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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 31, 1895.

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 survivors 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.

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. H. Caldwell, 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, 1857. 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 17,431.

The widows above mentioned at the Government expense, and afterward fought to destroy 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.

THE AMERICAN FARMER. The cheapest as well as the best agricultural paper in the country is The American Farmer. It is also the oldest agricultural publication in America.

Every number is filled with bright, able, progressive matter, which is of the highest interest to every man who tills the soil. It is copiously illustrated.

Subscription price 50 cents a year. Sent with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for only 25 cents additional. Send for a sample copy before subscribing for any other farm paper.

THE English think that we will want to place some, if not a great part, of the new loan with them. This should not be. It means an increase of the drain of gold to pay the interest.

Much better adopt Senator Sherman's plan, and sell small bonds to our own people. Better still to adopt the Postoffice Savings Bank plan, which would give the Government the use of hundreds of millions of dollars of the people's savings, at a fair rate of interest, and the interest money would go to our own people.

REPRESENTATIVE BYNUM says that "the hard times result from killing the goose that laid the golden egg." Certainly. But in other words, Deforming the McKinley Tariff.

THE padlocks seem to be shaking loose on a number of cuckoo mouths.

A REMEDY. Financial quacks have been dining the merits of their spurious nostrums and vicious cure-alls into the ears of the people with the noise and persistence of mountebanks at a County fair. The rule is general that the less a man knows about finance the louder and longer he talks.

The attempt to carry into practice the fallacious vagaries of these quacks has reduced the Treasury to its present unsatisfactory condition.

Without stopping to consider and characterize these we can begin by the statement that the revenues of the Government are inadequate to its needs, and its income falls short of its expenditure fully \$70,000,000 a year. Until something is done to increase the revenue, or until improvement in business does this, it must borrow money to keep going. It has already borrowed \$117,000,000, which is really exhausted, and it must have more at once.

It does not seem to have occurred to anybody that inconceivably the best way to get what ready money the Government needs, and bridge over the period of necessity, is to pass the Postal Savings Bank Bill. In addition to the many conspicuous merits of this measure, it has now the strong recommendation of being the best possible provision for the emergency. The people want the Postal Savings Banks. They have been most successfully tried in other countries, and without exception have resulted in great and general benefits. Their institution in this country would at once bring into them hundreds of millions of dollars of the people's savings, which would be immediately available, or a large portion of them, for the Government's purposes.

There are now approximately 70,000 postoffices in the United States. If the deposits in these should average \$1,000 each, which is a moderate estimate—for it is only \$1 a head for each patron of the office—it would aggregate \$70,000,000, or as much as the Government would need for a year. The deposits would probably greatly exceed this amount, for the novelty of the institution would attract a great army of depositors who have heretofore never patronized any bank. If the Government paid the same interest on time deposits as it does on its bonds—3 per cent.—it would still further brighten the attractiveness of the institution to people with a little money in hand.

The great reservoirs of capital in this country—and in England and France—are not the banks and capitalists as most people suppose, but the accumulated savings of the wage-workers. Last year—had as it was on wage-workers—they still had the enormous amount of \$1,747,965,961, or more money than all the gold and silver that has been coined and paper money in circulation.

This is dominant, an overwhelming fact that the blatherers about finance constantly overlook. Much the greatest bulk of the money and property of this country is, where it ought to be, in the hands of the common people, those who have earned it by the labor of their hands. For example, the State of New York had in 1890 a population of 5,999,853. There are more recently-arrived foreigners than anywhere else, but in 1894 there were 1,586,155 depositors in the savings banks of the State—or one-fourth the population, and they had on deposit \$617,089,449, or an average of \$390.50 apiece.

The bankers and so-called capitalists are the men who skillfully use this great fund so as to make a small dividend for the depositors, and a large one for themselves.

Now, why shall not the Government avail itself of these accumulated savings either by Postal Savings Banks or small bonds, and pay the depositors the interest directly, instead of giving a share to the bankers?

This is the commonest of common sense, and yet, as we have said before, it is something that the financial blatherers never have thought of.

If laws were made by some else than the duly-elected representatives of the workingmen, then there might be some reason for workingmen violating those laws. But THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE feels that it is entirely right in demanding that workingmen shall obey laws that they themselves have participated in making.

Have you asked all your acquaintances to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? If not, do so at once, to give the paper more power in championing the cause of the veterans.

PREFERENCE FOR VETERANS. When the people of New York adopted their new Constitution they took the veteran completely out of the power of trading politicians, and made him forever independent of the vicissitudes of parties. The following stringent clause is now part of the organic law of the State:

"Appointments and promotions in the Civil Service of the State and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained so far as practicable by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive; provided, however, that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the army and navy of the United States in the late civil war, who are citizens and residents of this State, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion, without regard to their standing on any list from which appointments or promotions may be made. Laws shall be made for the enforcement of this section."

This was an act entirely worthy of the patriotic people of New York, a State which sent 467,047 of its sons into the Union army, or 58 per cent. of those between the ages of 18 and 45. Reduced to a three years standard this was 344,784 men, of whom 19,085 were killed on the field of battle, or nearly 6 per cent., and 27,447, or 8 per cent., died from other causes, making nearly 14 per cent. In other words, one out of every seven men who entered from New York lost his life in the struggle. New York lost twice as many men killed outright as there were of American soldiers at any time in Mexico during our war with that country, and the total deaths among her troops make an army over four times as great as that commanded by Gen. Scott at any time during his advance upon the City of Mexico.

We hold this enactment up as a model for the comrades and Sons of Veterans in other States. They may not have an opportunity to secure the adoption of a constitutional provision, but they can do the next best thing, have a stringent, effective law placed on the statute books providing for compulsory preference of veterans in all State employment.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL. The Nicaragua Canal bill has passed the Senate. The vote stood:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Barrows, Butler, Cameron, Chandler, Culham, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hale, Hoar, Huntton, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell (Ore.), Morgan, Murphy, Platt, Power, Fritchard, Proctor, Pugh, Ransom, Squire, Walsh, White, and Wilson—31.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Blackburn, Blanchard, Caffery, Call, Calkins, Davis, Daniel, Gray, George, Hill, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, Mills, Palmer, Peffer, Pettigrew, Turpie, Vilas, and Wolcott—21.

The votes of Blanchard and Caffery, of Louisiana; Call, of Florida; George, of Mississippi; and Mills, of Texas, are inexplicable, save upon the ground of mere Bourbonism. Their States will receive great and immediate benefits from the construction of the canal, but they resist it simply from hatred of anything that savors of progress.

The bill as passed provides that the capital stock of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua shall consist of a million shares of \$100 each. It authorizes the company to issue 3 per cent. bonds to the amount of \$70,000,000, which shall be indorsed and guaranteed by the Treasury of the United States, and shall be secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the company.

The interest on these bonds is to be paid by the company as it falls due, and on failure to do so is to be held to pay 4 per cent. interest to the United States, and such default shall also bring with it the right of foreclosure and sale. In consideration of the guarantee, the United States is to receive \$70,000,000 in stock of the company; \$6,000,000 of stock is to go to the Government of Nicaragua; \$1,500,000 to the Government of Costa Rica, and the remaining \$22,500,000 is to go to extinguish former issues of stock and to the construction of the canal. Ten of the 15 Directors of the company are to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

LAST year we called the attention of the comrades to the fewness of Union soldiers in the Senate, while the 15 States south of Mason & Dixon's line were represented in that body by 26 men who had actively served in the rebel army. The recent Senatorial elections show a marked effort to change this condition. In New Jersey Gen. W. J. Sewell, formerly Colonel of the 5th and 38th N. J., has been elected to succeed Mr. McPherson, a civilian. In Michigan Capt. J. C. Burrows, formerly of the 17th Mich., succeeds Mr. Patton, a civilian. In Minnesota, Serg't Knute Nelson, of the 4th Wis., succeeds Mr. Washburne, a civilian. Ex-soldiers are likely to be elected in several of the Northwestern States. In North Carolina, on the other hand, two Confederate Brigadiers have been retired,

and their places taken by men more in sympathy with the progress of the age.

PENSION ABUSES. A correspondent, who thinks the pensions dealt out by the National Government to soldiers of the late war, large as they are, are not equitably distributed, writes to us to say that there is a man in the employ of the Postoffice Department of this city who draws \$90 per month in that service, while at the same time he is receiving \$50 a month pension. And this is not all. He says that the same man has an application for \$2,500 of back pay now in the Pension Department at Washington. Our correspondent objects to this because, as he says, it has the effect to create a prejudice against the claims of those who are more needy, if not more deserving.—Boston Herald.

This item, given a prominent place on the editorial page of a great Metropolitan daily, shows how public sentiment is worked up against the pensioners. Assuming what is stated to be facts, they are only half facts, which are always more dangerous than whole lies.

In the first place, the pensioner is probably not getting \$50 a month, as this is a specific rating for "total incapacity to perform any manual labor, and requiring the frequent and periodical (though not regular and constant) aid and attendance of another person."

It is not likely that such a person is employed in the Postoffice in any capacity. The next rating is \$45 a month for "amputation of arm at shoulder-joint or leg at hip-joint." There are comparatively few of these on the roll, since but a small number survived such a terrible operation. A man who did certainly deserves a pension of \$45 a month. Though sadly disabled for many of the duties, pleasures and comforts of life, he may yet do some kinds of work very well indeed, and we have no doubt that the pensioner does the work in the Postoffice for which he is paid \$90 a month just as well as any other man who receives similar pay. This being the case, what has the fact that he receives a pension of \$45 a month to do in the matter? None at all. The Government pays him \$45 a month because he earned it by hard service and terrible wounds, dying the war. It pays him \$90 a month for work that he does now, because that work is worth it.

It is almost certainly getting a higher class man for \$90 a month than it would get were he not so physically disabled. But for his disability he could earn a great deal more outside of the Post-office.

As for his back pay, the Government alone is to blame. It should have settled up his claim years ago.

Nor has the fact that there may be "others more needy" the slightest bearing on the case. It is absolutely none of his fault that the Government has not settled their claims and given them what they deserve. Nobody else's pension has been diminished or rejected to give him his.

There is a hypocrisy that shows through all this. If this veteran were discharged from the Postoffice the place would not be given to "others more needy." Not by any means. It would be a plum to satisfy the ravening hunger of some political heeler, who has no brains and character enough to earn \$90 a month outside of Government employ.

In many ways Senator Sherman's proposition to issue a new loan, with bonds of the denomination of \$10 and upward, is the most sensible one made yet. If we are to have an increase of the national debt, which seems inevitable on account of the blundering of the Tariff Deformers, it is by all odds preferable that the debt be in the hands of the common people, as an investment for their savings, and that they be the recipient of the interest money. The experiment has been repeatedly tried elsewhere, and always with the best results. Napoleon III. did very much to secure the stability of his throne during the 18 years he occupied it, by the issuance of bonds as low as 25 francs (\$5), which the priests induced the peasantry to take in great numbers, and thus attached them strongly to the Government. The State of Georgia, which is one of the best administered States in the South, issued "baby bonds" of \$5 each, some years ago, which were very popular. Jay Cooke & Co. greatly helped the Government during the latter years of the war by floating \$50 and \$100 bonds among the common people. There is no better way than this to make an elastic currency. When money is scarce and high, the bonds would pass from hand to hand as currency; when money was easy and cheap, people would hoard them for the interest.

How does it always happen that all the men who commit violence during strikes are roughs not connected with the strikers, while all the men who are shot for depredations are innocent on-lookers?

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. While describing conditions which exist, the President's Message fails absolutely to allude to the cause of those conditions. It does not say, as it should, that those conditions are the necessary and inevitable result of the doctrines laid down in previous messages, and that all the messages should be read together, when they would make a comprehensive illustration of Cause and Effect in National finances. The present message simply describes the practical operations of the teachings of the previous ones.

Underneath all the reiteration of financial theories the basic facts cannot be lost sight of for an instant. These are that gold is going out of the Treasury because the revenues have been reduced below the expenditures, and that gold flows out of the country because the Tariff has been so deformed that we buy immense quantities of merchandise abroad which we should produce at home.

This is absolutely all there is to it, and a volume might be written without saying anything more.

AID FOR NEBRASKA. The following letter from the Department Commander of Nebraska tells the situation very forcibly:

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In response to your kind and urgent appeal for the destitute old soldiers and their families in Nebraska, I am receiving many communications asking for a more detailed account of the situation, which, with your permission, I will give through the columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

In some 35 Western Counties of our State there was almost a total failure of crops the past season. Thousands of old soldiers and their families living on homesteads are destitute, without the necessities of life or the wherewithal to get them. Their condition demands immediate action. For three long months, usually the most severe of the year, these unfortunate comrades and their families must be aided over. We are doing all in our power to prevent suffering among them. Their wants, so far as clothing is concerned, have been fully supplied. What we stand in need of most at the present time is money with which to buy fuel and provisions. Until recently I have not appealed to comrades for assistance outside of our State, everything contributed coming from our own Department.

Our own comrades have done nobly, but they are unable, financially, to do much more. The burden is too heavy for them to carry alone, hence any assistance rendered these old soldiers and their families by comrades and their friends outside the Department will be thankfully received and honestly accounted for. Yours, in F. C. and L.—CHURCH HOWE, Commander A. A. Department of Nebraska, Howe, Neb.

John R. Gibby, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . \$1
Don't Lake Post, North Judson, Ind. . . 1
Ishbell Post, Nantucket, Conn. . . 5
Thos. Taylor, Entleton, Pa. . . 1
Howard M. Campbell, Hudson, Mass. . . 1
E. B. Stillman, Kansas City, Pa. . . 2
W. I. Bebot, Darlington, Pa. . . 1
W. H. Smith, Hazelton, Pa. . . 1
Wm. H. Muse, Laconia, N. H. . . 1

I am an old, broken-down soldier, poor in purse and poor in health, but I will give what I can to the poor in Nebraska. I inclose 25 cents in stamps. I suppose they can be turned into money.—HARVEY H. JOHNSON, Co. G, 12th Iowa, Cork, Minn.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, in hurling its heaviest thunderbolts against the incarceration of Mr. Debs, is forgetting that the cause of labor has ever suffered, or may suffer yet, at the hands of incorporated greed.—Grand Army Advocate.

No; we do not forget it for an instant. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is just as much alive to the dangers to workingmen of "incorporated greed" as any other paper in the country. We are just as strongly on the side of the workingman and the common people.

But that has absolutely nothing to do with our condemnation of lawlessness and crime. Calling oneself a workingman is no sort of excuse for crime, and murder and arson are just as much crimes when 1,000 men commit them as when one does. This is a country of law and order. If the laws are wrong, change them, but obey them so long as they are laws.

SECTIONAL lines have certainly been abolished so far as opinions of the present Congress are concerned. The Atlanta Constitution sings:

That'll be joy in this country when Congress adjourns—
When Congress adjourns,
Adjourns!
That line is the longest that never makes turns—
That never makes turns,
Makes turns!

That'll be joy on the hilltop, an' joy on the plain,
An' joy in the sunshine, an' joy in the rain;
So, keep up your courage an' wait for the train,
When Congress adjourns,
Adjourns!

That'll be joy in this country when Congress adjourns—
When Congress adjourns,
Adjourns!
We'll settle the bill for the gas that it burns—
For the gas that it burns,
It burns!

That'll be joy in the country, an' joy in the town,
An' joy will go a-steakin' an' flyin' all round;
Tisre cheers an' a tiger from Billville to Brown—
When Congress adjourns,
Adjourns!

ANARCHIST MOWBRAY has been arrested in Philadelphia, and several of his accomplices have been deterred from visiting this country. Instead of arresting these men we should develop such a spirit of loyalty to our laws and institutions that Anarchists would find no encouragement to visit or live in this country.

THE JUDGE LONG CASE. As we go to press news comes that Justice Bradley has rendered a decision in the Judge Long case in favor of Comrade Long. Full details will be given in next week's issue.

The significant fact that last year our domestic consumption of wheat fell off the enormous amount of one bushel per capita is eloquent of the misery wrought by Tariff Deform. Though wheat was the cheapest ever known, our people had to stint themselves into eating 25 per cent. less bread than they had been accustomed to.

OUR SPECIAL ARTICLES. Among those who will contribute special articles to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE this Fall and Winter are:

GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES, the gallant old commander of the Third Corps, ex-Minister to Spain, and a two-term Representative in Congress from New York City.

GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER, hero of Cold Harbor, and ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.

GEN. RUSSELL A. ALGER, ex-Governor of Michigan, and Past Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.

GEN. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, and Past Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.

GEN. JAMES H. KIDD, 6th Mich. Cav., who commanded the famous Michigan Cavalry Brigade at Cedar Creek and elsewhere.

THE CANNONEER, whose story of Battery B, 4th U. S. Art., was admittedly the best narrative of a private soldier ever written, will contribute a sketch of Mink's famous New York battery.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD, who commanded successively the Eleventh and Fourth Corps, and the Army of the Tennessee, is writing a series of monographs on the Atlanta Campaign, taking up each stage of the operations in detail.

GEN. DAVID M. STANLEY, commander of a division at Corinth, and of the Fourth Corps at the Atlanta campaign, and at Franklin.

GEN. CYRUS BUSSEY, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior, formerly commander of the Cavalry Division, Army of the Tennessee, commander of the District of Arkansas, etc.

GEN. JAMES S. NEBLEY, who commanded "Negley's Brigade," and a division in the Army of the Cumberland, and was a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania in the 41st and 49th Congresses.

GEN. JOHN POPE, who commanded the Army of the Mississippi and the Army of Virginia. The best literary work done by the distinguished soldier were two articles for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, giving his experiences when a young Lieutenant exploring the Wilds of the Far West.

GEN. R. H. G. MINTY, commander of the famous "Saber Brigade" of Cavalry, of the Army of the Cumberland.

GEN. THOMAS W. SWEENEY, who commanded a division in the Army of the Tennessee. During his long service at the front Gen. Sweeney wrote frequently to his family and friends, giving graphic accounts of the exciting events, since his death his son has collected these letters and prepared them for publication. They are very interesting.

All these are highly important historical contributions. They are written especially for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and will appear in no other paper.

Other attractions will be announced shortly.

COMPLIMENTS. Some Letters that We are Receiving from the Comrades.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Now, I am and always have been a Democrat, and voted no other ticket, and believed in the party doctrine of teaching; but I must say I am getting tired of the way some of our party in Congress and some still higher in power insult and abuse the old soldiers. Served from the 18th of June, 1862, to the 18th of June, 1865, all the time in the front, except a short time that I was in the hospital up for repairs from a wound received at Chancellorsville. I was ordered to be called bum and coffee-crowd by the men we sent down to Washington to run the Government we saved for them. The most of them that blow their horns so loud never smelled powder. I am glad that we have at least one editor and paper that will stand up for the old soldier and his rights. Send the old soldier's friend to me, for I want it so long as I can get the dollar to pay for it.—W. S. GANON, Co. A, 2d battalion, 17th U. S. Inf.

WASHINGTON. There Are Now Fine Prospects Ahead for

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The barriers are breaking away, and the long night of doubt, distress, and lack of confidence is nearly over on the shores of Puget Sound. It is true the deformed men sit hard—harder perhaps than any other Western State; but the resources and recuperative powers will assert themselves in spite of the wreckers. Seattle, the Queen City, will be the first to cast off the old raiment and don her old-time costume. A committee of leading business men and progressive financiers have just returned from the East, and report having secured \$5,500,000 for the purpose of filling in the tide flats and building the Lake Washington Ship Canal. This great undertaking has been the hope and dream of the progressive people for a score or more of years, and now that their hopes are to be realized they have a right to feel elated.

It will give employment to several thousand men for at least four years. It will give us one of the finest harbors in the world. Vessels, while unloading, will be denuded of the vexatious barnacle by reason of the contact with fresh water. The filling in of the tide flats provides about 2,500 acres more of level land for wholesale and manufacturing purposes, and at the same time solves the great teredo question. This pest costs wharf-owners an immense total annually, and no kind of wood is proof against the borers.

This great work is not the only one, for money has been secured for conveying the immense power of Snoqualmie Falls to this city, and the same company will begin immediately to put in a fine steel plant and car-works, which will give employment to between 3,000 and 4,000 men.

Western Washington is the natural home of the old soldier, and thousands of them have taken advantage of the equable climate and cheap living by settling on the fine lands with their families. Seattle has two G. A. R. Posts, with a membership of about 300 each; two W. E. C. s, and a flourishing Camp of S. O. V. s. The State has one of the finest Soldiers' Homes in the West, and a special tax is levied each year by the Counties to aid poor and deserving ex-soldiers.

But I realize the danger-line, and have a receptacle for long-drawn-out communications myself.—JOHN E. RISKORFF, E. 4th Minn., 1012 Jackson street, Seattle, Wash.

LISTEN TO THE BUGLE CALL. COMRADES: In rallying for the great battle for your rights do not forget your standard-bearer—THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Most necessary to your battle is it that it should be made as strong as possible for the great contest this Winter.

We are going to have a harder fight during the next session of Congress than ever. Our enemies in Congress are far from being satisfied with the injury they have already done us, but contemplate still another raid.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the main friend and champion the comrades have here at the National Capital and in the whole country. It will make a stubborn fight to save the veterans from the wicked robbery contemplated. It can do more than any other paper or agency can.

Therefore, it is to your interest to build up the paper to the utmost, and make it as strong as possible in every community. The more subscribers it has behind it, the stronger battle it can make for you and all comrades. Therefore, see that your name is on its list, and that as many as possible of your acquaintances subscribe for it. If not already a subscriber send in your name at once, and get at least one more. Get up a club if possible. We want every veteran to rally around our flag for one more effort. We all have to fight now, and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will lead. Let it head a column of at least 250,000 subscribers. Then all the power of the Solid South cannot prevail against it. Help us now, and by so doing help yourselves most effectively.

MUSTERED OUT. Veterans of the Country's Greatest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

McINTYRE.—At Crown Point, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1864, S. McIntyre, Co. B, 12th N. Y., aged 56. He was a member of Hammond Post.

MILLER.—At Oklawaha, Neb., recently, J. J. Miller, Co. E, 134th Ind. He was a member of Post 122. A widow and five children survive him.

McKEE.—At Soldiers' Home, Grand Island, Neb., Oct. 29, 1894, Alexander McKee, Co. I, 101st Ind.

McKELVEY.—At Emmitsburg, Md., Oct. 25, 1894, John Spence, Co. E, 6th N. H. He was a member of Post 41. He had children living in West Virginia.

McKELVEY.—At Mobile, Ala., Oct. 28, 1894, of heart disease, D. P. Whipple, 4th N. Y. and gusset Westfield. He was buried by Goldwood Post.

LINCK.—At Zanesville, O., Oct. 23, 1894, Jas. F. Linck, Co. A, 169th Ohio, aged 52. He was a member of Post 31. A widow and four children survive him.

TAYLOR.—At Adamsville, O., Oct. 14, 1894, of heart disease, Clinton C. Taylor, Co. E, 169th Ohio, aged 61. He was the postmaster at \$12 per month. Just before his death he received notice to report for medical examination. He was a member of Post 412. A widow and several children survive him.

McKELVEY.—At Zanesville, O., Oct. 3, 1894, Joseph Kinnon, Co. B, 135th Ohio, aged 55. He was a member of Hazlett Post, 91. A widow and several children survive him.

KIMMEL.—At New York, N. Y., recently, Jonathan Kimmel, Co. G, 30th Ill., a member of Post 105, which attended his funeral in a body. A widow and five children survive him.

SIDNER.—At Tranquility, N. J., Oct. 12, 1894, Walter A. Sidner, Co. K, 132d Pa., and Co. D, 2d N. J., aged 49.

SOLOMON.—At Hackettstown, N. J., Oct. 13, 1894, H. Solomon, Co. F, 12th N. Y., aged 53. He was a member of Sedgwick Post, 18.

HOTTINGER.—At Chicago, Ill., Oct. 17, 1894, Albert Hottinger, Co. I, 55th Ill., aged 74.

BERRY.—At West Englewood, Mass., Oct. 10, 1894, Elias Burtinck Berry. He was a member of Post 28.

PARKER.—At Mount Holly, Vt., Sept. 14, 1894, R. B. Parker, Co. C, 16th Vt., aged 52.

SISCO.—At Zanesville, Vt., William D. Sisco, Co. B, 9th Vt., aged 52.

BAKER.—At Lawton, Mich., Nov. 4, 1894, of heart disease, J. C. Barker, Co. L, 2d Mich. Cav., aged 50. He was a member of Post 195. A widow and three children survive him.

BENTLEY.—At Watson, Mo., Oct. 10,