THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender.

AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 27, 1892.

SAMPLE COPIES.

We send a number of sample copies of this week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to those who are not subscribers to the paper, but who should be interested in it. We ask every one who receives a copy to give it careful examination, and compare it with other family weeklies. We are sure they will find it a better paper for themselves and families than any other that they can find. It is a superior paper in every respect, and constantly strives to lead all the other publications in the country by the higher quality of the matter it furnishes its readers. It spends more money in getting up a paper of the highest possible class than any other, and all matter which appears in its columns is written especially for it. It has no "boiler plate" stuff or syndicate matter. It is bright, live, able, progressive, and independent. It serves no party, and has no entangling alliances with any men or faction. It aims only to represent the loyal, working, progressive people of the country, to tell the truth of history, and champion the cause of the men whose valor and blood made the country as great and prosperous as it is.

The paper should be in every family, and we ask all who read this to not only subscribe for it themselves, but to endeavor to get others interested in it. It costs but $1 a year—*two cents a week*—and so is within the reach of everyone. No ther paper in the country gives so much of the best reading matter for the money.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

PICTURES BY THOS. NAST.

A New and Attractive Feature for the Readers of The National Tribune.

The fame of Thos. Nast is world-wide. No artist in his line ever built up such a reputation. Wherever the English language is spoken his matchless cartoons have been studied, praised, laughed over, sworn at and carried convictions by their trenchant hits. He first came into notice by his vivid pictures of the Heenan-Sayers fight. Next he was in Italy with Garibaldi, making pictures of the war for Italian liberation and unity for the London and New York newspapers. Then he was at the front during our war making vivid sketches of the stirring scenes for *Harper's Weekly*. Among the notable pictures made by him then were "Santa Claus in Camp," "Christmas Eve" (1863), "New Year's Day North and South" (1864), "President Lincoln Entering Richmond."

Next he was on the side of justice and good government in the great struggle against Tammany, and no one doubts that his wonderful cartoons were the chief instrument in the overthrow of Boss Tweed. These gave him a reputation which no other artist has ever yet approached.

We have made our arrangement with Mr. Nast by which he will supply a series of war pictures for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE based upon his long experience and observation at the front during the rebellion. He had opportunities for actual studies of the war, such as no living artist of his talents had, and his pictures will be a delight to our readers. They alone will be worth far more to every reader than the subscription price of the paper.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE CALENDAR

FOR 1893

TO BE READY NOV. 1.

The beautiful NATIONAL TRIBUNE CALENDAR for 1893 will be ready to send out about Nov. 1, and we know the news will be pleasant to all the veterans and their families. It has the days of the month marked by the glorious old Corps badges, in their bright, familiar colors, and makes a splendid ornament for the sitting-room, office, or shop. It is the handsomest Calendar on the market, and prized by every old soldier. Its borders are ornamented with colored representations of the G.A.R., S. of V., W.R.C., and army badges. Sent to any address, securely packed in a stout pasteboard tube, and postpaid, on receipt of 25 cents. Five for $1. Sent as a premium for two new subscribers. Address—

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO ALL WHO WORE THE BLUE UNIFORM OF LOYALTY.

COMRADES: Let us reason together once more as comrades—as men who once touched elbows in a mighty, united effort for our country, and were bound together as by hoops of steel with an overwhelming purpose.

Then no politicians came between us with selfish appeals for their own aggrandizement. No parties held us apart with their abstract theories and sounding platforms. Then we cared little for what men said—only for what they were and would do.

Let us dismiss the specious arguments of these self-seeking men now, and commune together as we used to around our campfires on the plains and hills of Dixie.

This campaign has an intense personal interest for us. Ourselves and our interests are involved more than anything or anybody else.

False, misleading, and distracting issues are cunningly pressed to the front to confuse and bewilder us. Do not let dust be thrown in your eyes by this. Before us is but one absorbing question, which obliterates all others, even as the serpent which sprang from Aaron's rod swallowed up those cast down by the false magicians.

This one overpowering question is whether the attitude and policy of Grover Cleveland toward us and ours and his personality shall be indorsed by our votes, or whether we shall at the polls express our approval of the attitude, policy, and personality of Benjamin Harrison.

Never before in the history of American politics have there been two candidates for the Presidency about whom the people could be so well informed as in the present campaign. Each has held the office, and each points to his record while in office for full information as to what he will do if reelected.

On the one hand, we have Grover Cleveland, a stay-at-home and Copperhead during the war, whom not even the strong persuasion of the draft could force to the field for a single day, and a sullen soldier-hater ever since. As Mayor, as Governor, and as President he dealt us vicious blows, individually and collectively, whenever opportunity presented, and he went out of his way to make opportunities. Studied insults and injuries characterized his whole official career. He brought ex-rebels to the front, and sent Union veterans to the rear. The favors of his Administration were for the men who fought in the rebel army to destroy the Nation; frowns, slights and cruelties for those who fought in the Union army for it; appointments, promotions and distinctions were showered on the one class; dismissals and persecutions on the other. He gladly approved the Mexican Pension Bill, which placed 30,000 persons on the pension roll, the majority of whom had striven to destroy the Nation, and the widows of such. The husbands of many of these fell fighting against the Union in the rebel army. In a message full of duplicity and teeming with insult he refused pensions to 671,310 Union soldiers and their widows, and robbed 100,000 more who died in the years elapsing before Harrison's election, and his signature of the bill. To vote for Cleveland is to approve all this, and to stimulate him to greater hostility if re-elected. Almost without exception the papers and politicians who are supporting Cleveland are venomously hostile to the whole pension system. They labor incessantly to prejudice the people against it root and branch. They demand sweeping reductions in it, which will undo all that has been gained by years of effort on the part of veterans and their friends. If Cleveland is re-elected not only will all hopes of further pension legislation be at an end, but it will be impossible to retain much of the benefit of what is already on the statute books to the great advantage of the veterans and of the country generally.

On the other hand is Benjamin Harrison, who was one of us during the momentous struggle, sharing every danger and hardship with us, and second to no man in his courage, patriotism, and devotion to country. He has been as faithful to his comrades' interests since the war as to those of the country during the conflict. He reversed Cleveland's policy. Rebels were sent to the rear and Union veterans brought to the front. His Cabinet, his foreign Ministers and Consuls, his subordinate appointees were mainly Union soldiers. An honorable discharge from the army again became a powerful influence in securing appointment, promotion, or employment. Pension bills passed by Congress secured respectful consideration and signature. He went far to undo Cleveland's cruel work and signed a counterpart of the bill which Cleveland vetoed, and which already has benefited, or will at an early date benefit, 671,310 of our comrades, and their widows and dependent relatives. Four hundred thousand of these have already been put on the rolls by Comrade Harrison, and the remainder will go on at the rate of about 1,000 a day if his Administration is continued.

Now, comrades, it is for us to say which of these two men shall stand at the head of the Nation for the next four years. Among us we have more than 1,000,000 votes, and can control fully as many more. The issue of the election is in our hands. By voting solidly for our comrade and friend we can show our gratitude for his efforts for us. By dividing we shall seem to rebuke him, and indorse the man who has insulted and injured us.

The lines are as sharply drawn as in the old times of battle. Everybody who is not for us is against us. A vote not cast with us for Harrison is distinctively against us and for Cleveland.

Will you not vote with us? We appeal to you to do so, in memory of the trials and dangers we endured and dared together; in memory of our dead comrades, whose widows and orphans are our sacred charges; in sympathy with our disabled and needy comrades yet living, whose rights are menaced by the possible success of Grover Cleveland.

We ask you with all possible earnestness to stand by us in one more effort, which shall make an Appomattox for Grover Cleveland and his organized soldier-haters.

Will you not to a man line up and touch elbows with us for a final victory, which shall end the struggle?

We feel sure that you will.

Get your vetoes ready.

Yours, in memory of the past, in sympathy with the present, and in hope for the future,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

STRAINING AT A GNAT AND SWALLOWING A CAMEL.

The deep butternut warp in Mr. Cleveland's mind made it terribly disadvantageous for widows whose husbands fought for the Union instead of for the late so-called Southern Confederacy. To get the pension bill of a Union soldier's widow past his merciless pen recalled the scriptural difficulty of getting a camel through the eye of a needle, but he flung back to the wall the gates which admitted to the pension-roll the widows of men who did something in the Mexican war, or thought of doing something, and afterward spent years in a desperate attempt to break up the Government.

Let us recall one characteristic instance of this straining at a gnat, where a Union soldiers' widow was concerned:

Thos. J. Bradley enlisted in the Spring of 1861 in the 24th O., and served until the close of the war. At the battle of Nashville he received a wound for which he was pensioned. He suffered all the rest of his life from his wound, and finally died from its effects in 1882. His four sons also enlisted, and served faithfully. Two were killed on the battlefield, a third had his arm shot off and the fourth lost an eye in battle. This left the poor old wife and mother, at the age of 70, without a dollar in the world, and with no one to whom she could look for support. Three hundred of the best citizens of her County, who were fully acquainted with her needs and her great sacrifices, petitioned Congress to pension her. The bill was passed, Mr. Cleveland made a pretext for vetoing it and did so. The case of Mrs. Bradley is a fair sample of many others.

Now let us consider his feat of camel-swallowing when it came to widows of ex-rebels:

Jan. 29, 1887, he signed a bill putting on the pension-roll, at $8 a month, every surviving officer and enlisted man of the army, navy, marines, militia, or volunteers, who served 60 DAYS during the Mexican war, either on the coasts or frontiers of Mexico, *or on the way thereto*, or were actually engaged in a battle, and to the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted men. Under this act there had been claims allowed up to Aug. 1, 1892—

Survivors	19,841
" widows	8,071
Total	27,912

The great majority of these survivors were rebel soldiers, who employed the experience gained in Mexico in organizing, instructing and leading troops against the Government. Very many were men who, after being educated and supported by the Government, deserted their flag to join the rebellion. Of the widows there are hundreds whose husbands were killed on the battlefield, in the rebel army, fighting under the colors of treason.

Among the notable widows who have received the benefit of Mr. Cleveland's signature is that of Lieut.-Gen. Braxton Bragg, who was one of the first officers to desert his flag, and who commanded the rebel troops that tried to capture Fort Pensacola, one division of the rebel army at Shiloh, and the rebel army at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. *Mr. Cleveland's signature gave Mrs. Bragg a pension at once.*

Gen. Samuel Cooper, who was Adjutant-General of the United States Army at the outbreak of the war, was one of the secesion conspirators who plotted to weaken the Union and build up the seceding States, and who became at once the Adjutant-General of the Southern Confederacy, and employed all the knowledge gained by his long experience in promoting the military success of the rebellion. *Though Cooper never saw a shot fired in the Mexican war, Mr. Cleveland's signature gave his widow a pension.*

Gen. George E. Pickett left the army in 1861 to become a Major-General in the rebel army, and lead the charge at Gettysburg and make a desperate stand against Sheridan at Five Forks. *Mr. Cleveland's signature gave his widow a pension.*

Gen. Gideon Pillow became a Major-General in the rebel army, and fought in the Mississippi Valley, from the outset to the close. *Mr. Cleveland's signature gave his widow a pension.*

Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Stewart commanded a corps in the rebel army. *Mr. Cleveland's signature gave his widow a pension.*

Gen. Jas. R. Chalmers was Forrest's right-hand man, and one of the leaders in the Fort Pillow massacre. *Mr. Cleveland's signature gave his widow a pension.*

The widow of Stonewall Jackson has applied for a pension under the act, and her claim is ready for allowance. *Mr. Cleveland's signature gave her this.*

The widow of Jeff Davis is entitled to a pension under the law, whenever she chooses to apply for it. *Mr. Cleveland's signature gave her this.*

Any allegation or pretext was sufficient to justify Mr. Cleveland in refusing a pension to a Union soldier's widow, while nothing was suffered to interfere with bestowing pensions upon those who had fought against the Government.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE approved of the Mexican War Pension Bill, but insisted upon such modifications as would prevent granting pensions to ex-rebels and to the widows of those who had deserted the flag or were killed in the rebel army.

Comrades, get your vetoes ready.

CLEVELAND AND THE HOMESTEADERS.

Cleveland's course toward the brave, enterprising, and industrious people—tens of thousands of whom were veterans and their families—who were trying to build up homes in the Far West, was strongly akin to his policy toward the pensioners. It was a policy of aggravating obstacles in the way of homesteaders getting their rights—of insulting pretexts for delays or refusals.

The notorious Wm. A. J. Sparks was appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a month after Mr. Cleveland entered office—April 3, 1885—there was issued an order which the present Commissioner characterizes as "a sweeping and undisguised attack upon all the settlers within the public land States, and upon the rights acquired within the limits under the land laws." It was directly against the settlers, in the interest of the speculators. Among other wrongs it suspended all timber entries, thus preventing the immense forests of the Western States from being acquired by purchase and utilized for the improvement and progress of the Western States and Territories.

Sparks's next act was the establishment of a "Division of Review" in the Land Office, which seems to have been organized with the express object of keeping settlers out of their rights.

The result of this policy was to throw every division of the Land Office from two to four years behind with its work, and the Pre-emption Division was actually 48 months in arrears. When Comrade Harrison came into office the Land Office was clogged up with 453,000 cases awaiting settlement. All this immense accumulation has been cleared away under the better administration of the office, and now, instead of having to wait an average of four years to get a title to his farm, as the homesteader had to do under Cleveland, he can get it, as a rule, within 90 days after making his final proof. A comparison of the patents issued by the Land Office in three years under Cleveland with the same period under Harrison will show very clearly the difference in the treatment of the homesteaders:

UNDER CLEVELAND.	
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1886	19,885
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1887	24,558
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1888	47,180
Total for three years	91,623
Average of 30,541 per year.	
UNDER HARRISON.	
March 5, 1889, to Dec. 30, 1889	81,333
Jan. 1, 1890, to Dec. 30, 1890	125,030
Jan. 1, 1891, to Dec. 30, 1891	108,660
Jan. 1, 1892, to Sept. 30, 1892	54,155
Making a total of	369,178
Average of 105,479 per year.	

Comrades, get your vetoes ready.

OUR PORTRAIT CARDS.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has filled orders for several thousands of our attractive novelty, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Portrait Cards, and everyone who has received them has been delighted with them. They are by far the most attractive G.A.R. cards produced anywhere, as they give an admirable likeness of the comrade, as well as his name, Post, regiment, etc. Every comrade should have a few hundred of these. We make them within a week after receiving the order and a photograph. Price $3 for the first 100, sent, postpaid, to any address. See advertisement in another column.

Have you done your duty in getting one more subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? You should do this, for it is the best way to help your comrades.

SOME ELOQUENT FIGURES.

Statistics of the Pension Bureau speak most eloquently of the difference in the treatment of the veterans of the country by Cleveland and Harrison. Cleveland entered office March 4, 1885, and left it March 4, 1889. The Commissioner of Pensions reports for the period give these facts:

Number of pensions on roll June 30, 1885	345,125
" " " " 1889	489,725
Net increase in these *four* years	144,600

Harrison entered office March 4, 1889, and has now been in office over three years. The Pension Bureau's statistics for the same period show:

Number of pensioners on roll June 30, 1889	489,725
" " " " 1892	876,604
Net increase in these *three* years	386,879

That is, there have been 242,279 more pensions allowed under Harrison in three years than there were under Cleveland in four.

The average increase of all allowances per year from 1885 to 1889, under Cleveland, was 36,150; while the increase per year from 1889 to 1892 under Harrison was 128,959, or *more than three times as many.*

Even this is more favorable to Cleveland than it should be, for he receives credit for 24,030 allowances under the Mexican War Pension Law, which required only the smallest and least rigorous examination. Eliminating these from his record, it leaves a balance in his favor of 120,570 pension allowances during his four years of office. Eliminating 3,800 Mexican allowances from Harrison's account leaves still to his credit 383,079 allowances during his three years of office, or 262,509 more than Cleveland's total number for four years, or a gain per year of 87,503.

Perhaps it will help to comprehend the enormous disparity between Cleveland's and Harrison's pension records to compare three years of both Administrations:

UNDER CLEVELAND.	
Number on rolls June 30, 1886	365,783
" " " 1889	489,725
Increase in three years	123,942
UNDER HARRISON.	
Number on rolls June 30, 1889	489,725
" " " 1892	876,604
Increase in three years	386,879

This shows that in three years under Harrison more than three times as many pensions were allowed as in three years under Cleveland.

The total number of pensioners on the roll July 31, 1892, *was* **883,926.**

These are figures to show any man who says that veterans should vote for Cleveland.

Comrades, is there any doubt who should occupy the White House for the next four years? We do not see that there can be.

Get your vetoes ready.

ABSURD CALAMITY-HOWLING.

"The country is going to destruction on account of the enormous pension payments," say the soldier-haters.

These bilious owners of soured hearts and jaundiced livers have always had the country speeding down the greased slide to certain ruin, on some account or another.

Will expending $135,000,000 a year on pensions hurt a country of 65,000,000 of people and over $65,000,000,000 of wealth?

Which every day in the year spends $1,500,000 on horse-racing? Whose citizens pay from $25,000 to $100,000 for a single horse?

Which pays out hundreds of millions every year for theaters, circuses, and base-ball?

Which squanders over *two billion dollars a year* for wines, brandies, whisky and gin?

Whose people drink every year 85,000,000 gallons of domestic spirits, 2,000,000 gallons of costly imported brandy, gin, etc.; 854,000,000 gallons of domestic beer and ale, 3,000,000 gallons of foreign brews, 23,000,000 gallons of native wines, and 5,000,000 gallons of the expensive products of the German, French, Spanish, and Italian vineyards?

Whose people smoke 4,250,000,000 cigars, 2,500,000,000 cigarets, and smoke and chew 92,000,000 pounds of tobacco?

Is a country which every year spends thousands of millions for these luxuries and non-necessities to be hurt by spending a hundred millions or so in payment of the country's debts to her saviors, every dollar of which remains at home in circulation among our own people?

How absurd to pretend so.

VETERANS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Comrade Harrison appointed that grand old soldier—Gen. J. M. Rusk—Secretary of Agriculture. Upon his entry into office he found very few veterans and their relatives employed in the Department of Agriculture. Now the account stands thus:

Ex-U. S. soldiers on the rolls of the Department	180
Ex-U. S. soldiers' widows on the rolls of the Department	14
Ex-U. S. soldiers' daughters on the rolls of the Department	58
Ex-U. S. soldiers' sons on the rolls of the Department	115
Total	367

Of 1,500 employes in the Pension Bureau about 1,100 are veterans, or the widows and children of veterans.

Quite clearly, service in the Union army counts for something with this Administration.

DURING the whole of Cleveland's Administration he had his pet National banks enriching themselves on the people's money loaned to them without interest, to loan to the people at high rates of interest. Money that should have been distributed in pensions was being loaned out to the people at from 8 per cent. per annum to 8 per cent. a month in Kansas and other Western States. At one time these pet banks had $62,000,000 of the people's money in their hands, and were drawing millions of dollars a year from the people for the use of their own money. This was only one of the iniquities of Cleveland's policy.

STUDY THESE FIGURES.

Has the country been paying lavishly for the services rendered by her sons in saving the existence of the Government?

There is no answer to this question so convincing as a presentation of the official figures bearing on the matter.

The reports of the Commissioners of Pensions show that there have been paid out for pensions—

From July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1891	$1,277,261,263.07
During fiscal year ended June 30, 1892	139,155,987.24
Total for 31 years	$1,416,417,250.31

The report of the Adjutant-General of the United States Army shows that the total number of enlistments during the war was 2,778,304.

Reduced to a three years' standard the aggregate enlistments were 2,320,369.

The Commissioners of Pensions' reports show that the aggregate number of claims allowed from July, 1861, to July, 1892, was 1,323,833.

Now, let us analyze these figures a little:

If we divide the total amount of pensions paid—$1,416,417,250.31—by the total number of enlistments—2,778,304—we find that there has been paid for each enlistment in the 31 years since 1861, a total of $509.81, or $16.44 a year, or $1.37 a month.

It hardly seems as if such a payment as this should threaten the country with dangerous enlargement of the heart.

Again:

The number of enlistments reduced to a three-years' basis was 2,320,369. Dividing with this the total amount paid for pensions, we find that the country has, in 31 years, paid in pensions *for every man who served three years*, only $610.43; or $19.69 a year, $1.64 a month!

If, when in 1861 the Government was imploring men to hurry to Washington to save the Capital from capture and destruction; in 1862, to defend Baltimore, Philadelphia, Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis from spoliation by the robber myrmidons of Lee, Bragg, and Sterling Price; in 1863-4, to fill up the ranks shattered by the awful fighting of the previous years, it had been foreseen that this would involve a payment for some time of $1.64 a month for all who enlisted, it would have been thought that the country was getting men mighty cheaply. The scared property- and bond-holders would have said: "What! give them $1.64 a month during the rest of their lives? Don't haggle a minute over such a paltry sum! Promise them enough to support themselves in comfort as long as they live, if they will only go out and drive these rebels back!"

Still another analysis:

The $1,416,417,250.31 which has been paid to those who were maimed in battle or ruined in health, or to the widows, orphans, and dependent parents of the dead, has been distributed among 1,323,833 persons. This would make the average payment to each in 31 years $1,069.86, or $34.51 a year, or $2.88 a month!

Again we say the country got off marvelously cheap. Who that saw the terrible slaughter and the mangling of the war—the unprecedented hardships and exposures—would have thought that the Nation would discharge its indebtedness to those who had borne the "heat and burden of the strife and their widows and orphans" with a beggarly payment of an average pension of $2.88 to those who suffered in the strife?

Comrades, get your vetoes ready.

A SPECIMEN APPOINTMENT.

One of the characteristic appointments of Grover Cleveland was that of the malignant Copperhead, Wm. A. J. Sparks, as Commissioner of the General Land Office. Before him came all the applications of the tens of thousands of veterans who had taken up Western homesteads. He displayed toward them the same spirit that his boss did in regard to pensions. He acted as if every old soldier who tried to establish a claim for his little farm was a scoundrel, whom it was his duty to baffle and circumvent at all hazards. The history of his administration was one long story of insults, wrongs, and injuries to the homesteader veterans who were laboring to make what was known as the "Great American Desert" blossom as the rose with happy homes and well-tilled farms. All over that country his name was execrated as never before was that of any official in his or a similar position.

Comrades, do you want such men again in office?

Certainly not.

Get your vetoes ready.

WHEN Cleveland was President the patriotic American abroad found his country represented everywhere by men lately in rebellion against the Government, and boastful of their exploits against its existence.

IF so large a portion of the really good soldiers were Democrats, as Cleveland and his friends assert, how does it come that he appointed so few of them to office?

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The National Tribune for Six Weeks for 10 Cents.

There have been so many calls upon us to supply THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to parties for examination that we have decided to make an extraordinary offer. We will send the paper for six weeks to any address for 10 cents. This will accommodate many thousands of our readers who have wanted to place the paper in the hands of friends and acquaintances, not now readers of it. We hope that they will now exert themselves to send in clubs from every postoffice. Every comrade can give $1 to have the truths presented by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE placed in the hands of 10 men who should be enlightened. Bestir yourselves in this matter at once, comrades. *This offer is only good until Dec. 1.*

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

Either Benjamin Harrison or Grover Cleveland will be the next President of the United States. The veterans will decide with their votes which it shall be. If they all vote for Harrison he will be the man. A vote for Weaver will be worse than thrown away, for it may, and probably will, help Grover Cleveland more than a vote cast directly for him.

The main hope of the Cleveland men is to divide the veteran vote in the Western States, and next to Cleveland get as many as possible for Weaver. They hope in this way to prevent Harrison having a majority in the Electoral College, when the election will be thrown into the present House of Representatives, which is made up of 86 Republicans, 235 Democrats, and 9 People's Party. The Democrats have a majority of 167.

When the election is thrown into the House each State has one vote, the way it is cast being determined by the majority of the Representatives from the State. Under this rule Cleveland would receive the votes of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin; total, 30.

Harrison would receive the votes of California, Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming; total, 12.

Weaver would receive the votes of Kansas and Nebraska—2.

It is therefore easy to see why the Democrats are anxious that there should be no election by the people, but that the present House of Representatives should choose the President.

CAMPAIGN CANISTER.

If Mr. Cleveland's soldier substitute were running for the Presidency you could, as a patriot, find several good and sufficient reasons for voting for him, but what reason can you adduce for voting for the man who, in youth and vigor, and, unlike Harrison, did not have the courage to go to the front? None whatever, of course. Mr. Cleveland never heard a shot fired in anger, but he vetoed more old soldier pension bills than any President from Washington down. This is his great war record. He slaughtered veterans by the hundred.—*New York Recorder.*

A CLEVELAND ORGAN'S SENTIMENTS.

The pension fraud is theft, and we repeat that no man can honestly defend it. The South has been taxed to death to pay this grand army of rascals—these bottle-scarred bums, who reach in the empty palm—and when Cleveland struck the beggars in the face he did a go d business job. We hope to God that he may have a chance to hit 'em again. Vagrants and mendicants should be both vigorously slapped and kicked.—*Durham (N. C.) Globe.*

"RED-NOSED PATRIOTS."

It is supplemented by a steadily-increasing pension list, looting the Treasury to the tune of one hundred and fifty millions a year, two-thirds of which go to the support of coffee-coolers and camp-followers, and other red-nosed patriots that loaf about the doggeries and brothels of the country, swearing one for another, toward an ultimate aggrarianism as corrupt and corrupting as ever existed in the world.—*Louisville Courier-Journal. (Cleveland organ.)*

WHAT HE WANTS.

We want the sneaks and lousy beggars at the North who ravished our women and burned our homes and plundered our people to shut their gnat-blown mouths and let the truth be told. And the *Globe*, which despises this burglary and grand larceny called the pension system, proposes to see to it that Grover Cleveland sits in the saddle the next four years and slaps all the dirty beggars in the face. The pension fraud must go. Go, and it should go to the depths of hell, and Harrison and his hirelings should go with it.—*Durham (N. C.) Globe.*

Heroes who have led the Union armies to victory, but who have never made ..ces at the vanquished foe, will tell you here, comrades who fought with them, heroes who sustained them, and heroes who lowered their swords to them on the field of battle—they will tell you that the soldier voters of New York—of whom there are 25,000 at least Democratic—will not support the nomination of Mr. Cleveland.—*Burke Cockran, Democratic Congressman, in speech at Chicago Convention.*

PERSONAL.

Comrade Delevan Bates, of Aurora, Neb., says that Capt. Andrew Davidson, Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, has lately received one of those bronze Medals of Honor so highly prized by the veterans of the rebellion. They are given by act of Congress for distinguished service while on the field of battle. Capt. Davidson entered the service as a Sergeant in the 121st N. Y.—"Upton's Regulars," as they were called when under the command of the gallant Emory Upton. South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Gettysburg, and Rappahannock Station witnessed the bravery of the youthful Sergeant. At Salem Church, where 33 per cent. of his regiment were numbered among the killed and wounded, he received two bullets. He was then made Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 30th U. S. C. T., and his regiment led the charge of the Colored Division at the battle of the Mine at Petersburg. Side by side with the field officers, and at the head of his regiment, Adj't Davidson crossed the fatal field and reached the plain beyond the Crater only to be forced back by the charge of Mahone's Virginians. It was for his gallantry on this occasion that the medal was awarded. He has been First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions under President Harrison's Administration, and in the absence of his Chief is Acting Commissioner.

Comrade T. D. McGilliouddy, Past Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Ohio, G.A.R., has been in Warren, Pa., for some time, gathering and compiling the military history of the soldiers of Warren County, Pa., with a view of having the same published in enduring form, to perpetuate for all time in the history of our country the memory, achievements, and sacrifices made by the defenders of the flag. Comrade McGilliouddy brings to the successful performance of this work years of practical experience, and a devotion to the interests of our late comrades-in-arms that will make such a work as perfect as it is possible to make it. He would like to have some comrade who is familiar with the part taken by the Marion Battalion, United States Reserve Corps, of northeast Missouri, which was raised in Hannibal in the Spring of 1861, and was composed of railroad men, whose services were tendered to the Government through Gen. W. S. Harney, then commanding at St. Louis, to write their history. When their services were first tendered to the Government, they were rejected, but were subsequently accepted by Gen. Lyon. Comrade McGilliouddy was First Lieutenant of Co. B of this organization.

At one time Gen. W. W. Averell tried conclusions with Gen. W. S. Jackson, who was nicknamed "Mudwall" Jackson, to distinguish him from the famous "Stonewall." Jackson was driven back up the Valley, but a superior force of the enemy got in Averell's rear and cut off his line of retreat, and he had to get out of the difficulty as best he could. He consequently retreated by a route hitherto supposed to be impassable. On Dec. 21, 1863, when his command was safe, he sent his famous dispatch: "My command has marched, fought, and swam 340 miles since the 8th." Gen. Averell is now Assistant Inspector-General of Volunteer Soldiers, and has been making a tour of all the Homes of the