of the lady who made the first Star Spangled Banner.