

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

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

ADDRESS, TERMS, ETC.—All addresses should be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should give the old as well as the new address. In renewing subscriptions should be careful to send us the label on the old paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in their names or addresses.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is invited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters. Contributions should be sent to the address given on the label on the old paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in their names or addresses.

ADVERTISING.—Advertisements are accepted on liberal terms. Write on one side of the paper, and give the name of the advertiser, and the address to which the advertisement should be sent. Advertisements will be inserted in the National Tribune, Washington, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. JOHN McELROY, ROBERT W. SHOPPELL, BYRON ANDREWS. WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 22, 1897.

SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

This week we give Sherman's account of the efforts he made to draw away Georgia from the Southern Confederacy, and most people will be astonished to learn how nearly he came to success. Gov. Brown and his people were heartily sick of the war, and wanted peace. Jeff Davis became thoroughly alarmed, and hastened to Georgia, with a number of his prominent advisers, to counteract the movement. Sherman also tells of the efforts he made to relieve the misery of our prisoners confined at Andersonville, and the installment of a new system of management, and the glorious little victory at Allatoona Pass, which furnished the title for the popular song, "Hold the Fort, for I am Coming."

A FREE TICKET TO THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1897.

For the past five years THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has been exceedingly helpful to those desiring to attend National Encampments and other great gatherings by enabling them to easily secure the necessary railroad tickets.

We propose to repeat this great service to them this year, with reference to the G. A. R. National Encampment at Buffalo, N. Y., next August.

Beyond doubt this will be the greatest National Encampment of the G. A. R. since 1892. Buffalo is a lovely city, full of attractions, with Niagara Falls and other places of great interest immediately around it. The citizens are making extraordinary preparations to entertain the veterans, and the city is most favorably situated for a meeting-place of an immense number of the Eastern and Western comrades. Everybody wants to go.

FIRST-CLASS ROUND-TRIP TICKET

to Buffalo and return from any point in the United States for a club of subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

These clubs will be proportioned to the distance of the place from Buffalo, and we will make liberal arrangements in regard to them.

They can be very easily raised. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has been greatly improved, and is by long odds the most attractive and interesting paper in the country. It requires little effort to secure subscribers for it, and it is necessary to bring it to the attention of people by personal presentation.

A few hours' work for a day or two is all that is necessary to get enough to secure your transportation free.

This is a splendid opportunity. Comrades can readily provide their own tickets in this way. Sons and daughters of veterans can make their fathers an agreeable present, which will enable him to meet his dearly-loved comrades. Posts by raising a club may furnish transportation to some of their members.

Write to us at once for sample copies, and as to how large a club will be required. Begin canvassing immediately, and send in names as fast as secured, notifying us that they are to be credited on "Encampment Ticket."

Address: THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

COMMISSIONER EVANS'S POLICY.

Commissioner Evans is hard at work putting the Pension Bureau in working shape. He is a man of affairs, with a business training, and it is only to be expected that these methods will be applied to his official life. He is clean-cut and precise in every move, and an earnest desire for results is evidently his prime motive in everything with which he is connected.

Judging from his remarks quoted below, he intends to change some practices that have been in vogue for the past few years, and to inspire his subordinates to a new course of action in dealing with the claims pending before the Bureau.

In answer to a question as to his policy, he said yesterday: "The policy of the Bureau will be liberal and just to the old soldiers within the limits of the law. I am endeavoring to organize the Bureau with a view of expediting the work, and I shall do my best to put men to the front who are friendly to those who served the Nation."

These words mean a great deal, and will be read with satisfaction by thousands of men who have waited a long time for the inauguration of just such a policy.

THE SOCIETY OF THE REVOLUTION.

The societies of the Sons of the American Revolution have at length virtually decided upon the wise course of uniting. A meeting of the General Society was held at Philadelphia, April 19, at which 32 States were represented, and the motion to consolidate was carried by a vote of 16 to 14. Virginia split, and the New Hampshire delegate was not in the room at the time of voting. A. H. Pugh, Ohio; F. E. Abbott, Massachusetts; T. L. Woodruff, New York; H. K. Tenney, Illinois, and Galliard Hunt, District of Columbia, were appointed a committee to meet a similar one on the part of the National Society, to come to an agreement. Both societies are to hold General Assemblies at Cincinnati, Oct. 12, 1897, and take action on the report of the Joint Committee.

Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN says that he wants to see that both the Dutch and the English have fair play in South Africa. Up to date the Boers seem to have secured with their rifles a reasonable amount of fair play, so far as they were concerned.

THE EASTERN WAR.

The long-expected, long-dreaded "War in the East" has actually begun by a declaration of Turkey against Greece, and last week formal hostilities opened up with some lively engagements between the Greek and Turkish regulars. We have the usual newspaper vivid descriptions of "continued heavy musketry" and "terrible, destructive cannonading," with surprisingly little loss of life. Still there is clearly much more of a determination to get at one another than has been noticeable in Cuba. It seems to be real war, though not of the vigorous quality that would be furnished by more civilized peoples.

In the Gulf of Arta, at the western end of the frontier between Greece and Turkey, the Turkish batteries fired on a small Greek steamer and damaged her so that she had to be run ashore. Thereupon the Greek war vessels moved up and shelled the batteries vigorously. On the eastern end of the frontier the Greek irregulars made a very enterprising raid against the Macedonian town of Grevena, and had almost reached it when a superior force compelled them to retire, after some sharp skirmishing. The Turkish regulars advanced into Greek territory near classical Mount Olympus, but were energetically attacked by the Greeks and forced back. There were other minor affairs, in which both sides showed much aggressive courage.

Were it merely a fight between the Greeks and Turks the interest would be much less intense, though all civilized people sympathize with the Greeks in their struggle against the corrupt and cruel semi-barbarians. Greece has abundant reason for going to war. The Greeks are full of the race-spirit, which has been the controlling sentiment of all peoples for over a century. People of the same race, religion, speech and institutions have been constantly striving to get together into a greater Nation. Greeks want to get together, as they have seen the French, Germans and Italians do. They are filled with the memories of the glories of ancient Greece, and earnestly desire to re-create the famous nationality of classic ages. But the major part of their fair islands, much over half of the mainland, and more than three-fourths of their people are still under the rule of the hated Turk. This is a matter that goes beyond ethnic sentiment. The Greeks in Greece are absolutely free, republican and self-governing. Their King is only a King in name, and with less actual powers than the President of a republic. The Greeks still under the Turks, on the other hand, are subjected to not only repressive and rapacious tyranny, but are mercilessly slaughtered upon the least provocation. They have repeatedly risen and conquered their freedom, but have been repressed by the Great Powers, for fear of the "bug-bear" of "dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire." This fact adds immensely to the soreness of the Greek spirit. At the time of the Greek revolution it was confidently expected that Crete, and much of Epirus, Thessaly and Macedonia would be given Greece, but this was refused, much to the indignation of all liberal-minded people in Europe. One Prince who had been elected King of Greece refused to take office on this ground. At the time of the Russo-Turkish war the Berlin Conference promised Greece much of the mainland, but it was afterward refused her. In 1866 the Cretans rose in successful rebellion, desiring, as now, to join Greece. The Powers interfered to quiet the island, and compelled the Sultan to grant important reforms, which he proceeded to reduce to a dead letter, as soon as he could. Naturally, the Greeks feel that they have been terribly ill-used.

At first glance, it would seem madness for a country like Greece to attack one like Turkey. Greece has only 2,000,000 people; Turkey, 35,000,000. Greece has a standing army of 82,000 men, and 96,000 reserves; Turkey claims to be able to put in the field over 700,000 men. Turkey has 164 vessels in her navy, and a paper strength of 41,000 men. Greece has 73 vessels and 3,165 men. But the Turkish Administration is so corrupt and inefficient that it has never in recent years been able to utilize the immense force at its disposal. The Turkish navy is particularly inefficient, and the Greek sailors have always given a particularly good account of themselves in their dealings with it.

The absorbing interest is whether this collision will not precipitate a general European war. The Nations of Europe, all armed and equipped to the extent of their resources, have stood so long in an

attitude of mutual suspicion, and even hatred, that it is feared that they cannot escape becoming embroiled in a struggle the results of which no man can even guess.

DISPARITY in numbers is an old story with the Greeks. At Marathon, 2,387 years ago, Miltiades, with 20,000 Greeks, gave the Persians—claimed to be 2,000,000 strong—a terrible beating. We have never quite accepted the 2,000,000 story. Those were days when military statistics had not yet been invented. At that time there was hardly a man living who could accurately figure up so much as 100,000, even, and nobody really knew what 1,000,000 was. But if the Persians really had 50,000 men at Marathon it was still a wonderful victory.

THERE hardly seems any contingency that could entangle us even remotely in the Eastern War, no matter how far it spreads. In fact, the farther it spreads the better it will be for us pecuniarily, since it will make an increased demand for our agricultural products. The Crimean War of 1855-55, and the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78 put many million dollars in the pockets of our farmers, as did also the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. We shall have nothing to do with the war, except watch them fight, fervently hope that little Greece will win, and sell anybody that has the money to pay for it all the food he cares to buy.

We adopt a somewhat unusual course in calling attention to the announcement of Messrs. Butts & Phillips which reappears in another column of this issue. Not only have they been successful as practitioners, but their personal war record gives an additional interest to their career. The fact that they are both veterans naturally had a bearing upon the success they have achieved professionally in the special line of practice to which they have devoted their efforts. Both members of the firm have had the advantage of long service in responsible positions in the Pension Bureau.

Maj. Butts organized and managed the Army and Navy Survivors' Division, which has been officially described as having enabled over 60,000 claimants to prove their cases before the Bureau who otherwise would have failed, for lack of evidence.

THE French Ambassador thinks that we ought not to be so mean as to raise the duties on the cheap wines and cottonseed oil which they buy of us in bulk, stick a fancy label on, and then sell back to us at big prices as "Vin de Bordeaux," "Pur Huile d'Olive," etc. Why not? There is so much money in this little trick that our own people ought to get on to it.

WEYLER continues to declare the Province of Pinar del Rio "pacified," and his soldiers in the Province continue to be popped over whenever they set foot outside their bomb-proofs.

WHEAT jumped four cents a bushel at Chicago, on receipt of the news of the Eastern War. This was not based on any immediate effect upon the wheat supply by the war, since Greece imports more than she exports, and Turkey only sends out a few million bushels in the best years. Neither side is a heavy consumer of wheat, for their people and soldiers subsist mainly on cheaper foods.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

As we predicted, the light of the flood has passed from the basin above Vicksburg to that below, and the New Orleans country is now feeling the terrible strain.

Above Vicksburg the water is still very high, an immense area is submerged, and hundreds of thousands of people are still suffering greatly. They will continue to be distressed for weeks, until the water subsides and the ground dries so that they can return to their devastated homes. Then sickness is to be feared from the malarial exhalations.

The situation is now acute in the basin below Vicksburg. So far the levees have stood well, but there is grave apprehension of the developments of each hour. New Orleans people are so alarmed that they propose to relieve themselves by cutting the levees opposite the city, which meets the violent opposition of the people on the right bank of the river, and they threaten death to anyone who attempts it.

It is impossible for anyone not familiar with these enormous floods to conceive of the ruin and fear which they cause, and to understand the temper of the people affected by them.

All that can be done for the sufferers is being done. Secretary Alger has risen to the situation, and is effectively using all the resources of the War Department placed at his disposal for the purpose. The State and local Government, and various other agencies in the neighborhood of the flooded district, have shown a great deal of energy and efficiency. But all these are feeble in the presence of such a calamity.

A TRUE PICTURE OF CRETE.

"Basil Kanaris" gives an absolutely true picture of Crete, its people, and the conditions in that historic island. It has the greatest fidelity to the present life, customs and events in a land as to which people actually know little, though Crete was the very birthplace of our civilization. Particularly interesting is the description of those strange mountain people, the Sphakiots—or "Sfakiots," as the name is often spelled. They probably come as nearly from the original progenitors of all the European peoples as any race that can be found. They have always been of intense interest to ethnologists from the extreme antiquity of the race, the little changes made in it by centuries, and probable ancestorship of European peoples.

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

OUR PREMIUM WATCH.

He who tells the other boys. INGALLS CROSSING, N. Y., April 16, 1897. PUBLISHERS NATIONAL TRIBUNE. GENTLEMEN: I am well pleased with my watch and chain. I think it is a good one. I will tell other boys of this offer.

It pleases a New Yorker. NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., April 2, 1897. PUBLISHERS NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the book and watch which you sent me as a premium for a club of new subscribers. I have in mind a few more I think I can get next week. Can assure you I will do all I can for the soldiers' friend, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

With best wishes for your future success, I am, very respectfully, JOS. SWIFT.

It Keeps Time.

BRIDGEPORT, N. Y., April 13, 1897. PUBLISHERS NATIONAL TRIBUNE. GENTLEMEN: The first number of my subscription to your valuable paper is received, also the premium watch. It is a much prettier watch than I had expected to see, and so far has proved an accurate timekeeper. Many thanks. Fraternally yours, in F. C. and L. JNO. J. BOOK.

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.

TRIBUNES.

TEARS BEFORE A JURY.

That unpleasant person, a crying lawyer, has received fresh encouragement, in a decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, that weeping before a jury is a perfectly legitimate method of influencing their decision. This was in a case which came up from a lower court, on an appeal that the jury had been unduly influenced by the copious tears of the leading counsel. Judge Wilkes, in delivering the decision, said: "It is next assigned as error that counsel for plaintiff, in his closing argument, in the midst of a very eloquent and impassioned appeal to the jury, shed tears, and thereby excited the sympathies of the jury in favor of the plaintiff, and greatly prejudiced them against defendant. Bearing upon this assignment of error we have been cited to no authority, and after diligent search we have been able to find none ourselves. The conduct of counsel in presenting his cases to a jury is a matter which must be left largely to the ethics of the profession and the discretion of the trial judge. Perhaps no two counsel observe the same rules in presenting their cases to the jury. Some deal wholly in logic—argument without embellishment. Others are more dramatic, and occasional flights of fancy and imagination. Others employ only noise and gesticulation, relying upon their earnestness and vehemence instead of logic and rhetoric. Others appeal to the sympathies—it may be the passions and peculiarities—of the jurors. Others combine all these with variations and accompaniments of different kinds. No east-iron rule can or should be laid down. Tears have always been considered legitimate arguments before a jury, and while the question has never arisen out of any such behavior in this court, we know of no rule or jurisdiction in the court to check them. It would appear to be one of the natural rights of counsel which no court or constitution could take away. It is certainly, if no more, a matter of the highest personal privilege. Indeed, counsel has the right to weep as much as he is seriously questioned whether it is not his professional duty to shed them whenever proper occasion arises, and the trial judge would not feel constrained to interfere unless they were indulged in to such excess as to impede or delay the business of the court. This must be left largely to the discretion of the trial judge, who has all the counsel and parties before him and can see their demeanor as well as the demeanor of the jury. In this case the trial judge was not asked to check the tears, and it was, we think, an eminently proper occasion for their use, and we cannot reverse for this."

The industrious but wicked man finds many ways of making a dishonest living. George W. Gibson was arrested in New York last week on the charge of serving bogus jury notices. It is said that he has been making \$3,000 a year by serving jury notices on busy men in the city, and getting from \$5 to \$50 apiece from them when they get them excused. Some men have been plucked twice.

Great stories come from Long Island as to the snakes which the first warm days have brought out. The suggestion is in order that Long Islanders cultivate soft drinks. These have been known to banish snake-visions.

New York Sun: Tredde is jealous of his prerogatives, ain't he? What makes you think so? He got angry the other night, and told me to be a fool.

Tid-Bits: Do you think that Skinner can make a living out there? Make a living? Why, he'd make a living on a rock in the middle of the ocean—if there was another man on the rock.

Philadelphia North American: Mrs. Spat—Your husband is an inventor, I believe? Mrs. Spatter—Yes; some of his excuses for coming home late at night are in use all over the country.

Indianapolis Journal: "O! didn't mind the threats av him," Mr. Hogan explained, "as much as the insultin' style av his remarks." "And what did he say?" asked Mr. Grogan. "He sez to me, 'Hogan,' sez he, 'is a great notion O! he jump on yez, and kuoock your face into shape!'"

Minister Balfour wore his golf stockings to a Cabinet meeting in London last week. This will be received with bated breath by our swagger young men. We may now expect them to invade even church socials and high teas with long stockings and short breeches.

The Philadelphia Common Council has decided that not more than \$20 shall be paid for engraving "resolutions of regret" upon the retirement of members. Heretofore \$70 has been the figure. Either Philadelphia penmanship has deteriorated, or the going-out of a Councilman is less regrettable than formerly.

A Kansas preacher has put in a bill of \$3 for praying for the Legislature of the State. Why did he stop at \$3 worth? Any sort of an old Legislature needs much more than that.

"This paper says that all the Greek soldiers wear the kilt," remarked Bridge. "Yes, and I hope that all the English soldiers will be killed," answered Patrick, cheerfully.

Certainly I want our naval officers to love every inch of our American soil. But that is no reason why they should be perpetually trying to climb on to it with their big war vessels. This will not be a groundless complaint until we have less grounding of our battleships.

PERSONAL.

Martha Ewing Martin has brought suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Co. of New York City for \$50,000 damages for killing her father, the late Geo. Thomas Ewing, who was run down by a car, and hurt so badly that he died Jan. 20, 1896.

Mayor Strong has been anxious to get Gen. Wager Swayne to accept the position of Police Commissioner of New York, but the General refused to allow his name to be considered.

Col. Wm. L. Kellogg, of the 5th U. S., who died at Fort McPherson, Ga., last Friday, was born in Ohio, and appointed from that State in the 10th U. S., Aug. 5, 1861. He served through the war in that regiment, and became a Captain in 1864. He was brevetted for Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and became Colonel of the 5th U. S., Jan. 20, 1895. He had been seriously ill for over a year.

It will be remembered that Col. Harry W. Fuller, General Passenger Agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and who served through the war as a gallant young Aid on the staff of Sheridan and other Generals, was severely injured about two years ago in a railroad smash-up. He has been so lame ever since as to be compelled to use crutches. He has had an operation for the permanent cure of his lameness at Providence Hospital, in this city, has undergone the operation well, and it is now expected that he will shortly be out, with his lameness completely cured. Comrades remember Col. Fuller very pleasantly for the much that he did to make delightful his visit to the National Encampment at Louisville.

Maj. Frank A. Butts, late of the 47th N. Y., a member of Encampment No. 69, Union Veteran Legion, Washington, D. C., has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Brigadier General, on the staff of Gen. John P. Donahoe, National Commander of the Union Veteran Legion.

MUSTERED OUT.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, recently. Col. Elijah Sells, Post Department commander of Nevada, aged 83. Comrade Sells was born in Franklin County, O. He moved to Illinois in 1853, and began his political career in canvassing for the Harrison election. He removed to Iowa Territory in 1854, and was elected delegate to the first Constitutional Convention of Iowa in 1854. In 1856 he was elected to the first Legislature, and served two terms. He was again elected Representative in 1862. In 1864 he declined the Whig nomination for Secretary of State of Iowa, but at the first Republican Convention in 1856 he was nominated for that office, and was elected and served continuously until Jan. 5, 1863. While Secretary of State of Iowa, Col. Sells also acted as Adjutant-General. On the expiration of his term he was appointed Paymaster in the army, with the rank of Major. Later he resigned, and accepted the command of the receiving ship "Grampus" at Cincinnati. A year later he became Third Auditor of the Treasury Department under James M. Chase. At the request of Secretary of the Interior Harlan, Col. Sells became Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He resigned this position and took a prominent part in the lumber business in Salt Lake. He received his Secretaryship from President Harrison in 1889, and by virtue of the law of Congress was elected and served as the Utah Commissioner and acting Governor during the Governor's absence. Col. Sells was a member of James R. McKean Post, and Past Department Commander. He leaves a family.

DECATUR, Ga., April 19, 1897. Hon. Geo. Duryea, the fourth Lieutenant-Colonel and the last survivor of the original officers of the 5th N. Y. (Duryea's Legion) who was killed in action at the battle of Gettysburg, died at his home in Decatur, Ga., on April 18, 1897, at the age of 78. He was born in New York, and was engaged in the lumber business in Salt Lake. He received his Secretaryship from President Harrison in 1889, and by virtue of the law of Congress was elected and served as the Utah Commissioner and acting Governor during the Governor's absence. Col. Sells was a member of James R. McKean Post, and Past Department Commander. He leaves a family.

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