THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 17, 1892.

A GREAT OFFER.

Two Splendid Papers for $1.50.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE AND THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The American Farmer, which was established in 1819, and is the oldest agricultural paper in the United States, has changed hands, and the main office has been removed to Washington. The new proprietors are experienced and successful journalists, and they are backed by abundance of capital. *The American Farmer* has always enjoyed a high reputation, and they propose to maintain and extend this until it is the foremost farming paper in the whole country.

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We have made an arrangement by which we can give *The American Farmer* in connection with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for $1.50 a year. Any subscriber whose name is now on our lists can have *The American Farmer* sent to him for one year by sending us 50 cents additional. New subscribers can get both paper for one year by sending $1.50. *This offer is only good for 60 days from date.*

We can assure our readers that this is an unequaled opportunity to secure a great amount of the best reading matter at the lowest possible rate.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

FREE FARES TO WASHINGTON.

We want every veteran, every wife of a veteran, and every son and daughter of a veteran to study the great offer we make in another column. It gives a splendid chance for everyone to get a free ticket to Washington and return. In all communities are plenty of men and women who want to take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and will do it if they are given a little encouragement—especially if some one else will take their money and send it in to the office. Any veteran who wants to make his railroad fare to the National Encampment can readily do so by asking his acquaintances to subscribe to the paper. It will also be an easy and graceful way for sons and daughters of veterans to present their fathers and mothers with the coveted means of visiting the National Capital during the greatest soldier gathering since the war.

OMAHA is rising as a pork-packing center and is ambitious to gain a place second only to Chicago. She increased her pack during the last four months 40,000 hogs, as compared with the same period of last year, while Kansas City fell off 22,000.

MISSISSIPPI proposes to buy a 5,000-acre farm to employ her convicts upon. It would be much better to put them to work improving the villainous roads of the State. Nothing can be done so profitably with the convicts anywhere than in bettering the highways, which are a scandal and a burden to the people of the country.

THE Tammany machine can count in bogus votes with great success, but when it comes to counting in bogus citizens of New York City, the belts slip and the wheels are thrown out of gear. It is only calculated for one kind of dirty work.

ARBITRATING after all the seals have been killed off will be like disputing over the rent after the house has been burned down.

LORD SALISBURY repudiates "all responsibility for the acts of the Canadian poachers." Very well; if England cannot keep her Colonial subjects from transgressing our laws, we can.

LOGAN'S CORPS AT KENESAW.

Having exhausted our supply of the picture, "Logan's Corps at Kenesaw Mountain," we will be unable to fill any further orders.

PREFERENCE FOR VETERANS.

We regret to say that there is not that interest shown by the comrades in the amendment to Section 1,754, of the Revised Statutes, that we hoped would be shown, and which certainly should be shown. This section, it will be remembered, reads as follows:

Sec. 1,754. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for proper discharge of the duties of such offices.

This is practically a dead letter for the following reasons:

1. It confines its provisions to those who were discharged by reason of wounds or disabilities, and makes none for those who served their time out.

2. It contains no punitory clause, and therefore leaves it entirely optional with appointing officers whether they will obey it or not.

We have urged the comrades that they take vigorous action to have this section so amended as to extend the preference to all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and then make this preference a real effective one by a stringent penal clause which will adequately punish any appointing officer who shall disregard it.

These suggestions to our comrades have borne fruit in several bills introduced into Congress—one very excellent one by Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire—which have been placed on the calendar, and will probably remain there in quiet uselessness until the end of this Congress, unless the comrades take more interest in the measure than they have up to date.

We urge that there should be a strong insistence by the comrades everywhere upon their Senators and Representatives for the prompt passage of Senator Gallinger's bill, or some other measure which will insure veterans a real preference for all appointments and employments. Such an enactment has been too long delayed. It should have been made part of the law of the land at the close of the war, and the comrades have had the benefit of it for the past quarter of a century. That this was not so has been a great injustice to them. The passage of such a law could have injured no one, for no one has the slightest right to an office or employment except the men who saved the country at an enormous cost to themselves. No one has the least ground for complaint because a veteran is preferred to him, because no civilian can have acquired the slightest claim to appointment.

Such a bill can be gotten through during the present session if the comrades will go to work at once, and in the right way. Let petitions praying for the passage of such a law be sent in from every part of the country. Let every Post and every Department Encampment memorialize Congress to pass such a law, and all comrades write to their Senators and Representatives urging them to do all in their power to promote the desired legislation.

If this is generally done the success of the measure will be put beyond doubt. All that is needed is a decided manifestation that the veterans are solidly united in demanding that this preference be prescribed by the laws of the land, that they will not be satisfied unless it is, and that they will hold those who oppose it to account at the polls.

THE BERING SEA DISPUTE.

Reduced to its simplest terms the Bering Sea dispute is this:

1. The seal-skin industry is an important branch of the world's business, in which an immense amount of capital is invested, and upon which many thousand people in Europe and America depend for support. It is to the interest of the whole civilized world that the industry be maintained.

2. Owing to the lack of proper precautions the seals have been virtually exterminated in every part of the world, except two little islands in Bering Sea, which islands are the property of the United States.

3. They are almost exterminated there, and will certainly be so this year unless the Government of the United States takes energetic measures at once to protect the straggling remainder.

4. This danger has been imminent for years, and known to be so by all who are at all familiar with the subject. It has been generally conceded that it was clearly the duty of the United States toward the rest of the world to give the seals the needed protection.

5. The United States has accepted this view of its duty, and attempted to do what it was conceded should be done.

6. While admitting all these facts, Great Britain has opposed the performance of our duty on the plea that we had no authority over the waters of Bering Sea outside the limit of three miles from shore. This limit it is universally admitted is utterly insufficient for the purpose. Besides, the United States adheres to its claim of entire sovereignty over the waters of the American portion of Bering Sea.

7. Last year the United States agreed to a *modus vivendi* with Great Britain, by the terms of which the latter agreed to join with us in preventing all sealing in Bering Sea, except a limited catch for the support of the inhabitants of the Pribyloff Islands, and the United States agreed to submit its claims of entire sovereignty over the sea to arbitration.

8. This year, just before the opening of the sealing season, Lord Salisbury, the head of the British Ministry, announces that he will not continue the *modus vivendi*. This means that the British fleet will not assist that of the United States in keeping the seal-poachers out of the sea. As these poachers are generally British subjects, sailing ships under the British flag, it follows that any attempt to interfere with them on what Great Britain claims to be the high seas, will constitute a distinct offense against British sovereignty. We are therefore warned that any attempt to execute our own laws on what we hold to be our own territory, will endanger the peace subsisting between the two countries.

9. This is bad faith and sharp practice. Having agreed to submit the question of sovereignty to arbitration, good faith required that Great Britain should continue the *modus vivendi* until the arbitration was concluded. Good faith required that she restrain her subjects from committing overt acts while the question was pending. No other course is possible in private disputes among honest men, and diplomacy should have at least as high morals as obtain in private life. This case becomes particularly aggravated from the fact that the seals of Bering Sea have already become so nearly exterminated that another season's unrestrained slaughter would sweep away the last vestige of them.

10. Our course seems, therefore, very clear. Unless Lord Salisbury changes his determination not to renew the *modus vivendi*, we must execute our own laws in Bering Sea, and take such steps as will effectually prevent the extermination of the seals. This is a plain duty, which we must do without regard to consequences. It is altogether unlikely that these consequences will be anything more serious than a little harmless bluster, for Salisbury is so manifestly in the wrong that he dare not go farther in the matter than a strong bluff. The public opinion, not only of England, but of the whole civilized world, would overwhelmingly condemn him if he provoked even the possibility of war on such unjustifiable grounds.

THE United States certainly does not want to go to war over the seals, and still more certainly the English people do not want to fight to protect a lot of Canadian pirates in their barbarous warfare upon the seal tribe. The English people have been grossly deceived as to the nature of the dispute between the two countries. They have thought that it was merely some political question involving the honor of their country, and the interest of the Queen's subjects. Of course, then, they would support the Government to a man. Now they are coming to understand that this is not the case, and the Government of the United States is proposing to do what the whole civilized world says should be done. The horrors of the slave trade, which stirred up the English people so profoundly, were scarcely more repugnant to civilized feelings than the unnecessary brutalities of pelagic seal fishing, Seals seem almost human in their intelligence, and the cruel slaughter of them in their annual migrations is revolting to every humane mind. Ten are killed where one is caught, and this is without regard to age, sex or condition. The descriptions of the scenes on the decks of the poachers—which are covered with dying mother-seals, heavy with young, and whose woman-like eyes show an agony which should touch the hardest heart—are enough to stir everybody up to some course which will put an effectual stop to this barbarity. As soon as the English people come to understand this, they will be as determined as our own in demanding that the flag of their country shall not be made a cover for this savagery.

We hope that there is not a soul so timid as to be disturbed by the possibility of a war with Great Britain over the Bering Sea matter. There is not going to be even a rumor of war. All that is necessary is for the President to maintain firmly the position he has taken—send sufficient force to Bering Sea to intimidate the poachers, capture if necessary a few of the most determined, and the matter will be amicably settled. Our position is so clearly right, and it is so clearly for the advantage of the British people themselves, that Salisbury will make the greatest mistake of his political life if he persists in any course that looks like embroiling the two countries in even so much as a serious dispute. We don't want to quarrel with England and the English people don't want to quarrel with us, especially over a matter in which their interests lie in the same direction as ours. They want the seals protected even more than we want to protect them, for they have millions of dollars invested in seal-skins where we have thousands.

MORE trouble for the gentlemen who are painfully striving to keep this Congress from being a "Billion-Dollar" one. Over 100 Representatives—including practically everyone from Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin—have joined in a letter to the River and Harbor Committee, asking that the beginning be made of an appropriation of $3,500,000 for providing a deep channel—20 and 21 feet—from Lakes Superior and Michigan to Lake Erie. The Committee can scarcely refuse to make a recommendation for such an appropriation, nor the House to adopt it. It is a matter in which all the people of the northern tier of States have the deepest possible interest, as it means cheaper transportation and consequently higher prices for all their farm products.

EXPERIENCED legal artists, using the guillotine, seem to bungle just as badly as our nervous Sheriffs manipulating the hempen noose for the first time. A sickening scene took place recently in Germany, where the executioner made two ineffective attempts to cut off the condemned man's head with the guillotine, and finally wrenched off the half-dismembered head with his hands.

AFTER THE TRUSTS.

The Department of Justice is making ready for a vigorous attack on the dressed beef combine, and the biscuit and cordage trusts. It looks at this time as if it would have no difficulty in finding ammunition with which to successfully attack these giant monopolies. It is said that at the present time Armour, Swift and Morris not only control the market for dressed beef, but their purchasing agents have formed a combine to stifle competition in the purchase of cattle on the hoof, and that thereby the farmers are at the mercy of the association of purchasing agents, who pay just what prices for cattle on the hoof they see fit. Wholesale butchers in Chicago, who have refused to pay tribute to the "Big Three," have been made to suffer severely for their temerity. Recalcitrant butchers in other large cities have been similarly persecuted.

Similar offenses are alleged against the cordage trust. Mr. Horton, of the Department, who has been West on a special investigation of this monopoly, says:

This combination is one of the most powerful and unscrupulous organizations I have yet come in contact with. I went to Minnesota to investigate a complaint that the State officials of Minnesota were unable, by reason of the cordage trust's manipulations, to procure machinery for making binding twine in the State penitentiary at Stillwater. I found the complaint well founded. A committee of the Minnesota Legislature went to New York to buy machinery for making binding twine in the penitentiary. They went to John Good, a New York inventor and manufacturer of binding twine machines, and endeavored to purchase one of the machines. Mr. Good was in the power of the National Cordage Company, the cordage trust. He had a contract with the trust to furnish his machines to no company or corporation outside of the combine. The cordage trust officials were consulted and they made the astonishing proposition that they would allow Good to sell his machines to the State of Minnesota, provided the State gave a bond of $200,000 to indemnify the cordage trust from any loss which might result by reason of the convicts competing with the trust. The offer was, of course, rejected.

The progress of the Attorney-General's warfare against these oppressors of the people will be watched with intense interest.

THE only tangible reason for Lord Salisbury's course in the Bering Sea matter is the earnest appeal of Sir Charles Tupper that the Canadian capital invested in seal poaching be not locked up or destroyed. As there is probably 100 times more capital invested in England in the manufacture of seal-skins than in the illicit capture of them, this reason should not have much weight. Then, the slightest breath of actual war talk would destroy 1,000 times as much business as the illicit sealing amounts to. We may expect to hear some very vigorous protests from the English merchants and manufacturers against any further "bluffing" by their Prime Minister. They could well afford to buy up every Canadian vessel engaged in seal piracy, and pension all the Captains and crews rather than have a single week of threatened hostilities between the countries.

IF the land is good for anything, New Mexico, when she becomes a State, will be as "well heeled" as any of the newer States, except Texas and California. The House Committee has agreed to give her one-ninth of all the public lands in the Territory for school purposes (the other States received one-eighteenth), and besides this, 500,000 acres for reservoir purposes, and 700,000 acres for technical and scientific schools, and asylums for the defective classes. New Mexico's population will require an unusual amount of education to fit them for citizenship in the United States, as a large proportion are Mexicans, and poor whites from the South. We are glad that Congress recognizes this need, and will provide for it.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs makes some important recommendations in its report. The first is that more stringent measures be taken to rid the Navy of obsolete wooden vessels. The rule has been to allow no more than 20 per cent. of its original cost to be appropriated for the repair of any old ship. The Committee would cut this down to 10 per cent., but would make an exception in favor of the Kearsage and the Hartford, because of their glorious histories. The Committee wants all the vessels already authorized completed as soon as possible, and therefore recommends that a sufficient appropriation be made for that purpose. It recommends that no new battleships be started, but that another commerce-destroyer, like the New York, be authorized.

WE believe it would be a good thing to extend the Presidential term to six years, and make the incumbent ineligible for re-election, but it is a sheer waste of time to agitate such a Constitutional amendment. We do not believe that any amendment to the Constitution will ever succeed until there is an intense agitation, almost leading to civil war. Then only will the people arouse themselves to the extent of making an amendment possible. The golden opportunity of making amendments relating to the election of Presidents was during or immediately after the Hayes-Tilden contest. There will not be another such opportunity until we are involved in such another crisis.

THE House of Representatives has taken another backward step in its loudly proclaimed policy of Retrenchment and Reform. The Senate voted to cut down the number of copies of the eulogies on the late Representatives L. C. Houk and W. H. F. Lee which the Government Printer was required to print, from 12,500 to 8,000, but the House promptly decided that this should not be done. The difference of cost to the Government by this refusal will be $2,760, enough to pay $100 a year to over 27 deserving veterans.

LORD SALISBURY has a reputation in diplomatic circles as a bluffer; also that no diplomatic high jinks takes water more promptly than he when some one sees his bluff.

THE highest-priced apprentice in the world is Prince George of Wales. The British taxpayers are paying him $75,000 a year to learn how to govern them after his grandmother and father shall have died. He will probably not have to do it then, for it is likely that by that time Great Britain will be a Republic, and ruled by a President who has got his training at vastly less expense to the taxpayers than Prince George has been.

WE have conceded much to England, in conceding that our sovereignty of Bering Sea shall be a question for arbitration. It is as if A should buy a house from B, and a few years later C, who never had any ownership in the house, should come in and demand that A should share his property with him, and A should good-naturedly agree to submit the question to arbitration.

THE veterans in Kentucky are strongly dissatisfied with the distribution of the offices in that State. The Republican Party in Kentucky is mainly made up of the men who went into the Union army, and their sons and kinsmen, yet a very small proportion of the offices have been given to the veterans, and their right of preference seems to have been wholly ignored by the managing politicians.

AT the end of last week there was a net balance in the Treasury of over $31,000,000. The net gold and bullion had increased since the 1st of March $2,500,000 and the gold certificates $6,000,000. The receipts of the Port of New York—which average about 66⅔ per cent. of the entire receipts of the country—showed an increase for the first 10 days of March of $200,000, which is the first increase noted since the McKinley bill went into effect.

RICHMOND is to have another monument to treason. A statue to A. P. Hill has arrived in the city, and will shortly be placed on a granite pedestal, to teach young Virginians how noble and praiseworthy a thing it is to fight against the Government, and desolate a peaceful country with a long and bloody civil war.

TRIBUNETS.

A FREE PRESS.

Editor Weekly Juggernaut (to assistant)—What in the name of goodness can I safely choose as a subject for editorial criticism? If I censure a public man, from the President down to the Town Constable, I offend his friends, and don't catch a subscription from his enemies.

Assistant (sarcastically)—Then, why not claim that the Prophet Elijah was stuck on himself? He has been dead long enough to——

Editor—Yes, and lose the subscription of the Rev. Mr. Choker! There is nothing left for me to do but to fall back on Senator Peffer.

FORCE OF HABIT.

Mendicant—I was not always thus. I——

Citizen—But, good thunder! Why do you wear your shirt outside of your pantaloons in that manner?

Mendicant (sadly)—I was once an Episcopal clergyman, and the force of habit is still strong upon me.

A BAD JOB.

Sims (entering Dentist's office)—Howggy gooth, Thoctherth!

Dentist—What on earth is the matter with your tongue, Sims?

"Ith hadth theth thooth-acheth, an th mith thithe"——

"Your what?"

"Thithe——thomanth I th tharried thooth!"

"Oh, your wife, the woman you are married to, eh?"

"Theth. Thi the, sthe thried thu pthullth ith outh thith the thnut-thrathketh, anth"——

"With the what? Heavens, Sims! I never heard such talk."

"*Thnut!*" Untherthanth thath?"

"Yes, nut."

"Thnowth thlithen."

"I'm listening."

"Thrathketh——thnut thraketh! Theeth!"

"Yes, I see—nut-cracker. Good thunder, man, you don't mean to tell me that your wife pulled your tooth with a nut-cracker, do you.'

"Thnoth. I th thaid theth *thried* to."

THEY ARE BUILT THAT WAY.

Boastful Man (on cars)—Forty years ago I came to the metropolis, a barefooted boy with 16 cents in my pocket. Now I am at the head of a manufacturing business which employs on the road alone 28 men in pushing our products. What do you think of that?

Quiet Man—Pretty fair. Thirty years ago I made my way to the city practically penniless, and now about 4,000,000 men in this country alone are pushing the products of the manufacturing company of which I am the head.

"Great Scott! What do you manufacture?"

"Baby carriages."

A BIG LOAD.

"My stars!" said a bystander to a man with a huge barrow-load of bricks. "You must be a tremendously strong man to be able to wheel such heavy loads."

"It is not so much strength as the result of long practice," was the reply. "You see I was employed for seven years in Wheeling, West Virginia."

A SOLEMN WARNING.

Druggist—Do you know what you did last night?

Booby Clerk—Naw, sir.

"Well, you filled out Jagger's bottle with aconite instead of whisky, and this morning he is deader than a herring. How many times have I warned you to be careful and try to learn a little something? This is the third or fourth fatal mistake you have made, and I am getting tired of it. By and by my term as Coroner will expire, and then if you won't mend your ways I'll bounce you, darned if I don't!"

THE MIGHT OF THE LAW.

Rural Justice (to citizen who has just entered)—Jim Wickwire, I fine you $25 for contempt of court.

Wickwire—But, pshaw, Judge, I hain't said a word since I came in!

Justice—I know it, but that horse you traded me the other day is stone blind, and this is the first chance I've had to get even with you. Fork over or go to jail!

A DISEASE.

"Beg pardon, but what is your business?"

"I am a stamp collector."

"That isn't a business—it is a disease."

A DIFFERENT SPOON.

Friend—I understand your daughter who has just returned from abroad brought home a decidedly unique souvenir spoon.

Old Gotrocks (who means well)—I guess you are mistaken. I told her before she started for Europe that if any of them blasted French counts came traipsing home after her she'd hear from me.

PERSONAL.

When the history of the late war against Chile comes to be written the chief hero will be Secretary Tracy, the master workman will be Assistant Secretary Soley, and the Chief of the oral difficulty will be Capt. Schley.

In Somerville, Mass., which is just now celebrating its 50th anniversary of cityship, stands one of the most interesting Revolutionary relics in New England. It is the old stone mill, shaped for all the world like an enormous revolver cartridge, and appropriately used as a powder-house during the War of Independence. A dozen romances cluster around the place, for there, it is said, in the loft a young French girl sought refuge from the persecuting ardor of a British officer in the Colonial days, and was crushed to death in the machinery. The old mill stands at the foot of the fine hill on which Tufts College is perched, and for the last half century it has belonged to the Tufts estate. It is proposed now to make it the central attraction of a small city park.

The news comes coincidently that the son of ex-Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, is to become a Cadet at the United States Naval Academy, and that Richard Yates, a son of Gov. "Dick" Yates, Oglesby's predecessor, is striving for a nomination for Congressman-at-Large from Illinois. Young Oglesby has not had time to do anything in the world yet, but Mr. Yates has become a successful and prominent attorney at Jacksonville, his home. The public will watch the careers of these young men with favor, for the old question of the transmission of ability from father to son is one of never-ending popular interest. Gen. Richard J. Oglesby, or "Uncle Dick," as he was known to his soldier boys, the father of the first-mentioned, has one of the best military records any man ever made. He began as Colonel of the 8th Ill. (three months) and continued as Colonel of the 8th (three years) until promoted, leaving the service a Major-General of Volunteers.

Some letters written by Andrew Jackson from the Hermitage, after he had retired to private life, have been published in the *Overland Monthly*, and they throw some interesting side-lights on "Old Hickory's" rugged character. In one communication, addressed to Dr. William Gwin, United States Marshal at Vicksburg, he writes: "You must not resign your Marshal office. Let Harrison remove you if he *dare*." President Harrison had a warrior's temper himself, and there would have been an entertaining passage-at-arms if he could have seen that "dare" of the old soldier at the Hermitage. Some of the letters show bad spelling and defective grammar, but it is noticeable that "Old Hickory" was better up in his classical allusions than were some statesmen of his day who are credited with a more skillful use of the pen. He speaks, for instance, of "Parthian darts" where some of his contemporaries, and people of a later day also, forgetting the origin of the phrase, say "parting darts" or "parting shots." And yet of John Tyler he writes: "Him and Webster will be a unite."

G. T. Reilly, of Sharpsburg Md., recently shipped to Hartford, Conn., eight battlefield relics, for which he received the sum of $40.

Gen. O. O. Howard is preparing to write a life of President Zachary Taylor, and has been at work for nearly a year gathering material therefor. Recently he was in Louisville, where he went to consult Gen. Thomas Taylor regarding the disputed date of "Old Rough and Ready's" marriage. He found the court record fixing the date of the ceremony on June 10, 1810, and found also the log house on the bank of Harrod's Creek where the ceremony was performed.

Gen. Isaac J. Wistar, of Philadelphia, has given $100,000 to the University of Pennsylvania to build a biological and anatomical museum. It was designed to keep the identity of the giver of this munificent sum a secret, but one of the trustees inadvertently betrayed it. Gen. Wistar went into the service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 71st Pa. in June, 1861; was promoted Colonel and Brigadier-General, and resigned in 1864.

During a murder trial recently in New York City, Albert B. Wood, an old soldier and a Christian gentleman, was foreman of the jury. The jury disagreed, and in moving for a new trial counsel for the defendant tried to asperse the character of Foreman Wood, calling him a "prejudiced Union veteran and psalm-singing Methodist." The lawyer wanted to make the Judge believe that because his client was a Southern-born man, an old soldier would be prejudiced against him. Comrade Wood answered this criticism in one of the daily papers, denying that he was a Methodist, but was honored by being called one, and said that "for two years I sat under the preaching of Dr. W. W. Page, of the New York Presbyterian Church, an ex-Confederate and a fighter. I know no man I love more. I want to take this opportunity to deny, and this is the main object of this writing, that Union veterans are prejudiced against Southern men or Confederate veterans. True soldiers of either side honor and respect each other and fraternize on the most friendly terms, but both loathe and despise cowardly assassins of unarmed men."

Lieut. George C. Jenkins, 1st Ala. Cav., recently read a paper before John M. Bell Post, 19, G.A.R., Department of Ohio, at Washington Courthouse, O., on the subject of "recruiting within the rebel lines." Comrade Jenkins gives a very interesting account of the dangers and troubles attending the recruiting of the loyal men in northern Alabama, surrounded as they were by rebels.

Col. Carswell McClellan, who died recently at St. Paul, Minn., was a son of the late Dr. Samuel McClellan, of Philadelphia, and a cousin of the late Gen. George B. McClellan. He was Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff of Gen. Humphreys for two years; was brevetted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and was discharged from the service Nov. 16, 1864. For the past 25 years he has been engaged at Government and railroad engineering in the West.

There is a warm personal and political friendship existing between Col. David B. Henderson, the one-legged veteran who represents the Third Iowa District so ably in the House of Representatives, and his townsman, Senator Allison. Col. Henderson tells a story to show why he ought to be a good friend of the Iowa Senator, which will also show the careful reader the true worth of this fearless representative of the veterans on the floor of Congress. Col. Henderson came home from the war a poor man, and minus a leg. He says that "one day Senator Allison came to me and said, 'Dave, I have decided to appoint you Collector of Internal Revenue.' He almost took my breath away. 'How much of a bond will I be compelled to give?' I inquired. 'One hundred thousand dollars,' he replied. 'Well,' said I, 'while I am deeply grateful to you, Senator, I cannot give the bond. My friends and relatives are farmers, and they can't do anything for me.' 'Never mind that,' he answered, I will go on your bond,' and he did; and, to my surprise, other citizens of Dubuque came forward, gave me their names, and I got the office at a time when I very much needed it."

There is quite a stir among comrades in western New York over the Pension Agency at present located at Buffalo, and there are a great many veterans, as well as others, who would be mighty willing to fill the shoes of Agent Schenkelberger. There are 37 Counties in the District represented by the agency at Buffalo, where pensioners draw their little "blood money," and there appears to be a representative from almost every County who would be glad to be appointed the Pension Agent. The two most prominent comrades mentioned as possible appointees are Gen. Clinton D. McDougall, of Auburn, and Charles E. Orr, of Buffalo. They both have splendid military records, and have held good positions in the State of New York, and either would be acceptable to the old soldiers. The Buffalo papers think that Comrade Orr has the inside track for the appointment.

A story emanating from Syracuse, N. Y., that the express robber, Oliver Curtis Perry, was a kinsman of the hero of Lake Erie, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, has received an indignant contradiction from Henry G. Perry, of Chicago.

Ex-United States Senator Gen. William J. Sewell, one of the World's Fair Commissioners for New Jersey, has appointed as alternate lady Manager Mrs. Charles W. Compton, of Newark.

News comes from Michigan that the Presidential boom of Gen. Russell A. Alger, which the New York *Sun* tried so hard to wither by publishing a libelous article reflecting on the General's war record, is now flourishing like a green bay tree. The General announces that he will, at the earnest solicitation of his friends and Grand Army comrades, allow his name to be used at the Minneapolis Convention.

The venerable mother of Gen. Datus E. Coon, the gallant Colonel of the 2d Iowa Cav., who now resides at San Diego, Cal., died at Mason City, Iowa, on the 23d of February. She was 84 years old. It will be remembered that it was Gen. Coon who telegraphed the President, while it was thought there was a possibility of a skirmish with Chile a few months ago, that he could raise a brigade of veteran soldiers for such a war if he was given the authority.

Gen. Lew Wallace has written a letter to State Chairman Goudy declining to serve as delegate to the Minneapolis Convention, to which position he was chosen on Friday, March 4, at Crawfordsville, Ind., stating that Charles N. Williams was really the choice of the primaries, and should be the delegate.

MUSTERED OUT.

[If the comrades who send us the obituaries would only follow the form used below it would insure their immediate appearance in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.]

ABBOTT.—At Kennonsburg, O., Feb. 25, Dr. Jas. H. Abbott, Co. G, 160th Ohio, aged 47 years. His fatal disease was cancer of throat and tongue, from which he was a terrible sufferer for two months prior to his death. He leaves a widow and children.

VOORHEES.—At Olpe, Kan., Feb. 8, of la grippe and pneumonia, David Voorhees, Co. D, 10th Ind., aged 61. Comrade Voorhees enlisted in 1861 at the age of 20, and served three years, and participated in the following battles: Rich Mountain, Va.; Mill Springs, Ky.; Corinth and Boonville, Miss.; Perryville and Beach Fork, Ky.; Tullahoma and Mission Ridge, Tenn.; Chickamauga, "Buzzards' Roost," Kingston, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and Atlanta, Ga. He received a severe wound in the leg below the knee at Chickamauga, for which he drew a pension for the last two years, part of the time at $6 and then at $12 per month. He was a kind husband and father and good citizen, a long time a member of the M. E. Church, and also a member of Thomas James Post, 369, the members of which attended the funeral. He leaves a widow and seven children. The children range in ages from 19 years down to four weeks old, and until Mrs. Voorhees can procure a pension there is nothing to look to but their own efforts for a living.

BUSH.—At Middle Grove, N. Y., Feb. 7th, of disease contracted in the service, Sidney Bush, Co. G, 125th N. Y., aged 51. When the country called for men to defend the insulted flag, he left his home and went forth to battle for the right. He was second to none in his loyalty and devotion to duty for his country's cause. He had been a constant sufferer for nearly six years, but bore his pains with the patience of a true soldier, and was always cheerful and kind to all. He was an earnest advocate of the principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty; was a member of Apollo Commandery, of Troy, N. Y. The Masonic fraternity attended the funeral in a body. He leaves one son.

KRITLEY.—At Ilion, N. Y., Feb. 16, John B. Kritley, aged 62. Comrade Kritley was familiarly known as "Happy John," which truly was characteristic of his always-good nature. He was born in Germany, and coming to the United States when a young man he settled in Fulton County. On the breaking out of the rebellion he responded to the call of his adopted country and enlisted in the 77th N. Y. for three years. He was engaged in many of the important battles of the war and had an enviable record as a brave and fearless defender of the flag of his adopted country. He became a resident of Ilion 22 years ago. He was an active and valued member of Chismore Post, 110, and had the credit of getting more members than any other three members of the Post. He had the honor of being its Commander during 1890. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church and also an active temperance worker, being a member of the Ilion Tent of Rechabites, 119, and of the Lodge of Good Templars. He leaves a widow and one son.

NINEKIRK.—At Zanesville, O., recently, Charles Ninekirk, Corporal, Co. A, 16th Ohio, aged 49. He had been away from home during the day and shortly after his return to his family, about 10 o'clock at night, he was sitting on the edge of his bed playing with one of his children when he fell over onto the floor and expired instantly. He received a gunshot wound in the neck while in the service at Young's Point, La., for which he drew a small pension. He was a brave soldier, and his record as such was honorable. He was a member of Hazlett Post, 81, under whose auspices his funeral was conducted. He leaves a widow and six children.

WILLEY.—At Northwood, N. H., Feb. 26, Clark S. Willey, Commander of Charles H. Holtt Post, 69, Department of New Hampshire, aged 52. Comrade Willey was a member of Co. D, 15th N. H. He was a good soldier, a worthy citizen, a zealous G.A.R. worker, and a kind friend. He was buried by the Post, which, with the Relief Corps, followed him sadly to his grave.

BURGESS.—At Townsend, Mass., Feb. 27, Stephen Burgess, Co. E, 33d Mass. Comrade Burgess served three years in the war, and was a faithful soldier. He died under very sad circumstances. He discovered his buildings on fire, and the shock caused him to fall dead, from heart disease. His youngest daughter had gone to the village to be married, and on her return found her father dead and their home in ashes. The Townsend Memorial Association and the comrades from Fitchburg, Pepperell, and Groton Posts escorted his remains to the grave.

HOTALIN.—At Evart, Mich., Feb. 21, of Bright's disease, Daniel Hotalin, Co. H, 3d N. J. Cav., aged 59. Comrade Hotalin enlisted in February, 1861, and was honorably discharged Sept. 15, 1864. He was a prisoner in Libby for eight months, where he contracted the disease which finally terminated in his death. He was respected by all who knew him. He was followed to his last resting-place by his comrades of Sedgwick Post, 16, of which he was a worthy member.

PERDEW.—At Zanesville, O., Feb. 27, Orrin Perdew, Co. E, 19th Ohio, aged 47. He was drawing a pension of $12 per month under the old law, and his fatal disease is believed to have had its origin in the service. He was a good soldier, and his record was of the first class. He leaves a widow and three children. He was a member of Hazlett Post and of the Carpenters' Union. The latter Order took charge of his remains.

ARMSTRONG.—Near Adamsville, O., Feb. 23, of complication of diseases, William Armstrong, aged 86. He served a term of enlistment during the rebellion as Sergeant, Co. E, 160th Ohio. Although an old man when in the service, he was an efficient soldier and seldom unable for duty. He was a member of Fred Aler Post, 412, and of two or three other Orders. He was one of the oldest residents of the community where he died, and was a highly-respected citizen. He leaves a widow.

MINOR.—At Woodbury, Conn., Feb. 14, of a complicated rectal disease and general debility of long standing, the result of exposure in the service, excited by a slight attack of la grippe, Frederick M. Minor, Co. I, 2d Conn. H. A. Comrade Minor was within a few days of 72 years old, and was born in the house where he died. He had always lived here, with the exception of nearly three years service in Union army, the place being held in the family name for seven generations. He was mustered into service Sept. 11, 1862; acted as fifer for Co. I, and received an honorable discharge for disability contracted while following the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac, June 5, 1865. In 1879 he became a member of Wadhams Post, 49, Waterbury, Conn. He leaves a widow and two sons.

MICHAELS.—At Lajose, Pa., Feb. 13, David Michaels, Co. C, 105th Pa., aged 78. He was a member of John Telford Post, 590, and was buried under the auspices of the Post.

DUVALL.—At Hot Springs, S. D., Dec 27, 1891, Abram Duvall, aged 63. Comrade Duvall was a private in Co. D, 23d N. Y., and Co. E, 50th N. Y., and served in the army four years and one month. He was a constant sufferer from the results of army service and never was a pensioner, but one was granted him 30 days after his death. He had no relations in South Dakota, but was kindly cared for during his last sickness by Capt. Lucas, Superintendent of the South Dakota Soldiers' Home, Hot Springs. If there are any relatives of deceased they will please correspond with this Post, of which he was a member—Gen. Crocker Post, 76, Webster.

AMICK.—At Trenton, Mo., Feb. 4, of cancer, Abraham Amick. He was a member of Col. Jacob Smith Post, 72, which Post interred the remains.

SMITH.—At his residence, three and a half miles southwest of Atkinson, Neb., Feb. 17, of heart failure, James O. Smith, aged 56 years. Comrade Smith was buried by the members of Edward Lenox Post, 30, of which he was a worthy member. He served faithfully during the civil war in Co. G, 8th Minn., from Aug. 29, 1862, to July 11, 1865. He leaves a widow and five children.

THOMPSON.—At Wallace, Neb., Dec. 21, of la grippe, Moses R. Thompson, Co. E, 77th N. Y., aged 64. He was enrolled Nov. 10, 1861, and was honorably discharged May 4, 1864, at Columbian Hospital, by reason of Surgeon's certificate of disability. He was buried with military honors by Cody Post. He leaves three grown children.

ANSLEY.—At Rolla, Mo., Feb. 11, of la grippe and pneumonia, John B. Ansley, aged 54. Comrade Ansley enlisted Nov. 18, 1861, in Co. F, 76th Ohio, and was discharged Nov. 21, 1864, as Cor