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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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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, Sons of Veterans, 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.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 23, 1890.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Any non-subscriber into whose hands a copy of this week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE shall come, will understand that it is sent to him for examination. We ask that he or she will look over it carefully, note its many special features, and compare it with other weekly fireside papers. We are very sure that if they do this they will find it to be superior in interest and attractiveness to any and all of them. It is beyond question the best weekly family paper in the whole country. It has more distinguished contributors, and a greater array of valuable reading matter, than any of them.

FORTHCOMING ATTRACTIONS.

Among the very many good things which we have in store for the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE are the following articles by writers of accepted ability. All of these are of more than usual interest, and we anticipate that our readers will enjoy them to the utmost:

PRE-HISTORIC NAVIGATION. By Lieut. Lucien Young, U. S. N.

THINGS SOLDIERS WEAR. An account of the origin of many articles connected with military uniforms. By Rene Bache.

REMINISCENCES OF JAPAN. By Mrs. Prof Romeyn Hitchcock.

LAFAYETTE IN FRANCE. A description of the bronze statue erected at his birthplace. By Frank G. Carpenter.

THE BATTLE OF LEPANTO. By Lieut. Lucien Young, U. S. N.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES. Chats with the boys who served in Virginia. By Capt. Wm. E. Doyle.

REMINISCENCES OF A FIRE-ZOUAVE. A true narrative of a boy's experiences as bell boy in a Southern hotel, running the gauntlet to get into the Union lines, enlisting in the Fire-Zouaves and serving four years in that regiment, including a period of imprisonment. By Capt. Frank E. Moran, 73d N. Y.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION. Some new stories of the tragedy. By Frank G. Carpenter.

CAN A MAN BE SCARED TO DEATH? What some prominent soldiers think on this question. By Wm. E. Curtis.

CORO. The oldest city built by Europeans upon the mainland of America. By Capt. Almont Barnes, of Barnes's Battery.

LOYAL MOUNTAINEERS. By Col. Theodore F. Lang, 3d W. Va.

WILSON'S CAVALRY RAID. An account of the expedition in 1865 through Alabama and Georgia. By Capt. Wm. E. Doyle.

A CONTRABAND'S STORY. The lively Adventures of a negro slave during the fighting on the Rapidan.

THE RACE AFTER WHEELER. An account of the way in which Gen. Wheeler was followed and pounded by the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland when he made the raid on our rear, after the battle of Chickamauga. By Capt. W. E. Doyle, 17th Ind.

A MAGNIFICENT STORY.

"THE FUEL BEAMS."

By GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, (Gath.)

Author of "Kitty of Catoctin," "The Entailed Hat," Mrs. Reynolds and Hamilton," etc.

We have secured from Mr. George Alfred Townsend, whose reputation as a journalist and novelist is more than national, "The Fuel Beams," a new novel, in his best style, which will begin in an early issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

"REAL RUSSIA."

By AUGUSTUS BUELL, (The Cannoneer.)

This is a most interesting account of experiences and observations in Russia, by the talented author of "The Cannoneer's Story." He was for a time in Russia, engaged in railroad building, mingled intimately with the people, and we need not tell our readers that he kept his eyes open, got down to bottom facts all the time, and is able to tell what he saw and experienced in a clear captivating way. It is without doubt one of the most valuable studies of Russia ever made, and will be read with interest by everybody. It will be illustrated by photographs secured on the ground. We shall begin its publication within a few weeks.

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.

PENSIONS A BENEFIT, NOT A BURDEN.

We defy any man to show where a dollar of taxation has been imposed upon the people to pay pensions.

We challenge the whole crew of soldier-haters, from the sordid, avaricious importer in New York, to the blatant demagog bellowing to a gang of vicious bushwhackers in the backwoods of Missouri, to show a single instance where the passage of a pension act has been made the pretext for an increase of taxation, or a reason for not reducing the present duties and excises.

This is a plain, square, free-for-all defiance and challenge. It covers the whole ground; it makes no exceptions. It stamps as wilful lies the whole farrago of anti-pension chatter, and dares any speaker or writer to produce a single fact going to show that pensions are in any degree whatsoever a burden upon the people of the country.

The Government is now collecting duties upon about 4,000 different articles, and Congress has recently passed a bill adding perhaps $50,000,000 a year to the pension disbursements. Surely, if there be a word of truth in the clamor of these malignants, they can find somewhere among those 4,000 different articles a few which have been taxed to pay pensions, or they can find in that total of $150,000,000 a year some dollars which can be identified as having been wrung from the people to pay pensions. If they can, then our challenge is answered, and our defiance fully met.

Let them but do it, and we will retire from the discussion.

But they cannot. The money used to pay pensions is collected for other reasons. Those reasons would exist with equal force were there not a pensioner in the land. The money would be collected all the same, and after it was collected be applied to some National purpose.

Take, for example, the article which yields the greatest amount of money,—distilled spirits, which pay about $70,000,000 a year, or one-fifth the entire revenue. Is there any man foolish enough to say that this tax was put on or is kept up for the purpose of providing money to pay pensions? The whole country agrees that on principle the tax on distilled spirits should be kept at about the present figure, no matter what use is made of the money derived from it. Even the distillers and wholesale dealers are opposed to any reduction of the tax, which would disorganize their business. In common with the rest of the people they say that the Government should continue to collect the money and find some means of returning it to the people. The same is true of fermented spirits, which pay $24,000,000 a year, or about one-fifteenth the entire revenue; and of tobacco, which pays $30,000,000, or over one-twelfth.

Oleomargarine, which pays about $900,000 a year, is taxed for the benefit of the farmers and dairymen, and in response to their urgent demand.

Some unimportant sundries make up the total of internal revenue taxes to $124,296,372, or a little over one-third of the total receipts of the Government. No man can truthfully say that these have the slightest relation to the use of money for the payment of pensions.

Next we come to the customs duties. The largest item of these are the collections on sugar and molasses, which amount to $52,000,000 a year, or nearly one-seventh the entire revenue. These duties were originally imposed and have been maintained up to this time to promote the development of our own sugar production in Louisiana, and in the sorghum and beet-root fields of the North and West. No thought of pension paying influences their levying and maintenance.

The next largest item is "wool and manufactures of," which pay $32,000,000 a year, or about one-twelfth the entire revenue. Has anybody who has listened to the earnest arguments before the last Congress for the increase of the duties on wool, heard a hint that the money was needful to pay pensions? Not once. Their entire burden was that the duties must be increased to protect the wool-growers of Ohio, Texas, Wyoming, California, Illinois, Montana and elsewhere, and the hundreds of factories which were springing up everywhere to the great advantage of the neighborhoods around them. What the Government did with these millions was of the smallest concern to them. All they were interested in was the protection. This they were bound to have, and they controlled the political power which commanded it.

The next largest are the duties on iron and steel, which amount to $22,000,000 a year, or about one-eighteenth of the total revenue. The men interested in this class of manufactures insisted that the amount of protection they were receiving from the collection of this amount was absolutely necessary to the security of several hundred million dollars they have invested in manufactories and to the continued employment at fair wages of some millions of operatives, who also furnished a fine market for the products of the farmers. They were as indifferent as the wool-growers and manufacturers as to what the Government did with the money, so that it collected it.

Going on down the list we next come to silk manufactures, which paid $17,000,000, or a little over one-twentieth of the total income. The imposition of these duties has built up a very thriving lot of silk factories in this country, which employ a large number of operatives at good wages, and furnish a fine market for farm products. It would be wicked folly to take the protection off these and allow them to be prostrated. Here was another $17,000,000 thrown into the Government's strong box, for it to pay out as it wished.

The cotton manufacturers of New England, New York, Georgia and South Carolina, who count their investments in mills and machinery by the hundred millions, and their payments to employes by the tens of millions of dollars annually, demand and receive about $11,000,000 of protection annually, which is not large for an interest of such stupendous importance. So $11,000,000 more comes into Uncle Sam's hands for redistribution.

The hemp and flax-growers demand and receive nearly $11,000,000 a year protection. The tobacco-raisers get $10,000,000 worth, and nearly everybody approves of it. Imported wines and liquors pay $8,000,000; barley, $1,000,000; chemicals, $5,000,000; earthenware, china and fancy articles, $8,000,000; vegetables, $2,000,000; rice, $2,000,000; glassware, $5,000,000.

In the items we have enumerated we have accounted for $311,000,000, in round numbers, out of a total of $379,266,075 revenue. By no possible stretching of the facts can it be said that $1 of all this sum was levied and collected for the purpose of meeting pension payments. Every dollar was gathered in in pursuance of a well-settled policy for the promotion of some great and material interest, in the prosperity of which the work, wages and livelihood of thousands and the development of the whole country are directly involved. The same is equally true as to the articles which are not enumerated for lack of space.

Of the entire amount of $213,509,802 duties collected on imports, the following were levied and collected for the direct benefit of the farmers:

Barley	$1,082,059
Bristles	145,574
Chicory	121,188
Flax, hemp, jute, etc	10,302,005
Fruits and nuts	4,477,535
Hay	201,810
Hops	467,862
Vegetable oils	449,428
Rice	1,796,668
Seeds	386,052
Starch, corn and potatoes	153,190
Sugar and molasses	51,994,341
Tobacco	9,734,987
Vegetables	1,755,651
Wool	1,683,069
Wool	32,213,121
Total	$117,036,531

That is, more than half the entire amount of duties are collected in the direct interest of the men who till our soil.

Having adopted this policy of protection to our own material interests—a policy which has enriched the country beyond all anticipation or computation—and having collected the money resulting from this policy, the Government can make no better use of it than to disburse it in the payment of its just obligations to the men who saved its life in its day of deadly peril. Besides this being the course dictated by honor and honesty, it is the most effective way of returning the money directly to the entire people.

SUPPOSE THAT IT DOES.

Suppose that the passage of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Per Diem Service Pension Bill should exhaust the much-talked of "surplus," where would be the harm? The money would not be lost, as it would be if sent abroad to buy foreign goods. It would not be squandered, as millions were last year by American spendthrifts who cannot find anything in this country good enough for them. It would not furnish means to bull and bear stocks, and manipulate the prices of produce, as it would if paid out for advance interest on the bonds.

No; it would go directly into the pockets of the common people in every part of the country. Every man in the country would be benefited by the disbursement, for every one would in some way or another get a portion of it, and the money that is now lying idle in the vaults of the Treasury, doing no good to anyone, would be brought out and set actively to work, to quicken the current of business and make times better everywhere.

Would it be so terrible if it took all of the $619,905,086.49 of cash, which the Secretary of the Treasury reported that he had on hand at the end of last month, and even if it required the Government to issue bonds to meet a portion of the expenditure? We cannot see wherein it would be. That $619,905,086.49 would do infinitely more good in the hands of the common people than where it is. As for bonds, the Government has now the best credit of any Nation in the world. It can borrow money cheaper than any other—all owing to the splendid fighting and fortitude of the veterans—it can get money at possibly 2½ per cent. where England has to pay 3. The great problem before the financiers of the country is to supply some form of security for the National bank circulation, to take the place of the rapidly-maturing bonds. The issue of a hundred million or such a matter of low-interest bonds (say 2 per cent.) to pay pensions, would fill this purpose admirably, and be a great boon to the banks, who would be glad to have them at even less than 2 per cent.

This would not increase the taxes one cent. It would not make a new burden anywhere upon the people. There would not be even a shadow of the awful grind there was upon the people to pay the billions in gold which went into the pockets of the bondholders. There would not be so much as a hint of the taxes the veterans had to pay when they came home from the war, in order to satisfy the money-lenders. Then everything that they ate or, wore, or used—from the matches they used to light the fire in the morning to the soothing sirup they administered to the babes in the chilly midnight hours, was taxed every cent it would bear in order to satisfy the never-satisfied money-lenders.

Now, the Government could meet its bonds from its surplus income, derived solely from duties imposed for the benefit of the whole country, and everybody would be better off by the operation.

Above all things, if is right and just, and justice is cheap at whatever cost.

No man or Nation is made poorer by the payment of his or its debts. This country will be all the richer for the payment of its debts of honor to its veterans.

RIGHTS AND POWERS OF THE SPEAKER.

A very timely article appears from the pen of James Bryce, a Member of the British Parliament, whose "American Commonwealth" attracted the attention of statists everywhere as the ablest and most profound study of our system of Government made in this century.

In his recent article Mr. Bryce takes up the Speakership, and makes a careful presentation of the contrast between the British and American practices, with an effort to determine which leads to the better results.

He starts with these undeniable propositions:

To be efficient, a governing assembly must economize its time. It must be able to reach a prompt division and a clear decision—a decision which represents not a mixture of several discordant views, but that one self-consistent view which seems the best of all suggested. There must, therefore, be some method of enabling an assembly to act promptly and vigorously—that is to say, of ascertaining its collective will and giving effect thereto. It was long ago perceived that the only way of determining and using the will of an assembly, in which there may be as many opinions and wills as there are individuals, is to take the will of the majority as being the will of the whole. The majority, therefore, is treated as if it were the whole assembly.

Nevertheless, a divided assembly cannot be treated as a unanimous assembly. Full and fair discussion of the question to be decided must be secured, not simply for the sake of the so-called rights of the minority, but in the interests of the whole people whom the assembly represents. It is always possible that the discussion may change the views of the majority, or affect opinion in the country at large. In either case it is clearly desirable that the country should perceive that the matter has been duly considered, so that the minority may not go away with a rankling feeling of injustice, and that the law or act which the vote of the assembly has approved may have a better chance of being loyally accepted and obeyed by the people as a whole.

Taking these premises, the next question is how to most certainly secure the desired result. In England there was no limit to debate until 1882, when a rule was adopted which answers to our "previous question." It is now required that 100 members shall support the demand for "closure," but the Speaker has it in his power to protect the minority by denying this demand, if he does not think the debate has progressed far enough.

In England the Speaker and the Chairmen of the committees are all strictly non-partisan. The Speaker is not permitted, as long as he holds office, to express his opinion on any party question, either in Parliament or in a speech outside.

The experience of nine years has demonstrated to the House of Commons the value of the "closure," and it is agreed that public business could not be transacted without it.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has recently been given a new power, which he has so far exercised with the best results. This is the right to absolutely refuse to put a dilatory motion which he deems frivolous or obstructive. This is enormously in advance of anything that Speaker Reed exercised, and Mr. Bryce doubts whether it would be safe to entrust it to an official who is an avowed partisan. Yet Mr. Bryce finds that the power of a small fraction to obstruct legislation in the House of Representatives is greater than in the House of Commons. The Constitution prescribes that so small a number as one-fifth of a quorum has the right to "have the names of the yeas and nays on a division entered on the journal—a right which not only tends but invites to filibustering."

As to the right of the Speaker to count those members who are present but refrain from voting, the English view is very decided:

In both Houses of Parliament every member present has always been held bound to vote, and recusant members have been more than once positively compelled to vote.

The English practice, in this latter respect, seems eminently sensible. Every man elected to either House is under strong obligation to be present at all the sessions, and if he is present he must take part in the proceedings.

THE engagement between Miss Winnie, daughter of Jeff Davis, and the so-called "Daughter of the (so-called) Southern Confederacy," and Mr. Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse, N. Y., is declared definitely off. Ill-natured report ascribes the reason to the heavy financial losses which the gentleman has suffered. Probably the main reason is that Miss Davis is spoiled by the adulation of the unreconstructed rebels, and lives in an atmosphere of glorification of her father and his "cause," which it must be very difficult for a man raised in the loyal North to adapt himself to at all times. It is fortunate for both parties that the engagement is broken. There does not seem to be any possibility of happiness in such a union. To secure even common happiness either she would have to cut loose from all association with the crowd who idealize secession and rebellion in her, or her husband would have to sink his individuality, and become a devoted worshiper at the shrine of the Lost Cause.

BE careful to renew your subscription promptly. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will be chock full of good things the coming Winter, and you cannot afford to miss a single number. It is going to be made vastly the best weekly family paper in the country, and valuable to every member of the family.

"THE CANNONEER'S STORY"

Rapidly Approaching Publication.

We have the satisfaction of announcing to thousands of eagerly expectant readers that "The Cannoneer's Story" in book form is rapidly approaching completion. It will soon appear as a handsomely-illustrated volume, printed on fine, heavy paper, and tastefully bound in cloth. The price will be $1.50. Those who desire the book, and have not already sent in their names, should do so at once, so as to make sure of getting an early copy.

PROPOSED COLORED DEPARTMENT.

For some years the comrades in the South have been considering the project of forming a Colored Department in the G.A.R., which will take in the colored veterans all over the United States, or only those in the Southern States.

The formation of such a Department would solve, it is hoped, many of the problems which are disturbing the white comrades in the Departments of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi, Maryland, Missouri, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

It is believed that such a Department—or more than one Department if thought desirable—would speedily have a membership of possibly 20,000, and the members would do a very good work among their own comrades and the widows and orphans of such, which cannot be done by the limited numbers belonging to the white Departments in that territory.

The first objection that is raised is the territorial one—that is, that another jurisdiction should not be interjected in the territory under the control of the present Departments. This is met by the advocates of the new Department by pointing out the fact that the United States Government maintained a distinction between white and colored troops, and further that it did away with the State designations of most of the colored regiments and styled them United States Colored Troops.

The advocates farther say that they fully recognize that a negro has just the same rights in the Grand Army of the Republic as they themselves have, and are, in fact, very desirous that every negro who wore the blue honorably shall be mustered into the Order and become an active worker in its ranks.

They say that whatever they may think of the justice of drawing the color line, the condition of public opinion in the South must be taken into account. To bring all the negro veterans into the present Departments which exercise jurisdiction over North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi would be to at once convert those Departments into thoroughly negro organizations, which would destroy their value as teachers of loyalty, and drive out many white comrades who dread the censure of their Southern neighbors for their affiliation with negroes, and marching in Posts and Departments under negro officers. They claim that a separate Department for the negroes will be as proper and as influential for good as separate schools and churches are. They make no objection to white Posts marching in processions with negro Posts; but they believe that the white Posts and Departments should have white officers, which would not be possible if the negroes should be admitted to unrestricted membership.

The matter is well worthy the most serious attention.

REMEMBER, COMRADES,

That THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE considers its work as only fairly begun. It is going to make a vigorous fight this Winter for legislation which will complete the Nation's justice to the veterans. It is not going to abate one tittle of its activity and zeal, but increase them, if possible, until every veteran in the land, and every veteran's widow and orphan has all that justice entitles them to. It is in the fight for victory, and nothing but complete victory will satisfy it. Rally around its banner, and give it the support of every veteran and friend of a veteran in the struggle.

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.

TRIBUNETS.

MRS. LYDIA PERRIN died in Boston last week, at the age of 101 years, three months and 14 days. Since the last National Encampment the comrades understand why Boston people live to an extreme old age. The city is so delightful that no one wants to leave it until they simply can't help themselves.

STUDIES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

She—In the name of goodness, how do these poor people manage to feed so many goats?

He—Goats subsist principally on tomato-can labels and show-bills, and give milk for the family.

She—Milk! What kind of milk, I should ask?

He—Ah! Oh! Buttermilk, I presume.

UNIVERSALISTS AND TOBACCO.

After a lively debate on an anti-tobacco resolution, the Connecticut Universalist Convention adopted the following substitute:

Resolved, That this Convention regrets the use of tobacco by clergymen in the fellowship.

Of four ladies who were members, two voted for and two against the resolution. While the chewing of tobacco by a clergyman is an unpleasant sight to most Christians, there are few who object to the occasional use of a cigar or a pipe, and a formal expression against the same by a great church body seems a trifle unnecessary.

"OUR DAILY TALK."

Precipice, precipitate, precipitation, and all their derivatives, come from the Latin *pre*—"first" or "before," and *caput*—"the head," and mean literally "to fall headlong" or "head first." Preposterous is almost the reverse of this It comes from *pre*—first or before, and *posterus*—"after" or "coming later." Literally, therefore, "putting the cart before the horse."

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

"Man, alive! What do you mean by going around in that idiotic straw hat, and those ridiculous outing togs? Don't you know the gun was fired for that sort of thing six weeks ago?"

"That's all right, me boy. You are in the wood and coal business. *I* run an ice-cream saloon."

Mrs. Frank Leslie pronounces Queen Victoria and the Empress of Germany "the two worst-dressed dowdies in Europe." Why shouldn't they be, if they want to? Their position in society does not depend upon the style of their get-up.

An epitaph on an old tombstone in England reads:

Weep, stranger, for a father spilled
From a stage-coach, and thereby killed.
His name J. Sykes, a maker of sassengers,
Slain with three other outside passengers.

"The Sweet Singer of Michigan" in her palmiest days could not have done better.

The Brooklyn elevated roads are trying the experiment of employing women as ticket-sellers. There is no reason why it should not be a success, and an agreeable and fitting employment be opened up to women who are thrown upon their own resources. It is something that any fairly-bright woman can do, without previous training. They sit in comfortable little rooms protected from contact with the crowd outside by heavy plate-glass windows, through which there is a small hole to receive the money and pass out the tickets, and all that is required of them is quickness and correctness in handling tickets and money.

THE LAST OF THE OBER-AMMERGAU PASSION PLAY.

One of the picturesque survivals of the Middle Ages has probably received its death-blow, and will be seen no more. In 1634 the inhabitants of the remote little valley of the Ammer River, in the Bavarian Highlands, made a vow, in gratitude for their deliverance from a pestilence, to produce a play every 10 years representing the sufferings and death of Our Lord. This was in accordance with the spirit of the age. "Miracle Plays"—performances based on biblical incidents—were then in great favor, and were encouraged by the Roman Catholic Church—very generally gotten up and managed by the priests—as acts of devotion, and means of instructing the people in religion. In the course of years these performances fell into decadence all over Europe, but the people of Oberammergau (Upper Ammer Valley) conscientiously maintained theirs, and developt their excellence, so that of recent years there has been as many as 350 actors, 80 musicians and choristers, and a proportionate number of assistants engaged in the representations. The people took a great interest in them, and developt from among themselves admirable impersonators of Jesus Christ, the Twelve Disciples, Pontius Pilate, and other prominent actors in the Sacred Tragedy. The only interruption to the decennial regularity of the performance was made by the Franco-German war in 1870. The play was given every consecutive Sunday for 12 Sundays, and usually lasted from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. They were attended by about 5,000 people of the vicinity, but of late years the attendance has been enormous from all parts of Europe and the United States. This last has been fatal to it, for it has rapidly degenerated from being a solemn act of worship into a great money-making spectacle managed by Jewish speculators, and so the interest and value of it to religious people been destroyed. Attempts may be made to revive it, but its character has been ruined, and it will no more appear as the devotional act of simple-minded, religious peasants.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Sherman goes about New York City almost invariably in the street cars. As a rule one of his daughters accompanies him, and the old warrior, in jumping on and off the steps, is as young as many men 40 years his junior. "Cabs are all right to look at," he said the other night as he sank in the corner of a Broadway car at 59th street, "but they are terrible things to ride in. The pavements are so bad that one is jolted about from side to side, and the noise drowns all attempts at conversation. The street cars are clean and comfortable, and they roll smoothly over the rails. In this way it is a great improvement on any carriage in New York."

Mrs. Gen. George Crook, widow of Gen. Crook, late a Major-General of the United States Army, was in Washington last week, and selected a site for the final resting place of her husband, in the National Cemetery at Arlington. Gen. Crook was buried at Deer Park, Md., some months ago, and the removal of the body will take place shortly. All the prominent soldiers are finding a last resting place in Arlington, and without doubt the Great Commander, Gen. Grant, will soon be placed among the comrades he commanded.

Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, while on his way to attend the annual Reunion of the Loyal Legion at St. Louis, of which he is President, stopped over at Indianapolis, Ind., and was banqueted by the Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the State of Indiana. A jolly good time was had, speeches being made by the ex-President and several prominent Indiana soldiers, among whom was Gov. Hovey.

Gen. James Longstreet prepared a paper upon the unsuccessful assault by his corps upon Fort Saunders, at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1863, which was read at the recent Reunion at Knoxville. This is the first public utterance made by the General upon that battle, and it will probably be his last, as he was unable to deliver the address himself. His physical strength has deserted him, he is almost entirely deaf, has lost his voice and can scarcely be heard, doing his talking in a whisper. This is occasioned by a wound in the throat received a few days before the curtain fell at Appomattox. The General walks feebly with the assistance of a cane, but seems happy in his old age.

Master Lloyd Whipps, the son of Comrade Whipps, of New Lexington, O., at a recent Reunion of the 31st Ohio recited "Sheridan's Ride." This calls to mind the fact that young Whipps recited this poem four years ago, and Gen. Sheridan was in the audience at the time. The General was so well pleased with the performance that he presented young Whipps with a large gold piece, which is highly prized by the little fellow.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who has been with the Comtede Paris in his visit to the battlefield of Gettysburg, has telegraphed from the field where he was Chief of Staff to Gen. Meade, Commander of the Union forces in that action, that he will accept the nomination, conditionally, of the "Republican Business Organization" for the Mayorality of New York. Gen. Butterfield will make a strong candidate, as he is known as a practical business man, and is liked by everybody regardless of politics.

Mrs. President Harrison has accepted the Presidency of the recently-organized society known as "The Daughters of the American Revolution." The honor comes to Mrs. Harrison without solicitation upon her part, and is worthily conferred, as she traces her ancestry to the old heroes of the Revolution who did the actual fighting.

Chaplain H. S. Stevens, of the 14th Conn., says that recently there has appeared in several papers and in our own journal, under the heading, "Our Only Chinese Soldier," a statement that Mr. E. D. Cahota, once of the 23d Mass., was "the only representative of the Mongolian race among the millions of men thus facing each other in a struggle for life and death." This statement is erroneous, for there was at least one other Chinaman among the boys who wore the blue and saved the Nation. The 14th Conn., whose record as to number and severity of battles engaged in, number of men lost by war casualties and hard campaigning experience, surpasses that of any other regiment representing our good State in the field during the war, had in its ranks a simon-pure Chinaman, brought to this country but a few years before, Joseph Pierce by name. His record, as officially given, shows that he enlisted, a private, with Co. F, from Berlin, Conn., July 26, 1862; was promoted Corporal Nov. 3, 1863, and was mustered out May 31, 1865, thus serving with the regiment its full term. Our "Joe," as we all call him, was an apt, capable, faithful and brave soldier, and "did us proud." He is living now, an intelligent and industrious business man and good citizen, and I had the pleasure of greeting him at the recent (Sept. 17 last) Reunion of our dear old regiment at Middletown, Conn. "Joe" is a great favorite with us, as was evident from the hearty, vociferous round of applause with which he was greeted by the boys as he entered the hall at our recent meeting, his bright eyes snapping and sparkling in his honest face as they were wont to years ago. Now, if other Chinamen served as loyally and as well among our Union patriots during the war, why may we not hear from them?

The returns for the Postoffice at Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va., for the year ending June 30 last, show that the office should be raised to the third class, which has been done, and the President appointed the present incumbent, Col. A. C. Paul, son of Gabriel R. Paul, who had his eyes shot out at Gettysburg. An appropriation will be asked for from the next session of Congress to erect a more suitable building for the postoffice.

A great bicycle race came off on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va., of which Col. Woodfin, the Governor of the Home, Maj. William Thompson and Col. George Candy were the judges. The second race for two miles was won by G. R. Paul, son of Col. A. C. Paul and grandson of Gen. Gabriel R. Paul.

Hugh Reid Belknap, the son of Gen. William W. Belknap, has been in Washington during the past week, attending the funeral of his distinguished father. Mr. Belknap entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. about 10 years ago as a car tracer. By strict attention to his duties and ability and energy, he has reached the responsible position of Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio for the Western Division, with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Belknap is a polished gentleman, and inherits many of the sturdy qualities of his father. At one of the Reunions of Crocker's Iowa Brigade, Hugh, who was in a seat in the audience with his aunt, one of the General's sisters, remarked rather loudly: "Now hear the old gentleman make a fool of himself." This remark was heard by one of the members of the brigade sitting in his immediate front, and the veteran turned on Hugh, not knowing he was the General's son, and said: "Young man, our old General never makes a fool of himself. If you don't want to hear what he has to say, and don't hold your mouth, I'll have you put out of here in short order." Hugh held his tongue thereafter.

MUSTERED OUT.

MILTON.—At his home, in Pawnee City, Neb., Sept. 6, from the kick of a horse, James Milton, 19th Iowa. Comrade Milton was a prisoner at Tyler, Tex., and was a member of John Ingham Post, 95.

CUNNINGHAM.—At his residence, 474 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Aug. 25, of Bright's disease, Peter Cunningham, 71st Pa., aged 46. The comrade entered the service when but 17 years of age in the 71st, which perhaps is better known as Baker's 1st Cal.; served throughout the war and rose to the rank of Sergeant for gallant and meritorious service. He was a member of four different military organizations, and leaves a wife and three children.

MILLER.—At his home, in Huron, S. D., Oct. 2, of heart failure, George Miller, 1st Mich. Eng. He was buried in Kilpatrick G.A.R. Cemetery, and leaves an invalid wife and five grown children.

HOLMAN.—At his home, in Randolph, Vt., March 16, Wm. C. Holman, 9th Vt.

SMITH.—At his home, in Finch, W. Va., Sept. 20, of heart disease, Isaac S. Smith, Sergeant, Co. K, 1st Ohio L. A. He was a member and the first Commander of J. R. Martin Post, No. 79.

MARKLE.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, from a bullet wound in the head, Isaac Markle. Comrade Markle was an inmate of the Military Home, and was a great sufferer from cancer. In despair he shot himself, and his body was found a short distance from the city. He was advanced in years.

DIEHL.—At his home, in New York, Oct. 9, of heart disease, Capt. John J. Diehl, 95th N. Y. Comrade Diehl was also on the staff of Gen. Ayres, and at the close of the war he went into business with his father. He was a prominent member of the Schuetzen Corps and other German societies. He was a member of Koltes Post, and leaves a wife.

MARSHALL.—At his home, in Jamestown, Pa., Oct. 10, of concestive chills, J. W. Marshall, Co. F, 83d Pa. For gallant and meritorious services he was made a Lieutenant, and for five years he was Officer of the Day of Robert Porter Post, of Jamestown. He was quite prominent in political circles, and leaves a wife and two children.

HUNTINGTON.—At Pensacola, Fla., recently, Commander Chas. L. Huntington, U. S. N. Comrade Huntington had been sick for several months, and his home was in Springfield, Ill. He was attached to the Naval Academy from 1884 to 1886 as head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery, and during the year 1887 as Commandant of Cadets. He was buried in the Naval Cemetery with military honors.

FISHER.—At his home, in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Oct. 9, Capt. Peter Fisher, aged 95. Comrade Fisher was probably the oldest member of the G.A.R., having been born Sept. 26, 1795. He served under William Henry Harrison in the war of 1812, and was an intimate friend of the General. He commanded a company at the battle of Lundy's Lane, where he received a scalp wound from a saber, the scar of which he carried to his grave. At the age of nearly 70 years Capt. Fisher again enlisted in the service of his country, and served two years during the last war, when he was discharged by reason of a broken hip, which crippled him for the balance of his life.

HASCALL.—At his home, in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14, Col. Herbert A. Hascall, aged 56. He earned a reputation as a fearless officer in Florida during the Seminole outbreak; was in Utah during the Mormon troubles, and saw much active service during the civil war. He was at one time Professor of Mathematics at West Point.

SMITH.—At his home, in Warsaw, Mo., Oct. 2, Sewall W. Smith, 52d Wis., aged 67. Comrade Smith organized a company at the outbreak of the war, but on account of sickness he was compelled to turn it over to another person. On his recovery he recruited a new company. It was attached to the 52d Wis., and Comrade Smith was made Adjutant of that regiment, and was placed on the staff of Gen. Buttrick, with the rank of Major. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and at its close he had become a Captain. He was a member of Farnsworth Post, and leaves a wife and two children.

COUCH.—At his home, in Shelbyville, Ill., Oct. 3, Napoleon B. Couch, Co. H, 58th Ill. He was a member in good standing of Cyrus Hall Post, 138. Suitable resolutions were passed by the Post on his death.

KERR.—At his home, in New York, Oct. 14, Capt. John Kerr, Co. K, 69th N. Y., aged 51. He was in command of Co. K for 23 years, and was showing a friend the armory of the company when he was suddenly taken sick, and in a short time he was dead. He was made prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, and was confined in Libby for a year. He was the second oldest Captain of the National Guard of the State of New York, and was when he died an Inspector of Sewers in the Department of Public Works. He leaves five sons and three daughters, and was also a member of Gen. James Shields Post.

TRUBY.—At his home, in Bridgeport, Cal., Sept. 30, of hemorrhage of the lungs, John Truby, Co. B, 63d Pa., aged 49. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 63d Pa., and participated in all the battles and marches of that regiment, from the siege of Yorktown to the second battle of Bull Run, after which he was detached to the 1st N. J. L. A. He was wounded through the thigh by a piece of shell at Gettysburg, in the charge of Pickett's Division.

LUCKENBACH.—At his home, in Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 16, of hemorrhages, Capt. Owen A. Luckenbach, Co. E, 43th Pa., aged 56. At the battle of Cedar Mountain Capt. Luckenbach had his right leg shot off and was taken prisoner. He was incarcerated in Libby Prison, and in the Fall of 1862 was exchanged and discharged from service. He was appointed Postmaster of Bethlehem in 1881, his commission being one of the last three which President Garfield signed; was deposed by Cleveland and was reappointed by President Harrison. He was a prominent Free Mason and Grand Army man.

DEERING.—At his home, in Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, of heart disease, George A. Deering, Paymaster, U. S. N. He was in excellent spirits the night before his death and in the morning his body was discovered. He was buried at Arlington. Paymaster Deering enlisted in the 16th Me. in 1861, at the age of 16, and served through the war, being mustered out in August, 1865, after four years and two months service, during which he had the record of never being absent from duty a single day. The last thing he ever did was to visit the book-printing establishment of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE office in company with "the Cannoneer," to read a page of proof in which he was mentioned. He went from THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE office home to die. When he was at our office, he seemed better than he had been for some time, and expressed the hope that he was regaining health.