

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

AGENTS—We employ no agents. The NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many subscribers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who send their contributions to the paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RETURNS, ETC.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as the new address. In removing, subscribers should be careful to send the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special rate.

Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 26, 1888.

WAITING FOR THE NEWS.

Listening to the Fighting at Belmont.

BY MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN

We have received from Mrs. John A. Logan an admirable account of the early experiences of the soldiers who assembled at Cairo in the last part of 1861, and especially of the anxious watching and waiting at Belmont for the news of the men who went down to attack the enemy at Belmont for news of the fate of those who were dear to them. They could hear the cannon all day, but knew nothing of the result until the expedition returned. It will be published in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for Feb. 2.

THIRD CORPS AT GETTYSBURG.

By Colonel Thomas Rafferty.

NEXT WEEK.

Col. Thos. Rafferty, whose writings have heretofore been read with so much interest by the subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, has written an admirable review of the action of the Third Corps at Gettysburg which will appear in next week's paper.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

MATAGORDA BAY.—The Thirteenth Corps in Texas in 1863. By F. B. Lufkin, Co. F, 13th Me., Weld, Me.

SHERMAN'S BUMMERS.—How they did their work. By Henry S. Sanford, Co. G, 1st Mich. Engineers and Mechanics, Greenville, Mich.

HANGING REBEL SPIES.—An Incident at Frederick, Md., during the Gettysburg Campaign. By J. J. Auld, Co. F, 13th Va., Wagon, Iowa.

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

HAWKINS'S ZOUAVES.—The First Boy's Brigade. By J. H. E. Whitney, Sergeant, Co. I, 9th N. Y., New York City.

PORT HUDSON.—A Spirited Account of this Important Siege and Battle. By Wilber H. White, Lieutenant, Tex.

PICK AND SHOVEL.—Campaigning with the Engineers. By Walter H. Parsons, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Eng., Lewistown, Pa.

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

CAHARA PRISON.—Life and Death in this Place of Confinement. By G. J. Treman.

LEWISBURG.—Campaigning and Fighting in West Virginia. By John T. Booth, Sergeant, Co. G, 32d Ohio, Hartsville, O.

REBEL PRISON.—The Graphic Story of Lieut. Wm. 51st Ind. By Frank A. Myers, Washington, Ind.

FORT FELLOWS.—The story of the tragedy of April 12, 1864. By F. C. George, 7th Kan. Cav., Sigfield, Pa.

DURANT'S MILL.—A part of the Peach Tree Creek series of battles in the Atlanta campaign. By John A. Lyne, Adjutant, 10th Mich.

BULL RUN, GETTYSBURG AND THE WILDERNESS.—The work of the cavalry in these campaigns. By A. E. Matthews, 1st Mich. Cav., Buffalo, Mich.

THE LAST BLOW AT HOOVER'S ARMY.—The close of the war from Nashville and the retreat on the plateau. By Lieut. Charles Kirk, 15th Pa. Cav., Philadelphia, Pa.

JONESBORO, GA.—Some corrections of a former story, with map. By Capt. J. B. Johnson, 55th Ill.

The Omaha Republican, which is a live and brilliant representative of that rapidly-growing city, came out on the 1st of January with an immense illustrated edition, describing the long strides toward greatness made by Omaha during the past 12 months. This is an astonishing showing, and the Republican deserves great credit for the admirable manner in which it has presented the story.

THE G. A. R. NATIONAL PENSION COMMITTEE.

Past Commanders-in-Chief Geo. S. Merrill, of Massachusetts; John S. Kountz, of Ohio, and Louis Wagner, of Pennsylvania; Past Department Commanders James Tauner, of New York, and Jno. W. Burst, of Illinois, who constitute the National Pension Committee of the G. A. R., met in this city last week upon call of Gen. Merrill, the Chairman of the committee. The committee carefully considered the work it was charged with, and unanimously agreed to urge the Disability Bill exactly as it was introduced by the G. A. R. as a body, in the vote taken upon it last Summer. In addition it was agreed to urge giving pensions to the widows of all deceased soldiers; to increase pensions for the severer disabilities; to incorporate all the special recommendations of Pension Commissioner Black not included in the foregoing, and to repeal the limitation on the arrears of pensions. A bill will be prepared in a few days carefully formulating all these cases. The bill to pension Mrs. Logan was also indorsed.

The committee spent several hours each day for several days in session with the Senate and House Committees on Pensions, and in consultation with prominent members of both Houses. It was very courteously received by the Senate Committee on Pensions and the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, both bodies offering to give the committee all the hearing desired. The ideas and arguments of the members of the committee were listened to with the greatest attention, and their views solicited on all phases of the great problem of pensions. Beyond question, the week spent here was filled with very effective work for the veterans.

It is not at all strange that the committee should receive unusual consideration at the hands of our lawmakers. It came to Washington with extraordinary credentials. It was not only the representative and mouth-piece of 400,000 veterans, and their widows and children, but it had its constituency solid behind it, and this had been demonstrated so recently as last Summer, when it received practically a unanimous indorsement in a poll of the comrades of the country. It is quite rare in the history of an organization that any of its executive sections get such an indorsement as 250 votes out of every 253 cast. This unanimity has had the best effect on Senators and Representatives in giving importance and weight to the words of the committee.

The practice of continuing the same members upon the committee has also had a happy effect. The membership is the same that it has been for years, except that Maj. Burst, of Illinois, takes the place of John C. Linehan, who served there with so much efficiency until he became ineligible, by being elected Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief at St. Louis. By continuing the committee unchanged from year to year, the members not only become more effective advocates of measures, through their increasing knowledge of the men who compose Congress, and of the ways of promoting legislation, but Congressmen are more impressed by men whose return each year shows that their conduct the previous year has been approved by their constituents.

As at present constituted, the G. A. R. Committee on Pensions is made up of exceptionally able, strong, practical, unselfish men, whose long experience has supplemented their other qualifications. It would be very difficult, if not impossible to find associated together five more genuinely able and earnest men than Comrades Merrill, Wagner, Tauner, Kountz and Burst.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

In a private letter Comrade John A. Martin, now Governor of Kansas, and one of the Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes, says: "The Soldiers' Homes are all crowded to excess, and my knowledge of them, and my observation of the increase for the past six or seven years, justifies the belief that the number of disabled soldiers seeking their shelter will increase rapidly for the next eight or ten years. I find, too, that as a rule, the soldiers who have sought the shelter of the Homes during the past six or seven years are men who have a better army record than those who originally entered. A much larger proportion of native Americans are now coming into the Homes, and have been for the past five or six years. Of the 1,300 or 1,500 applications for admission that I have approved during the past two years, I think that fully nine-tenths had served three years in the volunteer service, and a very large number had served out two and sometimes three enlistments. The fact is that the old boys are aging very rapidly, and thousands who maintained the unequal battle of life for 20 years after the close of the war are becoming so enfeebled by disease or wounds, or the growing infirmities of age, that they can no longer maintain themselves."

Coming from the source that it does, this statement is entitled to unusual attention. There is no man so well qualified to speak with accuracy as to the condition of the veterans of the entire country as one who has served for a few years on the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Homes. He is brought into direct contact with the veterans who need relief, and is compelled to carefully investigate their needs and the best way of relieving them.

Gov. Martin's experience entirely coincides with that of every other man who has paid any attention to the condition and wants of the veterans. Every year an increasing proportion of the very best soldiers who followed the flag are forced to ask relief from the Government.

The shirks, malingers and dead-beats got in their work years ago. They were as prompt at rallying on the Pension Bureau at the close of the war as they were to rally on the cook-house and hospital during their so-called service. The number of these has been grossly exaggerated, but whatever there were of them who got on the roll or into the Homes did so in the few years immediately following the close of the war. The men who had pride and strength of character enough to carry themselves creditably through years of service in the field, were for a long time too proud to accept a

pension or a place in a Home if they could possibly avoid it. They nerved themselves up for the race of life precisely as they nerved themselves up for a long march, or to assault a rebel line of battle. They were just as determined to "keep their end up" without any finching or any aid from the Government as they used to be that they would not straggle on a march or go to the rear during an engagement.

But what one can do at 30 he cannot begin to do at 50. It was possible to make will power and enthusiasm compensate for years after the war for natural powers which had been diminished by the requirements of hard service. A rheumatism which could be made subject to the will in 1865 is the merciless tyrant of the will in 1888. Weakened lungs which could be forced to do their work 10 years ago will stand no forcing now.

Age is something that no man can resist—no will-power conquer. It humbles the proudest spirit, and drags down the proudest to his heart.

The men who now appeal to the Government for justice are the ones who not only carried its banner through to victory, but are the ones who came home after their service in the field was ended and built up their prosperity by years of hard toil in peaceful pursuits, by patriotic submission to onerous taxation, and by aiding with their strong arms every effort to place the country on the high plane of material prosperity she now occupies. To them the country owes everything, and they should be the objects of her tender care. The least she can do is to pay to them, with scrupulous fidelity, the debt she owes them.

Do not tinker with the revenue. Use the surplus to pay off the veteran and the bondholder.

WHO ARE TO BLAME.

It is not the fault of the American people that one-half of the broken-down men on the pension-roll get less per day than a ragged newsboy earns by a half-hour's sale of newspapers on the street corner. The people have never intended that a man who fought bravely for them should end his days by starving on a stipend of less per diem than a negro bootblack gets for "shining up" a pair of shoes.

That there are thousands of veterans on the roll at 23, 43, 63, 83, 103, 11 and 13 cents a day comes as a humiliating revelation. It is Congress which is to blame. It is the mean, cheese-paring work of Congressional economists—who would pinch and deny a veteran in order to make a showing of economy. The people have been led to believe that the veterans were amply provided for. The immense amount of the annual payment for pensions has been industriously desecrated on, and the most has been made of every sum-total. But in spite of this there has been no popular demand for a reduction of pensions.

No party ever thought of putting in its platform a plank to the effect that pensions must be reduced. No candidate ever tried to ingratiate himself into the hearts of the electors by diatribes against the prodigality of the pension expenditures. The contrary is true. The people have constantly, in convention and otherwise, declared in favor of much more liberal pension legislation than we have. They have never censured any Representative for his vote in favor of justice to the veteran, but on the other hand have frequently by rebuke at the polls, by a decisive defeat of men who have opposed just and liberal treatment of the veterans. This is something that politicians should remember.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

During the week ending Jan. 21, 1888, 4,117 claims were received, of which 927 were original invalid; 305 widows; 2 war of 1812; 10 bounty land; 23 navy; 4 old war; 110 on account of Mexican service, and 2,795 applications for increase.

The receipt of mail matter during the week were 53,061; 43,319 letters and circulars were sent out. The names and post-office addresses of 3,797 officers and comrades were furnished for the use of claimants. The number of medical examinations reported during the week was 6,916. The amount of fees for the same was \$27,553.28, an average cost of \$4.58 per examination.

Report of certificates issued during week ending Jan. 21, 1888: Original, 950; increase, 805; reissue, 221; restoration, 36; duplicate, 26; accrued, 76; arrears, 0; Act of March 3, 1883, 1; Order of April 3, 1884, 8; Act of March 3, 1885, 0; Order Oct. 7, 1885, 2; Act of Aug. 4, 1886, 15; Supplemental, Act Aug. 4, 1886, 15; Mexican war, 232; total, 2,423. Reissue same date, 0.

WRONG TO THE WORKINGMEN.

We insist that the workingmen of the country have a deep interest in the minimum rate of pensions. They have strenuously claimed all the time that the rate of wages paid by the Government to mechanics in its employ had an important influence upon the rate paid by private employers. They have claimed that the Government should shut out the Chinese and other laborers imported under contract, and have the way that these people are paid and live sets a standard which is demoralizing to our citizens. If this reasoning is good—and it always will be—then we should have always maintained that it was it applies with still more force to the pensioners. The standard of living which the Government sets by its rate of pensions to broken-down soldiers is vastly more demoralizing to American citizenship than the meager living an imported Chinaman, or a Polish, Italian or Belgian laborer may introduce. When, by an examination by its medical officers, it decides that an old soldier has been injured so as to be incapable of supporting himself, and then gives him, in lieu of the support that he would have earned with his own hands had he not

been injured in its service, a beggar's stipend of a few cents a day, it degrades in the most powerful way possible the whole standard of wage-paying and living. This is so clear that no one should mistake it.

THE LOGAN MONUMENT FUND.

Last week blizzards prevailed nearly all over the country, making it very difficult for people to get about to do any sort of business. Consequently the receipts of the Logan monument fund were not so large as they would have been had the weather been more favorable. We give them below:

Table listing donors and amounts for the Logan Monument Fund, including names like Gen. J. C. Fremont, Z. V. Houseman, Wash. Young, W. L. Taylor, etc.

Total, \$2,707.01

Previously acknowledged, \$2,671.46

Total, \$5,378.47

A contributor desires the following correction: EYFON NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In looking over the Logan donors' list to the monument, I find you credited to Valley Center, Kan., which is wrong. It should have been Yassar, Mich., the same as John W. Taylor, Yassar, Mich. We are not disturbed as yet.—JOHN W. TAYLOR, Yassar, Mich.

THE MONEY-LENDERS' VIEW.

The money-lenders do not want the Nation to pay its debts to them. The National debt is a great advantage to them. It furnishes the best possible investment for their funds. With his money in registered bonds of the United States the capitalist can eat, drink and enjoy himself. He has his treasures where the moth does not corrupt, nor the thieves break through and steal. Bank robbers may skip to Canada, and he smiles; railroads may be wrecked, and he eats his dinner in peace—these cannot reach his investments. The whole United States is mortgaged to secure payment of his quarterly interest, and nothing will keep him out of his money which does not destroy the Government. Naturally he wants this pleasant state of things to continue, and he is very anxious that the revenue should be cut down until it will be impossible for the Government to pay off its bonds as they become due.

We, speaking for the veterans and for the people generally, insist that the present revenue of the Government shall not be diminished one dollar until the Government has paid to its veterans what is justly due them, and has canceled every dollar of its indebtedness to the bondholders.

The 75th Ohio did not have its monument at Gettysburg ready for dedication at the time the rest of the Ohio regiments dedicated theirs last Fall, but the stone has now arrived and the monument will be completed as soon as the weather permits. The 8th Ohio monument will also be finished as early in the Spring as it is possible to begin operations. The 12th N. H. monument will be shipped to the field in a few days, and also the marker to be located where Gen. Armistead fell at the head of Gen. Pickett's charge. The Ordnance Department has ordered that 50 cannon, similar in size to those used in the battle, be delivered to the Gettysburg Memorial Association, to be placed about the field, where they will indicate the positions of the artillery. These will include 20 12-pound brass guns, 23 3-inch iron rifles, nine 10-pound Parrotts, one James rifle and one 2-pound rifle.

THE meaning of the legend IN GOD WE TRUST on the silver dollars has just dawned on us. The dollars were evidently coined to pay pensions with, and the veteran who gets one for his month's allowance is thereby feelingly admonished as to the only Power that can make that sufficient to provide him with food, shelter and raiment for 30 days.

"SCALAWAGS."

The soldier-hating papers are beginning to feel greatly distressed again at the "number of undeserving pensioners on the rolls." They are commencing to tune up the old talk about the vast numbers of bounty-jumpers, dead-beats, coffee-coolers, etc. When a man begins expatiating on this theme, he can be set down at once as an inveterate enemy of all soldiers. No one knows better than an old soldier that there were really a great number of worthless men in the army, but there was an infinitely greater number of zealous, honest, self-sacrificing, courageous men.

The men whose mental vision is continually filled with the shirks and skeddaddlers of the army are of precisely the same type as the men who can see no one in churches but the one man in a hundred members who is a liar, a hypocrite and a thief, and who continually descend upon that man's vices until they are unable to give any credit to the other 99 members for leading upright, self-denying lives.

Human nature was the same in the army as in civil life. The great majority of men were devoted, faithful soldiers. The shirks, dead-beats and scalawags were proportionately as few as they are among our acquaintances to-day.

LAST year the taxable value of the real estate in New York city increased from \$1,254,491,849 to \$1,306,310,138, or an increase of \$51,818,289. The increase in the value of other property was probably several times this. This gives an idea of the way that wealth is increasing all over the land. The country is probably a thousand million dollars richer than it was at the beginning of 1887. There would have been little of this wonderful growth of riches if the volunteer soldiers had not fought over 2,500 battles, and died by the hundred thousand to preserve the country from destruction. Yet one-half of the men who broke themselves down in securing this for our money-makers are now pinching along on from 3 1/2 to 26 cents a day, doled out to them by "the grateful Nation."

It is so convenient for the soldier-hating papers to have the pension attorneys to abuse. If they could not shriek "pension-sharks' scheme" against every attempt to do justice to the soldier the biggest part of their thunder would be gone. That is the trouble with the bills for removal of the limitation on arrears of pensions and to make the minimum pension \$8 a month. These bills, if they are passed, will put millions of dollars into the pockets of the veterans without any pension attorney getting a cent of fees out of them, which must be gall and wormwood to the soldier-hating editors.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF REA and his Adjutant-General, Daniel Fish, have made the best impression wherever they have been. Gen. Rea is a refined, scholarly man, who makes a speech that goes right to the hearts of the veterans. His career in the army, the estimation in which he is held among his neighbors, what he says on the rostrum, and his manner among comrades are all calculated to awaken enthusiasm for him. Adj. Gen. Fish is, like Gen. Rea, a fine lawyer, and has been a Judge. His standing in Minneapolis is equal to any one. He appears to good advantage among the comrades, and makes a droll, humorous, pointed speech, which never fails to bring down the house.

WE used to think when we boarded at Andersonville that the meanest men in the world lived in that section of Georgia. There are some of them still there, for recently it was discovered that the body of a wealthy resident of Americus—which is but a few miles from Andersonville—had been dug up, in order to steal the \$300 coffin and the fine suit of clothes in which the corpse had been interred. The deprecators were probably some of those little brats of guards who used to shoot at us from the perches on the stockade.

GOV. HILL, of New York, continues to win golden opinions from the veterans. Last week he sent a message to the Legislature recommending that the law be so amended as to exempt the Soldiers' Home at Bath from the list of almshouses and asylums, in order to allow a vote to the soldiers who reside there. He thinks it is nothing but just that these veterans should not be disfranchised after their service for their country. This will give about 150 men voters who have hitherto been denied that privilege.

GOOD butter now sells at from 25 to 45 cents a pound in most of the cities. A pensioner at \$1 a month has to devote his pension for about seven days to get a pound of butter, or else eat his bread without that pleasant and nutritious addition.

THEY have sentenced a man in Connecticut to imprisonment for life for killing an editor. Connecticut always did like to do things different from other folks. Out West a man kills an editor they pass complimentary resolutions and give him the freedom of the town.

RENEW IN TIME.

All subscribers should now scrutinize the number which appears in the date line at the head of the paper, and compare it with that in the address slip containing their name. This is to prevent their subscription running out and the paper being stopped. So much of unusual interest is now appearing in the paper that no one can afford to lose a single number. It is easy to understand when the subscription expires. For example, the number of this paper is 337. If the number on the yellow address slip is 338, the subscriber will know that his subscription expires next week; if 338 in two weeks, and so on. Let him look to it, and send his subscription in at once and avoid the risk of missing a paper.

STILL THEY COME.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE's club-raisers continue to do better from week to week. Here is a list of those sent in last week. Let it go on till the NATIONAL TRIBUNE's subscription list is equal in numbers to the roll of membership in the G. A. R. It certainly ought to be:

Table listing names and amounts for the National Tribune's club-raisers, including names like D. G. Eldridge, W. F. Birchard, J. P. Sullivan, etc.

MUSTERED OUT.

CAMPBELL.—Rev. James Campbell, formerly of Co. H, 79th Ill., died at Great Falls, Kan., on a visit there from his home at Great Falls, Kan., on the 15th inst. He was born in Greene Co., O., in 1828, but resided in Kansas and Illinois a time subsequent to the war resided in Kansas. He was a member of Worcester Post, G. A. R., at Great Falls, Kan.

HOLDER.—Dr. William H. Holden, late Assistant Surgeon, 19th Ohio, died Jan. 11 at his home in Zanesville, O. He was 81 years of age, and from a severe fall on the ice pavement. Since the war he was a member of the Ohio Legislature and a Senator in the Ohio Legislature, and was a member of the Ohio Legislature and a Senator in the Ohio Legislature.

McMURRY.—First Lieut. Cornelius F. McMurry, Co. A, 9th Ohio Cav., died in December last at his home in Zanesville, O. He was 60 years of age. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature and a Senator in the Ohio Legislature.

HELDON.—Thomas Helton, Co. G, 76th Ill., died Dec. 28 at Hillsdale, N. Y. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature and a Senator in the Ohio Legislature.

CHESBROUGH.—Samuel W. Chesbrough, Co. A, 9th Ohio Cav., died last November at Hopewell, O., aged 75 years.

FELTON.—James Felton, who served in a Virginia regiment during the war, died Jan. 19 at his home in Hopewell, O. He was 80 years of age.

McCOSGARA.—William H. McCosgara, Co. D, 78th Ill., died at Hillsdale, N. Y., on the 15th inst. after a long illness. He had been a sufferer ever since his discharge from service.

JACKSON.—John Jackson, a member of Post 129, Department of Illinois, died at Brookfield, Ill., Jan. 10.

NORRIS.—Frederick M. Norris, First Lieutenant, Co. D, 30th Mass., died Christmas Eve in New York City. He was a graduate of Harvard, and after the war returned to New York to practice law. He was wounded at Fort Hudson.

HEWITT.—Morgan G. Hewitt, Co. D, 3d Me. Cav., died suddenly Dec. 20 at Maryland, Md., while on his work.

PEATE.—Daniel Pratt, Co. K, 78th N. Y., and First Sergeant, Co. C, 25th Mich., died in October last at Vevian, Cal., aged 63 years.

HINDS.—Met. J. Hinds, aged 143 N. Y., died Jan. 15 at Ithaca, N. Y., aged 83 years. He was a Canadian by birth and was unmarried.

MARSH.—John B. Marsh, Co. A, 9th Ohio Cav., died Jan. 15 at Ithaca, N. Y., aged 83 years. He was a Canadian by birth and was unmarried.

HERSE.—Joel Herse, a veteran of the war of 1812, died recently at Lees Vepas, N. J., aged 96 years. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature and a Senator in the Ohio Legislature.

ANDERSON.—James Anderson, Co. I, 8th Ohio, was run over by the cars Dec. 24 at Leburg, O., and the accident necessitated the amputation of both legs, he died under the operation. He leaves seven orphaned children.

WATTS.—John Watts, Ill., Des. 19, Serg't Wm. Hamilton, 5th N. Y.

The Home of the Blizzards.

Ducks Wife to her husband: "Josiah, have you blanketed all the cows and horses?" Josiah: "Yes, Maria." Wife: "And covered the sheep and dogs with a good thickness of straw?" Josiah: "Yes."

"And brought the chickens in the house to protect the fire?" Josiah: "Yes."

"And spliced a piece of gas-pipe on to the bottom of the thermometer, so the mercury can get down as low as it wants to?" Josiah: "Yes."

"What comes to bed then, and let us be very thankful that we don't live across the line in Canada, where the weather gets real cold."

G. A. R. MEN ARRESTED.

A General Proclamation Stopped by Fallows. Peter Cooper Post, No. 182, New York, accompanied by the 98th N. Y. Regimental Band, attended the funeral of one of its members, Comrade Gasper Herrmann, Sunday afternoon. The organization was about 20 strong and in charge of Commanders Whalen and Dowling. On reaching the house of mourning an officer informed them in command of the Post that they were wanted on a summons by Capt. Garland at the Seventh Precinct Station. Whalen and Dowling obeyed the summons and were told that the Post could not parade with the band. It was verbally agreed that the organization could accompany the funeral without music. The band was dismissed, and when the procession started for the burying-ground the Grand Army veterans fell in behind the hearse and ahead of the Legion of Honor, of which the deceased was a member. It had not moved far through the crowded streets when a detachment of police, from Capt. Garland's station, waved their clubs and arrested the entire body of uniformed veterans, and escorted the prisoners and their colors to the station. A great deal of excitement was caused, and expressions of indignation were common on all sides. At the station charges were preferred only against the Commanders of the Post for violating the city ordinances, and they were promptly jailed, under instructions to appear in the Essex Market Police Court in the morning. The veterans held an emergency meeting at 6 o'clock and appointed a committee of five to prefer charges against Capt. Garland.

PERSONAL.

A son of Gen. O. O. Howard is engaged to marry a young Prussian lady of aristocratic but not princely family, who is a teacher of languages at Andover.

The installation ceremonies of the G. A. R. Post, No. 2, San Francisco, Cal., Tuesday, Jan. 23, were pleasantly ended by the presentation of a magnificent gold watch and chain to Quartermaster Charles H. Blinn, who, on that evening, closed the fifth year of the organization, his office and entered upon the sixth. The presentation was made by the retiring Commander, Maj. H. Bartling, in a very happy little speech, and Comrade Blinn responded most appropriately.

Comrade W. H. Young, Co. C, 16th Ill.; Co. B, 10th Mo.; Co. A, 10th Wis., is a prominent business man in the real estate business at Wyandotte, Kan. He would like to hear from his old comrades.

Last week the census of Republican Senators of the New York Assembly decided to confirm the nominations of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, James Manning and George H. Treadwell to be Civil Service Commissioners.

Maj. Gen. Samuel Sprigg Carroll, U. S. Army, has returned to the city from a two-weeks' visit to Fort Monroe.

Capt. Thomas W. Lord, U. S. Army, has returned to the city, and will hereafter permanently reside in Washington. During the war he served in the 17th Me., but after losing a leg was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Gen. John S. Mason, Colonel, 9th U. S., has been ordered to New York to await retirement. Gen. Mason was born at Stemberville, O., Aug. 23, 1824.

His father was a prominent physician in Sturgis, Mo., in the real estate business at Wyandotte, Kan. He would like to hear from his old comrades.

Among his classmates were Gen. Barnside, Gibbon, Griffin, Wilcox, Ayres, and A. P. Hill and Henry Heath, of the rebel army. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 2d U. S. Cavalry, and served in Mexico. Yellow fever broke down his health, and for a long time he was an invalid, though he continued on the rolls of the army. The outbreak of the war found him a Captain in the 11th Inf., and he was appointed a member of the Colonel of the 6th Ohio. He commanded this regiment in the first campaign in West Virginia until appointed Chief of Artillery to Gen. Landor, and gained much reputation for efficiency and gallantry. His regiment was attached to the 1st Cavalry Brigade and subsequently to Gen. John Pope's at Fredericksburg he commanded three regiments, which composed the advance line of Whittiers of Couch's Corps. He was subsequently promoted to Brigadier-General, and on the 15th inst. he was accepted a command in the rear, and in ward the close of the war became a Major in the 17th U. S. He was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 9th U. S., Aug. 2, 1862.

HOLDER.—Dr. William H. Holden, late Assistant Surgeon, 19th Ohio, died Jan. 11 at his home in Zanesville, O. He was 81 years of age, and from a severe fall on