THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 4, 1892.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

A SPLENDID PAPER VERY CHEAP.

The American Farmer from Now until End of 1892 for 25 Cents.

The American Farmer is the oldest agricultural paper in America, having been published in Baltimore since 1819.

Last Winter it passed into the hands of a new management, who have greatly enlarged and improved it. It is now a superb journal of 32 large pages, with a handsome cover, and finely illustrated. It is issued on the 1st and 15th of each month, and gives a larger amount of better reading matter for the money than any other agricultural paper in the country. All the leading agricultural writers contribute to it, and great amounts of money are constantly being expended to secure the best available information on all farming matters.

The American Farmer is thoroughly non-partisan in politics, but is a strong advocate of protection upon every farm product which comes into injurious competition with those of foreign countries. It is particularly earnest in its support of the tariff on wool and the development of the sheep-raising industry of this country until our own farmers will supply every pound of wool and mutton that our people require. It devotes considerable space every issue to information in regard to sheep-raising and the discussion of matters of interest to flock-owners. Besides this it has departments devoted to Dairying, Poultry, Bee-keeping, Horses, Swine, Grain-growing, Stock and all branches of farming.

One of its peculiarly valuable features is that it publishes in every issue the latest-issued maps of the Weather Bureau, giving the temperature and rainfall all over the country for the previous two weeks. This information is of the utmost importance to every farmer in judging the probable course of the market. It is precisely the information that the grain speculators have been securing at great expense, in order to shape their operations. By means of these maps the readers of *The American Farmer* are given just as reliable information as to the condition of the crops everywhere as the speculators and operators have, and thus are placed in exactly as good position to judge the course of the market.

In order to give all the farmers of the country an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the many merits of *The American Farmer*, the management has decided to make the extraordinary offer to send the journal for the remainder of 1892 to anyone sending them 25 cents. This is a great opportunity to get a vast amount of unusually good reading matter for an insignificant sum.

Address all communications to

THE AMERICAN FARMER,
1729 NEW YORK AVENUE,
Washington, D. C.

Sample copies free. Send for one.

IF YOU ARE COMING.

If you think of coming to the National Encampment, send THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE a postal card, with your name, address, regiment, brigade, and corps.

BELGIAN gendarmes mercilessly slaughtering farmhands who resented lower wages by burning the stacks and buildings of their employers show how things are done in a "happy, free-trade country."

THE New York *Sun* is having a tough time showing that Cleveland's Free Trade ideas have no bearing on the campaign, and that the Force Bill and Negro Domination are the main issues.

SENATOR D. B. HILL is reported to be very tired of his Senatorial office. No one thought he had done enough in it to tire even the laziest kind of a man.

WE defy anyone to point to another illustration in the history of the Government, of an investigation beginning in such a tornado of accusation ending so flatly and with so little result as that of the Pension Bureau.

THERE is no room in this country for Anarchists. If they don't like being governed by law, let them go to Africa or Central Asia, where there is no law but men's wills.

The comrade who comes to the National Encampment without a supply of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S portrait-cards will be at a great loss. All his comrades will have them, and they will be disappointed if he does not add to their collection of pictures of the dear old boys.

"DISABILITIES OF OLD SOLDIERS."

Under this title Dr. John B. Crawford, an old Army Surgeon with a long war experience, read an essay before Luzerne County Medical Society, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 4, 1892, which attracted so much attention among his professional brethren that it has been printed as a pamphlet and given an extensive circulation.

After sketching the violent changes of habits and surroundings, when the volunteers of the rebellion left their homes to hurry into the field without any preliminary preparation, he points out that the average age of these men is now 56 years. Of the 2,358,871 who enlisted, 93,410 died from wounds, and 210,926 from sickness, making a total loss of 304,336 lives from April 15, 1861, to June 30, 1865. The number discharged for disabilities incurred in the service was 285,545, and the number of non-fatal wounds was 371,541, making a grand total of 961,420 killed, wounded, or disabled, or over four-ninths the total number of men in the army. With these premises, Surgeon Crawford goes on to say:

Of the still larger number who served out their terms of enlistment, or who continued in the service until the termination of the war, but who suffered from disease contracted in the service, it is not possible to obtain any satisfactory data. The graver forms of disease with which they were afflicted were reported by the military Surgeons with great fidelity and care; whatever cases of disease were of such severity as to require treatment, in either a regimental or a general hospital, or required exemption from duty, were officially reported to the Surgeon-General. But these were but a small proportion of the total number who came under the care of medical officers, such as the milder cases of malarial and pulmonary disease, of diarrhea and especially of rheumatism, which, although laying the foundation of and resulting in subsequent and remote disability, did not at the time entirely incapacitate the soldier for military duty. This class of cases, although generally numbering from five to 25 per cent. of the entire command, do not enter into the statistics of disease contained in the medical records of the army. On the other hand, repeated attacks of the same disease in an individual soldier increased the number reported as disabled by disease beyond its correct proportions. The number of cases of disease so reported during the entire period of the war is thus made to aggregate more than twice the total number of men in our entire army. This unavoidable defect in the statistics, gathered by the Surgeon-General's Department, render it impossible to ascertain just how large a portion of the men serving in the National armies were disabled by disease during their term of service. A small percentage of those who were in active service during one or more years of the war, escaped altogether the effects of disease. These were the exceptions, not the rule.

As to the universality of disease-producing conditions, Surgeon Crawford gives these startling statistics:

The entire number of cases of disease reported from all departments of the army, from May, 1861, to June, 1866, aggregated 4,944,717. This, of course, embraced a vast number of attacks of the same or different diseases in the same individual; but it gives an idea of how widespread, how general, and how persistent were the causes tending to the production of disease to which our soldiers were exposed.

This aggregate of cases is made up of 151 forms of disease, yet a comparatively few of this large number of morbid manifestations constituted the chief portion of these diseases. Dysentery and diarrhea have, through all time, been known and designated as "the scourge of armies," and they well maintained their established character in the war of the rebellion. The number of reported cases of acute diarrhea was 1,269,027, causing 4,269 deaths. The chronic cases of this disease numbered 182,586, causing 30,836 deaths. The cases of acute dysentery numbered 259,071, and caused 5,776 deaths. Chronic dysentery numbered 28,451 cases, and caused 3,876 deaths; aggregating 1,739,-135 cases of these four forms of disease, and causing 44,558 deaths. Other diseases of the digestive organs aggregated 563,289 cases and 4,147 deaths. There were 75,368 cases of typhoid fever, resulting in 27,056 deaths. There were 49,871 cases of typho-malarial fever reported, resulting in 4,059 deaths; 1,150,141 cases of malarial fevers were reported, causing 4,770 deaths. Acute and chronic rheumatism furnished 254,738 cases, and the comparatively small number of 473 deaths. The reported cases of diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 448,823 cases and 17,901 deaths; 30,714 cases of scurvy were reported, with 883 deaths. Over 85,000 cases of acute diseases of the eye, and 28,000 of the ears were also reported. These statistics are sufficient to indicate the general trend of that long list of morbid causes which served to impair the efficiency of our army, to deplete its numbers, and ultimately to undermine the health and destroy the lives of a great proportion of those who seemed to escape their more immediate and directly-destructive effects.

The Surgeon has this to say of the effect of the malarial conditions of the camp and the march:

There is probably no class of diseases which leave behind them a more numerous progeny of remote evils than the malarial fevers. The pathological changes wrought by paludial miasm in the spleen, liver and pancreas, with their impairment of nutrition, as well as of the portal circulation, give rise to other and necessarily resulting diseases. Prominent among these are dysentery, diarrhea and piles. The two former may follow more or less closely the original disease; the latter usually supervenes at a more or less remote period. All these are apt to assume a chronic form. Disorders of digestion, dyspepsia, anemia and general debility are other and frequent sequences of the same general cause.

Taking up another frequent result of camp-life he says:

Rheumatism is another fruitful parent of morbid progeny. While the immediate mortality resulting from this disease is comparatively small, its ultimate consequences and its resulting disabilities are numerous and grave. Many of even the graver diseases are self-limiting in their nature. When they run their course and take their departure they leave in the system no permanent pathological changes and have no tendency to recur. Not so with rheumatism. When once developt, however mild its invasion, or however short its duration, there is forever afterward an increased liability to attack, and an increasing tendency to severity in its subsequent invasion is well known, the pathological changes wrought by this disease are found in every part of the system. Directly affecting as it does, only the fibrous tissue, and affecting that tissue indiscriminately wherever it exists, it necessarily follows that the malign effects of that disease are found under many forms, and designated by many names, in every portion of the system.

Its protean manifestations are seen in the enlargement and hardening of the structure of the joints, in the thickened and roughened cartilages and ligaments; in enlarged tendons; in weakened, wasted and sensitive muscles; in inflamed and sensitive nerve sheaths, constituting the various forms of neuralgia; in pleurisy, in brochitis, in pneumonia, in meningitis, in endo and peri-carditis, and in the more painful diseases of the eye, as well as of the spinal cord. Some of the diseases which I have here enumerated beget a train of morbid processes which end only with the life, or often themselves serve to end the life of the individual whom they affect. Take, for instance, endo-carditis, a frequent result or complication of inflammatory rheumatism. If the patient survives the initial attack, a thickening and consequent impairment of the heart's valves is the almost invariable result, especially in early life. Hypertrophy of the heart's walls, dilation of its chambers, or degeneration of its tissues necessarily supervenes. A weakened circulation with consequent debility; with dropsy, with hyperplasia and engorgement of the lungs make up a distressing train of sequence that almost necessarily follow the original attack. The connection between these widely-differing and remote stages of this disease is lost sight of, or is unknown to the laity; but physicians well know that these are but the successive stages of a single disease—rheumatism. I have already stated that 254,728 cases of rheumatism were officially reported as occurring among our soldiers. This number embraced only the more severe cases, such as disabled the soldiers for the performance of military duty. A much larger number of unreported cases of a milder form occurred, which although painful, and to some extent disabling, did not totally incapacitate the soldier for the performance of military duty.

Surgeon Crawford points out how civilians regard "taking cold" as sufficient reason for cessation from their employment and taking care of themselves by careful nursing. It was simply impossible to recognize this sort of thing in an army without suspending all military operations and converting the camp into a great hospital. Yet all the conditions to produce this were infinitely greater and more powerful in the army than they could possibly be in civil life. They were sufficient to impair the vigor and health of neary every man who served in the field. Though he came out apparently well and strong, yet the process of decay had been begun, the vital processes had been permanently exhausted and a train of morbid processes had been started.

Taking up the question of wounds, he expresses very concisely and forcibly what is the universal operation of military Surgeons all over the world:

It seems to be a common impression that the wounds and injuries received in battle, if not fatal, are only temporarily disabling, and are ultimately recovered from, and that time, with erasing finger and restoring hand, wipes out the distortions and builds up anew the damaged structures which the missiles of war have produced. This is just the reverse of the truth. The implements of modern warfare make terrible havoc with the human body and impartially destroy whatever lies in their track. The tissues that they traverse are effectually and forever destroyed. The shattered bone, it is true, may be replaced by callus; the severed tendon and muscle may be replaced by other and inferior tissues; the occluded blood-vessel may find other and abnormal courses; the severed nerve may become united by adventitious material, and yet a distorted, painful, and cumbrous structure is all that remains.

It is well known to the Surgeon, that the portions of a nerve destroyed by a bullet are never replaced by true nerve tissue; and that those painful nerve tumors—neuromota—are apt to form upon the separated ends of a severed nerve trunk. These always become more disabling with the lapse of time; and atrophy of the injured parts, an increasing loss of power, a lowering temperature and increasing sensibility and pain are the certain and necessary results. I have stated that among the casualties of the late war were 371,541 cases of non-fatal wounds. These varied in the location, severity and number of the wounds inflicted upon an individual. I have seen as many as nine severe or painful wounds upon the same soldier.

It should always be remembered in estimating the effects of a penetrating wound, that its results are not merely local, and that its painful effects must be reflected to every portion of the system, and that the general health must consequently suffer. These remote effects increase and become intensified by time, and the disabilities which result grow greater with each succeeding year. It is accordingly found that large numbers of soldiers who were pensioned for wounds or disabilities during or soon after the war are now asking for an increase of the amount allowed them. In view of the present condition of most of these men, the amount originally allowed them seems absurdly small. The true explanation of this lies, no doubt, in the facts just stated. The condition of these men has been growing steadily worse, and will doubtless continue to grow worse during the remainder of their lives.

Not the least valuable portion of Dr. Crawford's essay is that in which he relates the experiences of himself and the Board of Examining Surgeons, of which he was a member, in affections of the heart:

The large number of cases of disease of the heart which came before us for examination was a matter of surprise. Many of the cases of this disease which we found were not even suspected by the applicant, and no claim for pension based upon that disability from that disease had been made by him. About 80 per cent. of the men who came before us for examination for disabilities growing out of the service were found to have some form of organic disease of the heart. I began to fear that the members of the Board, including myself, were acquiring the weakness, or perhaps the excessive discriminating power of those specialists who, it is said, never find a healthy organ which is included in the list of those to which their special practice is limited. In other words, while I could not discredit my own sense of hearing, nor question the judgment of my associates, the number of cases of organic disease of the heart which we found among applicants for pensions so greatly exceeded all my previous impressions in regard to the frequency of that disease, that for a time I almost feared that our Board were getting "a little cranky" upon the subject of cardiac disease. My perplexity upon this subject was, however, somewhat relieved by reading in a report by the Surgeon-General of the British Army that the proportion of cases of heart diseases found to exist among the veterans of the British army was just 80 per cent. of their entire number.

In corroboration of his belief about the reduced vitality of veterans, Dr. Crawford says:

The statistics thus far gathered by the Pension Department and the Census Bureau upon this subject, and which are the only extensive and reliable sources of information in relation thereto, are not yet to any great extent accessible to the public, and the only conclusions that we can now reach must be based upon such facts, observations and deductions as I have here presented, imperfect and partial as they are. The only statistics relating to this subject gathered by the recent census, as yet given to the public, relate to the single State of Massachusetts, and may probably be justly taken as a fair average of the whole. From this it would appear that the number of sick men among the 40,000 veterans of that State is, at least, four times as great as it is among the other male inhabitants of the same age. This statement, taken in connection with the fact that these men at the time of their enlistment were selected from the hardy, the robust and the physically perfect young men of the State, would seem to verify the conclusions which I have presented for your examination.

The veterans of the country are deeply grateful to Dr. Crawford for the able and thoroughly scientific way in which he has set forth the undeniable pathological facts affecting them. The address should be carefully studied by all who have occasion to speak or write about pensions.

SONS OF VETERANS, ATTENTION!

It has been proposed to have uniformed and armed companies of Sons of Veterans as the garrison, escort and orderly duty at the great gatherings of the veterans on the White Lot during the National Encampment. The garrison and escort duties will be performed by uniformed and armed companies; the orderly duty by uniformed brethren without arms. It will probably be necessary to have several thousand men for these highly-important duties. Companies, Camps and brethren desiring assignment are invited to report at once to the Editor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

THERE is a scheme to get up a great metronome, which will be visible the entire length of Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the Treasury, to regulate the bands in the great parade. The object of this is to do away with the confusion of time which usually exists among bands in large processions.

The customary price of G. A. R. cards is $2 per 100, but THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will furnish you with 100, having a fine picture of you.

TAKING A DOSE OF THEIR OWN MEDICINE.

The veterans of the country are in a broad grin over the wry faces made by the soldier-haters in the House when Representative Watson presses to their lips a dose of their own medicine. These men have been so fond of enlarging upon the number of shirks, cowards, bounty-jumpers, coffee-coolers, etc., in the Union army as to convey the impression that the great mass of the veterans were of that description. Now Representative Watson, an Alliance member from Georgia, is out in a book, in which he speaks quite freely of drunken Representatives reeling about the Chamber and interrupting the proceedings with their maudlin utterances; of a Representative who went off into drunken incoherence while addressing the Chair upon an important question, of intoxicating liquors being openly drunk by members at their desks, etc., etc. The House is wild over these aspersions upon its dignity and sobriety, and has haled Mr. Watson before its bar to answer for his offense. Watson does not appear to be a bit scared, and reiterates his charges. He offers to give the names of those whom he has seen drunk or drinking, but would prefer not to do so, unless the House insists upon these being made public. So far it has been admitted that one member was really under the influence of liquor while addressing the Chair during the contested election case of Noyes versus Rockwell. The members insist that this isolated case does not furnish any basis at all for Mr. Watson's sweeping assertions. But it certainly furnishes quite as much of a basis for the charge that the House of Representatives is a drunken, dissolute body, as the proportion of worthless men in the Union army does for the malignant assaults that have been made in the House against the character of pensioners as a whole. One Representative drunk out of the whole number of 332 is quite as large a proportion as there were of shirks, bounty-jumpers, etc., in the Union army, and what is sauce for the goose is equally good dressing for the gander.

TESTIMONY AS TO PRICES.

No Free Trader will impugn Senator John G. Carlisle's testimony as to the effect of the McKinley Bill on the prices of the necessaries of life in this country. This is what he said in the Senate July 19:

Mr. Carlisle. If the Senator will allow me, I will state that the subcommittee undertook to ascertain the retail prices of 215 articles at 70 different places in the United States during the period of two years, beginning June, 1889, and ending September, 1891. The result of its labors shows that while prices of some articles rose more than 3 per cent. during part of the time after the passage of the McKinley act, yet at the end of the period the prices of the 215 articles taken altogether were 44-100ths of 1 per cent. lower than they were at the beginning.

Mr. Stewart. Notwithstanding the McKinley act?

Mr. Carlisle. Yes; the prices first went up for several months after the act was passed, and then the tendency to a reduction began to show itself.

Mr. Stewart. That was up to September, 1891?

Mr. Carlisle. Yes.

Mr. Stewart. There have been about 10 months of fall since then.

Mr. Carlisle. It has been about 11 months.

Mr. Pasco. I wish to ask a question of the Senator from Kentucky. Does that include protected and unprotected articles?

Mr. Carlisle. The committee selected 215 representative articles, which were supposed to enter into the common consumption of the country, without reference to the question whether the duties were increased or diminished upon those articles by the McKinley act.

Mr. Stewart. Did the committee extend its investigation as to prices of commodities in Europe during the same period?

Mr. Carlisle. Part of the time the committee succeeded in getting the retail prices in England, but not to such an extent as to justify anything like an accurate comparison of prices.

Those interested will find this coloquy on page 7140 of the *Congressional Record* for July 20.

PEFFER'S PLAN.

Senator Peffer has a characteristically impracticable method for settling labor troubles. It embraces three ways:

1. The Government to keep its hands off, and let employers and employes settle the matter between them.

2. The Government to establish and regulate wages.

3. The Government to take possession of private establishments and conduct them as public institutions.

Neither of these will work. It is the duty of the State, and it failing, the Government, to preserve public order and private property, and these agencies must act whenever either public peace or private property is assailed.

The less the Government has to do with regulating wages the better.

It is wildly absurd to talk of the Government taking charge of factories and running them. The Government is always a most unsatisfactory employer, and it never can produce anything as cheaply and good as private enterprise can.

The only solution of the labor question is peaceable discussion of wages, hours of labor, etc., between the employers and employed, with proper local legislation against abuses and oppression on either side, such legislation being by legal representatives of the whole people, with the States and Government standing by to see that peace is preserved, property respected, and every citizen enjoy to the full all his legal rights. If any citizen wants to work for lower wages, the other workingmen have the fullest right to endeavor to persuade him not to do so, but if they lift a finger to force him contrary to his inclinations, they become amenable to the law.

IT is proposed to change the name of the White Lot, on which the great Reunions will take place during the National Encampment, to "Grand Army Place," and Congress will be asked to authorize the change.

IT IS doubtless a slander, but they do say that in some parts of Colorado it would be as much as a preacher's life was worth for him to preach a sermon on the beauties of the Golden Rule.

A GOOD deal of excitement was caused last week by the severe and summary punishment of a private in the Pennsylvania National Guards, named Iams, for giving three cheers for the would-be assassin of Mr. Frick. The Colonel of the regiment had Iams tried by a summary court, which sentenced him to be tied up by the thumbs and then drummed out of camp, whereupon all the namby-pamby milk-and-water fellows joined with the Anarchists in a howl of horror. It is not to be expected that these men could comprehend the circumstances which justified this extreme punishment, and that a more merciful procedure, which would be entirely proper in a mere camp of instruction, would be entirely unsuited to the semi-warlike condition which existed at Homestead. The troops were in some respects in the presence of the enemy, the town was virtually under martial-law, and the strictest discipline had to be maintained to preserve order and prevent an outbreak of trouble. To have a man wearing the uniform of the State and representing its laws and dignity give three cheers for a brutal assasin when the place was throbbing with excitement over the deed was intolerable and justified the severest measures. Ex-private Iams will have better control of his mouth hereafter, we imagine.

ENGLAND never seems satisfied with sureness of her control of the Mediterranean. First, she got Gibraltar, that guards the gateway from the Atlantic to the great sea; then she seized Malta, the old seat of the Knights Templar and a rocky fortress which dominates the center of the Mediterranean, with the shores of Italy and Africa, on either side. Next she acquired the Island of Cyprus, in order to put beyond a doubt her control of the eastern end of the sea, with the entrances to the Suez Canal and the Black Sea. She occupied Egypt and the Nile country, and is likely to continue to do so, despite the protests of France and Russia. Now comes the news that she is fastening her hold on Morocco, the country lying opposite Spain and France, on the southern shores of the Mediterranean, and upon which these nations have been looking with greedy eyes for centuries. Tangiers, the city opposite Gibraltar, and some other strategic points, are to have English forts.

THE bill prohibiting the use of private armed bodies like the Pinkertons should certainly pass, and that without any reference to the events at Homestead. This country is ruled by law, and only lawful processes must be used. Armed forces must be used only by the officers of the law in enforcing the law. The officers of the law must have at their command sufficient means to secure entire obedience to the law. If the laws do not provide this, then they must be amended until they do. It is entirely hostile to the spirit of our institutions that any private person shall take upon himself the duty of enforcing the law.

If you come to the Encampment without a supply of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Portrait Cards it will be a great disappointment to your comrades. They all want your picture to take home with them to look at in after years when they are thinking and talking about you.

TRIBUNETS.

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.

Sims—You are keeping pretty steady company now with Miss Ducky Bircher; ain't you, Joash?

Joash Grayneck (proudly)—Yes, sir! I'm her fiasco now.

IT IS THERE SOMEWHERE.

Gagsmith (the humorist)—Half a day wasted, and not a thing accomplished. Ar-r-r-r!

Mrs. Gagsmith—What is the matter, dear?

Gagsmith (groutily)—I have wasted half a day in trying to make a fifty-cent joke out of the name of General E. Burd Grubb and the aphorism, "The early bird catches the worm," and am no nearer success than when I begun. Ar-r-r-r-r!

SAFE.

Brakeman (calling name of station)—Windsor! Windsor!

Senator Peffer—That's all right, young man! My whiskers are not out of the window.

EXCITEMENT.

Old Man Green (catching them)—Ar-har! So you are trying to elope with the hired girl, eh?

His Son—Ye-yes, sir.

Old Man Green—Wal, if you hain't the beatenest boy for excitement! Didn't you go to your aunt's funeral only day before yesterday, and to see the eclipse of the moon not more than two months ago? What do you want, anyhow; a continual hooraw?

TWO FOOLS.

Kickshaw—What? A bill for $25 for legal advice? Why, I don't owe you a penny!

Lawyer—Two months ago you came to me with the complaint that a neighbor had told you to go to hell.

"Yes."

"Well, did I not inform you that you were not obliged to go?"

"Yes, but I thought it was a joke of yours."

"A joke? Do you suppose I would put in half a day of exhaustive research through the statutes and decisions—as I most certainly did—merely to joke with you?"

AT THE TREE.

Man on the Barrel—Gentlemen, for the love of Heaven spare me! Judge, I, too, was once a student of jurisprudence. Spare——

Judge Lynch—We will now familiarize you with the higher branches. Heave, boys!

HIS NEED.

"Shay, friendsh!" said the muddled man, who was bungling at the door, to a belated passerby.

"Well, what can I do for you?"

"Shay, I s'pose you haven't got a pocketful o' key-holes about you? Mine doesn't sheem to fit, shome howsh."

AT MIDNIGHT.

Higglebaum, the Hebrew (aroused by a supernatural visitor)—Vat's dot?

The Spook (in a tone with ice down its back)—I am the spirit of a man who was mur-r-r-dered in this room 20 years ago!

Higglebaum (gulping)—Ug-gug-gug! (recovering his nerve)—Vale, dot shroud you haf on is avay behint der schtyle. Lafe me dake your order vor a shroud oaf der latest cut mit pockets in it.

The Spook—Speak not to me of shrouds. As the hind pants for the sweet waters, so pant I for vengeance—*uh!*

Higglebaum (eagerly)—Lafe me sell you bants dot vas not only hind bants, but bants all der vay round, und anodder bair vor der odder shentleman, Mr. Ven Johnson, I beleaf you call him. I t'rows you in bairs oaf suspenders to hold doze bants up, alretty!

HIS LAST WISHES.

Physician (to dying editor)—My poor friend, I can no longer conceal the truth from you. Your circulation is all run down, and——

Editor Torch of Liberty and Farmers' Advocate (with feeble energy)—No such thing, Doctor! We secured two new subscribers last week, and——

Physician—I mean that the action of your heart is rapidly weakening. You cannot live more than an hour longer. If you have any last request to make I will see that it is carried out to the best of my ability.

Editor—Tell the foreman to run my obituary one time only on the editorial page, top of column, next to pure reading matter. If he thinks best to give it a portrait, the cut of the $3 shoe man will do first rate if he blurs the brow artistically to give it the appearance of having more hair, and scratches a few pensive lines about the mouth.

Editor's Wife—Eben, is there any last direction you would like to give about your tombstone—any motto, or——

Editor—Inscribe on it, "We Are Here to Stay!"

PERSONAL.

Maj. Harry White, of Pennsylvania, having seen the account of "Prison Experiences," recently published in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, by Capt. Moses Wiley, of the 1st Tenn. Cav., in which the Captain charges Maj. White with having taken advantage of the exchange of prisoners between Sherman and Hood in the Fall of 1864, to get out of prison at Charleston, S. C., leaving Maj. Isett, of the 8th Iowa Cav., in the prison to die, when the latter was entitled to be exchanged and Maj. White was not, says that Capt. Wiley is mistaken about the matter. Maj. White claims that he secured his exchange through the connivance of a rebel Sergeant who was on duty at the Charleston prison, and that he never signed a paper or took a parole. Through this Sergeant he got out of the prison, and then managed the balance himself. On Sunday morning when the Sergeant passed the prisoners who were to go outside, he passed Maj. White with the others. He was barely able to walk, and Col. Harrison, of Indiana, and Col. R. K. Scott, of Ohio, (neither of whom knew he was getting out,) gave him their arms, and thus supported he walked through the streets of Charleston and got through to Rough and Ready, just below Atlanta, where he got into Sherman's lines. He says that Col. Dorr, of the 8th Iowa Cav., sought to make a scene with him, when he found out that he was along, because he did not belong to Sherman's army. They got into a controversy, and the matter was laid before Gen. Sherman at Atlanta. Gen. Sherman said that Maj. White had done perfectly right; that it was a prisoner's duty to escape if he could. He says he does not make this statement in the way of explanation, for he has nothing to explain. He got out of prison with the help of the rebel Sergeant, and afterward by assuming a bold front got safely within the Union lines. He had been in prison nearly a year, and was slowly dying of starvation. His only chance for life was freedom, and he took the first opportunity to get away from the rebels that offered. He would do the same thing again under the circumstances, and he believes any other soldier would have done as he did under like circumstances. He knows that Capt. Wiley was a gallant soldier, but thinks his criticism of his actions, under all the circumstances of the case, a little severe.

Capt. John H. Munroe, 11th Iowa, of Muscatine, Iowa, was recently nominated by the Republicans of the Second District of Iowa as their Representative in Congress. Capt. Munroe is 52 years old, and is a native of Quincy, Ill., but has lived in Muscatine since 1848. He enlisted as a private in Co. H, 11th Iowa, in September, 1861, and was promoted Second Lieutenant of Co. B of the 11th Iowa, June 5, 1863. In July, 1863, during the Vicksburg campaign, he was promoted Captain and Assistant General, and served on the staffs of Gens. McPherson, Logan and Howard. He participated in many of the hardest-fought battles of the West in which the Seventeenth Corps was engaged, being actively engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, the Vicksburg campaign, and in all the actions in which the Seventeenth Corps took part in the Atlanta campaign, escaping without serious injury. He resigned his commission in January, 1865, after three years and four months of active field service. After returning home Capt. Munroe studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He has held several important civil offices, having been City Recorder of Muscatine several times, Clerk of the Court for 10 years, and Deputy United States Internal Revenue Collector. For the past 10 years he has conducted an extensive law business. Last September Capt. Munroe presided at the Reunion of Crocker's Iowa Brigade at Des Moines, being First Vice-President of that society. He was a gallant soldier, and will make Judge Walter J. Hayes, the present Congressman from the Second District of Iowa, hustle to be re-elected. The papers of the District are predicting an unusually large vote for Capt. Munroe from the old soldiers at the coming election, as he is prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic.

E. W. Andrews and C. W. Crary, Surgeons of the Medical Board of Pension Examiners at Chicago, Ill., have performed a remarkable surgical operation on Maj. O. C. Towne. Towne has been confided to his bed for nearly a year from a growing abscess in his right lung. Two months ago the lung was opened and the abscess cut out and drained. Maj. Towne began to recover rapidly, but recently his condition became worse. Last Sunday Dr. Andrews determined on another operation. After the Surgeons had made an incision they found almost the entire lung diseased, and accordingly went further than they at first intended and removed the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh ribs. This opening was large enough to admit the Surgeon's two hands. In this cavity a great quantity of stony substance was found, some of the pieces being as large as marbles and as hard as stone, while that which was in the bottom of the cavity was as fine as sand. The walls of the cavity were also covered with the stony substance. Every particle of the stone was removed and the wound covered and dressed. Twenty-four hours afterward Maj. Towne had improved wonderfully, and there is every prospect of his recovery. Nothing similar has been reported in medicine. Maj. Towne was a soldier in the 11th Ill., and is prominent in Grand Army circles in Chicago.

The late Cyrus C. Cady, whose death occurred recently in Denver, was an old-time railroad conductor and one of the pioneers in the service in the West. He was a friend and admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and an ardent hater of Lincoln's rival for Senatorial honors in Illinois—Stephen A. Douglas. During the historic joint-discussion campaign between Lincoln and Douglas the latter was at one time a passenger on Cady's train for Quincy, and when Cady discovered the fact he approached the "Little Giant" and said: "Steve, if I had known you were on this train I would have run it to the bottom of the Mississippi River. God save the Commonwealth!" Mr. Cady was a soldier of the war of the rebellion. He will be best remembered in the West from the fact that he was one of the builders of the "Northern Cross" Railroad in Illinois—the road of which the late Gen. Singleton was one of the early managers and which is now a part of the Wabash System. Another distinction of Mr. Cady was that he brought the first mowing-machine to Colorado—hardly 30 years ago.

Saturday, July 23, was the seventh anniversary of the death at Mount McGregor of Gen. Grant. Although no special commemoration took place, there was an unusual number of visitors at the cottage, and the children decorated with wreaths of daisies the bed on which the General died.

Gen. Sir John Bisset, K. C. B., for years the British commander at Gibraltar, entertained Gen. Sherman at that point when the latter was visiting Spain. The hero of "The March to the Sea" sent Sir John, in acknowledgment subsequently, a handsome rifle, which the recipient has directed to be an heirloom in his family. Thereafter, every year in time for Gen. Sherman's Christmas dinner he received from his British friend a pair of pheasants.

A pension fraud, giving the name of A. H. Raum, and claiming to be a son of Gen. Raum, was arrested at Waterbury, Conn., last week. He was fined nearly $300 in the Police Court, and being unable to pay was sent to jail. He has been working soldiers in Connecticut for several months.

A Detroit paper says that Mrs. Logan is said to be the historic woman who drank out of a finger-bowl to save the feelings of an embarrassed guest from Podunk, and the statement, if true, proves the claim of her friends that she is the most courteous woman in Washington. No such sacrifice to politeness has been made since Lord Chesterfield drank without wincing, and with words of praise on his lips, the glass of vinegar a thievish butler had substituted for the prime old vintage the host intended to set before his expectant guests.

Gen. Carl Schurz is said to be at work on several speeches to be delivered in the approaching campaign. He cannot speak extemporaneously, and it is necessary for him to write out and commit to memory all his addresses, but as a result they gain in force and elegance of diction.

Gen. James B. Weaver, the candidate for the Presidency on the People's Party ticket, had a royal welcome from his old friends in Davis County, Iowa, on his return home from the Nominating Convention at Omaha. The Bloomfield Courthouse was packed and Gen. Weaver made a speech. After expressing his gratification at meeting his old friends and neighbors Gen. Weaver remarked that on the first day of next May it would be 50 years since he moved into Davis County, and if he lived until that time he would lock up the White House and come back home and hold a picnic on "Bill" Dodd's Farm, where his father first settled.

Gen. E. Burd Grubb began the prosecution of the Jersey City ballot-box stuffers, whose summary conviction has given that city its first glimpse of good Government and honest elections; and he has now entered upon the work of fighting their attempt to get Judge Lippincott's righteous sentence reversed in the New Jersey Court of Appeals.

Comrade James Auble, of Garfield, Neb., says that it was not Gen. Scott, but Gen. Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready," who gave the order for "a little more grape, Capt. Bragg," at the battle of Buena Vista. At that time Gen. Scott was in front of Vera Cruz, and could not have given the order to Capt. Bragg at Buena Vista.

MUSTERED OUT.

[If those who send obituary notices would follow the form used below it would insure their immediate appearance in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.]

TAUTUM.—At Trenton, N. J., July 11, Maj. Wm. H. Tautum, aged 67. He enlisted as First Lieutenant, Co. B, 1st N. J.; mustered in May 21, 1861; made Captain Co. B, Aug. 11, 1862; engaged in battles of first Benson's Tavern, West Point, Gaines's Farm, Charles City Crossroads, Malvern Hill, Manassas, Chantilly, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Salem Church or Hights (wounded twice at Salem Church in arm and in leg, May 4, 1863,) Gettysburg, Fairfield, Williamsport, Funkstown, (on recruiting service at Camp Perrine, Trenton, N. J., September and October, 1863,) Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Spottsylvania Courthouse, North and South Anna River, Hanover Courthouse, Totopotomy Creek, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg. He was mustered out June 23, 1864; made Major 38th N. J., Sept. 27, 1864; detached with four companies in command of post at Cannon's Landing, on the James River, Va., and mustered out June 30, 1865, at close of the war. After the war he went to Malvern Hill, Va., and engaged in the lumber business, at which he was very successful. He was a devoted husband and father and did everything to please his family. He leaves a widow and five children.

JUDD.—At Wilmington, Del., July 27, Maj. Henry B. Judd, aged 76. Maj. Judd was graduated at West Point in 1839. He served in the Mexican war, when he was brevetted Captain of artillery for gallant and meritorious service. He was commissioned Major of the 4th U. S. Art. Nov. 1, 1861, and retired from active service the same year. Maj. Judd rendered efficient aid during the civil war, however, in the organization of volunteer troops, and for this service was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel. Since the war he had lived in retirement.

SOWERS.—At Zanesville, O., July 22, after a protracted illness of several months, Albert Sowers, Co. F, 122d Ohio, aged 75. He also served in Co. F, 10th Ohio Cav. He leaves a widow.

GOODSON.—At Tolona, Mo., July 10, of disease contracted while in the service, Ozias Goodson, Co. K, 74th Ohio, aged 77. He was in many hard-fought battles. He was a member of Jack Grant Post, 245.

GRUBB.—At Zanesville, O., July 11, of disease contracted in the service, Decatur Grubb, aged 70. He was a member of Co. D, 159th Ohio. His funeral was attended in a body by a large number of members of Hazlett Post, 81, of which he was a member. He leaves a widow and several children.

GLEASON.—At Chicago, Ill., recently, of paralysis, Jesse T. Gleason, First Lieutenant, Co. D, 23d Ind. His remains were interred in the Rose Hill Cemetery.

HOFF.—At Zumbrota, Minn., June 26, of complication of diseases resulting from diseases contracted while in the service, Adolf Hoff, Bugler, 16th N. Y. Cav., aged 53. He was born near Hamburg, Germany, and came to this country as a sailor. He was well known in his regiment, and was always ready for duty. He was a charter member of Post 121, and was always present at its meetings. He was an efficient comrade and an intelligent and patriotic citizen. Honorable, true, warm-hearted and sincere in all his convictions, his untimely death is regretted by all. His Post, members from Mazeppa Post, and the W.R.C. of his town attended the funeral.

FARR.—At Wilkes-Barre, Pa., recently, of a complication of diseases, Norman P. Farr, First Lieutenant, Co. B, 52d Pa., aged 64. Since the war he has been a great sufferer from asthma, and several years ago he suffered an attack of paralysis of the left side, which he never recovered, and died of senile gangrene of the left foot and leg. He formerly lived in Mehoopany, Wyoming County, and came here about 20 years ago, and for many years was a popular hotelkeeper in South Wilkes-Barre.

STOORS.—At New York City, July 23, of heart failure, Col. Samuel J. Stoors. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Co. G, 52d Mass., and was soon commissioned as its Captain. Almost immediately he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, with which he served with great credit in the campaigns in Louisiana under Gen. Banks. After the war he studied law, graduated, and began the practice of his profession. He leaves a widow.

POWELL.—At Blue Rapids, Kan., July 15, of heart failure, Ephraim O. Powell, Co. E, 23d Iowa. Comrade Powell dropped dead while engaged in a business transaction. After the war he returned to his home and learned the blacksmith trade. In 1885 he moved to Kansas, bought a home, and went into the practice of his trade. He was a business and enterprising citizen; was a member of Robert Hale Post, 328, and held the office of Officer of the Day at the time of his death. His Post passed suitable resolutions on his death, and a copy was sent to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

EMINGER.—At Tylersburg, Pa., June 12, of disability contracted while in the service, —— Eminger, Co. F, 10th Pa. Reserves. He also served some time in Knapp's battery. He was a good Christian man, kind and true member of Stow Post, Tionesta, Pa.; also a member of I. O. O. F., Strattonville, Pa., and of the Evangelical Association at Lickingville, where his remains were interred. He leaves a widow and seven small children.

RICE.—Near Pleasanton, Kan., June 9, of heart failure, the result of la grippe contracted last January, —— Rice, Co. A, 39th Iowa, aged 65. He was a brave soldier and an upright citizen. He was a member of Jewell Post, 3.

HEFLIN.—At Strawn, Kan., June 11, of disease contracted while in the service, Abner Heflin, 10th Kan., aged 54. He served three years. He leaves a widow and six children.