THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 14, 1893.

MEXICAN PENSION ROLL.

One Which is Not "Purged," and in Which There Are No Suspensions.

On the Mexican Pension Roll there are the names of 15,215 survivers and 7,282 widows, and something over 3,000 cases were pending at latest reports. This makes a total of 25,497, or several thousand more men than the United States had in Mexico at any one time during the war.

These all receive either $8 or $12 a month.

Among the names are those of the widow of Gen. Samuel Cooper, a New Yorker by birth, who was Adjutant-General of the United States Army at the outbreak of the war, and used his position to aid the rebels in preparing for the struggle. He resigned his position to become Adjutant-General of the Southern Confederacy, and officiated as such until the rebellion collapsed. Mrs. Cooper has been drawing a pension since June 6, 1887.

The widow of Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, who was next to Lee the most popular commander of the rebel armies.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. George E. Pickett, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Hill, who commanded one of the three corps of Lee's army.

The widow of Sidney Smith Lee, who was dismissed from the Navy for "going over to the enemy," and afterward became a Commodore in the rebel navy.

Brig.-Gen. Jas. R. Chalmers, who was Forrest's chief lieutenant.

Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury, who commanded the rebel troops at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou.

Hon. S. B. Maxey, late United States Senator from Texas, who has been drawing his pension since May 27, 1887. He was a Major-General in the rebel army.

Hon. Jas. Z. George, Senator from Mississippi, and who served in the rebel army as a Colonel. The number of his certificate is 17,214.

Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Senator from Georgia, who was a Major-General in the rebel army, draws a pension under certificate 19,199.

The widows above mentioned are of men who were educated at the Government expense, and afterward fought to destroy the Government. They went on the roll at once, while last April there were pending the claims of 145,520 widows of Union soldiers who had not yet been able to get on the roll.

Total amount paid on account of bonds and interest notes, principal, interest, and premium, to bondholders to June 30, 1893, since and including fiscal year 1861:

Principal . .	**$1,794,399,134.70**
Interest	**2,531,769,221.17**
Premiums . .	**119,863,386.71**
Total . .	**$4,446,031,742.58**

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD.

Part 1. *Number 1.*

NUMBERS CHANGED EVERY WEEK.

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CUT THIS OUT.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Commissioner of Pensions.

Hon. Wm. Lochren.

COMRADE: Doubtless you feel some hesitancy about taking the decisive step that we have been urging upon you. It is not unnatural that you should. It involves a tangential departure from the ideas with which you entered office and a radical variation from the policy advocated by a large portion of the press and the political leaders with which and whom you are in political sympathy.

But while this consideration has weight, it is far from being any real obstacle to a man who has new convictions forced upon him. History is full of instances of men who have earned a glorious immortality of fame by a sudden-coming clearness of vision, which has shown the duties lying before them in an entirely new light. Throwing off their past like a garment, they have boldly entered upon the new path which better knowledge revealed to them and won the lasting praise of all men by so doing. We cannot refer you to a more impressive instance of this than is related in Acts, ix, 1-30.

Paul, who had "been breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord," went down to Damascus as a Special Examiner from the Interior Department at Jerusalem, with written instructions "that if he found any of this way, whether they were men or women, he might bring them, bound, unto Jerusalem." The similarity of his commission to those issued from a Department of this Government will strike you. He was at once Judge and executioner. He settled in his own mind who were guilty and just how guilty they were, and then applied the penalty that he thought would fit the crime. He tried and sentenced them without their knowledge, and then called upon them to prove their innocence—if they could. In the course of a few months he "suspended" a very large number in this summary way. But in the very midst of these special examinations Paul saw a wonderful light, and the result was that he turned his back on the Southern Brigadiers and Christian-haters of Judea, and became the greatest of all the Apostles.

We introduce this incident, not because it bears a strong likeness to anything at present occurring, but merely to show that radical alterations of policy, resulting from better acquaintance with the subject, are time-honored, and have a scriptural warrant.

Such a departure in your case would not be as radical as it may at first appear to you. The unstinted vituperation of old soldiers, the malignant opposition to all forms of pensions—all ways of justice—is really confined to a relatively small portion of the people. Like the coyotes of the far Western prairies, each one howls until he produces the impression that he is 20, even 50, times as numerous as he is. The great mass of the American people are very proud of their citizen soldiers, and very anxious that justice shall be done. Nor do they want this justice strained. They want it administered with a strong leaning toward generosity to those who in the days of the Nation's extremity were extravagantly generous of their blood and their lives in rescuing it. Many people have been temporarily carried away by the clamor that the Nation's gratitude has been abused, but they have not gone so far but they can be quickly recalled by an authoritative statement of the facts.

This makes your position clear and your duty plain. You cannot any longer be in doubt that not only have the great mass of pensions—with singularly few exceptions—been honestly allowed and most justly deserved by those who have received and are receiving them, but you must be equally convinced that there are hundreds of thousands of the most deserving veterans, and their widows, who are wrongfully, fraudulently kept out of their rights by the unconscionable delays in settling their cases. If you wished you could startle and shock the country by publishing the evidence in your possession of the mountainous volume of misery and suffering caused to the worthiest of men and women by this cruel procrastination. Every mail that reaches the Pension Bureau must be laden with tear-compelling appeals for action on cases that have been hanging in it for weary years, and which represent all that stands between the cold mercies of the poorhouse and the men who years ago gave the Government the priceless donation of their young manhood's strength and courage.

Comrade Lochren, the great, generous heart of the American people has never been appealed to in vain. The call of justice, mercy, and honor has never failed to stir it to the uttermost. It is now ready for such a call from you. For nine long months the country has been anxiously watching you for some decisive word on the much-vexed pension question. Now is the time to give it.

Let it be a full statement of what facts you have learned during your occupancy of the office of Commissioner of Pensions, a recital of the infinity of sorrow to which hundreds of thousands of deserving and rapidly-dying veterans are subjected by the delay in settling their claims and an appeal that you be given the means of settling every one of these cases by Dec. 21, 1894.

Comrade Lochren, such an appeal will come like a burst of sunlight clearing away clouds of pestilential vapors. It will be as welcome to the justice-loving people as to the anxious veterans. For the people it will mean an ending of their doubt and solicitude as to their duty toward those to whom they feel they owe everything. To the veterans it will mean that at last the Winter is past, the rain over and gone, the flowers will appear again on the earth, the time of the singing of the birds will have come, and the voice of the turtle be heard in the land.

Will you not do it? The time is apt, occasion fit, with head and heart agreeing.

Yours, appealingly,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

AN ANSWER TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic has promptly met the baseless allegations in the President's Message with the following timely circular:

HEADQUARTERS, G.A.R.,
LYNN, MASS., Dec. 4, 1893.

Circular No. 2.

Whereas the President of the United States, in his message to Congress, has stated that thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners, and as the mission of the Grand Army of the Republic is to encourage honor and purity in public affairs, I therefore call the attention of all the comrades, Posts, and Departments of our Order to the statement of the President, and urge them to report to the Honorable Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., any person known to be in receipt of a pension not justly entitled to the same under the law, and to forward a duplicate of said report to these headquarters at once. The information that comes to these Headquarters daily of comrades totally disabled whose pensions have been suspended, and of widows whose husbands were killed in battle, being suspended until they can prove that their husbands were naturalized citizens of the United States, leads the Commander-in-Chief to believe that that statement is broader than can be substantiated by facts. If these wrongs actually exist, the Commander-in-Chief pledges the support of the Grand Army of the Republic to those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs, assuring them that the Union veterans are as anxious to guard the Treasury of the Nation in time of peace as they were to defend its flag in time of war.

JOHN G. B. ADAMS,
Commander-in-Chief.

Official: JAMES F. MEECH, Adjutant-General.

The President's assertions were simply unwarranted by any facts within his knowledge, or within the knowledge of anyone. They were the echo of a clamor which has been filling the soldier-hating papers for years, and for which no proof has been furnished, though THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and other friends of the veterans have constantly challenged them to produce even a minimum of proof.

As our readers well know, we have persistently and earnestly urged all manner of undeniably fair tests which would develop the truth in regard to pensions. In not a single instance have we been able to get even an answer from those who were attacking pensions and pensioners. Still farther, in all the years that the pension system has been under fire not one of its assailants has ever suggested or advocated any plan by which the actual facts in regard to pensions might be ascertained.

This is very significant. It shows conclusively that these men do not want the truth known. They fear it. They do not want anything which will interfere in the least with the wide liberty they give themselves in denouncing pensions and pensioners.

It is startling to find a President of the United States incorporating these calumnies in a formal State document, and giving them his powerful indorsement. It is simply incredible that he, of all others, can actually believe these to be true. For over nine months now he has, through his subordinates, been in absolute control of the Pension Bureau with all its records, files, papers, and official machinery. The Bureau has devoted a large portion of its energies to investigations extending all over the country, and wherever there was the least expectation that an investigation would be fruitful in developing fraud. It has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars—an unprecedented amount—in this work. What have been the results of this prodigious and costly effort? Practically nothing. A few unworthy pensioners may have been found here and there, as there will always be among any class of recipients of public money, no matter how carefully it is disbursed. But the number of these has been astonishingly small. There has been much beating of journalistic tom-toms and sounding of editorial hew-gags over alleged discoveries from time to time, but when it came to the actual test of the cases these have petered out in the weakest way, as in the much trumpeted Justice Long case, the famous "bald-headed" case, and the Owen "slight deafness" case.

If frauds exist so numerous and palpable as the President asserts, why have they not been shown up long ago? Nine months is a long time in which to do the work, and with the hundreds of thousands of dollars expended on it, the best expert and detective talent has been secured for it. Then, too, a pension case is a very simple and easy thing to examine. It has no complicated and intricate features to require the patience and genius of a Vidocq or a Fouche. Either the pensioner is the man he claims to be or he is not; either he served in the regiment he claims or he did not; either he is disabled or he is not. All these are the plainest and simplest of facts, and can be determined by any man of ordinary ability with quickness and certainty.

That all this determined effort, lavish in expense and extending over so long a period, has failed to show any appreciable proportion of frauds, is the strongest possible demonstration that they do not exist, except in the imaginations of men who hold that Union veterans as a class, and all that pertains to them, must necessarily be wrong and deserving of condemnation.

The action of the Commander-in-Chief is entirely right and proper. Though there is no legal or even civic obligation upon the comrades to volunteer in a "fraud hunt" which is being conducted by well-paid officials of the Government, yet it is well to reiterate in the strongest way the desire of all comrades that the pension roll shall contain none but thoroughly deserving men and women, and that the veterans of the Union, who made it possible to have a Government, a Treasury, and a pension roll, are the strongest supporters of that pension roll as a roll of honor.

THE atrocious act of the French rascal who threw a bomb into the Chamber of Deputies last Saturday will case a general demand everywhere for stringent legislation against such miscreants. But, really, this will be useless. The world has thoroughly tried the experiment of extraordinary punishments for specially heinous offenses, and found them worse than useless. It is the certainty rather than the severity of the punishment which deters men from the commission of crime. The French police have done admirably so far in promptly discovering and arresting the rascal. Now the best that can be done, and all that can be done, is to guillotine him as speedily and quietly as the forms of law will permit, allowing him no opportunity for heroics and sensational posing before the public. Nothing quelled anarchy in this country so effectively as the execution of the Haymarket bomb-throwers in Chicago.

THE New York *Times* thinks that now is the time to push tariff reduction, "because stocks are low and manufacturing greatly reduced." Certainly; the best time to take blood from a patient is when he is weakest. It will probably kill him, but he will not feel it as much as when he is strong and well. There are 3,000,000 men now out of employment, and the *Times* thinks it will not be particularly noticeable if a few million more are thrown out. Nice paper for a period of commercial distress, that *Times*.

THERE is some comfort to be gotten out of decreased customs revenue. It shows that we are buying less abroad, and this means in time more purchases of home products. The hand-to-mouth policy which now prevails among merchants is favorable to American and unfavorable to foreign manufacturers. Such supplies as are needed must be furnished at once, and not waited for until they can be brought across the ocean.

WE want to give a straight tip to many of the able editors who are ridiculing Gov. Tillman's "State barroom." That is, that it will not be long until they will be called upon to support a similar system in their own States. It is the coming experiment in regulating intemperance, and substantially the whole civilized world is going to try it. The idea was first put into practical shape in Sweden, where it is known as "the Gothenburg system," and its success there has directed general attention to it. The English clergy and politicians are earnestly discussing it with reference to its introduction into that country, and it will not be long until it will be a theme of absorbing interest to our own clergymen and politicians.

THE Berlin *Bericht ueber Handel und Industrie* makes this admission of the efficacy of our system of protection:

The McKinley bill had greater influence in 1892 than in the foregoing year. Its continuance induced the Americans to commence the manufacture of many articles for themselves which they had previously imported, and consequently the export of German goods to the United States fell off in a corresponding degree.

WE hear much from free traders about buying from foreign nations, so that they can buy from us. They want us to first put our money in their pockets, and then, perchance, they will pay some of it back to us for our goods. Why is it not much better to put the money in the pockets of our own people, who can hardly help buying from us? Let us first increase the purchasing power of our own citizens. One customer in the United States is worth a dozen in Europe.

THE stringency and competition of small concerns have bursted one of the strongest trusts in the country, the National Plate Glass Association, with a capital of $10,000,000. It is impossible that any of these trusts or combines shall have long life. There are too many men outside of them anxious to make money. The moment that any big concern is seen to be making inordinate profits, competitors will immediately spring up and force a division of gains.

JOHN V. MCKANE, of Gravesend, L. I., thought he was a much bigger man than the courts of New York. The courts are now about to make an expert examination of his relative size, and in the tussle they will probably win six falls out of every half dozen.

THE freely-given evidence of the Congressional colleagues of "Minister Paramount Blount" is to the effect that his distinguishing mental characteristic was the colossal amount of things he didn't know. A fitting selection to inaugurate the Hawaiian blunder.

LOOK OUT FOR THE PICTURES.

Those whose subscriptions are about to expire should renew them promptly, so as to take advantage of our great picture offer, which begins this week. It will be very inconvenient to miss the first or any number, for these can be only supplied at some trouble and a higher price after the time is gone by.

Also, every one intending to take the pictures should cut out the coupon and send it in at once, that there may be no mistake or delay in receiving the parts of this splendid volume.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

No better Christmas present for a veteran can be found than a package of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Portrait Cards. These will contain his portrait, done in fine halftone, a G.A.R. badge, his name, regiment, G.A.R. Post, and postoffice address. We will make the picture, print 100 cards, and send them to any address for $3. Subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE can get them for $2.75.

SENATOR HOAR'S comparison of Minister Willis's mission with the Biblical incident of Joab's treacherous assassination of Amasa, has caught the public fancy immensely. Undoubtedly the Administration intended that the incident should be carried out with scriptural completeness, and that Willis going to President Dole with words of pleasant greeting on his lips should plant the sword of destruction under the fifth rib of his power. But cunning schemes of this kind depend for success wholly upon throwing the victim off his guard. The inference from the Biblical narrative is fair, that if Amasa had been aware of Joab's intention, he would have sent that gentleman before the Coroner, instead of becoming a *post mortem* exhibit himself. In this case Amasa Dole was fully advised of Joab Willis's intentions before the Administration's Lord High Executioner arrived in Honolulu. So were the people of the United States, and if there is any prodding under the fifth rib to be done, it will be under other ribs than those of the Provisional Government of Hawaii.

MINISTER WILLIS, as far as can be found out, declines to play the ignominious part he was sent to Hawaii to perform. He was deceived by "Minister Paramount" Blount's misrepresentations, and finds the conditions in the Islands very different from what the Georgia malignant pictured them. Willis seems to have some genuinely-American ideas and principles, and is reluctant to become the instrument of foisting a rotten old humbug of a monarchy upon a free and intelligent people to whom it has become intolerable.

THE Senate is not in a humor to wait for the message containing the facts in regard to Hawaii, which the President obligingly promised Congress when it should please him to send it in. Management of our foreign relations is the Senate's special prerogative, and it is not at all pleased with such a flagrant invasion of its duties as the President contemplated. The request to have *all* the facts laid before it at once went through the Senate with scarcely a word of dissent or question.

UNCLE SAM was exceedingly sensitive about his credit with the men who lent him money. The country, weak and staggering from the awful strains of the war, was taxed to the last limit of endurance in order to pay the money-lenders principal and interest in gold. Why can he not show a little sensitiveness as to his credit with the men who saved not only his credit but his life, and who have now been waiting more than a quarter of a century for him to fulfill his solemn promises to them?

THE stale old lie that the rebels only had 600,000 men in their armies bobs up again in the pages of a leading magazine. Where were the rest of the 1,700,000 men of military age that the figures show they had? None of them were at home. Were they all hiding out, dodging the conscripting officers?

THE Antietam Commission has, after an immense amount of work and a very painstaking investigation of such facts and witnesses as they could get hold of, prepared a very valuable map of all the positions of the Union and Confederate brigades on the field of Antietam on the night of Sept. 16. This is now published by the Bureau of War Records of the War Department.

KANSAS has not furnished a public sensation for some months now. Why this apparent restfulness? What is brewing?

IT seems queer, doesn't it, that only people outside of the United States hope to make money by the passage of the Wilson Bill? Nobody inside the country expresses any such hopes.

THE crooks of the country ought to form a trades union to restrain Gov. Altgeld from pardoning any more out of the penitentiary. There is not near enough work now for those already engaged in the business, and if many more are released there will be much suffering among the thieves and burglars this Winter, because of a lack of sufficient employment for all.

THERE are cheering indications that the good men of all parties in the State of New York are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of such renovation of the election system of the State as will secure honest voting and honest counting.

PRESIDENT PEIXOTTO ought to go very carefully about enlisting Americans. If he should get a regiment or so down there and things didn't go exactly to suit them, they might turn in and whip the whole Brazilian Republic.

RUSSIA is making her competition with us felt in more ways than in the grain and meat markets. Her cheaper kerosene has driven the Standard Oil Company out of the eastern Mediterranean ports and taken away nearly one-half of its immense trade in Japan, China, Hindustan, and Java.

THE public is awakening to a rapturous appreciation of the merits of ex-Minister Stevens. We expect every day to hear some one nominate him for President of the United States. We go so far as to say that he has got the making in him of a first-class Secretary of State.

THE motto of the Pension Bureau should be, "Let no guilty man escape, but above all, let no deserving man suffer."

THE BEST WAY

To get ready for the great fight for soldiers' rights is to get up big clubs for the veterans' champion, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

The American Farmer.

The Oldest Agricultural Paper in America.

Published at 1729 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Price, only 50 Cents a Year.

THE AMERICAN FARMER is a great National agricultural paper. It circulates in every part of the country, and represents the interests of all the farmers in the Nation. Being located at the seat of Government—and the only agricultural paper that is—it has special facilities for getting information of real interest to all farmers of all that goes on affecting them in Congress, or in any of the Departments of the Government. This will be of particular importance to all farmers this Winter, when there will be a prolonged and bitter struggle in Congress over the policy of protecting farm products. THE AMERICAN FARMER is on the side of the farmers, and bitterly hostile to the announced program of placing wool on the free list, and reducing the duties on other agricultural products. It denounces this as making the farmers bear the greatest part of the weight of the alleged tariff reform, and protests against this sacrifice of the farmers in favor of other interests. Every one who favors justice and right to farmers and not political buncombe, should rally to its support and give it the utmost strength by doing what they can to extend its circulation.

Now is the time to do this, before Congress takes up the wool and farming products schedules.

The paper is a large eight-page quarto, printed in large type, on fine white paper, and plentifully illustrated. It is filled with matter of great practical interest to all farmers.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will be sent with *The American Farmer* for one year for $1.25. Present subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE can have *The American Farmer* for one year by sending 25 cents additional.

A SPLENDID VOLUME.

Beginning this week THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE offers the public the opportunity to secure for a trifle the most valuable and finest illustrated volume ever issued.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has arranged with the largest publishing house in the country to supply a collection of 320 beautiful pictures, with a fine description of each, the whole making an art volume absolutely unsurpassed.

These art views, descriptive of the most attractive scenes in the entire world, will be supplied in 20 parts, there being 16 engravings in each part.

Every subscriber to, or purchaser of, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE receives to-day, *Absolutely Free*, a two-page sample of what the whole will be.

This section contains two pictures only. Each of the 20 parts making the series will contain 16 pictures similarly executed, and the two views given away furnish a sample only of what will be obtained.

To secure these parts the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE must cut the coupon and forward it to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Coupon Department, together with 10 cents. You can send coin or one or two-cent stamps to the amount of 10 cents for each part, and the part will then be mailed to you, postage paid.

By keeping up the series you will secure the entire volume.

The coupon will appear conspicuously on the editorial page each week.

Remember, you can order but one part at a time, but can order as many copies of that one part as you accompany with a coupon and the 10 cents.

For instance, there will be published this week a coupon for Part I. The subscriber can send it in at once with 10 cents and receive Part I.

Next week there will be another coupon for Part II.

After the coupon for a given part has been published, you can only obtain that part by remitting 25 cents. It therefore behooves you to begin with the beginning and cut out the first coupon to-day.

No orders will be recognized, even if accompanied by the money or stamps, unless the coupons are sent.

The part will be mailed direct by the publisher, and a delay of a few days will necessarily ensue between your order and the delivery of the parts at your home.

Nothing equal to this series has ever before been presented on such liberal terms. You will certainly regret it if you miss it.

Read the advertisement on the 8th page, inspect the sample given to every subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE this week, and begin right by cutting out the coupon on the fourth page.

In ordering, address "Coupon Department," THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

PERSONAL.

The Grant cottage at Elberon, N. J., has been bought by Mrs. E. S. Price, of New York City. The cottage has been occupied for the last few seasons by the purchaser. The price paid was $33,000.

The well-known lecturer, John H. Littlefield, has again taken the field, and during the last part of November delivered lectures in the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts on "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln." Some time during the early part of this month he will go West, where he will be busy for many weeks in filling engagements.

A Congressional medal-of-honor was received recently by Comrade John L. Younger, of Maxville, O. The medal is a five-pointed star, and was given the comrade in recognition of his bravery at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va. At this battle, while the infantry was fiercely engaged with the troops under command of Gen. Banks, the artillery fire from the batteries in the rear became very destructive to the Union troops. Capt. Anderson, of the 12th U. S., called for a volunteer to go back and order the artillery to cease firing. Comrade Younger took the message safely, but on his return he was severely wounded. The medal is a very handsome one. On one side is a figure of Columbia; on the other side is engraved "The Congress to John L. Younger, late private of Company A, 2d Battalion, 12th U. S. Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9th, 1862."

There are now on exhibition at the house opposite Ford's Theater, in Washington, D. C., over 2,500 relics, which have been collected under the auspices of the Memorial Association of the District of Columbia. These articles illustrate every period in the existence of the martyred President, from his early life in Hardin Co., Ky., to his assassination, and subsequent death in the house in which the relics are exhibited. There are in different parts of the country several rails alleged to have been split by this President, but this collection contains one, of whose authenticity there can be no doubt. It was split by Mr. Lincoln in 1830, and remained upon the spot where he placed it until 1860, when J. Hanks sent it to R. J. Oglesby. From him it went to Judge Burton. There is a story that when it was on its way to him the express-wagon in which it was being carried was attacked by some Southern sympathizers who intended to burn the rail. However, some of Judge Burton's friends came to its rescue and persuaded the mob to allow it to be delivered to its proper owner, in whose family it remained until 1888, when it was added to this collection. It is of black locust, a remarkably durable wood, and figured conspicuously in meetings held in Kentucky to ratify the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, and was a prominent object at Republican gatherings during the war.

Mrs. Fryer, or "Pauline Cushman," as she was more generally known, died recently in San Francisco from the effects of an overdose of morphine, but whether the drug was taken with suicidal intent or by accident is not known. "Pauline Cushman" was quite widely celebrated on account of services rendered the Government during the war as a scout and spy. She was born in New Orleans in 1853, the daughter of a Spanish refugee, who was at that time a tradesman in that city and afterward an Indian trader in Michigan. Miss Cushman came North with her father, but returned South early in her career as an actress, and became quite famous throughout the Southern States on account of her beauty. In 1863, while filling an engagement at Louisville, Ky., she was offered a bribe by one of the officers of the rebel army if, during the performance, she would give a toast to Jeff Davis. After informing Col. Moore, then Provost-Marshal of the city, she gave the toast. She then entered the service of the Government, securing very valuable information regarding the plans of the rebels and detecting many thefts of property belonging to the United States that was stored in Louisville. In 1864 she was sent still farther South to get plans and secure information of the probable movements of the forces under command of Gen. Bragg. She was detected, tried by court-martial and sentenced to be hung as a spy, but she was not executed, on account of the invasion of that State by the Union forces. When Shelbyville was taken by the Union troops she was found among the prisoners at that place. Later in the war she served as guide and scout, her knowledge of the roads in many of the Southern States making her of great value to the Army of the Cumberland.

Capt. John Palmer, the Secretary of State-elect of New York, has chosen for his Deputy Hon. Andrew Davidson. Comrade Davidson served in the army over four years, and is at present editor of the Otsego *Republican*. Mr. Davidson was wounded three times during his service. Under the Harrison Administration he was First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.

Mrs. A. F. Perkins, who died recently in St. Cloud, Minn., was an Army Nurse. She was born in Maine, and in 1861 offered her services as nurse in the 11th Me. When the regiment came to Washington she went with it, and remained with it until 1862, when she was transferred to the Regular service at Fort Monroe. She remained at Fort Monroe from April to October of that year, when she resigned to take care of a wounded brother. In 1865 she went to Maine Prairie, Minn., where she lived until a few years ago, when failing health compelled her to remove to St. Cloud. Both the G.A.R. and Woman's Relief Corps were present at her funeral.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, jr., has purchased a magnificent residence in San Diego, Cal. The building commands a fine view of the entire city, the harbor, and the ocean beyond. The building is said to have cost over $9,000, and is one of the finest in southern California. The finest of woods were used in its construction, and, as the builder intended it for his home, the best of material and workmanship were called for. The fireplaces are of Tennessee marble and Mexican onyx, and the rooms are finished in cherry, mahogany, two kinds of oak, birdseye maple, etc. The furnishings are luxurious in the extreme, and nothing is wanting for comfort or elegance.

Gen. Alger recently visited Cleveland, O., to meet the stockholders and endeavor to make some arrangement that will afford work to the miners now idle in the Gogebic range of mountains. Gen. Alger has for some time been engaged in work looking to the employment of the miners and their relief. It is the belief of the General that if the Cleveland stockholders will furnish even a small amount of work the people of Michigan can be depended upon to contribute enough money to tide over this Winter. Comrade Alger has been giving $500 each month to aid the miners, besides other amounts in the lumber districts.

Comrade Charles A. Orr, who made such a brilliant record as Pension Agent at Buffalo, N. Y., until he was removed by the present Administration to make room for one of its partisans, is making a very strong canvass for the Clerkship of the New York Assembly. The promises already received by him show that he will enter the contest with the solid support of the western end of New York. Of Comrade Orr's fitness for the place there can be no doubt. He has shown unusual ability in several positions, and there is no doubt that he would make an admirable Clerk.

MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

[Senders of obituaries will please adhere strictly to the form in which the notices below are worded. Notices must be brief and be sent immediately after the event to which they relate.]

GROVE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 2, of heart failure, Winfield Scott Grove, Co. B, 93d Pa. Comrade Grove lost his right leg in the war when but 16 years old, and has since that time suffered a great deal. Death came quite unexpectedly, while the comrade was sitting by the fire at his home. Comrade Grove was a member of a number of societies—the Regimental Association of the 93d Pa., the Maimed Soldier's League, and Post 2, G.A.R. He was the Recording Secretary of the League, and did a great deal of hard work and expended considerable means to aid his class of soldiers in getting their pensions increased by Congress during the past 15 years. The burial service of the G.A.R. was used at his funeral, and the firing squad consisted of members of his Post. A widow and four children survive him.

BANGE.—At Hanover, Pa., Nov. 26, of paralysis, Jacob Bange, Co. D, 76th Pa., aged 52. Comrade Bange was seriously wounded in the breast by a musket-ball at Petersburg, Va., in the Fall of 1864, and was discharged soon after on account of disability occasioned by the wound. At the time of his death Comrade Bange was Commander of Maj. Jenkins Post, 99. When the death of Comrade Bange was announced at the meeting of Post 99 the Senior Vice Commander appointed a committee to draft resolution, of respect to the dead comrade, and when presented they were adopted unanimously. He leaves a widow and six children.

WOODCOCK.—At Cushing, Me., Nov. 20, of disease contracted while in the service, Moses L. Woodcock, Co. C, 4th Me., aged 59. Comrade Woodcock was taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run, and spent 13 months in rebel prisons. He leaves a widow, one son and a daughter.

CAGHEY.—At Parma, Mich., Nov. 23, of cancer, John Cughey, Co. K, 25th Mich., aged 69. Comrade Cughey was a member of Simon A. Downer Post, 374, and was buried by the Order.

WOODS.—At Freesburg, O., Nov. 22, of lung fever, A. J. Woods, Co. H, 59th Ohio, aged 51. Comrade Woods was born in Brown County, O., and was a farmer. He enlisted in 1861 at the age of 18, and served his full term of three years, being mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in November, 1864. On his return home he resumed his former occupation, living a quiet, unassuming life until his death. On July 7, 1884, he joined Frank H. Woods Post, 443, and remained a faithful and patriotic member until he was called to a higher realm, there to await the coming of the friends and comrades whom he left behind. He was a brave soldier and a faithful friend.

RICKER.—At Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 16, William Ricker, Co. K, 45th Ill., aged 69. Comrade Ricker was born in Brookfield, Me., but moved West, and enlisted from Illinois. He enlisted Aug. 21, 1864, and was mustered out, after having served one year, on account of disability. He was a member of Farragut Post, 25.

PORTER.—At Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 23, A. G. Porter, Co. A, 8th Conn., aged 53. Comrade Porter was born in Greenville, S. C., but on the breaking out of the war he came North, and enlisted in the Union army on Sept. 21, 1861, and served faithfully until Feb. 26, 1863, when he was honorably discharged on a Surgeon's certificate of disability. At the time of his muster-out he had attained the rank of Sergeant, and held the position of recruiting officer, for meritorious services, having been twice seriously wounded in action, first on the field of Antietam and afterward in the trenches at Petersburg, the latter causing him the loss of an eye. He was a member of Farragut Post, at Lincoln, Neb.

EDDY.—At Canaan, Conn., Nov. 30, Rev. Hiram Eddy, aged 80. He was known as the "Fighting Parson," a title derived from his capture with a musket in hand at Bull Run, when Chaplain of a Connecticut regiment, in 1861. He was the first inmate of Libby Prison. After the war he served with the American Missionary Association for a year and a half, and established the first freedman's school at the South. In the Grand Army he has been very active and prominent.

BERBE.—At Allensville, Pa., Nov. 21, Jacob Berbe, Sergeant, Co. C, 45th Pa., aged 61. The comrade contracted disease in the swamps of Virginia and South Carolina, and after a service of a little over a year was given an honorable discharge at Fortress Monroe, since which time he has been a great sufferer. He was a member of Lieut. Gilbert Beaver Post, of Belleville.

WANTZ.—At Yates Center, Kan., recently, John J. Wantz, Co. B, 47th Ind., aged 67. Comrade Wantz served in both the Mexican and civil wars, and his death was caused by disabilities contracted in the service. The funeral services were conducted by Woodson Post, 185, of which he was a member in good standing.

DIFFENDERFER.—At Allansville, Pa., Oct. 15, Comrade Diffenderfer, Co. C, 45th Pa., aged 65. Comrade Diffenderfer was in the service but one year, being given an honorable discharge on account of disabilities contracted in the long marches. He was a member of Lieut. Gilbert Beaver Post, of Belleville.

TAYLOR.—At Greeley, Colo., Nov. 13, of disease contracted in the service, Henry W. Taylor, Co. C, 9th N. Y., aged 70. Comrade Taylor was a member of U. S. Grant Post, 13, and had held the office of Chaplain for the last three years.

MCGRATTY.—At Worcester, Mass., Nov. 17, of phthisis pulmonalis, Michael McGratty, Co. B, 34th Mass., aged 48. Comrade McGratty had been confined to his bed for several months with the disease which terminated his life. He was a member of Ward Post, 10. A widow and one son survive him.

GREEN.—At Worcester, Mass., Nov. 26, of Bright's disease, Henry A. Green, Corporal, Co. A, 51st Mass., aged 52. He was a member of George H. Ward Post, 10.

BAGLEY.—At Worcester, Mass., Nov. 20, Moses Bagley, Co. F, 42d Mass., aged 54. He was a member of Geo. H. Ward Post, 10.

A Wonderful Discovery—Catarrh and Consumption Cured.

There is good news for our readers who are victims of Lung Diseases, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, in the wonderful cures made by the new treatment known in Europe as the Andral-Broca Discovery. Write to the New Medical Advance, 67 East 6th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and they will send you this new treatment free for trial. State age and all particulars of your disease.