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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 19, 1887.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

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

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

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

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

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

SAILOR'S CREEK.—One of the Final Cavalry Charges of the War. By Hugo Mulertt, Co. C, 10th N. Y. Cav., Cincinnati, O.

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

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

THE GUNTOWN TRIP.—A graphic sketch of this ill-fated expedition. By Serg't John W. Lacock, 93d Ind., Mason, Ill.

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

OHIO AT GETTYSBURG.—A resume of what soldiers of the Buckeye State did there. By S. R. 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.

NEXT WEEK.

Next week we will begin the publication of this eagerly-expected article. It will occupy two numbers of the paper.

THERE is quite a fashion now among the people who visit Florida to buy little alligators for pets for their babies. Occasionally some one expresses alarm as to what may happen to the baby when the alligator gets to be 10 feet long, with a countenance that opens up for a yard or more. But a lady writes that "Baby always gets there first"; that he pets the alligator to death long before the young reptile gets big enough to chew up anything larger than a horse-fly.

THE Mormons talk confidently of bringing in 70,000 European converts this year. At this rate it will not be long before they will be ready to strut around *a la* South Carolina, and talk of nullification, secession, etc. It will not do to let "the twin relic" grow at that rate for many years.

TWENTY-TWO years after the war ended all that Jeff Davis can find to say in the way of loyalty to those whom he tricked into rebellion is, "United you are now, and if the Union is ever to be broken let the other side break it." The old man is venomous to the last.

THE Canadians are going to spend all of $60,000 this year in putting their coast in a state of defense. If war breaks out between England and Russia they will need more than that much for every mile of their coast. It costs money to fortify these days.

Life:

Bella Jones, a young lady of Del.,
Of the fashions was not very wel.,
So a handkerchief red,
She wrapt round her head,
And this rig to the ball did Miss Bel.

FORCE THE FIGHTING.

We hope that every comrade is revolving in his mind the advice we gave last week about making the Dependent Pension Bill and the recommendations of the National Pension Committee issues in every political gathering and convention—large or small—which is held in the North and West before Congress meets.

Let us have the matter considered and acted on everywhere, from the primaries in the Townships to the conventions of the States.

Indeed there is no better place in which to begin the discussion of the matter than in Township and County conventions. There it will come directly home to the people, both as patriots and as taxpayers. They have the whole problem directly under their eyes in its most practical form. They know the men of the community who left everything at the country's call and sacrificed themselves on her altar; they know the needs and deserving of these men; they know who of them are in the poorhouses, and who are making painful struggles to keep from going thither; they know who have been unable to get a pension at all, or who have only obtained an absurdly meager one. They also know how much it is costing the taxpayers of the Township and County to support men who should be supported by the General Government.

In the presence of facts like these, which are known to or knowable by every man in the convention, the gibes and jeers of pension opponents recoil upon themselves. It is not whether some mythical horde of bounty-jumpers and coffee-coolers, which only exist in the President's imagination, shall have pensions, but whether John Jones, whom all the older men in the convention remember as a bright, active young man when he enlisted, who served faithfully and who is now hobbling about with the rheumatism, shall receive a pension from the Government, or shall be maintained by his relatives or friends with aid from the Township or County Treasury.

If each local convention acts upon the knowledge it has of the condition of the veterans of the neighborhood, there will be but one result everywhere—an earnest demand for the passage of a law embodying every recommendation of the National Pension Committee.

Let us have the issue made in every convention. Let us have the fullest discussion of past and proposed pension legislation, with its precise workings on men known in the community pointed out. This is the best way to get at the truth, and meet the clamors of the pension-haters. We have everything to gain and nothing to fear from the utmost freedom of discussion on this subject. Our enemies dare not meet us fairly and squarely on it, and the more the matter is argued before the people the stronger will appear the case of the soldier.

FRATERNITY MEANS SOMETHING.

Comrades, attention to a little lecture:

The motto of our noble Order is Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

We need not say anything to you as to the full meaning of the last two words, for no body of men in the world shows a fuller appreciation of them than you do.

But there is great room for a furtherance of the idea of Fraternity. Each one of you can and should do more every day to make Fraternity more of a living force than it is to-day. If we would all think first of our comrades when we want to hire some one, when we wish to buy something, or when a public or private place is to be filled, we would strengthen the ties which unite us, and assist deserving comrades in a practical, effective way.

If you want, for example, to buy a cigar, or a bit of chewing tobacco, or an article of gentlemen's furnishing goods, or groceries for your family, stop and think if some comrade near by has not these things for sale. If so, patronize him—pay your money to him, and help him along in the struggle for business success.

If you want your garden cared for, or a job of repairing done about your house, inquire if there is not some comrade who would like the job. If so, give it to him by all means. Your money is better in his pocket than in any other man's.

If you need a clerk, a mechanic, a laborer, a watchman, look around, and surely you will find some comrade who will serve you admirably, and one who needs the employment sorely.

Fraternity means just this thing. It means that we shall all be mutually helpful—that we shall prefer one another constantly over those who are not comrades, whenever there is business to be done, money to be expended, or favors to be granted. We all intend to do this, but unless the matter is kept constantly before us we are liable to forget about it. It would be well to talk this over in the Post frequently, that comrades may be reminded of the duty of Fraternity in the operations of their daily lives.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

During the week ending May 14, 1887, there were issued 2,758 pension certificates, of which 1,088 were original; 1,167 increase; 141 re-issued; 63 restoration; 181 Mexican war, and the balance miscellaneous cases.

The number of claims received during the week was 4,071, of which 839 were original invalid claims; 414 widows; 6 war of 1812; 14 bounty land; 19 navy; 3 old war; 515 on account of service in the Mexican war; 2,261 applications for increase. In addition to the claims there were 43,958 pieces of mail matter received; sent out, 36,480 letters and circulars.

To show the tremendous increase in the volume of work in the Pension Office, a comparison of the receipts of mail matter received and of the amount sent out in the month of March, 1884, when the present Commissioner took charge, with the amount received and sent out during the month of March, 1887, will be interesting.

In March, 1884, there were received 159,385 pieces of mail matter, and there were sent out 141,989 letters and circulars. In March of the present year there were received 227,203 pieces of mail matter, and there were sent out 188,142 letters and circulars.

During the week there were furnished for the use of claimants 4,356 names and post-offices addresses of officers and comrades; 1,706 medical examinations reported at a total cost of $7,993.28, the average cost per examination being $4.70; 667 cases sent for special examination, and 554 reports received of special examinations; 162 appeal cases referred to the Secretary of the Interior; 24 new attorneys entered upon the record; six cases referred for criminal prosecution to the Department of Justice.

From the 1st of July, 1886, up to the 30th of April of the present year, there were 74,608 pension certificates issued, the largest number by far ever issued during the same time. In the two months of the fiscal year remaining, there will be without doubt 10,000 allowances, which will make a magnificent showing of the year's work. There is now in the pending files not a single case which has not received consideration and action during Gen. Black's administration. Some months ago the Commissioner issued an order to his Chiefs of Divisions that every case should be taken from the files and acted upon before the 1st of June. The order has already been fully complied with.

AN UNBIDDEN GUEST.

A number of St. Louis people continue to urge the President to visit their city during the National Encampment. They seem strangely forgetful of the fundamental rules of hospitality. When a gentleman invites another gentleman and his family to pay him a visit at a stated time he is careful not to invite any one else without first finding out whether the two parties are mutually agreeable. To invite people who are on bad terms with each other would be a flagrant abuse of hospitality, and make the host who did it deserving of the resentment of both the parties whom he placed in such an embarrassing position. This is precisely what will happen if the President is brought to St. Louis during the Encampment. The G.A.R. accepted the invitation to meet in St. Louis as the guests of the city, and every consideration of hospitality dictates that no unwelcome guest shall be brought there to share their entertainment. Mr. Cleveland will be an unwelcome guest, both on his own account and on account of the elements that he will attract there during his visit. It will produce unpleasantness that every one in the G.A.R. desires to avoid.

He will receive no invitation from the G.A.R. to be present, and for the St. Louis people to force upon us an unbidden guest will be rudely inhospitable.

THE CONFEDERATE BONDS.

The English holders of Confederate bonds express themselves as much more hopeful than at any time since the close of the war. They formed an association in 1883, and pooled a large quantity of their holdings. The association retained able counsel, its lawyer in this country being Judge Fullerton. Last year Judge Fullerton appeared before a Congressional committee and made an argument in behalf of his clients. He attacked the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, which forever prohibits the payment of any portion of the Confederate debt, and said that in adding this to the organic law of the country "the United States Government unnecessarily and unsolicited, and in the exercise of a superior and arbitrary power, stepped between the Confederate States and their creditors. The Government not only acted unwisely, but committed a stupendous blunder. It not only relieved the guilty party from a just liability, but it was a wanton destruction of a debt it did not owe, and with which it had no concern. In doing so it assumed a fearful responsibility." He went on to say that "the effect of the amendment to the Constitution was, first, to extinguish the Confederate debt; and, secondly, at the same time, and as a consequence, to create a new liability for damages against the United States, measured by the value of the property so wrongfully destroyed. The liability here asserted, therefore, is not for the Confederate debt, but the damages inflicted upon the holders of it for its extinguishment."

The association gravely assures the holders of Confederate bonds that these "arguments struck the whole press of the United States with surprise, and that many of the ablest lawyers in the country agreed that their logic was unanswerable."

The circular concludes:

"Steps of an important nature are now contemplated by your committee, which it is not in the interest of the bondholders at present to state; but counsel is of opinion that they will result in the committee obtaining authority from the next session of the United States Congress to raise the whole question by a suit in the Court of Claims."

LEE AND THOMAS.

Gen. W. T. Sherman has again used his pen to good advantage. Gen. Lord Wolseley, who shared the admiration of the English aristocrats for the rebellion and its leaders, wrote a eulogy of Lee for an English magazine, in which he extolled the rebel commander as the greatest American since Washington.

Gen. Sherman wrote an article for the *North American Review*, in which, while he admits that Lee was a great soldier, he demonstrates that Grant and Thomas were his superiors, both morally and as soldiers. He says of Lee:

His sphere of action was, however, local. He never rose to the grand problem which involved a continent and future generations. His Virginia was to him the world. Though familiar with the geography of the interior of this great Continent, he stood like a stone wall to defend Virginia against the "Huns and Goths" of the North, and he did it like a valliant knight, as he was. He stood at the front porch battling with the flames whilst the kitchen and house were burning, sure in the end to consume the whole. Only twice, at Antietam and Gettysburg, did he venture outside on the "offensive defensive." In the first intance he knew personally his antagonist and that a large fraction of his force would be held in reserve; in the last he assumed the bold "offensive," was badly beaten by Meade and forced to retreat back to Virginia. As an aggressive soldier Lee was not a success, and in war that is the true and proper test. "Nothing succeeds like success." In defending Virginia and Richmond he did all a man could, but to him Virginia seemed the "Confederacy," and he stayed there whilst the Northern armies at the West were gaining the Mississippi, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, Georgia, South and North Carolina, yea, the Roanoke, after which his military acumen taught him that further tarrying in Richmond was absolute suicide. Such is the military hero which Gen. Wolsely would place in monument side by side with Washington, "The Father of his Country—First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." All that is good in the character of Gen. Robert E. Lee is ours, and we will cherish it, and we will be charitable to his weaknesses, but so long as the public record tells of U. S. Grant and George H. Thomas, we cannot be at a loss for heroes for whom to erect monuments like those of Nelson and Wellington in London, well worthy to stand side by side with the one which now graces our Capitol City of "George Washington."

Gen. Sherman makes a concise and brilliant review of Gen. Grant's career from the day that the telegraph announced that Fort Sumter had been fired on until he received Lee's surrender, and shows that his achievements as a General were far more brilliant than Lee's.

Grant's "strategy" embraced a continent, Lee's a small State; Grant's "logistics" were to supply and transport armies thousands of miles, where Lee was limited to hundreds. Grant had to conquer natural obstacles as well as hostile armies and a hostile people; his "tactics" were to fight wherever and whenever he could capture or cripple his adversary and his resources; and when Lee laid down his arms and surrendered, Grant, by the stroke of his pen, on the instant gave him and his men terms so liberal as to disarm all criticism. Between these two men as Generals I will not institute a comparison, for the mere statement of the case establishes a contrast.

Gen. Sherman then goes on to speak of Gen. Thomas:

In personal appearance he resembled George Washington, the Father of our Country, and in all the attributes of manhood he was the peer of Gen. Lee, as good if not a better soldier, of equal intelligence, the same kind heart, beloved to idolatry by his Army of the Cumberland, exercising a gentle, but a strict, discipline, never disturbed by false rumors or real danger, not naturally aggressive, but magnificent on the defensive; almost the very counterpart of his friend, Gen. Lee, but far excelling him in the moral and patriotic line of action at the beginning of the war. Lee resigned his commision when civil war was certain, but Thomas remained true to his oath and his duty always, to the very last minute of his life. During the whole war his services were transcendent, winning the first substantial victory at Mill Springs, in Kentucky, Jan. 20, 1862, participating in the campaign of the West in 1862-'63-'64, and Dec. 16, 1864, annihilating the army of Hood, which in Midwinter had advanced to Nashville to besiege him. In none of these battles will Gen. Wolseley pretend there was such inequality of numbers as he refers to in the East. * * *

"A WHISTLE FROM A PIG'S TAIL."

There is a well-known proverb about the difficulty of making a whistle from the caudal extremity of a porker. Comrade Richard N. Bennett, of Pulteney, Steuben Co., N. Y., thinks that E. S. Bragg attempted a task of like foolishness and difficulty. Comrade Bennett has succeeded in making a very fair-looking whistle out of a pig's tail—which he sends us for transmission to Gen. Bragg. The accompanying picture is a good representation of it. It looks well, but as a musical instrument it is as wretched a failure as Bragg was as a Congressman.

NO OLD soldier who hears the name of Gen. James B. Steedman but recalls with a thrill of admiration the lion-like courage of the hero of Chickamanga, which carried him unflinchingly through storms of shot and shell to win victory when victory seemed an impossibility. He was generous to a fault, and the idol of his men, who would follow him to the death at his bidding, come when and how it might. A fitting tribute to the dead General is the monument to be unvailed on the 26th of the present month at his old home at Toledo, O. Crowds of people, not only of old soldiers, but of those who revere the memory of all who contributed so much to the wiping out of the rebellion, will gather there to do honor to the gallant General and true soldier. Appropriate ceremonies will accompany the unvailing, and the occasion cannot fail to be one of exceeding interest.

UNCLE SAM will end this month much richer than he began it. His receipts will reach nearly $18,000,000, while his expenditures will not be more than $5,155,165, making a handsome balance in his favor of about $12,700,000. Yet some tens of thousands of the men whose services and sacrifices secured all this prosperity are languishing in the poorhouses of the Nation. About 25 centuries ago a wise Greek uttered his opinion that "Republics are ungrateful."

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 is an easy way to get one of the exquisite ornaments.

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.

TABLE OF PENSION RATES.

We have a carefully-prepared table of pension rates compiled from official sources, which shows the exact ratings for every grade of disability. It is printed on heavy paper, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents.

PERSONAL.

Col. E. C. Putnam, Commander of the Department of Ohio, has made a happy selection for his Adjutant-General in the person of Col. James E. Stewart, who was not only a good soldier, but is a man of splendid business capacity, and well calculated to take care of the interests of the 650 Posts and 37,000 comrades in the great Department of Ohio.

Comrade Otho L. McLain, formerly of Co. L, 16th Ill. Cav., is now one of the engineers of the great boom which has struck Parsons, Kan., and which promises to raise that town to the dignity of a city in a short time. Comrade McLain is in the real estate and insurance business. He was taken prisoner at the same time the rest of his battalion was at Jonesville, Va., Jan. 30, 1864, and confined in Andersonville, but managed to make his escape while the prisoners were being transferred from that place to Florence, and after innumerable hardships succeeded in reaching our lines.

Maj. Blencowe E. Fryer, of the Medical Department, U. S. A., has been ordered to report to the Board at San Francisco, Cal., for retirement on account of disability, he having been an invalid for a long time. Maj. Fryer entered the army as Assistant Surgeon in 1861.

Miss Agnes, the only daughter of Col. W. B. Royall, 4th U. S. Cav., will be married next month to Arthur J. Parsons, of Boston. Col. Royall entered the army during the Mexican war as a Lieutenant in the 2d Mo. He served as a Captain and Major in the 5th U. S. Cav. during the rebellion.

Maj. M. K. Taylor, Surgeon, U. S. A., was retired on the 14th inst., having reached the limit of age. Maj. Taylor was a Lieutenant in the 1st Mich. in the Mexican war, and entered the service at the outbreak of the rebellion as Surgeon of the 26th Ill. He has been in the Regular Army since 1867.

Gen. Ricketts received quite an ovation on Friday from his old comrades. Some 30-odd members of his old Division of the Sixth Corps, who were on their way home from the dedication of the Sedgwick memorial at Spottsylvania, marched to Gen. Ricketts's residence, where they halted, and after a cheer requested permission once more to shake hands with their old Commander, "Pap" Ricketts. They then filed up stairs to his bedroom, where he has been confined by illness for several months past, and after a brief stay departed with a ringing cheer, to which their gallant Commander responded in military style. Gen. Ricketts is greatly improved in health and will shortly leave with his family to spend the Summer at Jamestown.

Miss C. L. Ransom, the artist, gave a reception to the ladies of the Army of the Cumberland and their friends between 10 and 12 o'clock on Wednesday evening. A large number of gentlemen called to look at the large portrait of Gen. Thomas which is universally admired by the members of the Army of the Cumberland. The rooms of the studio were beautifully draped with flags, and flowers tastefully arranged were abundant.

Gen. Sherman, always a center of attraction in the gatherings he attends, seems not to realize that the eyes of everybody present are centered upon him and that every movement of his is noted. At the gathering in the Congregational Church last week Gen. Sherman occupied a seat in the center of the stage alongside of the old War Governor, Curtin, of Pennsylvania. These two old war horses, seemingly oblivious of their surroundings, kept up a constant and lively gossip between themselves all the evening, in which they innocently imagined were whispered tones, but which were in reality base notes, so distinctly audible as to be heard in all parts of the house. Those on the stage must have heard what they were talking about, too, as the faces of the hundreds so favored were continually wreathed in smiles, while once or twice their owners burst into involuntary laughter as Gen. Sherman would get off some good story on Curtin or Curtin would strike back at the General. The stately and dignified Senator Sherman glanced reprovingly at his elder brother, but it had no effect at all in quieting him, and only served to amuse the surrounding crowd of veterans, who witnessed the futile efforts to suppress Old Tecumseh.

Mrs. Gen. Hancock is visiting Mrs. John G. Farnsworth, of Albany, N. Y.

Gen. B. F. Butler's general health is good, though he still wears his arm in a sling.

The Republicans of Southern Ohio are strongly urging the nomination of Comrade Frank J. Esker, of Chillicothe, as Auditor of State on the Republican ticket. Comrade Esker enlisted at the age of 17 in the 73d Ohio, and in his first battle was wounded four times, one bullet piercing his lungs. He was left for dead, but recovering, crawled to a house, where he was nursed until he was well enough to send to prison. He was confined in Libby and on Belle Isle for several months, but on his release rejoined his regiment without going home, and served till the end of the war. He has been Auditor of Ross County for 10 years, and the press and people pronounce him one of the very best officials that ever served them.

Gen. Robert C. Schenck has been intending to take his two daughters on a visit to his former home at Dayton, O., but sickness of friends has prevented.

The trustees of the Ohio University have made a proposition to ex-President Hayes to become the President of that institution. This would be a suitable position for him, and he would worthily fill it. Ohio should have a university worthy of her greatness as a State, and building up such an institution would be a task that a man of Gen. Hayes's disposition could engage in with enthusiasm.

Rev. J. K. Richardson, of Brockton, Mass., who is Pastor of the First Baptist Church, in that city, and also editor and proprietor of the Vermont *Baptist*, will deliver the address at Livermore Falls, Me., on Memorial Day. His theme will be "War Memories." Mr. Richarson served in the 23d and 30th Me., and was twice wounded and twice brevetted for distinguished gallantry on the field of battle. While in Vermont, he was Department Chaplain of the G.A.R. in that State. This will be his first appearance in his native State as a Memorial Day orator, his engagements having always heretofore been in Vermont and Massachusetts.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's eldest daughter is said to have the purest and best soprano voice in New York. She is a beautiful young woman and looks like a Greek goddess.

Gen. H. M. Cist, Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and Gen. Mussey, Secretary of the Local Committee of Arrangements, waited on the President Friday and thanked him personally and on behalf of the society for the interest he had manifested in their recent Reunion, and the warm words of sympathy expressed by him in his address at the unvailing of the statue of Gen. Garfield.

Col. DeWitt C. Sprague, of the Treasury Department, has been selected by the Grand Army of Gettysburg to deliver a poem at the memorial ceremonies at that place Decoration Day. The Colonel is known by many of his comrades as the Poet Laureate of the Grand Army, as he delivered the poem in New York city Decoration Day, 1884; was poet of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at its meeting in Baltimore in May, 1885, and read a poem at the dedication of the Connecticut Soldiers' Monument on the battlefield at Gettysburg, October, 1885. The Colonel's poems all show great breadth of thought and a patriotic sentiment that indicates the author draws his inspirations from his own experiences as a soldier.

Gen. Grant's widow has been very seriously ill at her home in New York, and was at one time so low that her life was almost despaired of. Mrs. Grant took a severe cold two weeks ago while out driving. On the following day Dr. Frederick A. Castle was called. It was not until Sunday that the trouble took the form of maglignant diphtheria. Mrs. Fred Grant and her children were sent at once to Norristown. Col. Grant remained with his mother. Mrs. Dent, her sister, was also there, and took entire charge of the patient. Mrs. Grant is still quite weak, and greatly shows the effect of her week's illness, but she is now expected to mend quickly. Mrs. Sartoris—Nellie Grant—was notified by cable of the favorable turn in her mother's condition. She is in London, but is expected to visit this country in the Summer.

MUSTERED OUT.

CUTTER.—At Natick, Mass., Apr. 27, Col. William A. Cutter. He was born in Litchfield, Me., Oct. 3, 1834. In May, 1861, he was enrolled in Co. H, 13th Mass., went to Fort Warren with that command, and was mustered into the United States service, July 16, 1861. His war record is an unusual one, and he rose from the ranks to the grade of Brevet Colonel by long, brave and continuous service. He shared the fortunes of the Potomac campaigns until Nov. 11, 1863. He was mustered as Corporal; promoted Sergeant Nov. 1, 1862; First Sergeant, April 1, 1863, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, was wounded in the left leg. Nov. 11, 1863, he was commissioned a Captain in the 37th U. S. C. T., and served till the close of the war with conspicuous gallantry.

DOW.—Robert Dow died April 28, at Bellefontaine, O. He was born in Scotland, May 7, 1812; went with his parents to Logan County, O., in 1829. He was a well known and highly respected citizen. In 1862 he recruited Co. D, 45th Ohio, of which he was Captain until on account of poor health he resigned his position. In 1864 he re-enlisted and was made Adjutant in the 132d Ohio.

ADAMS.—Col. Platt Adams, a veteran of the war of 1812, died from pneumonia last week in New York. He was born in Greene County, Dec. 20, 1792. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but finding the legal profession not congenial to his tastes, he became a merchant and subsequently a banker. During the war of 1812 he raised a company in his native village and was later appointed Colonel.

MANNING.—Bernard Manning died April 27 at Pawtucket, R. I. He served in Co. G, 15th U. S. Inf., and was wounded in the thigh at Murfreesboro. He was a good citizen and a faithful member of Tower Post, No. 17, G.A.R., which attended his funeral in a body.

WARD.—At the National Military Home, near Dayton, O., Feb. 27, in his 68th year, Jas. F. Ward. On the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Co. B, 76th Ohio. He was at the battles of Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing. When his regiment arrived at Helena, Ark., he was mustered out and sent home, after serving one year. He had five sons in the Union army at the same time, two of whom died in the service.

GRANT.—At Cherry Hill, Md., April 1, First Lieut. Wm. J. Grant, Co. G, 6th Md.

CLAPHAM.—Wm. Clapham, Co. B, 105th N. Y., died April 28, at Rapids, N. Y., aged 68.

McKIBBIN.—At Chanute, Kan., May 1, Comrade H. H. McKibbin, aged 48. He entered the service in June, 1861, and was discharged in September, 1864, serving 39 months. He was mustered into Neosho Post, No. 129, Department of Kansas, as the first of the charter members, and was a faithful and consistent member thereof. He was Sergeant of Co. E, 25th Ill.

CASTLE.—At Salem, Ill., May 1, Capt. George E. Castle, aged 48. In the Summer of 1862 he recruited Co. H, 111th Ill., from among the stanchest patriots of Marion and adjoining Counties. He participated in Sherman's entire campaign, never being absent from his command. At the taking of Ft. McAllister he was among the first to enter and captured the flag. The obsequies were attended by a large concourse of citizens, together with Masons, Knights Templar and I. S. Chandler Post, of Salem, of which the deceased was an honored member.

MURPHY.—Capt. Thomas Murphy died in New York last week. He served with credit in the war of the rebellion in the 163d N. Y. The funeral was attended by Gen. James Shields Post, of which he was a member.

BIRD.—At Greersville, O., April 29, George Bird, Co. K, 43d Ohio, aged 73. He enlisted Nov. 19, 1861, and was discharged in July, 1865. He was with Sherman in his march to the sea. He was the friend of all soldiers, and was never known to refuse a helping hand to a needy comrade.

PHILLIPS.—Oscar B. Phillips died at Westerville, O., April 14, aged 47. He served two years and six months in the 18th U. S. Inf., and was discharged in December, 1863, by reason of wounds. His death resulted from blood poisoning caused by his wounds. He was a member of the G.A.R.

CLARKE.—Col. Henry F. Clarke, Brevet Major-General, retired, died last week in Washington. He was born Nov. 9, 1826, graduated from West Point in 1845, and served through the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion with distinction. He was on the staff of Gen. McClellan, and of every subsequent commander of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Clarke received his brevet of Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service during the Maryland campaign and the battle of Gettysburg. He was serving on the staff of Gen. Hancock when retired in 1884.

WEIDMAN.—John C. Weidman, of Kit Carson Post, No. 2, died in Washington April 19. He enlisted as a private in Co. K, 2d U. S. Dragoons, Nov. 21, 1854; served the full term of five years, and was honorably discharged. In this organization he distinguished himself in the action with the Sioux Indians at Ash Hollow, Neb., Sept. 3, 1855. He re-enlisted in the same company and regiment May 9, 1860, serving therein with great gallantry and distinction, taking part with it in every one of its engagements with the enemy, from Bull Run July 21, 1861, to Appomattox Court-house April 9, 1865, and was honorably discharged May 9, 1865, as a Sergeant. On Jan. 1, 1866, he was appointed to a position in the office of the Commissary-General of the Army, and on Nov. 17, 1869, enlisted in the general service until its abolition in August, 1882, when he received a civil appointment. He had thus a record of nearly 27 years' faithful service, 10 years of which was spent in the field and at the front. He leaves a family that may well be proud of such a legacy of honor, probity and devotion to duty, in sickness or in health, as this faithful and honorable soldier and comrade bequeathed them.

"UNKNOWN."

BY SARAH A. MATHEWS, KINSMAN, O.

Oh, let me be alone!
To gather thought and rest my aching head;
For I am wearied with my searchings, all so vain,
Among the unknown dead; yet I had fain
Believed that I could know my dead
Though marked "Unknown."

Stone after stone
Lifts its white head beneath the noonday sun,
Until I sicken at their number and repine;
Altho' I know that one among them should be mine.
But oh, which one, which one!
They're all "Unknown."

Could I but find my own,
E'en tho' no shade was there, no fragrant blooms,
Yet would I rest me there and let the tired tears fall,
And send my prayer to Heaven that God would pity all
Who wander desolate among the tombs
Marked thus "Unknown."

"Unknown!" "Unknown!"
An army christened by one name!
Yet each a darling of some mother's heart,
Or idol of some wife, whose pulses start
At thought of them, with new-born pain,
Because "Unknown."

And so I sigh and moan
Until my wishes into prayers have grown—
That God would cover all these graves with flowers,
Or from the Heavenly beds send buds in showers
Until their blooms had blown
O'er all "Unknown."

Now I am calmer grown!
God comforts those he chastens with his rod;
And so I lift my face and smile through lashes wet;
God knows each hero's grave, and he will not forget
They are not lost from God,
Though marked "Unknown."

"OUR FLAG —AND— 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 representations 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. In the center of the chart is a great white star, with the words of the "Star Spangled Banner" printed on its face. Around it are pictorial reproductions of the various emblems which it was proposed to put on the flag. The whole is an admirable ornament for the Post room, or a parlor or sitting-room. We will send one of these inclosed in a strong pasteboard tube to any address on receipt of 50 cents, or we will send it as a premium for *four* new subscribers for *one year*.

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.

FAGOTS 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.

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.

See Comrade Taylor's adv. on page 5.

RECENT LITERATURE.

JUANITA: A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE IN CUBA FIFTY YEARS AGO. By Mary Mann. Boston: D. Lothrop Company. Price $1.50.

Had this remarkable volume been published at the time it was written, it would have made as great a sensation as did Uncle Tom's Cabin, nearly 20 years later, and even at this day it will make a strong impression upon the American people. The author, the wife of the distinguished educator, Horace Mann, spent the Winter in Cuba in 1833, and there gathered the materials which make up the present book. The Anti-Slavery struggle in the United States had hardly begun. A few voices had been raised in behalf of freedom, but they were little heeded, and their owners were regarded as fools or fanatics. But American slavery was a mild form of oppression compared with that of the West India Islands. On Mrs. Mann's arrival at Cuba, and in the very household where she was for a time to make her home, she found a condition of things of which she had not dreamed. Although nominally forbidden, the slave trade was carried on with hardly an attempt at concealment. Cargoes of blacks were landed weekly at Havana, and the owners of slave vessels held honorable positions in society. As a vent for her feelings she began this novel, into which she wove real characters and incidents. After her return home she withheld its publication for the reason that the personality of a number of her friends had been freely dealt with in its pages. The last of these friends having died, Mrs. Mann determined to give the work to the press, but the manuscript had mysteriously disappeared, and the most thorough search failed to reveal its hiding-place. It was only after the death of the author a month ago that it came to light. The venerable Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody, the sister of Mrs. Mann, into whose hands the manuscript fell, carried out the wishes of the author, and at once placed it in the hands of the publishers.

LIFE OF HENRY WARD BEECHER. By Joseph Howard, jr. Philadelphia: Hubbard Brothers.

In this volume of 650 pages is told the story of the life of the great Plymouth preacher. The author is a well-known journalist, whose almost boundless capability may be judged from the statement—made in the newspapers—that he contracted to write this book in two weeks—and did it. The style of the biography is good, and yet it bears evidence of the great haste in which it was written, to take advantage, in the market, of the interest awakened by the death of Mr. Beecher. The book is well worth reading.

THE STORY OF AUNT LIZZIE AIKEN. By Mrs. Galusha Anderson. Chicago: Ellen M. Sprague. $1.

Who is Aunt Lizzie? Ask the soldiers of the Army of the West, or, better still, read her "Story," and you will learn of a noble, earnest-hearted woman, who is still at work among the poor in Chicago. She was one of the most widely known, most useful and best beloved of the noble band of women who devoted themselves to the care of the sick and wounded in the dark days of the late war. Mrs. Sprague has purchased the plates of the book, and is now sole publisher. The entire profit is devoted to a fund for the benefit of "Aunt Lizzie." The subject of this affectionate memoir is one of the few women, not commissioned in any human form, who spend their lives in doing good. The reading of a memoir made up of deeds such as hers is well calculated to soften, broaden and ennoble the mind.

BRIDGE DISASTERS IN AMERICA: THE CAUSE AND THE REMEDY. By George L. VOSE. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

This little volume contains many timely facts and suggestions, which, if followed, would make railway travel much safer than it is to-day. The important subject is discussed in a clear and intelligent way, and the volume commends itself to the public, and especially to all concerned in the management of our railways.

HANDY HELPS. A Manual of Curious and Interesting Information. By Albert P. Southwick, A. M., author of "Quizzism and its Key," etc. New York: E. L. Kellogg & Co. $1.

This volume contains 500 questions that are of more or less interest to every reading man and woman in the United States. To hunt up an answer to even one of these would require sometimes days of research. The author has gathered these inquiries during the past few