

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 volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful, but persons who would like to subscribe to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESS, BENEVOLENCE, Etc.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but such subscribers should in every change give the old as well as the new address. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us 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 always 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.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 2, 1888.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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THE LOST ARMY.

Scouting and Fighting Adventures of Two Boys IN MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

BY COL. THOS. W. KNOX, Author of "Boy Traversers in the Far East," "In South America," "In Russia," "On the Congo," "The Young Nimrods," "Voyage of the Vivan," etc.

TO BEGIN NEXT MONTH.

We have decided that we will begin next month the great story of Col. Thomas W. Knox, previously announced, which we are sure every one of our readers will find of surpassing interest. Col. Knox, who is the most successful writer of boy stories in the world, says of it: "I would be unwilling to say it is the best story I ever wrote, but I am sure I have never written a better one."

It is a narrative of true occurrences and thrilling incidents, told in the happiest manner. Every member of the family will be deeply interested in it.

Do not fail to renew your subscriptions promptly, for you cannot afford to miss the opening chapters.

THE WORLD'S BY-WAYS

Visited by a National Tribune's Representative.

A SERIES OF INTERESTING LETTERS.

In accordance with our desire to provide the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE with the highest grade of entertaining and instructive matter to be found anywhere, we have made an arrangement with Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, the talented newspaper man, for a series of letters from Japan, Corea, China, Malay, India, and elsewhere in the Far East. These letters will be—as all who are familiar with Mr. Carpenter's writings know—bright, breezy, and full of fresh facts. He will keep away from the usual hackneyed routes of travel, see things with his own eyes, and tell in his own way what he sees. The letters will be furnished exclusively to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and no other paper will have them. They will be profusely illustrated from photographs taken by Mr. Carpenter with his own camera. They will, besides being interesting to everybody, be very valuable to the children in teaching them in a pleasant way about the people in those far-off lands, with their habits and customs. Mr. Carpenter sails from San Francisco this month, and we can expect the letters to begin in a few weeks.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

There were received at the Pension Office during the week ending July 28, 972 original invalid cases; 489 widows; 3 war of 1812; 14 bounty land; 28 navy; 4 old war, and 89 on account of Mexican service; 2,315 applications for increase. The reports from Special Examiners numbered 910. The total number of letters sent out, including 541 blanks, was 37,203.

The number of medical examinations reported was 1,639; fees for the same \$7,012.00, making an average cost of \$4.68 each.

Report of certificates issued during week ending July 28, 1888: Original, 320; increase, 1,110; reissue, 425; restoration, 73; duplicate, 0; accrued, 114; arrears, 3; Act of March 3, 1883, 0; Order of April 3, 1884, 1; Order Oct. 7, 1885, 5; Act of Aug. 4, 1886, 0; Supplemental, Act Aug. 4, 1886, 0; Arrears Act of June 7, 1888, 751; Mexican war, 69; total, 2,671. Reissue same date, 0.

WARNER MILLER points out that under the influence of protection the price of "print" paper has been reduced in 10 years from 9 cents a pound to 4.

THE COUNTRY CANNOT DO TOO MUCH.

The fears of some gentlemen that the country is in danger of doing too much for the veterans is absurd.

If every dollar that is now stored up in the Treasury were distributed among the veterans and their dependent ones, and every dollar of the surplus revenue was paid out in pensions, it would still be but a small return to the veterans for what they did for the country, and the sacrifices they made for her. All this money would not repay them even for the wages and the money-making opportunities they sacrificed—say nothing of more important considerations—to save her from destruction.

Every man who enlisted and shouldered his musket made an actual donation of money to the Government, which was greater in proportion to his means than a donation of \$100,000 would be to one of our millions of rich men. If he was a fairly skilled mechanic he was receiving from \$2 to \$4 a day, which maintained him in comfort and surrounded him with his family and friends.

As the war progressed wages increased, until they finally became double what they were when Fort Sumter was fired on. Taking the lowest rate—\$2 a day—and the great mass of them received more than this—he got \$60 a month. He gave this up in order to accept \$13 a month from the Government, adding in his rations and clothes at what the Government valued them, he still only got about \$25.50 a month, so that he absolutely gave the Government for the privilege of helping it out of its distress at least \$37.50 a month, or nearly two-thirds of his property.

His donation was in one sense as great as where a man worth \$100,000 gave \$60,000 of it to the Government. If he served three years he actually gave the Government \$1,350 in wages. This is the lowest estimate that can be made. Of course a farmer or any other competent man gave up just as much—if not more—than a mechanic. Now, as there were 2,320,272 men who served an average of three years, it is clear that the men who fought the battles of the country actually donated to her in sacrificed wages the enormous sum of \$3,132,357,300, or more than four times as much as the entire sum that has been paid for pensions since 1861.

We have left out of the calculation the fact that the money in which the soldiers were paid rapidly depreciated, until instead of receiving \$13 a month, the soldier received in actual value less than \$6. Taking this into account it would swell the total beyond \$4,000,000,000, or almost five times the amount paid for pensions!

These are facts which everybody can understand, and nobody can deny. In the face of them how preposterous it is to talk of over-paying the veterans!

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

The Congressional investigation of the Italian and other immigration is revealing some startling facts.

A deluge of ignorant, brutalized lazzaroni is being poured upon our shores from the coasts of the Mediterranean. Thoroughly villainous padroni are gathering up and shipping here the scum of the population there—the drift-wood and sediment of centuries of brigandage, piracy and tyrannical misgovernment. All the vicious elements, which have been thrown out of their natural vocations of brigandage, piracy and smuggling by the improvement in the administration of the law in Italy, have suddenly set in a strong tide toward our shores.

They do not come as most of our immigrants in the past have come—God-fearing, law-abiding industrious men and women who come to make their homes with us and be a part of us, to work and fight by our sides for the upbuilding of the Nation.

On the contrary, they know nothing and care nothing for the United States, except that it is rich and offers chances for making or getting money. They regard it in the same light as the caterpillar does a green leaf—as something to be devoured if possible for their own benefit. For its people, its institutions, its history, its fortune, they care no more than they do for those of Kamshatka. Their only thought is as to what they can make out of it. Those of them who are really industrious laborers have been in the habit of regarding 10 cents a day as liberal wages. A few years' work here at our wages—they living in the meanwhile as meanly and filthily as a Chinese cooly—will give them what they have been in the habit of considering a fortune. They can go back to their own poverty-cursed land and pose as men of wealth.

All accounts represent the manner of life of these people in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere where they have colonized as vile and filthy beyond description. They sink to a lower depth than any other people who have come to this country in any number. A nest of them becomes at once a foul social ulcer.

The question which every thinking man at once asks himself is, "Why should we allow this contamination of our community with the sewage of Southern Europe, or of any part of Europe? Why not make the restrictions against immigration much more stringent than they are, so as to shut off these streams of pollution?"

It is true that it was once our proud boast that we offered this land as an asylum and a home for the "poor and oppressed of all the nations of the earth." Until recent years we have had no reason to regret that we opened our hospitable doors to the struggling people of the world. Our own country was enriched by contributions from the best blood of Europe. But the situation has greatly changed since then. Then we were comparatively difficult of access, and only those people came to us who had a sincere love of liberty and our institutions; who desired to share our fortunes, and who had

THE ENTERPRISE TO MAKE THE LONG JOURNEY TO OUR SHORES.

So when they came, they were at once assimilated by us, and became among the best of our citizens.

Now everything is different. Great steamship lines have made the voyage across the Atlantic hardly more than a trip on a ferry boat. Europe is relatively nearer us than Counties in the same State were 20 years ago. These lazzaroni are brought from Italy to New York for about what a first-class ticket from New York to Buffalo costs. There formerly the immigration consisted of whole families of skillful artisans or thrifty farmers, leaving lands of which they had been valuable citizens to make their homes in one which offered them much larger opportunities, it is now largely made up of the refuse of communities, caught in the drag-net of some sharp contractor, and brought across the ocean at from \$6 to \$13 a head.

We did well when we prohibited Chinese immigration. We should go farther, and at once, and put an effectual stop to our country being made the dumping-ground for the ignorance, the filth and the vice of Europe. Heaven knows we have enough of our own poor, ignorant and vicious to provide for, educate and reform.

We want our land, our resources, our wages and employment for our own people—for our own sons and daughters. We did not struggle to build up this country, we did not fight a terrible war to preserve it from destruction in order to make it a good feeding-ground for locust-like swarms of Bohemians, Poles, Italians and such. We labored, suffered, dared and fought to make it a home for ourselves and a heritage for our children, and it is but just to ourselves and to our descendants that we keep it for ourselves and them.

ALL AMERICANS DESIRE TO GET CUBA.

We should have the island if for no other reason than to give us command of the Gulf of Mexico, protect our growing commerce with South America, and impregnable shield our southern coast from ravages by hostile fleets. Cuba is necessary to the security of the immense Mississippi Valley.

The best way to get Cuba is to raise our own sugar. The only value of that island to Spain is as a means of drawing from us an annual tribute of \$75,000,000. In effect, the palace ring at Madrid has a colony of 1,500,000 serfs there, engaged in raising sugar for the United States. The actual raisers of the sugar get but little more than will keep them alive, and the remainder of the vast sum goes to stuff the pockets of the ring and its favorites. Hordes of these latter are sent out to Cuba to fill the fat offices there for a few years, and return to Spain wealthy grandees.

EVERY MONEY-MAKING POSITION IS CAREFULLY RESERVED FOR THESE FAVORITES, AND THAT IS WHAT IRRITATES THE NATIVE CUBANS INTO MAKING DESPERATE ATTEMPTS TO SECURE THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE ISLAND.

If we should follow the example of European nations and raise our own sugar the value of Cuba to Spain would be destroyed at once, and she would be glad to let us have the island on very reasonable terms. Fully 95 per cent. of the sugar raised there is now exported to the United States. Formerly from 15 to 20 per cent. was sent to England, but the German beet sugar has driven it out of that market. In 1879 England imported \$11,495,820 worth of Cuban sugar. Six years later this had fallen to \$2,469,100, or about one-fifth, the remaining four-fifths being bought from Germany.

We are consequently the only customer the Dons now have, and they will be in a bad way if we attend to our manifest duty of turning the millions we have been paying them into the pockets of our own farmers.

THE REAL TAXATION.

A great deal of claptrap is written and talked about "the burden of taxation," and the eyes of the people are kept constantly directed to the General Government as the source whence relief must be expected.

This is false and misleading. Almost the entire burden of taxation everywhere is strictly local, and there is where relief must come in if anywhere.

The taxes levied by the General Government and by those of the States are almost nominal, and are scarcely felt by any one except the comparatively few, such as brewers, distillers and saloon keepers, who pay special taxes. In some States, like Massachusetts and Michigan, the taxation hardly amounts to more than two cents on \$100 of the real valuation of the property. In no State of the North, except Nebraska and Nevada, does the rate exceed 40 cents on \$100 of assessed valuation, which makes an average rate of much less than 10 cents on the real value.

This provides for all the expenses of the State Government, salaries of officials, maintenance of penitentiary and benevolent institutions, schools, interest on debt, etc.

The great bulk of the burden of taxation, which every man bears, comes from strictly local levies by his County, Township and Municipal Governments to meet the expense of building courthouses, jails, infirmaries, constructing bridges, streets, roads, waterworks, supporting the poor, and so on.

This is especially true in the young and growing communities west of the Alleghenies. Very many have burdened themselves even to bankruptcy in an ambitious endeavor to give themselves all the appurtenances and conveniences of older communities.

Let any man who is troubled in regard to this problem, prepare his mind for its consideration by an examination of the items in his last tax receipt. He will find that if the whole amount of taxes paid his State and those paid the United States were taken off his shoulders, it would bring him very little relief.

SHOULD HAVE BEEN KEPT AT HOME.

Last year we bought abroad the following amounts of articles, which should have been raised at home, and the money there-for paid to our own farmers:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Quantity, Value. Includes Lard, Soap, Flour, Sugar, etc.

With the exception of cheese, sugar, tobacco and wool, we have excluded from this enumeration the manufactured forms of the purely farm products imported. We have also excluded a host of minor farm products, such as chicory, honey, beeswax, straw, buckwheat, oats, bacon and hams, castor beans, hempseed, etc., where the total value of the imports was not more than \$100,000 under each head. If all these were included, it would make the total nearly 75 per cent. greater.

Here, now, we have between \$250,000,000 and \$400,000,000 going out of the country every year for articles that our own farmers should supply, and would supply, if our Government would foster their production with the same persistent care that European Governments give to every article producible on their own soil, and which will put money in the pockets of their own people.

SENATOR SABIN'S BILL RELATIVE TO THE CULTURE OF FLAX.

Senator Sabin has introduced a bill looking to the encouragement of the growth of flax in this country. Every year now the acreage in the Northwest devoted to the culture of flax is very great, and it is at the same time grown under a wasteful system, because only the seed is marketed while the fiber is not. Senator Sabin believes that the Northwestern farmers should be able to realize something from the flax straw, as well as the seed, and he desires the Government to devote \$25,000 to the investigation of the matter under the auspices of the Agricultural Bureau. In some localities mills have been erected for making hackled tow, but still by far the most of it is not utilized except as ordinary straw.

We import vast quantities annually of flax, jute butts and hemp, which is manufactured into twine, rope and coarse bagging. There is no known reason why the flax fiber of Nebraska and Minnesota should not where the thrasher leaves it, while we buy the same thing from the barbarians of the South Seas and the pagans of the Orient.

It is to be hoped that Congress will pass the bill and that the Agricultural Bureau will be able to find some practical plan for adoption by our Western farmers.

THE RIGHT WAY.

The free-traders hold out great allurements of gaining the access to the markets of the world for our woolen manufactures if we will consent to remove the protective duty on wool. If they are so anxious to get into foreign markets the best way to go about it would be to follow the example of other nations in promoting their manufactures, and make a rebate on exported woolen manufactures equal to the duty on wool. This would accomplish the desired result without destroying our own flocks and herds. But to common-sense people it would seem that before starting off on a chase for the elusive "markets of the world," we take care of our own home market. We imported last year \$16,351,370 worth of raw wool, and \$44,235,243 worth of manufactured wool—\$60,586,613 in all, which in quantity and value greatly exceeds any trade we can hope to establish abroad. If instead of sending that \$60,586,613 across the seas last year, we had paid it to our people, the country would have been much richer and times vastly better.

An attempt is now being made to show that the rise in sugar is due to the machinations of the Sugar Trust. This is not at all true. The rise is due to the fact that a few years ago Germany, in her desire to control the sugar market of Europe, went too far and pushed her sugars into the English market at prices which broke down the Spanish producers. She saw her mistake, curtailed her production, and as a consequence sugar is going up. We do not doubt that the Sugar Trust would be only too glad to enhance the price of sugar if it could, but that is beyond its power. The price is regulated by things outside of its control.

AGAIN come distressing reports of destruction by freshets in the Ohio Valley. It is the penalty we are paying for stripping the mountains of West Virginia of their natural covering of timber. The evil will continue and increase from year to year as those heights become barer. The only remedy is for the United States to convert the whole State of West Virginia into a National park and timber preserve. It would pay the Government to do this, just as it pays France and Germany to make great tracts of mountain lands into timber farms; but it will not be done—at least in this generation.

A REPORT to Parliament says that 32 persons died of actual starvation in London last year. England has all the blessings of free trade.

THE LOGAN MONUMENT FUND.

The following letters were received last week from Posts remitting collections for the Logan Monument Fund:

HEADQUARTERS CATO POST, No. 272, CATO, Kan. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Inclosed find \$5 for the Logan Monument Fund. Our Post is small and the boys are poor, as old soldiers too generally are. Yours, in F. C. and L., J. K. CARROLL, Quartermaster.

ALLENTOWNS, Pa., July 23, 1888. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Inclosed please find check for \$5 as a donation to Gen. John A. Logan Monument from E. B. Young Post, No. 87, G. A. R. Yours, in F. C. and L., ORLANDO KEES, Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS A. W. BARTLETT POST, No. 49, NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July 25, 1888. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Inclosed herewith please find check for \$15, being the amount voted by this Post at its last meeting for the Logan Monument Fund. Yours, in F. C. and L., THOMAS E. CUTLER, Quartermaster.

BUTLER, Pa., July 23, 1888. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Your circular letter of July 1 in relation to the Logan Monument Fund was received and presented to our Post—A. G. Reed, No. 105, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania—at their regular meeting on Friday evening, July 29, when, on motion, a donation of \$10 was made to the fund as a contribution by said Post. Inclosed find New York draft for that amount, and to be by you so applied. Yours, in F. C. and L., ALEX. MITCHELL, Quartermaster.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 26, 1888. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Please find inclosed \$10, the contribution of C. J. Powers Post, No. 301, Department of New York, and we sincerely hope your noble efforts will have the ready response in all States to your appeal which it so richly merits. Yours, in F. C. and L., N. C. FEZLER, Sergeant-Major and Acting Adjutant.

The receipts for the week were: Capt. Niles Post, No. 110, Randolph, Mass., \$5 00; N. J. Bennett, Henry Co., Iowa, \$5 00; Newton, Kan., 1 00; John Wilson, Logan, N. Y., 1 00; John Wilson, Logan, N. Y., 1 00; A. G. Reed Post, No. 105, Butler, Pa., 10 00; E. B. Young Post, No. 87, Allentown, Pa., 5 00; A. W. Bartlett Post, No. 49, Newburyport, Mass., 15 00; W. A. Bennett, Henry Co., Iowa, 5 00; Ed. A. Baxter, Pawnee, Ill., 5 00; L. C. Farrar, 3 00; Capt. Post, No. 21, Grand Rapids, O., 3 00; Booth Post, No. 130, Grand Meadow, Minn., 6 00; A. W. Bartlett Post, No. 49, Newburyport, Mass., 15 00; C. J. Powers Post, No. 301, Rochester, N. Y., 10 00; Elizabeth Upright Post, No. 62, Bennett, Neb., 2 00; C. E. Weaver, 2 00; N. C. Fezler, 2 00; Capt. Post, No. 272, Cato, Kan., 5 00; Sherman Post, No. 19, Savageville, Va., 2 00; Previously acknowledged, 4,874 61; Total, \$4,922 75.

OUR CLUB RAISERS.

Our friends sent in the following clubs last week: Ed. N. Kitchen, Henry Co., Iowa, \$5 00; S. J. Bennett, Contra Costa Co., Cal., 8 00; Alfred Guiton, Macon Co., Ga., 6 00; Ed. A. Baxter, Pawnee, Ill., 5 00; H. C. J. Tweed, New Perce Co., Idaho, 6 00; J. S. Wash, Cowley Co., Kan., 6 00.

THERE is more than one way for the Western people to look at the transportation problem. Undoubtedly they are suffering in many instances from extortionate charges for carrying grain to the seaboard. This should be one of the strongest reasons for encouraging the development of home markets. Economically speaking, it is very wrong to send wheat and corn and meat on a long journey of 4,000 miles to find eaters. Those eaters should be within a few score or at most a few hundred miles of their farms. No matter how cheaply these products may be carried, every mile that they are carried is that much of a diminution of the profits of the farmer.

CAPT. J. C. BURROWS, of Michigan, is a persistent thorn in the side of the soldier-haters in the House of Representatives. He wants a day set apart for the consideration of general pension legislation, and he is determined to have it. Owing to the attitude of Speaker Carlisle and the controlling portion of the Committee on Rules it has been impossible to secure this, because they will not give the House a chance to vote upon the proposition to fix a day for this business. Of course there is always some soldier-hater ready to object to any arrangement for the purpose of considering pension legislation. Capt. Burrows awhile ago decided to fight the enemy with his own weapons, and he has been steadily objecting to any motion to allot a day for any purpose unless the consideration of pension legislation is included. This has proved fatal to a number of pleasant little schemes of soldier-haters, and they are in a state of mind over it. They have expostulated with him and plied him with entreaties, but he remains obdurate. He will object just as long as they do, and they must come to his terms, or no committee will get a day for its pet measures again this session.

The sugar question is of vastly more importance than the revival of our shipping. Nothing will benefit the country more than putting all the sugar money in the pockets of our farmers, while reviving our shipping will be of benefit to comparatively few. The competition between different countries for the carrying trade of the world is so sharp that it is almost everywhere conducted at a loss, which has to be made up by bounties. Let us attend first to the great need of building up our home markets. Our shipping will revive speedily enough when we have need of it.

THERE is something charmingly practical and simple about Haytian politics. President Salomon wants to continue in office, so he calls up, one after another, the gentlemen who have a chance of beating him at the polls, hands each a check for \$5,000, and informs him that if he is found on the island after a certain date he will probably be shot. The gentleman takes the hint, the money, and his departure. This is much more economical than conducting a campaign with a large bar!

THE men of Heth's (rebel) Division felt aggrieved that they have not been given proper credit for their fighting and losses at Gettysburg, and are writing to the papers about it. They claim that their losses in killed and wounded were much greater than in Pickett's Division. The killed averaged 43 to the regiment.

SOME INDICATION OF HOW THE FREE WOOL CLAUSE OF THE MILLS BILL WILL WORK.

It will work by the effect of the reduction of two to three cents a pound made by the tariff bill of 1883. The figures will interest the American sheep raiser. In 1882, before the reduction, we imported 70,575,000 pounds. In 1886, after the reduction, we imported 140,000,000 pounds. In the former instance our wool growers furnished 80 per cent. of all the wool we used, while after the reduction a little less than 70 per cent.

If the slight reduction of 1883 worked so clearly to the disadvantage of the American farmer and therefore to the benefit of his foreign competitor, how much will the former be damaged and the latter benefited by Mr. Mills's proposition to take the tariff off and throw the door wide open to the New Zealand and the Boer of South Africa?

We shall be glad to give space to Mr. Mills's answer to the conundrum.

IF IN 13 years Germany stopped the outflow of money for sugar, and began the exportation of millions of dollars' worth of sugar herself, we can do the same thing. All we want is for the Government to give the same intelligent encouragement to sugar production that the German Government did.

ANOTHER professional beauty is about to go on the stage. E. Berry Wall, the famous King of the Dudes, proposes to imitate the example of Mesdames Langtry, Brown-Potter, et al., and market his notoriety at the usual theater prices.

THE first fruit of the full restoration of the Southern States to domination at the seat of Government is shown in the tariff arrangement of the Mills bill, which makes all its vital reductions on Northern products, while it carefully protects the interests of the South.

Gov. David B. Hill, of New York, has come around to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S way of thinking that it is horrible to hang a woman, and has accordingly commuted the death sentence of Chiara Cignale, the Cuban madress, to imprisonment for life.

RUSSIA is meditating another move against our grain-growers by the construction of a great trunk railroad through Siberia to the Pacific. This will open up a vast area of country as fertile as Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, and of equally mild temperature.

LET the watchword be: "American money for Americans." Keep every dollar at home that we can, and spend it among our own people. This is the sovereign method for making times good.

SENATOR VEST'S lack of judgment is not confined to matters relating to the veterans. He lost \$300 by betting that Blaine would be nominated at Chicago.

THE downfall of the Bonapartes did not reduce them to beggary by any means. Prince Roland Bonaparte has \$1,500,000 invested in United States bonds.

Have you done your duty in getting one more subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? You should do this, for it is the best way to help your comrades.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PENSION BILL. It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, upon application therefor, the names of the surviving honorably discharged officers and enlisted men of the military and naval services of the United States who actually served 30 days, or more, subsequent to the 4th day of March, 1861, and prior to the 31st day of December, 1865.

Sec. 2. That pensions under section 1 of this act shall be at the rate per month of one cent for each day's service rendered in and after the date of the passage of this act, for and during the natural lives of the persons entitled therefor; provided, however, that such and every case where the service so rendered was less than 90 days, the pension shall be at the rate herein established for a service of 90 days, to wit, 58.

Sec. 3. That all invalid pensioners who are now receiving pensions under any act, or whose claims are pending in the Pension Office, or before Congress, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall be construed as to prevent any pensioner from presenting his claim and receiving his pension under any other general act of Congress, or under any special act, provided, that no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period.

Sec. 4. That all honorably discharged officers or enlisted men of the military or naval service of the United States, who served during the period specified in section 1 of this act, and who, hereafter die, leaving a widow, such widow shall be placed upon the pension-roll upon her application at the rate of \$12 per month; provided, that said widow was married to the deceased officer, or enlisted man, prior to the date of his discharge, and that all pensions granted to widows under this act shall take effect from the date of death of the husband, and shall be paid respectively, but not dating from any date prior to the passage of this act.

Sec. 5. That no soldier in the service of any officer or enlisted man shall not be considered in applications under this act.

Sec. 6. That Section 4716 of the Revised Statutes be hereby repealed so far as the same relates to this act, or to pensions under any act, and that the provisions of this act shall not apply to those persons under the political disabilities imposed by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ clerks, or such additional force as may, in his discretion, be deemed necessary, additional to those now employed in the Pension Bureau, to afford aid in all claims arising under the provisions of this act within two years from the date of the passage thereof. And he is hereby authorized and directed to employ 500 additional clerks, or such other force as may be necessary, in the office of the Adjutant-General, United States Army, to dispose of the increased work consequent upon the passage of this act, and he is further directed, That the several United States Pension Agents be authorized to increase their clerical force, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to an extent necessary to promptly dispose of the increased work consequent upon the passage of this act, not to exceed 12 at each agency, and whose salaries shall be paid out of the moneys to be appropriated by this act.

Sec. 8. That so much as may be necessary to pay the pensions provided for in this act, and to pay the increased clerical force in the offices of the Commissioner of Pensions, the Adjutant-General, and the United States Pension Agents, be authorized to be employed, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 9. That any agent, attorney, or other person instrumental in procuring any pension, or any claim who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive, or retain, for his services or instrumentalities, in procuring any pension, or any claim, a greater sum than \$10 (paid only upon the order of Commissioner of Pensions, by the Pension Agent making payment of the pension allowed), or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or claimant any moneys due and payable by or for the Government, or who shall, for every such offense, be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. Provided, That no fee whatever shall be allowed to any person who procures any case where an invalid pensioner is granted an increase under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 10. That all laws or parts of laws which conflict with the provisions of this act shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

The husbands of Mesdames Bragg, Pillow and Pickett did not render as much service to the country during the Mexican war as the average volunteer during the war for the suppression of the rebellion. Certainly, if those ladies are entitled to \$3 a month, one widowed by the fight for the Union should receive no less.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE believes in a genuine "American policy," that is, in American money for Americans. Every dollar produced by American resources and labor should be spent for other products of American resources and labor.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Melbourne B. Ford, Representative for the Fifth Michigan District in Congress, was a Midshipman in the Navy during the latter part of the war, and learned his seamanship from Rear-Admiral (then Captain) Stephen B. Luce, who is the great-grandfather of the late Hon. Charles D. Ford, Chairman of the Congressional Committee that is now in New York investigating the subject of pauper and criminal immigration.