

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (Established 1877.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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 voluntary contributors, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 7, 1895. MEXICAN PENSION ROLL.

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 Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, who was next to Lee the most popular commander of the rebel armies. The widow of Maj.-Gen. George E. Pickens, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. Gideon J. Simon, 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 Army 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, who served in the rebel army as a Colonel. The number of his certificate is 17,214. 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.

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 CENTURY WAR BOOK. Teach your children the history of the world's greatest war by providing them with a bound volume of that incomparable record of our great civil strife. THE CENTURY WAR BOOK with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year costs only \$3.50, express prepaid. The original edition was published at \$20 and \$28 per set. People's Pictorial Edition, just as good, at one-seventh the money. Three hundred and twenty large, beautifully bound pages, 750 illustrations.

It has been another "Billion-Dollar Congress" after all. The appropriations by the first session aggregate \$490,666,669, and by the session just ended, \$497,994,604. Total, \$988,663,173. It has doubtless left deficiencies of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 for the next Congress to settle.

Throw some quick and disinfected into the great and Congress and let us try to get as soon as possible that it ever existed.

OUR GREATEST DIFFICULTY.

If we could only get the people of the United States to thoroughly understand the gigantic proportions of the war for the suppression of the rebellion there would be little difficulty in securing the most generous treatment of the veterans.

If every one of the thinking, reasoning men and women of the country really understood the history of the war there would rise such a demand for instant justice to the veterans and their dependent ones that no party or set of politicians would think of opposing it. Rather, they would fall over each other in their haste to get in line with popular sentiment.

The great trouble is to get our people to so understand it. Probably it is no exaggeration to say that not one in a thousand of our population to-day has any idea of the monstrous magnitude of the contest. This is to some extent true even of the men who took active part in the struggle, and who should be better informed than their stay-at-home neighbors, or the generation which has come upon the stage of action since Appomattox. As a rule, they know pretty well that in the part of Dixie where they were there were a great many thousand men who had to do an immense amount of fighting, marching, and so on, but even they hardly realize that large as their own army was, and arduous as were its experiences, it was after all only a fraction of the great whole, and that there were at the same time other armies, just as large, having the same terrible experiences.

As for the young generation it has no more conception of the war than a man who has never seen anything larger than a mill-pond has of the Atlantic Ocean. In the first place, there is nothing to compare it to. All previous wars in which this country was engaged were insignificant in comparison with the numbers engaged, the fighting done, and the losses suffered.

The entire strength of the army during the Revolution—Continental and militia included—was not equal to that of one good-sized corps during the rebellion, and all its fighting, losses, etc., during the whole seven years fell immeasurably short of those of single corps like that of the Second, or the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, or others which could be named. Any one of those corps, in its palmy days, could have marched without a halt from Savannah to Quebec, and driven the whole British army before it.

It was substantially the same with the war of 1812. There was a great deal of hurrahing, "flinging the Old Flag to the front," beating of drums, calling out the militia here, sending them home there, a great deal of Spread-Eagleism over the victories on the Niagara frontier, at the Thames, and at New Orleans, but there was not so much real solid fighting during the whole war as was liable to happen any single day during the rebellion. As near as the facts can be got at there were only 1,877 men killed from 1812 to 1815, and 3,737 wounded, or less than the losses in such battles as Shiloh, Stone River, Cedar Creek, etc.

As for the war with Mexico, any little sub-division of our army had more men engaged and did more hard fighting every year than were involved in the whole contest. The whole number of enlistments for the war, including the Regular Army and the Marines, was but 101,282, or about the number which responded to Lincoln's first call for three months men. Probably there were never more than 15,000 American soldiers in Mexico. The entire loss was but 1,557 killed and 3,420 wounded, or about as many as the first three months men lost in West Virginia, at Bull Run, and at Wilson's Creek.

There was more real fighting, hard marching, and other incidents of war done every year by the small army west of the Mississippi than in the whole of either the war of 1812, or that with Mexico. Yet the Trans-Mississippi army was only a minor fraction of the great Union army.

The only real war which Great Britain has been engaged in for 80 years was that of the Crimea. Englishmen have written, talked and sung about this interminably, and yet there were not so many British troops engaged in it as Grant led against Vicksburg, and the fighting did not begin to be so continuous or so deadly. The Army of the Tennessee would have found it much easier work to take Sebastopol than Vicksburg.

The greatest European war of modern times was that between Germany and France. It was an unprecedented struggle of giants, which shook the civilized world, as it had not been shaken since the days of Napoleon. Yet the united Germans did not throw more than half so many men upon France as we did upon the South, and all their fighting and losses in overwhelming and crushing to humiliation the first military Nation in Europe did not equal the fighting and losses of an army one-quarter the strength of that of Germany which Grant moved against Richmond.

We have often stated these facts before, but they have not been presented often enough, nor can they be. They should be constantly reiterated, until the people begin to wake up to a realization of the magnitude of the struggle. Uninformed writers are constantly bewildering the people with comparisons which don't compare. They point to the size of the pension-rolls of Europe and of this country in former wars as if they furnished some guidance to us. The comparison is absurd. The men on our pension-rolls represent more hard fighting and longer and more arduous campaigning than all the armies in Europe have done since the Napoleonic wars. Outside of the Franco-German and the Russo-Turkish wars any other war which has occurred in Europe for the last three-quarters of a century could have been fought out in some back lot of our grand field of operations, and not attracted particular attention.

The fairest comparison would be that of the number of our fighting men and the number of their battles against those of all Europe during the life-time of those now in existence, and to make a parallel between our pension-roll and those of all the Nations in Europe. One of the greatest hindrances to the proper appreciation of the magnitude of the struggle has been that the children have not been properly taught at school. Infinitely the greatest part of our people get their abiding impressions of history while children at school. It was thus that we of the generation of the war got our ideas of the gallantry of our ancestors in the earlier struggles of the country. It was conceived then that one of the objects of the school-books was to inculcate patriotism. Every effort was made to impress the merits of our soldierly forefathers upon the minds of the pupils. Every skirmish, every hazardous exploit, was dwelt upon at length. We grew to think that partisan Captains like Sumter and Marion were great geniuses of war, and that good brigade commanders like Putnam, Stark, Lincoln, etc., sized up with the famous commanders of history. Every American soldier was a genuine hero.

The modern school-books have been built on opposite lines. Their publishers are thrifty merchants, who want to sell their wares to all sorts and conditions of men. Consequently it was policy to say as little about the war as possible, and to say that in the way least likely to give offense. "The least said is soonest mended" was their idea, and everything relating to the rebellion was emasculated and minimized. They wanted their books adopted in the 15 old Slave States, and they did not want to ruffle the susceptibilities of the Northern Copperheads who might be on School Boards, and so they went to the last extreme of soothing complacency. The mighty battle of Gettysburg got nothing like the space given in the old-time text-books to an insignificant skirmish in the Revolution or the war of 1812, where, perhaps, one or two men would be wounded. Grant got less mention than would be given old-fashioned militia Majors and Colonels who perhaps commanded in a single fight.

The remedy for all this is a campaign of education. We must all of us make a continuous personal effort to educate the people up to a true appreciation of the mightiness of the great contest and of the principles involved in it. We must hold ourselves, our comrades and our commanders in proper respect, and impress this upon the popular mind.

Much has been done in this direction of late years, but infinitely more remains to be done. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the best of educational agents, and wherever it goes and is read it teaches the exact truth about the war and the men who fought it, and brings about a truer appreciation of the veterans.

THE HAWAIIAN cable was defeated only because it was felt that insistence upon it would cause an extra session. The next Congress will give us the cable and annexation.

RATINGS BY EXAMINING SURGEONS.

It seems that the agreement by the Conference Committee on the Pension Appropriation Bill relating to ratings by the Board of Examining Surgeons was misunderstood in the Senate, and this misled us in our remarks upon the subject last week.

When the matter came up in the House it was more fully explained, during a debate. The effect of the modified amendment is:

1. To repeal the amendment attached to a previous bill, on motion of Mr. Pickler, making it obligatory upon the Commissioner of Pensions to exhibit to the claimant, or his authorized attorney, the report of the Board of Examining Surgeons. Before the adoption of this amendment the Commissioner of Pensions instructed the Boards not to make ratings.

2. The Boards are now required by law to make ratings, but these are to be kept private, and the other parts of the report can be exhibited to the claimant or his attorney at the discretion of the Commissioner.

Mr. Pickler vigorously opposed the adoption of this amendment, contending that the Boards were public officials, and their proceedings were public property. The claimant had the right to know all the evidence that was either for or against him.

Messrs. Powers and Ray took the same view. Messrs. Grout and O'Neil held that the ratings were in the nature of confidential information from the Boards to the Pension Bureau, and that it was not good policy that they be made public as a matter of right. Mr. Grout, and some others, were in favor of all other parts of the report being open to the inspection of the claimant or his attorney, and other members felt that to reject the amendment now might imperil the success of the amendments repealing the restrictions against foreign pensioners, and that raising the minimum pension to \$6 a month.

The report of the Conference Committee was finally agreed to; ayes, 180; nays, 12. The bill has been signed by the President and is now a law.

THERE is a hitch about the acceptance of the statue of Gen. Grant presented by the G. A. R. to the Nation for the adornment of the Capitol. This statue was authorized by the National Encampment at San Francisco, and a sufficient sum of money contributed by Posts and others. A contract was entered into with Mr. Franklin Simmons, who has produced quite a number of excellent statues of public men. He made his studies and completed the statue, which recently arrived at the Capitol. The Library Committee, to which it was referred, raised objections, mainly on the score of not having been properly consulted, and finally on the ground that the statue is not a good likeness of Gen. Grant. The matter still remains unsettled. Past Commanders-in-Chief Beath, Burdett, and Veazy were in Washington last week looking after the matter. It has been proposed to leave the question of likeness to the decision of Col. Fred Grant and Gen. Horace Porter, who was for a long time a member of Gen. Grant's military family.

In its last hours Congress passed a bill to give Gen. Harrison C. Hobart, of Wisconsin, a pension of \$50 a month. Gen. Hobart's case was one of particular merit. He went out in 1861 as Captain in the 4th Wis., and the next year was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the 21st Wis. He afterward became Colonel of that regiment, and served till the end of the war. He was taken prisoner, and was one of those who aided Col. Straight in planning and digging the famous tunnel out of Libby Prison, through which he escaped and reached our lines. He is now 80 years old, and without any means of support. His wife is a paralytic and has been confined to her bed for 12 years.

PRESIDENT Cleveland relieved himself of the 53d Congress the very minute he could. The instant that the clock in the White House began to strike 12—standard time—on March 4, he laid down his pen and refused to sign another bill. Fifty-six bills remained unsigned before him.

THE total cost of four years of war was about \$6,500,000,000. The best estimates of the cost of the two years of the 53d Congress place it at \$9,000,000,000. All this to find 39 fraudulent pensioners, and give the Tariff Deformers a chance to show what ignorant blathers they are.

DROUTH SUFFERERS.

At the 18th annual Encampment, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Hastings, Neb., Feb. 13 and 14, 1895, the following resolution, offered by Department Commander Gen. Church Howe, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Nebraska, are due and are hereby tendered to the Departments, Posts, Women's Relief Corps, Divisions of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans, and to all of those charitable, patriotic people throughout the Union who have so generously contributed to the relief of our destitute comrades and their families in the drought-stricken portions of our State during the past year.

That Col. Albert W. Swain, of Oklahoma, Iowa, a member of the National Council of Administration, is entitled to special mention, and is justly grateful for his untiring efforts in relieving suffering among the comrades and their families in this Department.

That Mr. Louis Klapp, proprietor of the Christian Herald, of New York City, for the month's donation of \$1,000 from himself and the benevolent readers and patrons of that excellent journal are greatly indebted. This splendid contribution relieved much destitution and put a little "winne sunshine" into the houses of many of the sufferers of the war in our Western home-lands. Such acts of Christian charity will never be forgotten by the comrades of this Department. Official: A. T. Tamm, Assistant Adjutant-General.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I will try to tell you something as to how things are here in Nebraska, and of the needs of the comrades. Most of them are terribly in want of something to eat and wear, to seed their land and feed their teams if they are going to raise anything next season. They have no money nor anything to get money with. Some have little pensions, but these don't go far in supporting large families. For instance, there is Mr. Peterson, of the Company, E. Co., Side, Co. D, 136th Ill. He has six children, and draws a pension of \$9 a month. With this he must buy everything that they eat and wear. I have helped him all I can. He gets no other aid, for people think that nothing can be given to special needs, and are receiving pensions. I am myself on my last bit of meat and last 50 cents' worth of flour, and have six children to feed.

If we can only get bread we can make out till grass grows and something turns up. There are any number of comrades around here in the same fix. Send help, if only a little. Do something, if you can, for Castle Siders. I am laid up with a dislocated shoulder, received from my team running over a caving bank.—ALEX. MORRIS, Co. K, 8th Iowa, Arapahoe, Neb.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following since last week: W. J. Wagenseller, Selingsgrove, Pa. \$1; M. J. B. F. H. Hastings, Neb. 1; John Peterson, Post, 682, Southwest, Oswego, N. Y. 5; D. W. Wiltain, Southwest Oswego, N. Y. 1; Post 40, Grant, Pa. 3.85; David Ross, Sac City, Iowa. 1; Palski Gowdy, 619 East Ave., Ham- burg, O. 1; James O'Donnell, Judsonia, Ark. 1; J. W. Bouton, Iowa. 2; J. M. Whickon, Independence, Ind. 1; Sarah Caver, Independence, Ind. 1; J. S. M. Ford, Dover, N. H. 1; M. W. Mann, Dallas, Tex. 1; G. A. Brown, Post, 682, Southwest, Oswego, N. Y. 5; Charles Edgerston, Post, 57, Warren, Wis. 5; A. Jones, Lake Como, Pa. 50; James Greer, Waukegan, Ill. 1; John Miller, Waukegan, Ill. 1; Harry Benson, Waukegan, Ill. 1; G. A. Brown, Waukegan, Ill. 1; Mark Eger, Waukegan, Ill. 1; Philip Setzer, McHenry, Pa. 2; Old Soldier, Lead, S. D. 1; Charles Trader, Sr., Corral, Idaho. 1; George P. Holt, New Haven, Conn. 1; A. W. McKillop, Kerville, Tex. 2; G. A. Brown, Post, 682, Southwest, Oswego, N. Y. 2.50; Mrs. A. R. Theofore, N. J. 1; Collected by Mrs. Helen A. Ostrander, Elery, O. 8; Post 203, Stockbridge, Mich. 5; G. H. Ewing Relief Corps, Stockbridge, Mich. 3; By collection of Post 203, Stockbridge, Mich., as follows: E. G. Pierce. 1.25; L. Rice. .50; F. E. Parks. .25; F. R. Benson. .25; D. Laybut. .25; J. C. Miller. .25; G. G. Miller. .50; W. H. Simpson. .50; O. K. Brownell. .50; H. Hair. .25; F. F. Dickenson. .25; Charles West. .25; E. S. Jones. .25; E. C. Johnson. .50; Total. \$72.85

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 lists, 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.

THE Japanese seem to count that day lost whose low-descending sun sees no new victory over the Chinese won.

THE 58d Congress has been hanged on a sour-apple tree, but thank Heaven its soul will not go marching on.

TRIBUNETS.

Atlanta Journal: The art of writing jolly fare Will never leave us, though No matter how a miller's laugh He's sure to cross the laugh.

How long will it take a member of the present Congress to live the fact down by good conduct hereafter?

The way New York and Chicago are abusing one another, it looks as if the Naval Reserves will soon be rushing along the Erie Canal to meet in battle array.

Even a Tariff Deform Congress and 35-cent wheat cannot discourage Mrs. Danville, of Yankton, S. D. In 13 years of married life she has given birth to 27 children—nine sets of triplets. We trust Mrs. Danville's farm was outside of the drought belt.

Senator Ivey, of South Carolina, has added a picturesque phrase to the political vocabulary. Writing of the situation in his State, he says: "Tilman, the agitator, was debared." The farmers will appreciate this.

How many persons know the original meaning of "conjugal"? It comes from the Latin *jugum*, a yoke, and means the condition of being yoked. When a scholar conjugates a verb he yokes its parts together. To subjugate is to put under the yoke. The jocular is the great vein of the yoke of the body.

Connecticut, which has always believed that people who didn't want to be good should be made to be good, still retains the idea that a wholesome whipping helps along in the management of a public school. Last week the Superintendent of the public schools in Middletown, who apparently has a will of his own, whipped every one of "the big boys" in the school except one, who was sent home to determine whether he would prefer being expelled.

At last accounts he had not returned, which is not singular. Boys are not generally very punctual in keeping appointments to receive a thrashing. The offense was persistent rowdiness in the class-room, and the boys probably deserved all they got. We used to be consoled with the assurance that a good whipping stretched our skins and helped us to grow.

An agreeable variety has been introduced into the stories of aged persons who milk all the cows, clean all the barns, chop cords of wood, before breakfast. From Warren, Mo., comes a relation of one William Long, aged 68, who seeing a raccoon run up a 60 foot tree, shinned up after the emblem of the Old Line Whigs, caught him in the top, and brought him down in triumph. Missourians have been known to lie (I hope Champ Clark has gone home, and will never see this) but assuming that the story is true, it would seem that Mr. Long's family was awfully hard up for meat, and not particular as to the kind.

They have a "Recherche Club" at Delphos, Mo., and the town is split into warring factions over the pronunciation of the name. The "He-Cherch" section seem strongly in the majority.

If, in accordance with the custom, Hon. Rawland Blinnhasset Mahany insists on having his whole name printed in the Congressional Directory, he will have to abbreviate his biography or take a whole page for himself, which is more than is allowed a Senator or a member of the Cabinet.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grand Army Who Have Answered the Last Call. STEWEL—At Rutland, Vt., Feb. 22, of apoplexy, O. W. Steel, Colonel, 104th Ohio. SWIFT—At Boston, Mass., Feb. 19, John E. Swift, 35th Mass. Cavalry, 4th Mass. staff of Gen. Grover, and staff of the first Governor of Louisiana after its reconstruction. Gen. Swift was honorably discharged from the army to be appointed Adjutant-General of Louisiana, which position he held until 1862. He was re-appointed. In the latter part of 1869 he was appointed by President Johnson Naval Officer for the Port of Boston. He held that office until 1871. In 1871 he was removed by Collector Russell appointed his Deputy Collector, in which office he remained until 1876, resigning to engage in business in New York. In 1874 he was again appointed Deputy Collector by Hon. A. W. Beach, who was removed by Collector Warren last Spring, since which time he had been without official honors.

WINDEN—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 24, Ernst L. Winden, Troop L, 4th U. S. Cavalry, who served from 1862 to 1865. He was removed by Collector Warren last Spring, since which time he had been without official honors.

MATTHEWS—At Milford, Mass., Feb. 15, of pneumonia, James Henry Matthews, Co. I, 9th N. H., aged 54. He was a member of the 9th N. H., and held Post 22. A widow and one son survive him.

MCCOY—At Catsburg, Va., recently, John McCoy, Co. I, 3d Vt. He was buried by Flint Post, 15, with military honors.

STEVENS—At Easton, O., Feb. 4, L. D. Stevens, Lieutenant, Co. B, 92d Ohio, aged 68. He was a charter member of Sergt's Hoop Post, 43.

SMALL—At Kelleysburg, Pa., recently, Daniel Small, 3d Pa. H. A., aged 73. Post 225, of which he was an honored member, attended his funeral in a body. A widow and eight children survive him.

BISHOP—At National Home, Marion, Ind., Nov. 27, 1894, of heart disease, Geo. Bishop, Co. I, 2d Ky. Cav. He was a comrade of Post 233, Chicago, Pa., and of Encampment 45, U. V. L., Butler, Pa.

PERSONAL.

Comrade John W. Wagner, Corporal, Co. F, 8th Mo. Roubert, Mass., has received a medal of honor for serving in the volunteer storming party that made the assault on the Confederate works at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863. His comrades are glad that the reward of gallantry has fallen to one so worthy of the honor.

The Rev. Abram J. Palmer, a Boston preacher, recently delivered a fine lecture on the private soldier, entitled "A Lesson in Patriotism, or Co. D, the 'Die-No-More.'" The more important engagements in which that company took part, including the storming of Fort Wagner, were most graphically depicted, and the sufferings of the Union prisoners in Bell Island, Libby, and other prisons, furnished scope for pathetic treatment, of which Dr. Palmer fully availed himself. The lecturer, who was a member of Co. D, said that the private soldier was an unending hero, underfed, underpaid, but who stood in the front of the battle and died for the cause of the Union. Dr. Palmer concluded by summing up the results of the private soldier's patriotism as follows: First, they died to save the Union; secondly, they were the only soldiers of all history who have died that they might make their enemies their equals; thirdly, they died that every American mother might own her own babe; and, fourth, they died for all of the world.

Dr. Samuel F. Smith, the venerable composer of "America," told the story of the hymn at the annual Old South Church celebration of Washington's Birthday in Boston. At the time of its composition he was a student at the Andover Theological Seminary. "About the year 1817," said he, "a friend of education living in New York State went to Germany to study the system of education prevalent there. He found that the German schools made much of singing, and that they had a great variety of singing books. He thought it would be an excellent plan to introduce this custom into our own schools, and when he returned he brought with him a number of the German singing books, and requested that I write new verses to go with the German tunes. One gloomy day in February, 1832, I was standing near my window in Andover, where I was a student in the theological school, turning over the leaves of one of these books. I came upon a tune which gratified me, for its simplicity as well as its beauty. I thought that, sung by a choir of children, it would be acceptable to the community. I glanced over the words and saw that it was a patriotic song, and I was inspired to write an American hymn. It was after that that I learned that the tune was the same as that of 'God Save the King.' I reached for a scrap of paper and began to write. Within half an hour I had the words substantially as you hear them to-day. That scrap of paper still lives. I had no idea I had written a National hymn."

The comrades of F. S. Lovell Post, Kenosha, Wis., are indignant over the rejection of the pension application of the widow of Gen. Lovell, who went out as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 33d Wis.; was wounded at Tulepo, promoted to Colonel of the 4th Wis., and brevetted Brigadier-General for distinguished services.

Gen. Joseph B. Carr, who died last week at Troy, N. Y., aged 67, was a gallant Union soldier in the civil war, and was ex-Secretary of State of New York. At the battle of Chattanooga, in 1863, he was wounded and after Gen. Barry's fall. He distinguished himself at Gettysburg, and later commanded the First Corps, with charge of the defenses of James River. He was elected Secretary of State of N. Y. in 1879, was re-elected in 1881, and in 1882. In 1885 he received the Republican nomination

for Lieutenant-Governor, but was defeated at the polls. In 1888 the Legislature of New York made him a member of the Gettysburg Monument Commission. Gen. Carr led the celebrated James' Brigade in the Peninsula campaign. At Brattle Station, one of the hardest-fought battles of the war—his gallantry was conspicuous, and he earned for himself the sobriquet of "the hero of Brattle." He was engaged at Bull Run and Chantilly, and at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. His gallantry was so marked that special mention of him was made in the reports. At the battle of Brandy Station and Kelly's Ford, he commanded a division, adding to his laurels.

In a magazine article of his own the late Fred Douglas has told how he came by his name. "Once initiated into my new life of freedom," said he, "and assured by Mr. Johnson that I need not fear recapture in that city, a comparatively unimportant question arose as to the name by which I should be known thereafter in my new relation as a free man. The name given me by my dear mother was no less pretensions and long than Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey. The bestower, while living in Maryland, dispensed with the Augustus Washington, and retained only Frederick Bailey. Between Baltimore and New Bedford, the better to conceal myself from the slave hunters, I had parted with Bailey and called myself Johnson; but in New Bedford I found that the Johnson family was already so numerous as to cause some confusion in distinguishing them; hence a change in this name seemed desirable. Nathan Johnson, mine host, placed great emphasis upon this necessity, and wished me to allow him to select a name for me. I consented, and he called me by my present name—the one by which I have been known for three and forty years—Frederick Douglas. The name had just been reading 'The Lady of the Lake,' so pleased was he with its great character that he wished me to bear his name. Since reading that charming poem myself, I have often thought that, considering the noble hospitality and manly character of Nathan Johnson (black man, though he was) he, far more than I, illustrated the virtues of the Douglas of Scotland. Sure am I that if any slave-catcher had entered his domicile with a view to my recapture Johnson would have shown himself like him of the 'star-wart hand.'"

Alice Barber McConnell, author of "Smith's Back Pay," in this week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE, is a relative of Harper's Ferry John Brown, and proud of the fact.

In the pension case of the dependent mother of Abraham Woods, 22d N. J., who died in the service, the rejection of the Commissioner of Pensions has been overruled by the Secretary of the Interior. The Department held that the claim of the mother is just, because both parents of the soldier were dependent and without property, and unable to support their family.

Capt. Charles Gale, now a resident of Sombra, Ont., was born in old Fort Dearborn, Chicago's historic fort, in 1817, and spent several years of his boyhood there. "The war was only one log store at the settlement in those days," he says. "Sugar was 30 cents a pound, nails 30 cents, raising 50 cents, and calico was 60 cents a yard."

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Davis, who is now Professor in Doshisha University, Kioto, Japan, served four years as a Union soldier in the civil war, and during the last year of the war was commanded a regiment. He has been a missionary of the American Board for 33 years, and a professor in Doshisha for 19 years.

Gen. Lloyd E. Baldwin, of Willimantic, Conn., now 85 years of age, is said to be the only surviving Brigadier-General of the old Connecticut militia, which was disbanded nearly 50 years ago.

Veterans of the Country's Grand Army Who Have Answered the Last Call. STEWEL—At Rutland, Vt., Feb. 22, of apoplexy, O. W. Steel, Colonel, 104th Ohio. SWIFT—At Boston, Mass., Feb. 19, John E. Swift, 35th Mass. Cavalry, 4th Mass. staff of Gen. Grover, and staff of the first Governor of Louisiana after its reconstruction. Gen. Swift was honorably discharged from the army to be appointed Adjutant-General of Louisiana, which position he held until 1862. He was re-appointed. In the latter part of 1869 he was appointed by President Johnson Naval Officer for the Port of Boston. He held that office until 1871. In 1871 he was removed by Collector Russell appointed his Deputy Collector, in which office he remained until 1876, resigning to engage in business in New York. In 1874 he was again appointed Deputy Collector by Hon. A. W. Beach, who was removed by Collector Warren last Spring, since which time he had been without official honors.

WINDEN—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 24, Ernst L. Winden, Troop L, 4th U. S. Cavalry, who served from 1862 to 1865. He was removed by Collector Warren last Spring, since which time he had been without official honors.

MATTHEWS—At Milford, Mass., Feb. 15, of pneumonia, James Henry Matthews, Co. I, 9th N. H., aged 54. He was a member of the 9th N. H., and held Post 22. A widow and one son survive him.

MCCOY—At Catsburg, Va., recently, John McCoy, Co. I, 3d Vt. He was buried by Flint Post, 15, with military honors.

STEVENS—At Easton, O., Feb. 4, L. D. Stevens, Lieutenant, Co. B, 92d Ohio, aged 68. He was a charter member of Sergt's Hoop Post, 43.

SMALL—At Kelleysburg, Pa., recently, Daniel Small, 3d Pa. H. A., aged 73. Post 225, of which he was an honored member, attended his funeral in a body. A widow and eight children survive him.

BISHOP—At National Home, Marion, Ind., Nov. 27, 1894, of heart disease, Geo