

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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ADVERTISERS.—We employ no agents. The National Tribune has many subscribers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who require their subscriptions to be made to their own credit are responsible for the same.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 28, 1887.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

ATRELL'S RAID.—A Graphic Sketch of a Daring Capture. By Capt. J. M. Ely, 7th Va. Cav., West Jefferson, Va.

THE ARMY MAIL.—An Interesting Account of the Postal Service During the War. By Dr. A. Morris, Goshen, O.

ACROSS THE PLAINS.—A Narrative of a Wild Western Trip in 1867. By W. Thornton Parker, late Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Newport, R. I.

MECHANICSVILLE.—A Spirited Sketch of an Important Battle of the Peninsular Campaign. By H. D. O'Brien, Major, 1st Minn., East St. Louis, Ill.

WOODS DIVISION AT MISSION RIDGE.—Its Promptness in Reaching the Crest. By Gen. Aquila Wiley, Colonel, 41st Ohio, Waukegan, O.

THE SAUNDERS RAID.—A Successful Expedition Against the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. By S. C. Fry, Battery D, 1st Ohio L. A., La Crosse, Kan.

WADDELL FARM.—An Account of a Daring Arkansas Fight. By Albert G. Brackett, Colonel, 3d U. S. Cav., Fort Davis, Tex.

ON TO RICHMOND.—A Graphic Narrative of Capture and Captivity. By George B. Crawford, Co. G, 1st Va. F., Wellsburg, W. Va.

VANDERVEE'S BRIGADE.—Its Gallant Conduct at Chickamauga. By S. J. Zearing, Co. H, 35th Ohio, Germantown, O.

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

THE THIRD CORPS.

Its Last 10 Days of Service.

BY MAJ.-GEN. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER.

Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, the eminent historian, whose works have given him reputation and reputation all over the world, has written an admirable monograph on "The Last 10 Days' Service of the Old Third Corps with the Army of the Potomac."

This begins with the final departure of the combined Second-Third Corps from its camp before Petersburg, March 29, 1865, and follows that organization through the terribly arduous and exciting pursuit of Lee's army till the consummation at Appomattox. The story is vividly told, and besides is historically accurate, and presents some facts never properly presented before. It will be intensely interesting to every member of the grand old Army of the Potomac and to every student of the history of the rebellion.

It will be published in an early issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

An old lawyer gave this advice to a young one: "Whenever you have a case so bad that you cannot say a word in defense, just fall in and abuse the attorneys on the other side for all that's out." That's the tack the soldier-hating, Administration-tonguing papers are taking. They think the only thing left for them in their predicament is to abuse Commander-in-Chief Fairchild, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and other representatives of the G. A. R.

It is only occasionally that we get an opportunity to agree with the Washington Post, but we do so with alacrity in its protest against any portion of Dakota being admitted as States under the names "North Dakota" or "South Dakota." Call one of the States "Dakota" and the other "Huron," "Pembina," "Mandan," "Yankton," or some other Indian name.

Report of certificates issued during week ending July 23, 1887: Original, 691; increase, 1,471; reissue, 28; restoration, 86; duplicate, 0; accrued, 97; arrears, 0; Act of March 3, 1883, 1; Order of April 3, 1884, 6; Act of March 3, 1885, 0; Order Oct. 7, 1885, 6; Act of Aug. 6, 1886, 3; Supplemental Act Aug. 4, 1886, 11; Mexican war, 95; total, 2,505. Reissue same date, 7.

Let us have every regiment that carried the Stars and Stripes represented at St. Louis.

THE OUTLOOK AT ST. LOUIS.

Whatever misgivings any one may have had as to the nature of our reception at St. Louis, these are certainly set at rest by the announcement that but seven of the subscribers to the entertainment fund have refused to pay up, and that their subscriptions only amount to the insignificant sum of \$67.50. This is a small deficit in a subscription of \$100,000—the smallest, indeed, that ever came to our notice. It is always one thing to get a large amount of money subscribed, but quite another to get all the subscribers to stick. There are always some men who, after putting their names down, eagerly seek a pretext for avoiding payment. That there are so few of these in this instance, and their subscriptions so trifling, speaks eloquently as to the earnestness and business character of our St. Louis hosts. Men who answer promptly at such a roll-call can be depended on throughout.

We are sure to have a glorious time in St. Louis. The city is one of the finest in the world, and abounds with all that the comfort and pleasure of the visitors require. No finer hotels can be found anywhere, and everything else about the city is on a similar scale. It is a Southern city only in location. Its business and all its institutions are managed by Northern men who understand the most advanced Northern ideas. The comrades composing the Local Executive Committee have shown themselves thoroughgoing, competent men, who appreciate what so large a thing as the National Encampment is, and who prepare for it comprehensively and intelligently. Nothing will be left undone by them to insure the success of the Encampment, and we are sanguine that the people of St. Louis, as a body, will give us a welcome that will assure us that we are among warm and genuine friends. Let us all go down and break bread with them.

"CAME OUT FOR BIG BOUNTIES."

We showed last week how malignantly false and misleading was the cry about "big bounties" and "substitutes" used by soldier-haters to defeat all manner of legislation. They assume that virtually all the soldiers were tempted into the army by enormous bounties, and that such a thing as unselfish patriotism scarcely existed. We showed that the larger part of the men whose names appear on the enlistment rolls never received a cent of bounty; that four-fifths of the remainder received what now seems a very paltry amount, and that the amount received by the remainder has been grossly exaggerated. The following table, which has been compiled from the official records, shows the number of men furnished by each State and the total amount of bounties paid by each State. The average per head of the men furnished is figured out, and this is reduced to a gold basis so as to get at the actual value of the money received. It is an interesting table:

Table with 4 columns: State, Men furnished, Bounties paid, Per capita value. Includes entries for Conn., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vermont, N. Y., Pa., N. C., Md., Mich., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kan., Neb., Minn., Ohio, Wis., Pa., D. C., Va., Ky., Mo., and a total.

Now we ask, in all fairness, what inducement 10 times the biggest bounty given would be to any man to-day to go through the average three years' service of a soldier during the rebellion.

NO POLITICS IN IT.

The comrades should jealously guard against every attempt to give the Dependent Pension Bill a political aspect. There is absolutely no politics in it.

There is no politics in the needs of the broken-down veteran. Democrats and Republicans are alike compelled to seek the shelter of the poorhouses and the Soldiers' Homes. A Democratic veteran's rheumatism cripples him just as badly as a Republican's does. A Republican's liver complaint is as debilitating as a Democrat's. A Republican soldier's family needs food and shelter just as much as a Democrat's, and a Democratic veteran's children feel the same want of clothing and fire that a Republican's do.

There was no politics in their service to the country; there must be no politics in the relief of the country extends to them.

The Dependent Pension Bill is in no sense a party measure, and must not be allowed to become so. We expect Congressmen to discard party lines in voting for or against it, and there is every reason to believe that this expectation will be fulfilled.

JUST AS IT SHOULD BE.

The President and the people of St. Louis have at last done just as THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE urged them to do from the first: that is, postponed the visit of the former until the week of the Mississippi Valley Fair. This makes everything pleasant all around, as we insisted that it would. The only trouble has been caused by the slowness of the people of St. Louis and the President to take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE's advice.

There is only one man who is more savage just now against "pension-sharks," "coffee-boilers," "bounty-jumpers," etc., than the little editor who has recently got a post-office, and that is another little editor who expects to get a postoffice. One of this class edits a paper in Utica, N. Y., and another in Oswego, while more of them are scattered promiscuously over the country.

THE 23d ENCAMPMENT.

The place of holding the National Encampment next year is receiving earnest attention from various quarters. This week we publish a ringing circular from the great Department of Ohio, urging the comrades to assemble in the Capital of that State next year and aid in celebrating the centennial of Ohio's admission as a State. In a private letter accompanying the circular Col. James E. Stewart, the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department, says:

The Department of Ohio wants the next Encampment at Columbus, and we will get 25,000 of the Buckeye boys in the parade in full G. A. R. uniform. Ohio occupied a proud position from '76 to '82, not only in the rank and file, but also in the leaders, the Generals, the statesmen, the Jurists and the financiers. She is now No. 2 in the G. A. R. column of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. She stepped forward prominently in the late rebel flag business, and believes she is again No. 1 on that platform. Now, we want to extend our hospitality to the great comradeship of the Union to come and be with us at Columbus in 1888. Our present administration has organized 12 new Posts, and applications pending for many more. Ohio is booming, and the great grand going forward hand-somely. The returns so far in on the pension bill show an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of it.

It would be useless for us to say anything as to the reception and entertainment the comrades would have in Columbus. The whole of the grand old State would contribute to give them greeting and honor.

On the other hand, the Pennsylvania comrades are enthusiastic in the belief that the place to hold the 23d Encampment is Gettysburg, and the time the anniversary of the great battle. Next year will be just a quarter of a century since the rebel tide of invasion was met on the low hills around Gettysburg and beaten back. The Pennsylvanians say that the best way to celebrate this anniversary would be by a grand assemblage of the G. A. R. on the beautiful hills and plains where the fight took place. A vast number could be accommodated in tents and the temporary barracks, and the remainder find quarters in Philadelphia, York, Carlisle and Harrisburg, from which places trains would run at frequent intervals. Next year all the Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts monuments will be up, the avenues completed, and the battlefield in splendid shape for a visit.

PRETTY POOR POLICY.

The only thing that at present mars the prospect for the National Encampment is the indecent abuse that several of the St. Louis papers shower daily on the Commander-in-Chief. The Post-Dispatch and the Republican especially are never allowed to go to press without editorial paragraphs sneering at Gen. Fairchild.

In the first place this is exceedingly stupid in those papers. No matter what their opinion may be of our honored Commander-in-Chief, it is the worst possible policy and taste for them to wantonly insult and attempt to belittle a man who is the representative and head of the men whom these papers pretend to desire as guests. Gen. Fairchild is as fine a specimen of a G. A. R. man as the Order has. A gallant, devoted soldier, a man of pure life and spotless character, of high oratorical and executive ability, and devoted to the interests of the Order, we are all proud of him as a comrade and as a Commander-in-Chief. He is thoroughly one of us, and his course has been heartily and enthusiastically indorsed from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Nothing but praise is heard from the comrades everywhere.

Knowing these facts as well as anybody, do these St. Louis editors imagine that they can keep up this daily snarl at the Commander-in-Chief without embittering the whole Order against their city, and greatly endangering the success of the Encampment? It may not require much brains to be a St. Louis editor, but certainly he should have sense enough to know that he cannot continually insult the head of a Great Order without souring the members of that Order against the city, of which the paper is the spokesman.

Like THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Gen. Fairchild has been doing all he could to convince the comrades that the people of St. Louis feel kindly toward them, and will give them a cordial reception. He and we have been doing and will do everything to bring to St. Louis an immense crowd of veterans. But this mean, nagging bark! bark! bark! of influential papers there makes this uphill work.

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

The editor of the paper which has been most active in fighting all manner of pension legislation, which has screamed "bounty-jumper," "coffee-boiler," "substitute," "army pump," "pension shark," etc., most persistently and vociferously, was a young, robust man at the outbreak of the war, but was too selfish and too cowardly to expose his body to rebel bullets. Instead, he secured a position as clerk of a Congressional Committee, and when the opportunity came took advantage of his position to get advance knowledge of the imposition of the \$2-a-gallon tax on whisky, and used this knowledge so well that he made money enough to buy him a large interest in a powerful paper. This is a fair specimen of the men who are now so venomous against the soldier. Here was a young man, who, when others of his age were sacrificing for the country all that makes life dear, were enduring the bitter hardships of the march and the camp, were fighting and dying for the Nation, kept his precious self far out of the remotest chance of danger, while he industriously fattened his purse by prostituting his official position, and taking every base advantage of the country's needs. Think of this wretched creature now maligning the men whose bitter self-sacrifice made secure his fortune, and that of every other creature like him who fattened on the Nation's extremity.

Let us all make up our minds to go to St. Louis.

A STUPID LIE.

A stupid lie has been started by some papers who are at a loss for materials with which to fight the G. A. R., to the effect that the Republican Central Committee had bought two hundred thousand copies of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for circulation. This was made out of whole cloth. It has not even a shadow of a foundation. We have never received a cent from any committee—political or non-political, Republican, Democratic, Greenbacker or otherwise—for any copies of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE or for any other purpose. We will go still farther, and say that we never have received a cent from any politician of any party—further than his annual subscription to the paper, the same as for other men's—for extra copies of the paper or for any other purpose. There is not a paper in the United States more independent of all parties and politicians than THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It does not ask and will not receive favors from any of them. We challenge any politician or public man to stand up and say that he ever gave money in any shape, except to subscribe for the paper, or did any favor whatever for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. All that we ask of any of them is that they stand up for the right, and do justice to the soldier. This is only one of the many lies about THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE which some papers are fond of publishing.

THE G. A. R. BOOMING.

The G. A. R. is growing at an unprecedented rate. There are now at least 350,000 members in it. The increase in membership for the last calendar year was over 28,000, and the reports which are now coming in of the growth for 1887 are most gratifying. Every Department reports a large increase in membership, and a strengthening of interest in the Order. The older the soldiers grow the more closely they are drawn together. They feel that there are no friends like those who touched elbows with them on the field of battle—no companions like those they meet in the Post room and at the Campfire. This feeling will increase from year to year, until every man who wears the blue honorably will esteem—as he should—membership in the Order as his highest privilege. The quarter-centennial of the Order will occur in 1891, but long before that time we expect that every living man who was honorably discharged from the army, and has since lived a reputable life, will be in active membership.

A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE.

The letter which Senator D. W. Voorhees wrote to the committee in charge of the unravelling of the soldiers' monument at Logansport, Ind., is as beautiful and touching a tribute to the Union soldier as ever was penned. Nothing could be nobler than the spirit it breathes. We give it below entire:

GENTLEMEN: I have so anxiously desired to be present at the unravelling of your monument in honor of the dead soldiers of Cass County that I have postponed my answer to your invitation until this last moment. To my very deep regret I find I cannot be there.

Others will address you with more eloquence and in better phrase than I could employ, but there is no heart in Indiana that beats more responsive to your noble purpose than mine. The soldiers of Indiana—more than 200,000 strong—were on every blood-stained battlefield for the Union, and wherever the flag with its stars and stripes of glory was displayed there they rallied and upheld it. When the deed was done, the noblest of the noblest were gathered up and cared for, Indiana soldiers were found at the farthest front and where danger and honor were alike the greatest.

I rejoice that a monument to the memory of those who died in the great battle of Gettysburg, your beautiful city on the banks of the beautiful Washoe. They fell in the bright morning of their lives, for the Constitution, the laws and the Union of the States. They gave up this world with its sunshine, its stars and stripes, its flowers and its fruits, in order that the Government should remain as our fathers made it. They tore themselves away from weeping kindred, from mothers, wives and sisters and all whom the heart holds dear. They gave up every Indian reservation, every acre of your beautiful country on the banks of the beautiful Washoe. They fell in the bright morning of their lives, for the Constitution, the laws and the Union of the States. They gave up this world with its sunshine, its stars and stripes, its flowers and its fruits, in order that the Government should remain as our fathers made it. They tore themselves away from weeping kindred, from mothers, wives and sisters and all whom the heart holds dear. They gave up every Indian reservation, every acre of your beautiful country on the banks of the beautiful Washoe.

No memorial honors can be too great, no monumental shafts too high for the heroic dead who thus died. No can any rewards or benefactions be too meager for those who survived and came back to the land of the living. Let us, therefore, let the American people, therefore, as much as a spirit of justice as of generosity unveil monuments of brass and marble to the soldiers who perished, and at the same time provide by law liberally and manfully for the support and comfort of those who survived the deadly perils they encountered. The names of nearly 25,000 Indiana soldiers, together with the widows and fatherless, are on the pension rolls of Indiana, every dollar of the millions they receive is a just tribute on the part of the Government, to the patriotism, courage and suffering of those who, in the hour of its extremity, professed their lives for its preservation.

This pension-roll at Indiana, more properly paid by that Indiana veteran, and more properly any other roll in the United States, and increasing in stature and dimensions every day, is, in itself, a mighty monument to the soldier and worthy of remembrance and mention whenever and wherever Indiana is mentioned as a honored State.

Again expressing my regret that I cannot be with you, I am with great respect,

Your Friend and Fellow-Citizen,

D. W. VOORHEES.

THE SYKES MONUMENT.

We have received from Gen. Fitz-John Porter, Chairman of the Gen. George Sykes Monument Committee, the report of that committee. It says in the commencement: The committee having in charge the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Maj.-Gen. George Sykes, at his grave at West Point, has the honor to acknowledge the noble and generous appreciation of the nobility of his character, his gallant and distinguished service, and the love in which his memory is borne by all who knew him, and particularly by those who served with him, and to express their hearty approval of the speedy completion of his monument, and to say that they are all proud to have their names on the list of contributors.

Contributions have come from nearly every military post in the United States, and from all parts of the Union, from those who served in the late war, and from others. These subscriptions were free will offerings, and were accompanied with expressions of admiration, love, and a desire to be permitted to join in giving fitting expression to these sentiments by the erection of a suitable monument to his memory.

Then follows a list of the contributors to the fund. The amount subscribed was \$2,118.70. The monument cost \$2,075.20, and the expenses connected with its erection were \$75.20. This left a deficiency of \$31.70, which the committee—Gen. Fitz-John Porter, Fred T. Locke and Hiram Durjoy—met by increasing their own subscriptions. The report concludes with a brief sketch of the military services of Gen. Sykes.

"ANOTHER STEP TOWARDS CONCILIATION AND BURIAL OF THE PAST"

was taken by the erection at Lexington, Ky., of a statue of John C. Breckinridge, whose principal claim to fame is as Vice-President of the United States he did all that he could to promote the secession conspiracy; that he left his seat in the Senate to command a division of rebel troops; that he was badly beaten in an assault on the Union soldiers in Baton Rouge; that his command was torn to pieces by the Union artillery at Stone River; that he was beaten back at Chickamauga; that he helped defeat Sigel's troops at Newmarket, and shared in the terrible thrashing which Sheridan gave Early. After the war he was so disgusted with the result that he left the country, but came back three years later. There are no monuments raised in Kentucky to the memory of Nelson, Jackson, Rouseau and others of her gallant sons who fought against Breckinridge's treason. The young Kentuckian sees the highest honors paid to the man who tried to destroy the country, while the men who helped save it are forgotten.

The New York Tribune says: "Gen. Phil Sheridan was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon from the West to the seashore at New Bedford, where he will join his family and share with a few friends the amusement of the season. General looked more like a civilian and less like a soldier on account of a high white hat which he thinks becomes his bronzed face. He changed it this afternoon for a jaunty straw hat, and turned him into a soldier. The General was asked about his Presidential boom and said: 'I must reply to you as I did to a reporter on West. I told him Kelly would be around soon. Was Kelly?' he said. 'By the way, a fellow called me. 'You catch on, do you?' Well, good-by.'"

Capt. Albert Magnin, local editor of the Media American, Delaware Co., Pa., is the writer of the "Reminiscences of the Rebellion" which appear in the Literary department of that paper. Capt. Magnin is one of the boy soldiers of the war, having entered the service in April, 1861, at the age of 15, and was finally mustered out in July, 1865, as Captain. He served in the Army of the Potomac, and was wounded three times. Capt. Magnin engaged in the preparation of a book to be called "Delaware County in the War of the Rebellion."

Col. Wm. A. McKellip, formerly of the 6th Md., and now a leading attorney at Westminster, Md., will sell Europe on the 28th, to be gone about two months. Comrade McKellip has earned the little vacation, and all the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE wish him a safe and pleasant journey.

Ex-Commissioner of Pensions Dudley has a large interest in cable railroads in St. Paul, and is sanguine of making a fortune. The cable cars of St. Paul, O. H. H. Payne, son of Senator H. B. Payne, of Ohio, was the Colonel of the 12th Ohio, and made a splendid record. He was severely wounded at Chickamauga. After the war he became connected with the Standard Oil Company, and has been its Treasurer for many years. He is immensely wealthy, but is as active in business as ever. He went to Europe a few months ago, but has returned and set up an office in New York near the Stock Exchange.

Gen. Sheridan is with his family at Nonquitt, Mass. Col. Kellogg, of his staff, accompanied him thither.

Rear Admiral Franklin will be retired Aug. 2d. He entered the navy in 1841, and saw some fighting during the Mexican war. He was a volunteer on the Monitor and the Merrimack, and was Executive Officer of the Dakotas in the action at Sewell's Point, and had a prominent part in the battle in Mobile Bay.

Gen. Marcus A. Reno has resigned his position as Special Examiner of the Pension Office. Gen. Edward F. Coyner, formerly Colonel of the 2d Ohio and ex-Governor of Ohio, is visiting at Concord, N. H.

Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath has been devoting much time and study to the preparation of a comprehensive "History of the Grand Army of the Republic." The early history of the Order has cost him a vast amount of valuable material, which he is now working over, adding and getting in shape. The book will not be ready for publication for a considerable time yet.

The Republicans of New York talk about nominating Col. Fred. D. Grant for Secretary of State. Gen. Neal Dow will stump New York and Massachusetts in the interests of the Third Party.

Gen. Frank Wolford, the gallant, warm-hearted old gentleman of the Kentucky mountains, is making stump-speeches in his usual quiet, vigorous style, and announces his intention of running for Congress next year. He has been in the army for 40 years, and has seen all the parties in the country, except possibly the Prohibition, so there is no place for him to go, unless he takes a party of his own.

IN SPITE of some appearances to the contrary, loyalty is not dead in this country by any means, as Dr. Gamble, a naturalized Canadian, living in Redwood City, Cal., found to his cost. On the Fourth of July he tore down the Stars and Stripes and trampled on the flag. He was promptly retired out of town on a very sharp rail. There are a good many old veterans living in Redwood City.

IT IS A SOURCE of consolation that no G. A. R. comrade has been in the faintest way implicated in any of the recent official scandals. None of the thieves and defaulters had ever worn the blue for a single day. On the other hand, they were to a man hostile to "soldier influence, G. A. R. presumption, and all that sort of thing, you know."

THERE does not appear to be much old-fashioned religion lying around loose, so to speak, but for all that people seem to prefer it to anything else in the market. The book-sellers report that there is not one of the new version of the Bible sold where there are 50 of the others.

THE soldier-hating papers took a boodler, a gambler, a swindling banker, a ballot-box stuffer, a piratical insurance man with more decency and respect for the truth than they show toward a Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., or any one who represents and speaks for the veterans of the country.

IT IS the men outside of the G. A. R., and who cannot get into it, who have the most to say how it should be run. Those inside are very well satisfied with having it run as it is.

THE way the soldier-hating papers talk they must believe that the only good soldier is a dead one.

PERSONAL.

A message to Commander Sweetser, of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R., from Dr. Roberts, of Carbondale, Ill., Mrs. Gen. Logan's physician, says: "Mrs. Logan's injuries are very serious. To-day, for the first time since the injury, she was turned upon her right side with soft padding under her injured arm. Her left shoulder was crushed by the wheel of the buggy running over it. The whole arm to the elbow is blackened with bruises, and is so badly injured that it is slightly injured. Her head was stepped upon on its top and left side, the horses' shot feet tearing the scalp loose in a concentric shape, making a wound three and half inches in length to the skull. The skull is unharmed, but she has suffered exceeding pain at the shoulder and along the course of the arm. We rejoice to say she is improving in every respect."

Thomas Edward Powell, nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Ohio, is 63 years old. He is of Welsh descent, and was born at Delaware, O. While a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1844, he enlisted as a private in an Ohio regiment and served four months. Subsequently he graduated, and having studied law with Col. W. P. Reid, formed a partnership with him. His political career began in 1852, when he was a speaker for Greeley. In 1857 he was nominated for Attorney-General, and had the distinction of defeat by a smaller majority than Gov. Wm. Allen. Contrary to the wish of his constituents he was re-elected in 1862, but was defeated by Gen. Jas. S. Robinson. In 1864 he headed the Democratic electoral ticket, and in 1865 he served as Chairman of the Democratic State

COMMITTEE.

During the past four years he has had a law office in Columbus, O.

Dr. J. E. Hayes, of Harrisburg, Pa., recently appeared before the Civil Service Commission for a position on the Medical Board of the Pension Office. He has written a letter to the President regarding the manner in which examinations for position similar to the one he aspired are managed. The letter is of considerable length, and contains some interesting facts regarding his experience with the Examiners and Commissioners. Dr. Hayes served during the war as Surgeon in a Pennsylvania regiment, and he desires the President to give a little attention to the men who manage the Civil Service Commission.

The New York Tribune says: "Gen. Phil Sheridan was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon from the West to the seashore at New Bedford, where he will join his family and share with a few friends the amusement of the season. General looked more like a civilian and less like a soldier on account of a high white hat which he thinks becomes his bronzed face. He changed it this afternoon for a jaunty straw hat, and turned him into a soldier. The General was asked about his Presidential boom and said: 'I must reply to you as I did to a reporter on West. I told him Kelly would be around soon. Was Kelly?' he said. 'By the way, a fellow called me. 'You catch on, do you?' Well, good-by.'"

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Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath has been devoting much time and study to the preparation of a comprehensive "History of the Grand Army of the Republic." The early history of the Order has cost him a vast amount of valuable material, which he is now working over, adding and getting in shape. The book will not be ready for publication for a considerable time yet.

The Republicans of New York talk about nominating Col. Fred. D. Grant for Secretary of State. Gen. Neal Dow will stump New York and Massachusetts in the interests of the Third Party.

Gen. Frank Wolford, the gallant, warm-hearted old gentleman of the Kentucky mountains, is making stump-speeches in his usual quiet, vigorous style, and announces his intention of running for Congress next year. He has been in the army for 40 years, and has seen all the parties in the country, except possibly the Prohibition, so there is no place for him to go, unless he takes a party of his own.

IN SPITE of some appearances to the contrary, loyalty is not dead in this country by any means, as Dr. Gamble, a naturalized Canadian, living in Redwood City, Cal., found to his cost. On the Fourth of July he tore down the Stars and Stripes and trampled on the flag. He was promptly retired out of town on a very sharp rail. There are a good many old veterans living in Redwood City.

IT IS A SOURCE of consolation that no G. A. R. comrade has been in the faintest way implicated in any of the recent official scandals. None of the thieves and defaulters had ever worn the blue for a single day. On the other hand, they were to a man hostile to "soldier influence, G. A. R. presumption, and all that sort of thing, you know."

THERE does not appear to be much old-fashioned religion lying around loose, so to speak, but for all that people seem to prefer it to anything else in the market. The book-sellers report that there is not one of the new version of the Bible sold where there are 50 of the others.

THE soldier-hating papers took a boodler, a gambler, a swindling banker, a ballot-box stuffer, a piratical insurance man with more decency and respect for the truth than they show toward a Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., or any one who represents and speaks for the veterans of the country.

IT IS the men outside of the G. A. R., and who cannot get into it, who have the most to say how it should be run. Those inside are very well satisfied with having it run as it is.

THE way the soldier-hating papers talk they must believe that the only good soldier is a dead one.

RECENT LITERATURE.

NAZARETH AGAINST NICE. An Impartial Review of the Existing Churches, their Creeds and Principles. For sale by W. H. Morrison, Washington, D. C. The author is a layman, and the devotee of no existing sect, but a believer in the word of God, pure and simple—has written his book under the impression that in selecting a Church the citizen generally should enjoy the benefits