THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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Invariably in Advance.

Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less period received.

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 confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.*

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as 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 date.

Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 4, 1889.

THE VETERAN'S CALENDAR.

There is only a limited number of the beautiful and suggestive "Veteran's Calendar" left, and comrades should not delay any longer in providing themselves with them. There is nothing like it in the market, and every soldier desires one for his home or office. All who have obtained them say that they are worth much more than their cost, and are delighted with them. They are sent, securely packed, to any address, upon receipt of 25 cents; five for $1. Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

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The most fascinating novel ever written. By John McElroy. We have just published another edition of this interesting book, printed on fine white paper, with large, clear type, and handsomely bound in cloth, with beautiful ornaments. It will be sent to any address upon receipt of $1, or given as a premium for a club of six yearly subscribers at $1 each.

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COMRADES, ATTENTION!

Now is the time to secure a handsomely bound copy of "Campfire, Memorial Day, and Other Poems," by Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood. Printed on fine paper, and bound in cloth; 212 pages. Price, plain edge $1, or gold edge $1.50, postage prepaid.

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CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

All persons wishing to engage in the canvass of this thrilling book will find it to their advantage to address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for terms, etc. It is one of the best-selling books of the times, and those already engaged in its sale are highly gratified at the handsome returns made. We also send the book as a premium for eight new subscribers, or for $2 in conjunction with a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

THE WORLD'S CYCLOPEDIA

is a perfect little library in itself. It is invaluable for school-children, for it answers all their innumerable questions at once and accurately, giving them information that they might have to hunt through volumes before finding. It is of equal value to all classes of readers, for it explains who people, countries and things are who are constantly alluded to in the papers, magazines and books one reads. The Cyclopedia will be sent, postage paid, to any one who sends a club of six yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, or it will be sent to any subscriber of the paper on receipt of 60 cents.

The Army Grayback.

Gen. George B. Squires, writing of Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood's "Army Grayback," says: "The poem has afforded a great deal of amusement to the vets here." Ready in book form, illustrated by Coffin, Klem and Gillam. Send 25 cents to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for a copy.

WE will again have a genuine American representing us at the court of St. James, which we have not had for about eight years. Robert Lincoln will not be the sycophant and toady that James Russell Lowell and Edward J. Phelps have been. He has self-respect and pride of country enough to enable him to stand upright in the presence of royalty and aristocracy, and maintain the true dignity of his Nation. James Russell Lowell always seemed anxious to apologize for being an American, and Phelps is a small-natured, narrow-brained specimen of a man of the cheaper kind, who felt his inferiority to the great people with whom he was surrounded, and truckled to them.

THE election of Gen. Harrison as President was the expression of the people's preference for a veteran over a civilian for the highest office in their gift. This preference the people undoubtedly wish shall be made general, from the Chief Magistrate down to the lowest place under the Government.

THE work of turning out the heelers and strikers who displaced soldiers in public employment goes on, but it goes on too slowly. Let us have the business made urgent, President Harrison and Messrs. Secretaries.

A VETERAN'S honorable discharge should be the best indorsement that can accompany an application for office.

RENEW IN TIME.

Let every subscriber whose subscription has been running some time compare the number he will find on the yellow slip containing his name with that in the head of the paper. By this means he can find out when his subscription expires, and be able to renew in time, so as to save missing any numbers. It will be unpleasant to miss any numbers now, when every one has so much that is important to the reader.

The number of this paper is 399. If the reader finds that the number on his address slip is, for example, 401, he will understand that he will receive but two more numbers, and he should renew at once. If it is 402 he will get three more papers, and so on.

A SUPREME REASON.

If the veterans of the war were drinking at some Ponce de Leon spring which constantly renewed their youth, it would be well enough to talk about letting the present office-holders serve their terms out before giving their places to soldiers.

But such, alas, is not the case. The years are telling sadly upon the men who put down the rebellion. They are ageing rapidly. The youngest and strongest of them cannot afford to wait three or four years, or one, even, for remunerative places. They must and should have them at once, if they are going to get them at all. A year hence—six months hence—they may be where offices and all other things of this earth will interest them no more.

Their cases are of extreme urgency, and the extremity demands a supension of the Civil Service rules, so far as they are concerned.

The country will approve the turning out of office-holders, without regard to the terms they have to serve, if veterans are put in their places. The most radical Civil Service reformers cannot reasonably object to this. No man can have served so well in a civil position as to give him so great a claim to it as has the man who served his country faithfully in the field.

Let us have all the offices filled by men who served the country and made the offices of value. After they are dead and gone will be time enough to talk of applying Civil Service rules.

We are just as zealous a Civil Service reformer as lives. We want every office to be filled by men competent to discharge its duties up to the standard of the highest efficiency, and would not have a single veteran given a place for which he is unfitted. But we are very certain that for every place under the Government there is a veteran as competent to fill it as any citizen that can be found, and it is the duty of the Administration to prefer the veteran to the civilian. That's our idea of Civil Service reform in a nutshell.

UNION VETERANS IN THE SOUTH.

President Harrison will make no mistake in filling every Government position in the South with Union veterans. In every State and city he will find plenty of as good men as there are in the country, who, having served gallantly and faithfully during the war, made their homes in the South to assist in the upbuilding of that section. They are men who have won the respect and esteem of their fellow-citizens, and lead them in all industrial and commercial matters. They have more vim, enterprise and capacity than their neighbors, and will make much the best officials he can find. The way they have developed the resources of the South has demonstrated this. Wherever a Union veteran is found in Dixie, he is a marked man, distinguished from those around him by his superior ability and progressiveness.

Wherever there are most of these veterans settled—as in Florida, West Virginia, Northern Georgia, Northern Alabama and East Tennessee—those sections have gone farthest forward in the direction of true progress. Where there are but few the region still remains stuck fast in the Confederate Slough of Despond.

Besides being right to give these positions to men who have earned them by their services and sacrifices in the field, and good citizenship since, it is the wise thing to do in the promotion of a spirit of loyalty in the section which supported the rebellion. The people there, and particularly the rising generation have seen the preference for office constantly extended to the men who did most to make the rebellion a success. It will have the best possible effect upon them to see the opposite idea strongly supported: that the best recommendation a man can have for office is that he fought bravely to crush the rebellion and save the Nation. The influence of such a policy will be of incalculable good, and do more than any other act in the power of the Administration to foster the growth of the loyal spirit in that section.

THE SONS OF VETERANS.

Gen. Abbott, the Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, was in Washington last week on his tour of inspection and organization.

He reports the condition of the Order to be in the highest degree encouraging, and giving promise of enormous development in the near future. The consolidation of the two branches has given it a great impetus. Between the 1st and 24th of March applications had been received at National Headquarters for charters for 71 new Camps, and this is regarded as only the beginning. There are now over 70,000 active members in the Order. Ohio is the banner Department, with 10,000 members.

The best spirit appears everywhere. Many of the Camps have uniformed and armed themselves, and drill very creditably, indeed. A number are organized as cavalry, some as artillery, one as a company of sappers and miners, and the remainder as infantry. Andrew Carnegie Camp, of Pittsburg, is organized as a battery of artillery, and armed with fine guns cast especially for them. Entrance into the militia is not encouraged, as this tends to bring about a division of interest. It is rare to have a full company of Sons of Veterans in the militia, and consequently the militia members sometimes want to go where the Sons of Veterans do not, and *vice versa*. On Memorial Day this is very likely to occur: the Sons of Veterans want to march with the Order, while the militia have to march with the militia. By uniforming and arming themselves they will be free to go where they please.

The comrades will rejoice over this prosperity of the Order. They hope its membership will speedily swell to a million. It is the legitimate ally and auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, and its growth will be of the highest benefit to it, for it will bring into line, where they can do the most effective work for the veterans at a time when they need it most, the men of the country who are united to them by the closest ties of blood and affection.

Let every comrade, therefore, do whatever lies in his power to help the upbuilding of the Sons of Veterans.

A GREAT BOOK.

Gen. Robert B. Beath's "History of the Grand Army of the Republic" is one of those rare products of enthusiastic love for the theme, joined with unwearied industry and ability. Gen. Beath has all of these. He is devoted, heart and soul, to the Grand Army of the Republic, and no work connected with it ever wearies or discourages him. He writes clear, forcible, correct English, and has the art of telling a fact in the fewest possible words.

He threw himself into the work of writing a history of the Grand Army of the Republic with all the earnestness of his nature, and devoted years of painstaking research to the collection of the materials. This abounded in difficulties. The earlier workers in the upbuilding of the Order were very careless about the records of their proceedings. They did not realize the importance of the work they were engaged in, nor that they were making history. Then a fearful number of them have died in the 22 years which have elapsed since the Order was founded, and more have removed from the scenes of their earlier labors, and so lost connection with their associates. In the evil days which came upon the Order a few years after its formation eight Departments died, and hundreds of Posts surrendered their charters. In many instances their records were lost entirely; in others only found after long and patient search.

Gen. Beath was probably the best man in the Grand Army to undertake the work of surmounting all the difficulties that encountered the historian of the Order. A pioneer in the great work, he stood fast when the evil days came, always maintained an unflagging interest in the organization, and rose through all the grades to the highest position in it. He came home after four years and five months of as gallant service as any man ever performed, and within a few months after his muster-out entered the G.A.R. as a charter member of Post No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa. He was a charter member and first Commander of Post No. 5, of the same city, and the first Junior Vice Commander of Pennsylvania. He was Assistant Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania four years, Department Commander in 1873, Inspector-General of the G.A.R. under Commander-in-Chief Burnside, and three years Adjutant-General under Commanders-in-Chief Hartranft and Wagner. He was elected Commander-in-Chief at the 18th annual Encampment held at Minneapolis in 1884, and had a signally successful administration. He compiled the first Manual for the use of the Order, and is the author of the "Grand Army Blue Book," the accepted Manual of the Order. This sketch is given to show his special qualifications for the work of historian.

The "History of the Grand Army of the Republic" is all that could be expected from such a man. It is a carefully-elaborated and trustworthy narrative of the history of the Order from its very formation, with every matter of importance connected with it given its true value. The military and civil records of all the men who were and have been prominent in the Order has been carefully ascertained and set forth. Where possible these have been accompanied by excellent portraits. The proceedings of all the National Encampments are given in brief, with full details of the more important acts.

In short, there can be found in the book about everything that one interested in the G.A.R. wants to know, and it is all written in such clear, lucid style that it can be read from beginning to end with all the interest of a novel.

The book is beautifully printed on fine-toned and calendered paper, made expressly for it, and is illustrated by a profusion of admirable portraits. It contains over 700 large octavo pages. The price, bound in cloth, is $3.50; library leather, $4.50; Turkey morocco, $5.50. It is sold only by subscription. The publishers are Bryan, Taylor & Co., New York.

SECTIONS 1753-4.

Our remarks about sections 1753-4, Revised Statutes, have aroused general attention among the comrades, and we are in daily receipt of letters commending our position. Comrade Fletcher, 16th Ohio battery, Springfield, O., writes:

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Your comments in last week's paper upon the defects and failures of sections 1753-4, Revised Statutes, intended to benefit ex-soldiers and sailors, were timely, and entitle you to the thanks of all comrades. Could not the attention of Congress be called to the great need of a change in those sections so as to include all honorably-discharged ex-soldiers and sailors in its operations; best, by the different Departments of the G.A.R. at their next meetings passing resolutions asking Congress to make such changes?

I know of no better way of placing this matter before the different G.A.R. Encampments than through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE in its editorial columns.

The comrade's suggestions are practical and to the point. The difficulty that lies in the way is that most of the Departments have held their Encampments, and consequently cannot take the action suggested. What ought to be done is to have the matter agitated in Post meetings, and the wishes of the comrades made known to their Representatives in Congress. It ought also to be brought before the National Encampment, and steps taken to have a decided expression in favor of it.

Comrade R. W. Medkirk, 72d Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., makes a very pertinent suggestion in the following communication:

The reason that section 1754 of the Revised Statutes has proven to be of no benefit to the veterans in securing them places under the Government is because there is no penal clause to it. Make a penal clause to it and we will have no trouble.

The comrade is entirely right. In addition to such admendment as we have advocated, there should be an ironclad penal clause which will compel officials who are not so disposed to do their duty.

A comrade in Yonkers, N. Y., thinks that the word "department" in the present law gives a loophole for evasion in most cases where it was intended to apply. He writes:

It now appears to be a time when the veterans of the war of the rebellion can obtain their rights. The time is rapidly approaching when we shall all be unable to earn our daily bread. Our Nation, that owes its very existence to us, should be willing, aye anxious, to give to us those offices for which we are qualified and able to fill. Many of us, by reason of our war service, have been so impaired in health and strength that it has been a constant struggle for our very existence. Many of us who a quarter of a century ago thought ourselves strong and able to cope with the world, find ourselves prematurely aging. Privations, hardships and malarial poisons sapped our energies and has made of us premature old men, unable to contend with the young of to-day.

"We were tried in the fire of battle, and into that fire the spirit that led us all was the spirit of loyalty." We know and appreciate the cost of our Nation, and into whose hands can the offices of our land be more safely intrusted than into the hands of those who with their bodies made a breastwork of defense against the storm of lead and iron hurled by traitors against the very life of our Republic.

I submit the following as my idea of a just act that should be passed as soon as possible by Congress, as a tribute to the veterans of the war:

In grateful recognition of the services, sacrifices and sufferings of those persons who served in the Union Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, during the war of the rebellion, and were honorably discharged therefrom, they shall be preferred in all civil appointments to office, provided they are capable and able to perform the duties of the office. Heads of Departments and appointees whose relations to their superiors are strictly confidential are exempt from the provisions of this act. Upon all public works of the United States honorably-discharged Union soldiers, sailors and marines who served during the war of the rebellion shall be employed, provided they are able and competent to perform the work. This law shall not apply to men of immoral or dissolute habits. In deciding between appointees and employes who served as above provided, length of service and need shall be considered in giving preference.

All officers of the United States who have the appointing of civil officers, or the employing of civilians, who shall wilifully violate this law shall, on conviction, forfeit their offices and be dismissed from the United States service.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

There was a slight flurry last week over the railroad rates to Milwaukee during the National Encampment, and some talk was indulged in with reference to the removal of the Encampment to Chicago or elsewhere. This has now apparently passed over, and everything promises to go on smoothly henceforth. The rates have not been absolutely fixed, but we are promised that they shall be made what they should. The trouble was, that one or more of the lines entering Milwaukee are short, and so, when it comes to pro-rating on reduced rates, they get but a small sum on each passenger.

We have every reason to believe that the matter will be adjusted satisfactorily. The men in charge of the preparations for the Encampment are as earnest, capable comrades as there are in the Order, and they are going to see that everything is made right. There is no reason why Milwaukee and her railroads shall not do as well by the comrades as Columbus and other cities have done, and the probability is that they will do better, for they have the experience of the past to guide and stimulate them.

There is no reason why the 23d National Encampment shall not be by far the most successful and enjoyable ever held. The membership of the Order is much larger than ever before, and the interest of all soldiers in it greater. The past Encampments have been so satisfactory as to give the comrades a greater appetite for them. Wisconsin is a great soldier State, and none sent better troops to the field. Milwaukee is a beautiful city, full of interesting features, and if she wakes up to the importance of the occasion, as she undoubtely will, will make it very pleasant for the comrades their wives and children. There are a quarter of a million veterans within easy reach of the city, and they will all want to attend, with their families. We hope and expect that the greater part of them will.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

Commissioner Tanner is hard at work acquainting himself with the details of his Bureau, familiarizing himself with the men in it, and making such changes as already suggest themselves to him as advisable to improve its efficiency and facilitate the prompt and equitable adjustment of claims. The way he is taking hold gives fine promise of the success of his administration. He shows a wonderful comprehension of the workings of the Bureau, and of the principles of pension law. This was to be expected of him, for there are few men in the country who have given so much attention to the pension system as he has. In this respect he has an immense advantage over any of his predecessors. While two at least of them were excellent soldiers, and in sympathy with their comrades, they had not had their attention strongly directed to pension matters before their entrance into office, nor had pension matters assumed the widespread importance they now possess. On the other hand, Corp'l Tanner has been more or less directly connected with the pension discussion ever since the close of the war; he has been for several years a member of the G.A.R. National Pension Committee, and as such has made a close study of the pension system, and the workings of the Pension Bureau. He has, therefore, entered upon his work with an unusual amount of knowledge, and this is already bearing good fruit.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND deliberately loaded down the civil service with thousands of appointments in the last months of his term for no other reason than to embarrass his successor in the matter of carrying out civil service reform. We trust that President Harrison will not feel the slightest reluctance to meet this act of his predecessor in the proper way by the summary removal of all those who were thus fostered upon him and filling their places with veterans. The entire country will approve of this.

A MAN who served his country faithfully in the field is the one most likely to serve her faithfully in a civil office.

THE LOGAN MONUMENT FUND.

The following additions to the Logan Monument Fund have been received since the last report:

From the following members of Nathan Price Post, No. 283, Waltham, Kan.:

A. Chill	15	Alex Straub	10	
S. D. Mitchell	10	A. Grap	15	
R. McPherson	10	Geo. Manville	10	
Perry McSparon	10	Ben. Olden	10	
J. F. Paul	10	J. A. C. Gordon	10	
A. Jerger	10	Geo. Webber	10	
L. P. Eyan	10	R. Thomas	10	
Frank Therate	10	W. R. Martin	10	
C. J. Cooper	10	Wm. Eye	10	
B. N. Forbes	10	A. E. Campbell	10	
J. A. Stewart	10	J. W. Cole	10	
W. J. Braun	10	J. T. Brady	10	
M. Baur, jr.	10	H. H. Deuncke	10	
J. Brazzleton	10	A. Mouirquies	10	
Wm. Ogle	10	Peter Dieter	10	
A. Alfred	10	G. R. Kearns	10	
J. L. Fee	10	J. Miller	10	
J. C. Brown	10	T. B. Hickman	10	
R. W. Mawson	10	W. W. Carter	10	
J. B. Campbell	10	Simon Kiefer	10	
F. H. Drening	10	C. C. Furgason	10	
W. C. Stewart	10	Geo. Webber	10	
Jas. Miller	10			4 60

From the following members of Dan McCook Post, No. 312, Leesville, Mo.:

Jas. M. Short	10	D. Dodson	10	
R. Jones	10	J. W. Rains	10	
J. W. Sheek	10	M. C. Condon	10	
A. H. Bailey	10	John Carter	10	
B. H. Osburn	10	J. L. George	10	
E. B. Delozier	10	A. D. McQueen	25	
R. O. Turner	10	I. Hall	25	
John Priddy	10	I. E. Stringer	25	
I. N. Sell	10	S. A. Elliott	10	
				2 25

From the following members of Bates County Post, No. 88, Butler, Mo.:

John Steele	10	E. M. Silvers	10	
John Atkinson	10	L. H. Showalter	25	
G. W. Hale	10	P. E. Keel	10	
A. W. Syphert	25	Miley Adams	25	
R. W. Darrah	50	J. A. Silvers	10	
A. L. McPride	25	A. Shean	10	
J. C. Revis	25	Chas. Decker	25	
J. Everingham	25	W. Reter	25	
D. S. Snyder	35	F. Davis	25	
Wm. Yeatts	25	Jno. Hutchinson	25	
J. Evilsizer	25			4 70

Neal Post, No. 62, Sidney, O. 10 00

T. Z. Cook Post, No. 235, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 5 00

From the following members of Frank Powell Post, No. 187, Oxford, Mich.:

E. R. Clark	50	W. H. Blanchard	25	
S. Hazelton	50	Joy Garvin	25	
Philip Hadrill	25	A. L. Scimerhorn	25	
Benj. Hathaway	25	C. H. Crawford	25	
A. P. Glasbin	25	S. Bobcock	25	
C. Lescy	25			3 25

	29 80
Previously acknowledged	8,927 37
Total	$8,957 17

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WARNER'S ADMINISTRATION.

So far Maj. Warner's administration of the office of Commander-in-Chief has been phenomenally successful. The growth of the Order has been beyond all precedent, and the spirit of fraternity has everywhere been higher and more enthusiastic. If the rate of increase continues at the same ratio as it was during the first quarter, his year will close with the total membership considerably in excess of the half-million which sanguine comrades predicted at the National Encampment at Columbus.

Much of this gratifying growth is due to Maj. Warner's good management and his attractive personality. He is wise and able in all his measures, and wherever he goes he produces the most favorable impression, not only for himself, but for the Order of which he is the head and representative. He has eminently the faculty of saying the right thing at the right time and place, and his visit to any place is sure to be followed by a strong revival of interest in the Grand Army of the Republic.

[For THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.]

COMRADE CENTERFIRE'S REFLECTIONS.

BY ROBERT J. BURDETTE, BRYN MAWR, PA.

E all went down to Mill
Crick church a week
ago last night
To hear a feller lecture
there, about "A Los.
in' Fight";
You see, we ben a havin'
a "course" for Bush-
cross Post,
An' its ben a losin' fight
for us, financially, al-
most.

This man 'at lectured—
on the bills—was
Colonel Ellsworth
Drew;
'Bout nine years old, I
reckon, maybe, when
the war was through;
But he fit the war from
cend to cend, in a
couple of hours,
about,
An' he would of fit anothr'n, only all the lamps
give out.

I never heerd a feller 'at had everything so pat—
"Ef here was there, or he'd ben him, or this hed
jest ben that";
I hed to lean an' whisper back to Whittier Mc
Clure,—
"Ef yer Aunt Louise hed ben a man, she'd be yer
uncle, sure."

Whit, bust right out an' snorted, like he does, an'
I declare,
I thought the feller'd kill himself, a-laughin', then
and there;
An' ever' body turnin' round to see what made
him shout,
An' the boys from Zook Post, knowin' me, a-holler-
in, "Put him out!"

Then the lecturer told how Grant had made an
awful useless mess,
A-slaughterin' men fer nothing in that butcherin'
Wilderness;
I jest leaned back an' hilt my breath, when I saw
how awful scant
The chances would of ben fer Lee, ef Drew hed
jest ben Grant.

Then he done up old "Tecumseh"; why, when he
got through with him,
You couldn't see him sidge-wise, he was ham-
mered out so thin;
Showed up blunder after blunder, an' mistakes in
open sight,
An' blind bull luck an' accidents to set his blun-
ders right.

He sayed they warn't no earthly sense—an' showed
it plain as light—
Fer the war to last eleven months beyond the Bull
Run fight;
An' I thought it was a blessin' for this Union, dear
and true,
That the Confeds didn't know jest where to look
fer Colonel Drew.

I've heerd a heap an' read a heap of talk about the
war,
An' the fellers that warn't in it, seems to know it
more an' more;
An' the fellers that was in it, an' got whipped in
ever' fight,
Is the ones 'at shows as how the men that won was
never right.

An' I reckon that the Johnny Rebs has jest such
kind of men,
That they've fellers that fight better now than ever
they did then;
An' I reckon they must sigh to think how easy
they'd have won,
Ef the warriors born in sixty had ben gray in sixty-
one.

So I keep up a-wonder'n, ever' time I hear 'em
talk,
Ef the sparrer doesn't criticize the tactics of the
hawk;
An' I ben a wonder'n' sev'ral years, an' ain't
through wonder'n' yit—
"Where was all these Napoleons when the war
was bein' fit?"

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.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

During the week ending March 30, 1889, 7,249 claims were received, of which 1,182 were original invalid; 557 widows; 4 war of 1812; 14 bounty land; 31 navy; 4 old war; 76 on account of Mexican service, and 5,380 applications for increase. There are 334,314 claims still pending in the office.

During the week there were 55,852 pieces of mail matter received, and 36,692 letters, blanks, etc., were sent out. The names of 7,410 officers and comrades were furnished for the use of claimants. The number of medical examinations reported, 4,400; total amount of fees for same, $21,729.75; average cost per examination, $4.94.

Report of certificates issued during week ending March 30, 1889: Original, 884; increase, 1,346; reissue, 114; restoration, 24; duplicate, 29; accrued, 158; arrears, 0; act of March 3, 1883, 0; order of April 3, 1884, 1; supplemental, 9; act of June 7, 1888, 14; Mexican war, 38; total, 2,578.

"DELAYS are dangerous," says the proverb. They are particularly so when it is a delay to turn out a political heeler to make room for a veteran. If the soldier of the Republic is ever to have an office, give it to him as soon as possible. Do not let him die waiting for the present incumbent to finish his four years.

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled at once, and with little trouble. Let each subscriber try it.

TRIBUNETS.

Bildad Entertains His Family with "Pigs in the Clover."

Bildad, who sincerely believes in doing everything in his power to make home happy, invests in "Pigs in the Clover," to the great delight of the little Bildads.

Having a few moments to spare, Bildad thinks he will just show the youngsters how the thing is done.

But somehow, just as he is on the point of getting the blue pig in, the others jump out and run all around the board.

"Drat the dodgasted, measly, tomfoolery, anyhow!"

Willie J. Ballinger, Camp Creek, Tenn., sends us a copy of the alphabet which appears in a New England Primer which has been in his family 129 years, and the verses of which are different from those we published in a recent issue. They run as follows:

A In Adam's fall
We sinned all.

B Thy life to mend
This book attend.

C The cat doth play
And after slay.

D A dog will bite
A thief at night.

E An eagle's flight
Is out of sight.

F The idle fool
Is whipt at school.

G As runs the glass
Our life doth pass.

H Wrought by the hand
Great works do stand.

J Job felt the rod,
Yet blessed his God.

K The paper kite
Is boys' delight.

L The lion bold
The lamb doth hold.

M The moon gives light
In time of night.

N Nightingales sing
In time of Spring.

O The owl at night
Hoots out of sight.

P Peter denied
His Lord and cried.

Q Queen and King must
Lie in the dust.

R The rose in bloom
Sheds sweet perfume.

S Samuel anoints
Whom God appoints.

T Time cuts down all
Both great and small.

U Urns hold we see
Coffee and tea.

W Whales in the sea
God's voice obey.

X Xerxes the great
Shared common fate.

Y Youth should delight
In doing right.

Z Zaccheus he did climb the tree
His Lord to see.

ACTING CHARACTERISTICALLY.

Conductor to Passenger: Look here, my friend. Shake yourself together, and give us some more room. You can't occupy four seats on one ticket, when there are passengers standing.

Passenger: Gan't, eh? Young man, you don't know me all to viles. My name's Pismarck.

Conductor: Well, my name's Uncle Sam, and if you don't confine yourself to what's your own, I'll find a way to make you.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. Scott, President Harrison's father-in-law, keeps steadily at work at his desk in the Pension Bureau in this city. Shortly after the election it is understood that Mrs. Harrison wrote to her father requesting him to quit work and live with her at the White House, but the old gentleman sturdily refused the temptation, and said that he had been so long used to the routine work of his office that he could not and would not give it up. He, therefore, remains at his desk and works just the same as he did before his son-in-law became President of the United States.

Washakie, the Head Chief of the Shoshone Indians in Wyoming Ter., has been rewarded by the United States Government for faithful services by an appointment as a Scout, receiving the same pay as a regular soldier.

A movement is developing in Ohio to make Gen. W. H. Gibson the Republican candidate for Governor.

Capt. Amos B. Cole, 1st Ohio H. A., Portsmouth, O., is a candidate for the position of Pension Agent at Columbus.

Lieut.-Col. Trueman A. Merriman, 92d N. Y., who served in the 40th and 50th Congresses from the Eleventh District of New York, is an applicant for appointment as the Democratic member of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Col. Merriman went into service in September, 1861, as Captain in the 92d N. Y., and was promoted to Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding his regiment nearly the whole of the year 1864. He is a lawyer by profession, but of late years has been connected with the newspapers of New York city.

Miss Margareta Cameron, daughter of Ex-Secretary of War Don Cameron and the granddaughter of Hon. Simon Cameron, was married on Thursday last at the Cameron mansion in Harrisburg, Pa., to Mr. John W. Clark, son of the great thread manufacturer of Newark, N. J.

Ex-President Cleveland and party have returned from Cuba, and are spending a few days in visiting various places of interest in Florida. Mr. Cleveland is enjoying himself fishing in the lakes, which abound in that part of the country, and has caught a great many trout and other kinds of fish.

Last week Gen. James S. Robinson, of Ohio, took tea with some friends who reside on Capitol Hill, in Washington. He met there Ex-Congressman Cox, of North Carolina.

"Did I understand you to be Gen. Robinson, of Ohio?" asked the North Carolinian.

"Yes," responded the stalwart Ex-Major-General.

"Then you must be the man who once invited me to dine in my own house," said Cox.

"Is it possible? Well, I guess I am the man," responded the General, heartily.

The explanation was that shortly after Joe Johnston surrendered, Col. Cox, who commanded the 2d N. C., of Ramseur's Brigade, made his way home from Appomattox, and found Gen. Robinson's headquarters established in his house. Gen. Robinson treated him with the greatest consideration, and the two became warm friends.

Some time after the war Gen. Cyrus Bussey, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, was living in New Orleans. While there he was drawn on the jury on a case which promised to be very protracted and annoying. He felt that he could not neglect his important business during the weeks that the trial would probably occupy. He thought of a subterfuge.

"Here," he said to the officers of the court; "I can't serve. I can't take the ironclad oath."

"What do you mean?" they said in astonishment. "We all know of your distinguished services in the Union army, and your loyalty and sacrifices."

"Well, all the same," he answered, "I can't swear I never gave aid or comfort to the enemy."

"How's that?"

"Why, I once loaned a clean shirt to a rebel soldier, and it disguised him so completely that he was able to escape to our lines. That was clearly aid and comfort."

He was excused.

Col. Fred Grant, the new Minister to Austria, will sail for his post on April 17.

Gen. R. P. Buckland's old war-horse, Barney, died at Fremont, O., on Saturday, at the age of 37 years. He was buried with military honors.

MUSTERED OUT.

BOWERS.—Capt. Charles F. Bowers, Co. F, 8th N. J., died at his home in Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, March 27, aged 53 years. Capt. Bowers was a veteran of two wars, having served as a drummer in the 4th U. S. Inf. in the Mexican war. In 1861 he enlisted in the 8th N. J.; was promoted Quartermaster of the regiment in 1863 and Captain of Co. F in 1864. He took part in all the engagements in which his regiment participated, and was noted for his coolness and bravery. He served until July, 1865, when his regiment was mustered out. For several years he has held a position in the Custom House in New York city. He was prominent in G.A.R. circles.

WADE.—Samuel W. Wade, Co. B, 16th Ohio, died at Gibson City, Ill., recently. Comrade Wade was a brave soldier, a good citizen and a loving husband, and was respected by all who knew him. He was a leading G.A.R. comrade, and at the time of his death held the office of Senior Vice Department Commander.

HARDING.—Smith T. Harding, Second Lieutenant, Co. A, 147th Ill., died at Rockford, Ill., recently of heart disease, aged 50 years. He was an honored member of Nevins Post, No. 1, and was buried by his comrades. He leaves a wife and four children.

SKIFF.—M. G. Skiff, Co. K, 92d Ill., died at Nevada, Iowa, Sept. 13, 1888. His remains were brought to his home at Rockford, Ill., and he was buried under the auspices of G. L. Nevius Post, No. 1, to which he belonged.

ISHELL.—J. B. Ishell, Co. A, 96th Ill., was killed by being struck by a locomotive at Rockford, Ill., recently. He was buried under the auspices of G. L. Nevius Post, No. 1, of which he was a member.

CORNELL.—Nicholas Cornell, Co. A, 2d N. J. Cav., died at his residence in Bound Brook, N. J., Jan. 25, aged 48 years, of disease contracted in the war. He was a charter member of Craven Post, No. 57, and was on the Department Commander's staff, and was buried by his Post. He was a kind and loving husband and father and a respected citizen. He leaves a wife and four children.

MARTINEAU.—Antoine Martineau, 118th N. Y., was drowned at Plattsburg, N. Y., recently. He was about 60 years of age. He lost an arm at the battle of Fair Oaks.

REXFORD.—S. W. Rexford, Corporal, Co. D, 21st Wis., died Jan. 21 at his home in Ellington, Wis., of nervous prostration after an illness of about one year. Comrade Rexford was a member of J. W. Appleton Post, Black Creek, Wis., and was transferred to Francis Stefln Post, No. 210, Hortonville, Wis., Nov. 29, 1888, and was buried by the latter Post.

BOWEN.—Col. Erwin A. Bowen died at his home in Medina, N. Y., Jan. 22, of typhoid pneumonia, aged 55 years. At the breaking out of the rebellion he, at the age of 27, enlisted in the 28th N. Y.; was elected Captain, and participated with distinction and honor in all the engagements of that noble and heroic band up to Cedar Mountain, where he was taken prisoner (breaking his sword in a stone-pile before surrendering it to the enemy) and confined in Libby. After being exchanged he returned to his home, and in the Fall of '62 went out again as Lieutenant Colonel of the 151st N. Y., and shared in all the weary marches and hard-fought battles of that distinguished regiment until near the close of the war (most of the time acting Colonel), when he was reluctantly obliged to resign his commission and return to his home on account of failing health.

SNYDER.—Serg't William H. Snyder, Co. M, 5th Iowa Cav., died at his home at Ridge Post, Tenn., Sept. 17, 1888, aged 45 years. The cause of his death was from disease contracted while a prisoner at Andersonville. He was taken prisoner while on the McCook raid, which started from Sandtown, Ga., in July, 1864. He was kept in prison until the rebellion closed in the Spring of 1865. Comrade Snyder was a faithful soldier and a good citizen. He leaves a widow, but no children.

SMILEY.—E. V. Smiley, Co. A, 16th Tenn. Cav., died at Montrose, Colo., Jan. 20, aged 49 years. He was buried under the auspices of Post No. 38.

SCHNEIDMAN.—Edward Schneidman, Co. A, 13th Ind., died at Clayton, N. J., Jan. 23, from the results of a wound received at Briar Creek. He was a member of Mills Post, No. 76. Comrade Schneidman leaves a wife and five small children in destitute circumstances.

GOODELL.—Schuyler Goodell, Co. K, 106th Ill., died at his home in Melvern, Kan., recently, aged 73 years.

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