

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (Established 1877.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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 WANTED. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer correspondents, and they are generally honest and reliable. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request for their return and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special rate.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 4, 1892.

AGENTS WANTED. A Comrade in Every Township and Post TO SELL THE CANNONER.

The Cannoner is undoubtedly the best selling war-book now before the people. It is unique in its way, being the well-told actual experiences of a private soldier in much of the very hardest fighting in the war.

Every veteran, especially of the Army of the Potomac, wants a copy of the book, and also every man and woman whose father served in that army. It will go like hot cakes among them.

We have a good live comrade in every Post and every Township in the country to take hold of the book and push it. Good results can be made every day by its sale.

Send for a Township, and specify two or three others that you want if you cannot get your first choice. Ask for "terms to agents." Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

OUR ROUND-TRIP OFFER.

We hope that all who think about attending the National Encampment in this city next September will consider our round-trip ticket offer in another column. This enables anyone who wants to come to get a free ticket with very little effort.

In every community are great numbers who like THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and would take it if they had a little encouragement. Many do not take the paper because they don't want the trouble of writing a letter and mailing the subscription price.

The subscribers can be sent in as secured, and will be credited to the sender's account on the ticket. This will enable everyone to begin at once, and give them several months in which to complete the work.

Anyone can be certain of succeeding. The tickets will be regular Encampment tickets, by the most direct routes, and have all the privileges of that class of transportation.

We shall, from time to time, extend the offer, so as to include all the principal railroad points in the East, North, West, and the Pacific Coast.

Let our readers go to work at once. Everyone can have a free ticket to Washington who will do a little work for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

IT NEVER DID. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Did the Government pay out at the commencement of the war pay off the soldiers in Canada money?

It never did. In the first place, there was not the slightest reason why it should do so. In the next, there was not at that time enough Canadian money to pay off the army for a day.

LOGAN MONUMENT FUND. The following contributions to the Logan Monument Fund have been received: Fred C. Hinkley, New Zealand, Ill. 30

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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 CHILEAN MATTER.

The Chilean war cloud has been dispelled by the complete concession of all our demands by the Chilean Government. It is characteristic of the diplomacy of that people that this concession was not made until the very last moment possible.

Congress was therefore in the mood to act with the utmost promptness on the President's message, and had not the Chilean affair followed instantly on the heels of the message, war would have been declared at once.

There is no doubt that the Chileans planned it this way. That is the character of their diplomacy. The whole world knew that the President intended to send in his message when Congress assembled at noon of Monday, Jan. 25. This had been a matter of comment and expectation for days and weeks.

This may pass for shrewd diplomacy in South America, but the rest of the world is likely to look upon it as tricky and contemptible. Chile has made a very great mistake. Our confidence and friendship are of the utmost value to her.

Our confidence and friendship are of the utmost value to her. In the past we have been of great service to her, notably when she was struggling for independence and during her last war with Spain. It is inevitable that in the future our friendship and good offices will be sorely needed by her, especially if she does not amend her diplomatic policy, and attempts to deal with some of the great powers of Europe as though she has with us.

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN GEORGIA.

Commander-in-Chief Palmer has paid an official visit to the Annual Encampment of the Department of Georgia, in session at Augusta, and his visit has had a happy effect, not only in encouraging the comrades of that Department to keep the empires brightly burning, but in vindicating the character of the Order in the eyes of the people of Georgia, who, being farther removed from the centers of National thought and activity than most of the Southern people, have been among the most prejudiced against "Yankee soldiers" and the Northern people. It was the first time that a Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic ever visited the State, and Gen. Palmer's person, manner and words did not fail to produce the best impression upon them.

REBEL ARMY.

rebel army, called on him at his hotel, where they had a full, frank talk on matters growing out of the war. In the course of this the Commander-in-Chief said: The Grand Army is doing everything in its power to wipe out any feeling of bitterness against the civil war, but they draw the line on the display of Confederate flags in processions in which they participate, and when you ask our boys to join with you I think it poor taste to bring these flags out.

The Confederates insisted that the rebel flags were not paraded to insult Union soldiers, but simply as "relics," to which Gen. Palmer replied: If that be so, will you give me a reason why it is that you also display brand-new flags? We should be sorry to think that children should be brought up with any feeling of resentment or revenge. The only national thought that should be inculcated into the minds of the young is a reverence and loyalty to the flag of the country. I look upon you as brave soldiers and gentlemen, but as to those who wrote me anonymous and threatening letters, I regard them simply as cowards.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

The McKinley Bill, with the reciprocity attachment, is making a very healthy readjustment of our trade with Cuba. Before the enactment of that law we had been consuming immense quantities of Cuban products and selling little in return. The official returns for December show that we nearly doubled our sales to Cuba and Porto Rico, while increasing our purchases from those islands. The following are the exact figures for December, 1890, and 1891:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1891, 1890. Imports from Cuba: \$2,784,669 vs \$1,451,822. Exports to Cuba: \$2,095,481 vs \$1,184,200.

The following table shows the increase in the various articles of export for the four months:

Table with 3 columns: Articles, 1891, 1890. Breadstuffs: \$167,281 vs \$208,846. Coal: 392,405 vs 150,818. Fish: 55,730 vs 29,994.

EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

Representative W. H. Enoch, of Ohio, has introduced the following most meritorious bill into the House of Representatives: A BILL granting Pensions to Soldiers and Sailors confined in Confederate Prisons.

Whereas many officers, soldiers, and sailors of the Federal Army and Navy were confined in so-called Confederate prisons for an unusual length of time, suffering great hardships, and contracting disease hard to prove under the existing pension laws; Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the names of such officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines who, while in the service of the United States, and while in the line of their duty, were taken prisoners of war, and as such confined in so-called Confederate prisons, between the first of May, 1861, and the first of May, 1865, as follows: All who were prisoners of war two months and less than six months, one-half pension; those who were prisoners of war six months and less than 12 months, three-fourths pension; and all such as were prisoners of war 12 months and more than 12 months, a total pension; and furthermore, such surviving prisoners of war shall receive \$2 a day for each and every day's confinement in said Confederate prisons. Provided, That such pension shall in each case begin from the date of the passage of this act, and shall be paid at the same time and in the same manner as other pensions are now paid: Provided further, That this act shall not entitle any person to draw more than one pension, but that such survivors of the so-called Confederate military prisons as are entitled to and are receiving a pension at the time of the passage of this act shall be entitled to the increase of their pension which this act may grant.

THE PERSECUTED WOOL-GROWERS.

The wool-growers of the United States seem to be a shining mark for ill-luck. The unwise reductions made by the tariff of 1883 were so discouraging to them that the production of wool was diminished 46,000,000 pounds within a year, and the imports of foreign wools were increased from 52,451,620 pounds in 1881 to 129,872,616 pounds in 1889. Then, in the latter year, 904,396 sheep were killed by unprecedentedly severe winter in the Far West. The 51st Congress took mercy on the sorely-victimized flockmasters and increased the duties on foreign wools. Under this encouragement they took fresh heart, and the official reports show an increase of production of over 9,000,000 pounds for last year. Now, as they are banking in the first grand rays of prosperity they have known for years, comes the chilling announcement of Chairman Springer's deadly raid upon them, which means nothing more nor less than the total destruction of American wool-growing in the interest of the sheep ranchers of South America and Australia.

CORPORAL TANNER.

gives a breezy description of "Maj." O'Driscoll, who is an associate of "Maj." Allen R. Foote, in the "Society of Loyal Volunteers," and who said in a recent speech in New York: "We arose then—in 1861—and rescued the Nation from destruction by force; now we arise in the same patriotic spirit to rescue our country from dishonour." Corporal Tanner says that "Maj." O'Driscoll was a good enough soldier, and lost his leg in the Wilderness while serving as a Corporal. The leg, however, seemed to have all that was good in him. Comrade Tanner got acquainted with him while Commissioner of Pensions. O'Driscoll had been a cheap sort of a pension attorney, and had gotten into jail in Ohio under the charge of having gobbled up some \$700 out of a \$1,100 pension he had collected for a poor widow. He got out on bail, and came to Washington to get Commissioner Tanner to relieve him of his disbarment, so that he could collect the fees on pension claims filed by him. Tanner refused to relieve him, and told him frankly that he was the meanest kind of a robber. He was afterwards tried, convicted, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. How he got out to enter upon his work of "reform" the Corporal doesn't know.

We have now had two instructive lessons in the diplomacy of Latin peoples. Both talked loud and bluffed vigorously, but the moment we began to talk seriously and get ready to fight they backed down with most undignified haste. This thing is irritating. It strains the nerves to get ready for hard fight, and then have our opponents suddenly collapse into peaceful professions. Of course we are delighted that we did not really have to fight either Italy or Chile, but it wears on our temper that they should bluster up to us with doubled fists, and then as soon as they see us pulling off our coats and rolling up our sleeves extend their hands in friendly greeting. This may lead to somebody getting knocked down, some day, before he has opportunity to explain that he only means a little bluff, and has no idea of fighting. The sober, serious-minded men of the north of Europe and of the United States usually weigh well their words, and intend to abide the consequences of what they say. This does not appear to be the case with the Latin peoples either in Europe or South America.

THAT CLEVEREST OF ALL ADVERTISING ATTENDEES.

Sara Bernhardt—went hunting in the wild and untrodden swamps around Savannah recently, and from the sensational account of her experiences furnished the obliging Associated Press, she must have encountered every sort of an animal known, from a megalithum to a gylasticus, with a riated tail. Among other things she had a brief struggle, when quite alone, with a wild boar, from which, however, both parties escaped without serious injury. Sara must have struck a drove of Georgia razor-backs. They would make a French woman believe that all the monsters from Noah's Ark were before her.

This country is now making more iron than any in the world. If the rate of production for the last half of 1891 is kept up through this year, the production of pig-iron will be about 10,000,000 tons. This will exceed the production in Great Britain last year by over 2,000,000 tons. We have been making more iron than Great Britain for a number of years, and the excess of our product has been steadily increasing. The production in Pennsylvania decreased last year on account of strikes and disputes between the iron-makers and the coke, ore, and railroad men, but Ohio and the Southern States forged far ahead.

THE MAIN CREDIT FOR THE SUCCESSFUL ISSUE OF THE CHILEAN BUSINESS LINES BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE NAVY.

The President lay down the terms very clearly, and the Navy showed that it could enforce them with certainty and promptness. Next came the earnest unanimity with which the American people as a whole supported the President. Altogether the episode is not to be regretted. It showed that we can have as vigorous a foreign policy when occasion demands as anybody.

AUSTRIA WANTS SOME RECIPROcity, TOO, AND WANTS IT BAILY.

Singular what happy changes in foreign sentiment a little legislation will induce. Before the passage of the McKinley Bill the nations of Europe seemed to be running a race as to which should pass the most unfriendly laws against us. Now they are in a race to see which can be most favorable.

THE ENGLISH NITRATE MONOPOLISTS ARE MUCH RELIEVED THAT WAR HAS BEEN AVERTED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHILE.

The English nitrate monopolists are much relieved that war has been averted between the United States and Chile. They are not. Chileans may forgive us in time, but the English and their American toadies never will.

IF YOU THINK OF ATTENDING THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT DO NOT FAIL TO SEND A POSTAL CARD, GIVING YOUR NAME, REGIMENT, BRIGADE, AND POSTOFFICE TO THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, WASHINGTON.

Even if you don't happen to come this card will do great service to your comrades who do come, as it will be a message to them, telling that you are alive and where you are. 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.

TRIBUTUNETS. A SOFT ANSWER.



Rate Subscriber (entering sanctum)—Ar-r-r-r! Where's the Editor? I'm going to whip him! Editor (calmly)—Did you bring a basket with you, my friend? Subscriber—No; what for? Editor—To carry away your remains. However, a gunny-sack will do. Jimmy (to office-boy), hunt up a gunny for the gentleman! Subscriber (backing out)—Looks kinder like rain off to the northeast, don't it; thank ye!

HOIST ON HIS OWN PETARD. Sims—Here comes Proudhon. I'm going to give him the bluff. Sims—What has he done? Sweeney—He is everlastingly telling of the smart things his three-year-old boy does and says. I have endured it as long as I can. Proudhon (coming up)—Hello, Sims! Just the man I'm looking for! You know my little three-year-old!

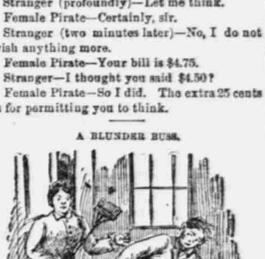
Sims (savagely)—Yah! I know all about that three-year-old! Gives us a rest, will you? Proudhon—You bet your life I will! I know plenty of men who will jump at the chance to get him. Sims—Her? I thought all the time it was a boy! Proudhon—Boy nothing! I was going to offer you the use of my little three-year-old trotter free this Winter while I am in the West. But, as you are so smart, I— Sims—But, you see—I— Proudhon—Aw! Get behind yourself, Satan! Ta-ta!

ENTERPRISING.



Female Pirate (at church fair)—These goods which you have selected amount to \$450, sir. Can I show you anything else? Stranger (profoundly)—Let me think. Female Pirate—Certainly, sir. Stranger (two minutes later)—No, I do not wish anything more. Female Pirate—Your bill is \$4.75. Stranger—I thought you said \$4.25? Female Pirate—So I did. The extra 25 cents is for permitting you to think.

A BLUNDER BUSH.



"Hennyneck appears to be all broken up. What is the matter with him?" "He was injured by a blunderbuss." "Didn't know it was loaded, eh?" "You may say so. He thought it was the cook he had caught in a dark corner and kissed her. Turned out to be his mother-in-law, and the good lady came very near killing him with the carpet-sweeper."

SEVEN TO ACRE.



Mr. Hugh R. Beknap, of Chicago, recently presented a handsome portrait of his father, Gen. William W. Beknap, to Beknap Post, 318, G. A. R., of University Place, Lincoln, Neb. The presentation service was made by Maj. E. C. McArthur, Co. H, 10th Iowa, who was an Adj. Gen. Beknap's staff, in which the Major recanted the gallant deeds performed by Gen. Beknap during his long service as commander of the 15th Iowa, Crocker's Iowa Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Corps, which terminated in his being the last commander of that corps, the one which organized the gallant early part of 1863, and was first commanded by the noble James B. McPherson. A letter from Mr. Beknap was also read, in which he wished long life and prosperity to the men who had named their Grand Army Post in honor of his beloved father. A gavel, made of wood from the stockade of Andersonville prison, the gift of a comrade in Washington, was presented to the Post at the same meeting.

There are said to be 67 veterans of the war of 1812 still alive in the United States. At Waukegan, Wis., lives one of the oldest in the person of Elias Ware, who was born at Esopus, N. Y., in 1798. He enlisted in the company commanded by Capt. Ryan. This was at French Mills, N. Y., where his father was a tavern-keeper at the time. He is still a man of remarkable vigor.

A SAVAGE WEAPON.

Torriet (in Arkansas backpack)—What was the cause of the lynching last night? Newly-appointed Justice—The deceased attempted to blow up the court with a safe proscrip. "With a what?" "A safe proscrip. It was this way, politer: This ere stranger was using up before me on suspicion of stealin' a hoss. There wasn't much evidence agin him, and I was about to discharge him with a solemn warning 'not to do it agin, when his friend 'pearled to hand him something, an' after whispering a minute, he spoke up an' said something about 'quashin' the whole blamed crowd with a safe proscrip; but before he could draw the thing, the boys swarmed over him an' took it away, an' his friend fell like the wind. They didn't give him much time for explanations, but strung him up then an' thar." "But, good heavens! Do you know what a safe proscrip is?" "Don't know what it is, but I know what the darned thing looks like. Got it up at the house now—all triggers an' lolligiggers an' such, down his choice."

PERSONAL.

Dr. G. R. C. Todd, of Harrow, S. C., is a brother-in-law of President Abraham Lincoln and an uncle to Robert Todd Lincoln, the United States Minister to England. Dr. Todd was a Surgeon in the United States Army, and was for a long time with the Texas Rangers on the Rio Grande. He remembers the great war as he appeared in 1844, when he was a member of Congress, and says he was at that time about six feet six inches in height, with black hair and dark complexion and blue eyes, which seems a somewhat remarkable description of him. When he was in the White House President Lincoln did not appear as tall as he really was, because of a stoop in his shoulders.

Maj. G. H. Stewart, 100th N. Y., made a most excellent address recently at Buffalo, N. Y., the occasion being the presentation to the Historical Society of the records of the regiment, with which the gallant Major served. He gives a history of the 100th N. Y., how they were presented with the flags which he turned over to the Historical Society, telling how they were presented to the regiment by the Board of Trade of Buffalo, and delivered to the regiment by the Chaplain in a neat address at Morris Island, S. C., in 1863, and how they were ever afterward carried to victory by the gallant men of the 100th N. Y., "the Board of Trade Regiment." In connection with Maj. Stewart's address he had a letter from Lieut. Col. Warren Granger, Jr., of the regiment, in which he says that the colors were borne by the 100th in the campaign before Richmond under Butler in 1864, and under Grant in their march on the Appomattox, and that they bear memorials of many and well-earned deeds. In their defense many a soldier of the 100th laid down his life. The eagle which surrounded the staff of the State colors, and which I sent with the colors, was that of a minor battle in the assault on Fort Gregg, Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865. On that occasion these colors were foremost in the fight and planted on the enemy's works. The colors were received by the Historical Society in 1865. "In their torn and mutilated draperies they bear memorials of many and well-earned deeds. In their defense many a soldier of the 100th laid down his life. The eagle which surrounded the staff of the State colors, and which I sent with the colors, was that of a minor battle in the assault on Fort Gregg, Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865. On that occasion these colors were foremost in the fight and planted on the enemy's works. The colors were received by the Historical Society in 1865. "In their torn and mutilated draperies they bear memorials of many and well-earned deeds. 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