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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 23, 1896.

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

The paper should be in every family, and we ask all who read this to not only subscribe for it themselves, but to endeavor to get others interested in it. It costs but \$1 a year—no more, and so cheap, so is within the reach of everyone. No other paper in the country gives so much of the best reading matter for the money. Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

THE VERMONT BRIGADE IN THE WILDERNESS. By Brecht Maj.-Gen. L. A. Grant, commander of the brigade, and late Assistant Secretary of War.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS, OR SEVEN PINES. By Maj.-Gen. H. M. Plisted, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 13th Me., and afterward Major-General of Volunteers.

FIRING ON FORT SUMTER. A thrilling story of a young Ohio mechanic who was in Charleston at the time, and was compelled to join the rebels, but who afterwards escaped and served three years in a Union regiment.

THE BATTLE OF POISON SPRING. By Wiley Britton, late of the War Department, and author of "The Civil War on the Border," etc.

THE HAMPTON SOLDIERS' HOME. An admirable description of this veterans' refuge. By John W. Haight, Hospital Steward.

IN AND OUT OF CHARLESTON. By R. O. B., a young Connecticut man, who was caught in Charleston at the opening of hostilities.

SALISBURY PRISON. An account of the famous outbreak. By Henry Mann, 50th N. Y.

TICKETS TO NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT. We will again furnish first-class return-trip tickets to the National Encampment for clubs of subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Go to work at once soliciting subscribers for both these. Send to us for all the sample copies you may need, and notify us that such subscribers as you send in are to be applied on your ticket. Write us as to how many subscribers you must secure. You can easily provide yourself with a ticket in this way.

IF YOU SEE IT IN THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE OF ANY ISSUE OF THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY IT IS ABSOLUTELY SO.

WHAT AN AWFUL BAD LOT we are in the eyes of some people. The Mexican Tiempo, which is the organ of the Clerical and the purely Spanish party in Mexico, says about the citizens of the United States:

They are typhers by profession, the executioners of the Chinese, the robbers of half our territory, the propagators of Protestantism, the men who meddled with the Sandwich Islands, overthrowing the Queen, and sowing anarchy in the country. The men who associated Italian emigrants at New Orleans, and those who have openly fomented and aided with arms, ships and money the Cuban insurrection are Americans.

AN OPEN LETTER

To the Members of the House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN: Feb. 11, 1887, President Cleveland, in his veto of the Dependent Pension Bill, devoted much space to the consideration of Service Pension legislation in the past. He said that the Revolutionary Service Pension Bill had been passed in 1818, 35 years after the close of the war; that for service in the War of 1812 was passed in 1871—56 years after the close of that war; and that for service in the Mexican War was passed in 1877—39 years after the close of that war.

The deductions that he made from the facts that presented themselves to him were, that probably about 150,000 men served in the Revolutionary War, and 62,069 of these received pensions; that about 263,000 men served in the War of 1812, and that 60,178 pensions were granted them and their widows. In this connection he said:

Hitherto such relief has been granted to surviving soldiers, few in number, venerable in age, after a long lapse of time since their military service, and on a parting benefaction tendered by a grateful people.

We sharply criticized this utterance at the time for the lack of parallelism between services in previous wars with that in the war of the rebellion, and we were particularly severe upon the advocacy of a policy which would make a parade of National gratitude and generosity, at the smallest possible expense, by waiting until Death had enormously reduced the number of the recipients of such "benefaction," and Old Age had made it certain that the expenditure would only be for a few years.

Now, that was nine years and some months ago. The "lapse of time since their military service" has come very near what the President believed then to be the proper interval before granting a Service Pension.

Since he penned those lines many scores of thousands of veterans have passed away without this "parting benefaction of a grateful people." Myriads of manly, patriotic hearts, that were chilled by the words of that veto, have suffered the final chill of death since then, and the only benefaction a grateful people can give them is the annual gift of a wreath of flowers upon their graves.

More than twice as many men as were in the Army of the Potomac at any one time have died since those words were written.

Is this not a sufficient diminution of number—a sufficient "saving" to the National Treasury—to satisfy anyone?

There were peculiar and strong reasons why the people postponed the previous Service Pensions as long as they did. For more than a quarter of a century after the close of the Revolutionary war the country was virtually bankrupt. It was with the utmost difficulty that money could be gotten for the bare necessities of Governmental existence. Then, it was plunged into the costly war of 1812, which ended with a burden of debt of \$127,934,933 upon the people. This, with the population and resources of the day, was a vastly greater load than any the country has borne in recent years. That Congress should, three years after the close of the War of 1812, vote a service pension to the soldiers of the Revolution was incomparably more liberal and generous than the passage of such a measure would be to-day.

The great majority of men who served in the war of 1812 had very short terms. They were militia men called out for brief emergencies. At most they could not be called for longer than three months. The average was only a few weeks. Then it must be remembered that the country was very new, and money very scarce. A pension of \$8 a month was very much more than several times that much would be now. The pay of a private in 1792 was only \$3 a month. A Lieutenant got but \$26 a month, and a Captain only \$40.

Then land-warrants were given with the greatest liberality, and it was supposed that each one provided the soldier, his widow, orphans, or dependent parents, with a comfortable home and means of support. At first these were graded, by giving 40 acres for one month's service, and so on upward. Finally it was enacted that any man who had served 14 days in any war should receive 160 acres; if he had before re-

ceived less than that, his grant was to be made up to that amount; if he had died his widow, orphans, or dependent father or mother succeeded in his rights, a "subsequent marriage" did not deprive his widow of them, and it was made the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office "to cause to be located free of expense" any warrant "upon good farming land" in any district that the holder might designate.

Now, we earnestly urge upon you the undeniable fact that the immediate passage of the Service Pension Bill is demanded to place all the survivors of the war of the rebellion upon the same grounds of treatment as those of previous wars in which this country engaged.

Let us have it as a "present benefaction," not a "parting" one. At least a quarter of a million of veterans have passed away since President Cleveland made his formal objections to a Service Pension Bill as premature. Whatever force—from his standpoint—his objections then had, it has been removed by the passage of time. Nearly 10 years ago he admitted that a Service Pension Bill was right, just and gracious, when the time for it arrived. Is not 31 years after the close of the war sufficient? It would seem as if there could be no question of this.

Then why not pass it at once. Yours, in hope,

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GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

This week's installment of "The Personal Memoirs of Gen. W. T. Sherman" is a highly interesting one. It is a vivid account of an old-time experience, which has all the fascination of a sea romance—a voyage in a sailing ship from New York to California around Cape Horn. Outside of whaling ships and a few freighters, this is a rare experience now-days. It is hard to conceive of putting a battery of United States artillery on a trim sailing ship and sending it on a six months' journey through the tropics, down the verdure-clad Brazilian and Argentine coasts, then to battle for a month with the storms and cold of tempestuous Cape Horn, to be succeeded by weeks of sailing northward through the Summer seas of the Pacific to the then little-known California coast. The story has a delicious old-time flavor of experience and adventure, which must fascinate every reader, young and old. Next week's installment will tell of the arrival in California and the excitement of taking possession of that fair land for the United States. Unlucky for them, the men who did it could not pierce the mists of the future and realize the greatness of the work they were doing. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only paper in the United States to publish this great story, and we do it by special arrangement with D. Appleton & Co., who own all the rights of publication of the book. It is a great opportunity for the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, who get in this way for the subscription price of the paper what would cost them from \$3 to \$5 in book form. Renew your subscriptions promptly, that you may not miss a single number.

THE LEAVENWORTH SOLDIERS' HOME.

Col. R. W. Blue, Representative at Large from Kansas, made a very determined and able fight in the House of Representatives last week against the management of the Leavenworth Soldiers' Home. He thought it necessary to begin the fight at headquarters by opposition to the re-election of Gen. W. B. Franklin as a member of the Board of Governors. Only by defeating Franklin, it was thought, could Col. A. J. Smith be reached. Though Col. Blue made a strong showing against Col. Smith, the showing in his favor was apparently stronger, and Col. Blue was defeated.

Leaving out of the question the diametrically opposing testimony as to the character of Col. Smith's administration of the Home, there are two or three special features that the people everywhere will demand further light upon. The first is why a man whose habits were such that he had to take the much would be now. The pay of a private in 1792 was only \$3 a month. A Lieutenant got but \$26 a month, and a Captain only \$40.

Then land-warrants were given with the greatest liberality, and it was supposed that each one provided the soldier, his widow, orphans, or dependent parents, with a comfortable home and means of support. At first these were graded, by giving 40 acres for one month's service, and so on upward. Finally it was enacted that any man who had served 14 days in any war should receive 160 acres; if he had before re-

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ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

Ostensibly, the English took possession of Egypt to protect the European holders of the Egyptian bonds. Really, these bonds are an instance of the bitterest cruelty and oppression of a poor, ignorant people by civilized and enlightened ones. Forty years ago the Egyptians—dull, stupid farmers—were living in the same condition that they had for thousands of years. They cultivated the fertile valley of the Nile in the same clumsy, inefficient way that their forefathers had done in the days of Moses. The Turkish tax-collectors skimmed them alive, as the tax-collectors do all Eastern peoples. In spite of this they managed to keep a large part of the proceeds of their labor. Then came De Lesseps, who proposed to dig the Suez Canal. They had absolutely no interest in the project. It was of no importance to them that Europe should have a shorter route to India and China. Their highway was the Nile, within five miles of which every one of them lived. They had as little interest in cutting through the Isthmus of Suez as a farmer in Oregon has in the Cape Cod Canal. But the cunning Frenchman played upon the vanity and ambition of the Khedive, who drafted them by the hundred thousand to work in digging the canal, with no other recompense than their scanty board. Worse than this, the Khedive took about \$20,000,000 worth of bonds in the enterprise, and these became a charge upon the country. Still worse, he learned the evil knowledge that he could borrow money in Europe, and straightway took all he could get to squander in opera houses, harems, and other ridiculous ways. The result was that in a few years he had piled up on his poor little country a debt of \$520,000,000, or about as much as that of this country when the present Administration came into power. This was upon a land scarcely larger than Massachusetts, and inhabited by only 6,000,000 very poor people. The debt amounts to more than \$100 for every cultivatable acre in the country, and the interest and the Government expenses amount to an annual tax of more than \$10 per acre. The Khedive had to go into bankruptcy, and England and France seized the country to protect their bondholders. Next, the English got rid of the French, and have since been managing Egypt themselves, much to the anger of France. The Egyptians tried to rebel, but they are not fighting men, and the British troops and fleet made short work of them. There was a reserve fund created for the bondholders, and what now excites France is that England, with her usual thrift, proposes to take this money to pay the expenses of an expedition she is sending to Dongola for the purpose of consolidating and extending her power. France protests, and Russia quietly backs her, but England goes ahead, all the same. She wants Egypt for various reasons—as a protection for her route to India, as a profitable investment for her bondholders, and as a source of her cotton supply. Therefore she will hold on, and increase her holdings. The rest of the world may kick, but England is used to that sort of thing.

FRANCE'S treatment of Madagascar shows what the commercial policy of European Nations is to be. First, France declared that Madagascar was under her protection, and that in trade matters she would consider herself simply as "the most highly favored Nation." Now she frankly announces that Madagascar is to be considered a true French colony, and all trade with her by other Nations must be under the same restrictions, and subject to the same protective duties as with France herself. Madagascar is to be made a market for French products. This is what we should do with Cuba when we get the island.

LIFE OF GEN. THOMAS.

The next issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY will be "Life of Gen. George H. Thomas," by John McElroy.

A LEADING Spanish paper advocates extermination as the only solution of the Cuban situation. There are two people who will have to be consulted before extermination is carried very far: the Cubans and ourselves. As to the first, it certainly looks as if they could play the policy of exterminating with more success than their adversaries. As to the second, the first wholesale massacre the Spaniards committed would bring down upon them such a tornado of American wrath that they would call upon the mountains and the caves to hide them from our vengeance.

PAY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The proposed increase of the pay of non-commissioned officers of the Army, which the House Committee on Military Affairs recommends, should by all means be made. There are several strong reasons for this. The first is that all non-commissioned officers are underpaid, when their duties and responsibilities are taken into consideration. For example, a First Sergeant, who has the responsibility for the entire company, and must carry it incessantly day and night, gets but \$25 a month, and only reaches \$30 after 10 years' service. This is ridiculously insufficient. The non-commissioned officers make the Army, and it is strongly to the public interest that the best kind of men be attracted to those places, and be induced to remain in them. Then, the pay of non-commissioned officers of the Army is far below that of the same class in the Navy. Leaving out the Chief Musicians and Hospital Stewards, Signal Sergeants and Engineer Sergeants, who get paid as specialists, the highest pay is that of Post Ordnance, Quartermaster and Commissary Sergeants, who get from \$34 to \$39 a month, according to length of service. Next come the Sergeant-Majors and Quartermaster-Sergeants of regiments, who only get from \$23 to \$28 a month. On the other hand, Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Sailmakers in the Navy get \$1,200 a year for the first three years when at sea; and this is gradually increased according to the length of their service to \$1,800 a year when at sea, after 12 years from date of appointment. They are retired the same as the commissioned officers, on three-quarters pay. The Chief Masters-at-Arms receive \$65 a month; Chief Boatswain's Mates and Chief Gunner's Mates \$50, etc. Other "petty officers" get from \$30 to \$40.

The new tactics throw a great additional weight of responsibility upon the non-commissioned officers, and call for the best class of men to wear chevrons. We should pay them at least fairly. It will be a good investment. We will get good dividends from this in the event of a war, when these Corporals and Sergeants will prove invaluable instructors of our volunteers.

LAST week the Spaniards publicly shot three Cubans in the public plaza at Habana, and arrested Rev. Alberta Jesus Diaz, a naturalized American citizen and a Baptist missionary of prominence. He has been supported by the Georgia Baptists, who are now thoroughly aroused in his behalf. These two incidents have had a profound effect in strengthening the Cuban sympathy of our people.

ENG' M. L. ENDICOTT, of the Navy and the Nicaragua Canal Commission, last week told the House Committee on Commerce that the canal was feasible; that it was important in a military sense, and that it could be easily controlled by the United States in case of war, but that it could not be built for the company's estimate. Mr. Noble, the civilian member of the Commission, testified that the climate of Nicaragua was more healthful than that of the Lower Mississippi Valley.

The school question continues to be a burning one in Canada in spite of all the efforts of the politicians to side track it. The Menonites, who have heretofore been strongly opposed to "the godless public schools," are being won over to their support.

EVERY renewal subscriber should not fail to inclose an extra 40 cents for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY up to date. The Library, so far as issued, is: No. 1, Statistics of the War; No. 2, Words of Lincoln; No. 3, Miscellaneous Memoranda relating to the events of the War, and personnel of the Union Army; No. 4, Pension Statistics; No. 5, The History of Slavery in the United States; No. 6, The Monroe Doctrine; Nos. 7 and 8—a double number—Fine Portraits of the Commanders of the United States Army since the adoption of the Constitution; No. 9, The Story of Cuba. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year—which will include "The Memoirs of Gen. Sherman" complete, soon to start as a serial in our columns—and all the Library to date—nine numbers—only \$1.40, postpaid.

THE issues of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY are invaluable for school purposes. There is nothing better to give children to teach them patriotism. We will send them in lots of 100 for \$3. In this, the double number "Commanders of the United States Army" counts as two numbers.

IT IS CLEAR THAT SUBSTANTIALLY THE whole population of Cuba sympathizes with the insurrection.

TRIBUNETS.

The people of Rhode Island have sent six Democrats to their Legislature, merely as relics and samples, we suppose. IN THE SCHOOLS. Teacher—Samuel, are you sure you understand the difference between "throw and throw?" Samuel—Yes'm. The boy that eats up a banana gets through, and the boy that steps on the skin gets through. A NEW IDEA OF A CALENDAR. John S. Brooks proposes that after Jan. 1, 1900, we have 13 months in the year. This is not so foolish as it looks at first sight. It would make 12 months of 28 days, and one of 29, or 30 in leap years. Each month would have just four weeks, and there would be no need of calendars, for the same day of the week would have the same dates throughout the year. For example, if the year came in on Monday, Monday would be the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22d of each month throughout the year. The changes of the moon would be on about the same dates throughout the year, and many calculations, like interest and the maturing of notes, would be greatly simplified. Mr. Brooks proposes to call the new month "Lunar."

JONAH AND THE WHALE. In the first place, the Bible does not say that it was a whale which swallowed Jonah. It says that it was a "great fish." The whole is not a fish. This, however, is not important, as the translators of the Bible were not skilled naturalists of the 19th century type, and merely employ words that would convey the idea to the readers. But a French scientist has started out to prove that it was actually possible for a sperm whale to have swallowed a man, and he has succeeded. Last year there was killed near the Azores a sperm whale 137 meters (44 feet) long, and in its stomach, in a perfect state of preservation, were several marine animals, one of which was more than a meter (31 feet) long. The contents of the stomach weighed 100 kilograms (224 pounds). This shows it is not only possible for a sperm whale to swallow a man, but that life may remain in him for a considerable time. This is further confirmed by the story of the Captain and crew of the whaler "Star of the East," who, in 1891, attacked a magnificent whale, which shattered one of their boats by a blow with his tail. The men were thrown in the water, but all but one—James Bartlett—were saved. The whale was finally killed, and the work of cutting it up commenced. A day and a half later the crew reached the stomach, and were overwhelmed to find James Bartlett, unconscious, but still alive. He was a strong man, but was a long time in fully recovering from his experience.

The Hoke Smith-Crisp joint debate has reached the point where each one laments that the other has descended to such low demagoguery. The general opinion is that Senator Chandler's explanation of that New Hampshire Convention needs to go into a dry dock for general repairs. Scientists tell us that the evidence is accumulating that Mars was once inhabited, but is no longer. This information will soon be made use of by two classes of hysterical shriekers—preachers who will tell us that the people there were destroyed because of their pride, luxury, and sins, and Populists who will insist that the planet became a barren wilderness on account of "The Crime of 1873."

Life: At the masquerade: Lottie—From this time I shall believe in ghosts. Tottie—Why so? Lottie—Well, you know that "widower" who has been devoting himself to me all the evening? Well, his dead wife has just appeared and taken him home. New York Sun: "Your Excellency," said the great Thurber, "it may interest you to know that a newspaper has stirred up a good deal of interest in the question, 'Who are the three greatest Americans?'" "Who are ahead for the second and third places?" asked Mr. Cleveland, with languid interest. Mr. Umbell—Even the worm will turn. His wife (scornfully)—You are scarcely a worm. Mr. Umbell (reminiscently)—Possibly not now, my dear, but I can remember, away back yonder, something the folks said about an early bird when you got me.

Dr. Jacob F. Bath, Junior Vice-Commander of the Department of the Potomac, has been awarded a medal of honor for special gallantry brought to the notice of the War Department by his superior officers. At the time of the battle of Hatcher's Run, he was Assistant Surgeon of the 210th Pa., but he volunteered to go forward from the safe position to which he had been assigned to where his regiment was actively engaged. While on the way he detected a heavy rebel column advancing to attack the flank, and the consequences would have been disastrous. He at once ran through a severe fire to inform the commanding officer of the impending danger, and so gave him timely notice by which he averted it. Commander Bath picked up a musket, and fought bravely in assisting to repel the flank attack.

PERSONAL. Ignatz Grosser, 189th Pa., Allentown, Pa., has been awarded a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry at Antietam, where he rendered through a heavy fire, almost into the enemy's lines, and brought off a badly wounded officer. Conrad Grosser was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and came to this country in 1851. He was one of the First Defenders, who came to Washington, April 18, 1861. A lively correspondence has taken place between Gen. Willard Warner and J. S. Fullerton. Gen. Warner and many other ex-soldiers wanted Capt. Harlow, a one-armed soldier in needy circumstances, appointed Custodian of the Orchard Knob Reservation in the Chickamauga National Park. Instead, Gen. Fullerton appointed a young man, son of the late Congressman W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Gen. Warner thereupon wrote a sharp letter to Gen. Fullerton, in which he told him "that comfortably enclosed in the War Department with a fat per diem and traveling expenses paid, you set me to forget that a poor, one armed soldier, whose application for Custodian is on your table unheeded, is seeking to make a living for himself and family, with one arm, while you appoint one in his stead with two arms, who was not a soldier and who is not needy." Gen. Fullerton replied that Mr. Kelley was too young to have been in the army, but that his father did enough for Union soldiers to entitle him to consideration. As for himself, he took the position of President of the Park Association at great pecuniary sacrifice, and as a matter of sentiment. He had given time and attention to it that would have been worth \$50,000 to him in his own business. Furthermore, Capt. Harlow's application had not been received until after the appointment of Kelley

had been made. Gen. Warner replied retreating his charge that this appointment had been made in return for favors in passing. Gen. Fullerton's account in the War Department, denying that Capt. Harlow's application had been received too late, and telling Gen. Fullerton that there was no necessity of his making such enormous sacrifices in behalf of the Park; that the woods are full of as competent Army of the Cumberland men as he, who would only be too glad of the opportunity to take his place, and that Gen. Boynton, who has at least done quite as much for the Park, makes no complaint whatever of his "pecuniary sacrifices."

It has been decided to change the place of burial of Secretary Gresham from Oak Woods, near Chicago, to Arlington, at the National Cemetery, and the necessary application will be made at once to the Secretary of War. MUSTERED OUT. Veterans of the Country—Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call. SAUER.—At Earlton, Kan., March 2, of disease contracted in the service, Frederick Sauer, Co. C, 173d Pa. He was a member of Earlton Post, 205. A widow and five children survive him. THOMAS.—At Miller, S. D., March 5, George W. Thomas, Co. G, 102d Ill., aged 64. WILSON.—At Augusta, O. T., Feb. 29, Isaac Wilson, Co. E, 2d Mich., aged 73. He was buried by Eagle Chief Post. PENDER.—At Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va., March 7, Thomas Pender, 23d Mass., aged 58. Conrad Pender was for many years a resident of Newburyport, Mass., and was a son of the late Dr. Robert Pender. He was a sailor in his younger days, and when the war broke out was in a vessel that was seized by the rebels at Norfolk, Va. He afterwards enlisted in the 23d Mass., an English vessel and went to Liverpool. The next year he enlisted in the United States Army, and was appointed Master's Mate aboard the U. S. S. Albatross. He afterwards enlisted in the 23d Mass., and served honorably during the war. At Port Royal he was wounded, and never recovered from the effects of it. He was a member of Post 49, of Newburyport, Mass. FERRIS.—At Pottery, Me., Feb. 29, Lewis B. Ferris, Co. G, 4th Mich., aged 57. The comrade was a member of Lombard Post, 170. He leaves a widow and daughter. BOYNTON.—At Earlton, Kan., March 2, of disease contracted in the service, H. Roberts, Co. I, 11th Mich. At his own request Conrad Roberts was buried by Ryder Post, 12, of which he had long been an honored member. A widow and one child survive him. MORSE.—At Lisbon, N. H., Jan. 27, Horace T. Morse, Co. E, 2d Regiment Berdan's Sharpshooters. Comrade Morse was a member of Post 23. He leaves a widow and three children. LUCAS.—At Steele City, Neb., March 2, H. D. Lucas, Co. B, 34th Iowa, aged 75. The comrade was a member of Rice Post, 14. He leaves a family. FULLER.—At Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 29, Henry F. Fuller, aged 66. He was a member of Storer Post, of Portsmouth, and for many years held the position of Chaplain in the Post. He leaves a widow, one daughter and two sons. PARCER.—At Biddeford, Me., March 4, Lieut. Charles H. Parcher, 17th Me., aged 55. Comrade Parcher was a member of Bradford Commandery of Knights Templars, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, and the Grand Army. He is survived by a widow. CURRIE.—At Brockton, Neb., Feb. 29, John Currie, 2d Regt., aged 62. He was a member of Roberts Post, 104. STEWART.—At Earlton, Kan., March 27, Eliza C. Stewart, Co. F, 4th Iowa, aged 73. Deceased was a member of Richfield Post, 404, Richfield, Kan. CLARK.—At Charleston, Ill., March 1, W. H. Clark, Co. A, 122d Ill., aged 51. Comrade Clark was a member of Earlton Post, 271. A widow and one child survive him. WEBSTER.—At Paducah, Ky., March 19, George L. Webster, Co. I, 9th N. J., aged 81. Member of Acton Post, 33. HACKETT.—At Earlton, Kan., March 24, Geo. M. Hackett, Lieutenant, Co. D, 7th Mass., aged 54. Deceased was a member of Post 3. WHEELER.—At Perry, Iowa, Feb. 11, John Wheeler, 1st Lieutenant, Battery M, 2d Ill. Co., Comrade Wheeler was a leading man, and died among strangers. He was buried by Redfield Post, 26, Perry, and Oley Lodge, 299, A. F. and A. M. Any information about the comrade would be appreciated by the Post. SHARPLES.—At Worcester, Mass., March 19, Lawrence Sharpley, Co. C, 2d Mass., aged 53. He was a member of George H. Ward Post, 10. He leaves a widow and one son. APGAR.—At Mansfield, Ill., Dec. 12, 1895, of disease contracted in the service, Charles Apgar, Co. E, 34th Ind. Comrade Apgar was an honored member of Earlton Post 257. He leaves a widow and four children. HOFFMAN.—At Lebanon, Pa., recently, William Hoffman, Captain, H. 2d Pa. H. A. CONYER.—At Earlton, Kan., March 11, of heart disease, J. Conyer, 7th Pa. BUKHART.—At Ellenville, N. Y., March 20, Anthony Bukhardt, Sergeant, Co. E, 20th N. Y. S. M. (8th N. Y.). Deceased was a good soldier and a brave man. He was a member of Post 191. He was buried with military honors. ANNESSEE.—At Wapakoneta, O., Nov. 27, 1895, Joseph Annessee, Co. C, 57th Ohio. Deceased was a member of Earlton Post, 271. LUCAS.—At Wapakoneta, O., Jan. 30, B. V. Lucas, Co. D, 74th Ohio, aged 58. LIND.—At Wapakoneta, O., March 29, John S. Lind, Co. F, 183d Ohio, aged 57. SMITH.—At Earlton, Kan., March 29, John C. Smith, Co. E, 4th Ill. Cav., aged 76. Comrade Smith was an honored member of Post 231, and was buried under its auspices. GARRARD.—At Earlton, Kan., Jan. 11, Samuel Garrard, 10th Ind., aged 63. The comrade was a member of Custer Post. He leaves a widow. WATT.—At Lacoma, Wash., March 20, Comrade Watt, Co. D, 11th Minn. He leaves a family. PECK.—At Wyoming, Iowa, March 25, W. H. Peck, Sergeant, Co. F, 21st Iowa, aged 69. Deceased was a member of Keystone Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 1, O. V. W., and Past Commander of Ben Post. ROSE.—At Valley Falls, Kan., March 19, Warren C. Rose, Co. D, 113th Ohio, aged 59. He was