

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

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Money sent in advance than by registered letter post money order, express order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender.

Agents.—THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on the receipt of the subscription price.

Addresses, Renewals, etc.—Addresses with be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as the new address.

Correspondence.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, and Military matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications of manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special rate.

Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

JOHN McELROY, ROBERT W. SHOPPELL, BYRON ANDREWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCT. 5, 1899.

Office: 339 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

In South Africa ultimatums don't seem to ultimate. They only accumulate.

EX-GOV. ALTGELD'S frame of mind is to regard as a failure every Trust Conference at which he does not do all the talking.

IF MARK HANNA'S legs are paining him now, what will they do when the campaign is fairly on?

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON is attracting much attention in Paris. He is recognized by all as much the leading mind on the Venezuelan Commission.

IF THE trusts could only be talked to death, the Chicago and St. Louis conferences would have been their lethal blow. But something much more potent than an "intoxication of phrases" is necessary.

THE South American States pretend to be much afraid of Uncle Sam. He might send a squad of police down there, from time to time, and club into good order those riotous robbers who masquerade as politicians and statesmen.

THE Philadelphia Press says that nearly every branch of business in that city received marked benefits from the Encampment, and places the amount that the comrades spent with hotels and merchants as at least \$1,500,000. The true amount was probably more than double that.

ADMIRAL DEWEY says that Gen. Otis wants to lose too many things at once. This is not an unusual trouble with men placed in his position. It requires heroic treatment—an order from headquarters to divide up his work, and allow somebody else a chance to earn the salary Uncle Sam is paying. Let Gen. McArthur, Lawton and Bates run things on the firing-line, while Otis looks after the revenues of Manila, the police, and the street-sweeping.

WE are now, beyond doubt, the third naval power in the world, only France and England being ahead of us in strength at sea. We have 312 vessels of all kinds, built and building, of which 189 are in the regular navy, and 123 in the auxiliary force. Every vessel that we have is among the best of its class, and superior to the average of its class in other navies. Our new battleships will excel, it is believed, anything of their class now afloat. They will have a speed of 20 knots, heavy batteries, enormous coal capacity, and triple screws. We have every class of fighting machines well represented, and it is thought that we are ahead of the world in torpedo boats.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY, after a delay very hard to understand, has yielded to public opinion, and approved the sentence of the court-martial in the Carter case. The difficulty about understanding the delay arises from the fact that in all this time, there has been developed no fact to mitigate Capt. Carter's crime, or impugn the action of the court. Even when Wayne McVeagh returned from Europe, and made his plea, it was found to consist mainly of technicalities, more or less frivolous. Apparently, Carter had no idea that the judgment of the court would be executed upon him. He was living in gentlemanly leisure at a New York club, seemingly unapprehensive that the next five years of his life were to be spent at hard work in the penitentiary. Severe as the sentence appears, it is light compared with the gravity of the crime. The Government must necessarily confide immense interests to the honor and honesty of the officers of the Engineer Corps. They expend every year tens of millions of dollars in ways that are not as open to the attention and criticism of the public as other expenditures are. There are very few people in a position to know or tell whether \$1,000,000 expended for dredging, rip-rapping, piling, etc., has been honestly earned or not. We had a few years ago in Washington an instance of where a Major of Engineers allowed the contractors to swindle the Government and the people of Washington out of something like \$2,000,000 in the construction of tunnel for the water-works. The tendency of the times is to have the Government go more extensively into enormous improvements, which must be managed by the Engineer Corps. It is likely that they will be called upon to take charge of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, for example. Consequently, no punishment can be too severe for a man who forgets the high trust reposed in him, and colludes with contractors to pilage the Government, whose sworn servant he is.

CHICAGO Record: Some German officers have been given permission to fight in the Philippines. Our Government should extend the same privilege to Gen. Otis.

BALTIMORE American: Home Rules may be all right for the Filipinos, but the trouble is to find them at home.

THE SELFISH AND UNPATRIOTIC COWARDICE OF THE MONEY POWER.

In previous articles we have shown how the greedy Money Power of New York and other Eastern cities was ready to abandon the country in July, 1864, and struck at it viciously in its most vulnerable part, by depreciating its money until the greenback dollar was worth but a little over 35 cents in gold. It was the time of all others when they should have patriotically rallied to its assistance, and offered it their wealth as freely as the volunteers in the field were offering it their blood, to rescue it from destruction. While the soldiers in the field, who had stained with their blood every step in the long miles from the Rappahannock to the James, and from Chattanooga to Atlanta, felt that they would rather die than see the Southern Confederacy succeed, the selfish and cowardly Money Power refused to risk another dollar—even those despised greenback dollars—to help the Government maintain itself.

The Secretary of the Treasury—Wm. Pitt Fessenden—in his report dated Dec. 6, 1864, tells pathetically of the Treasury's struggles with these cowards: "The prospect of negotiating a loan in the ordinary way was by no means flattering, as the notice for a loan of \$33,000,000 advertised on the 25th day of June had been withdrawn on the 2d of July, the Secretary having reason to believe that such a loan would not be taken on terms which it would be for the interest of the Government to accept."

That is, in the seven days they convinced the Secretary that they would not give him even so small a loan as \$33,000,000, no matter what the straits of the Government. This, too, at a time when money was unprecedentedly plenty, and the amount asked for represented but \$11,550,000 in gold, upon which the Government offered to pay over 12 per cent.

Then the hardly-pressed Secretary called a meeting in New York of the managers of the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia banks, and other financial corporations, and tried to get them to lend him \$50,000,000 upon bonds and other securities of the United States. He was terribly in need of \$130,000,000 for supplies and ammunition for Grant's and Sherman's hard-fighting armies, and which the contractors prudently refused to furnish until they got the money. Again the bank managers refused to help, and the Secretary came back to Washington entirely empty-handed. Then, July 25, he appealed to the people with an advertisement of a National loan. This did not meet a satisfactory response, and in his despair the Secretary turned to the men who were fighting the battles of the country—the men who were then under the fire of the enemy in the trenches around Petersburg and Atlanta. Out of their meager little \$16 a month they lent the Treasury \$20,000,000!

The grateful Secretary says: "The Secretary . . . was gratified to find that these notes were readily taken in payment to a large amount by our gallant soldiers, in many instances not only receiving them with alacrity, but expressing their satisfaction at being able to aid their country by loaning money to the Government. The whole amount of notes thus disposed of exceeded \$20,000,000, and the Secretary has great satisfaction in stating that the disposal thus made was not only a relief to the Treasury, but proved a benefit to the recipients, in affording them a safe and valuable investment and an easy mode of transmitting funds to their families."

Of course, the \$20,000,000 which the volunteers loaned the Government became a "safe and valuable investment," because the soldiers stuck to their work for eight or nine months longer, and by "sending Early whirling up the Valley," by clinging to the throat of Lee's army around Richmond, by running him down through the mud and rain to Appomattox, by marching to the sea, and through the Carolinas, and by crushing Hood's army at Franklin and Nashville, made not only their loan gilt-edged, but put many billions of dollars into the pockets of holders of greenbacks, notes, stocks, shares, and bonds of every description.

What a contrast is presented between the glorious, all-conquering faith and self-sacrifice of the soldiers and the paltering selfishness of the Money Power at the moment when the Nation's fate hung trembling in the balance.

Yet to-day, when the Money Power has reaped unknown billions of dollars from this steadfastness of the soldiers, it wages a war of cruel calumny to rob them of their meager pensions in their needy old age. It is heartless and shameful.

THAT SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

When the National Encampment adjourned it was the intention of the Special Pension Committee and Commander-in-Chief to visit the President, and lay before him the Encampment's action inside of 10 days from that time. But though the President expressed his willingness to meet them at any time, it was felt that he was so busy in preparing for his Western trip that he could not best give them but a short and hurried interview, where they wanted opportunity to discuss the matter at length. Therefore, it was decided to postpone the visit until after his return.

There will be a great advantage in this. The President will get away from the Eastern atmosphere, and have an opportunity to learn how the people in the great interior of the country feel upon this subject. Although he will be met and surrounded at every point by the men who have received office from him, and who will endeavor to persuade him that they are "managing" things beautifully, and everybody is eminently satisfied, yet there can not help trickling through to him such manifestations of the deep and universal discontent with the management of the Pension Bureau that he will be strongly impressed by it. He will learn that much the heaviest load of his Administration is carrying is Evans. That, compared with this Alger, Otis, Brooks and Carter, even, are the mere feather-weights. He will find everywhere the deepest indignation at Evans's failure to carry out the promises of 1896; of his systematic defamations of the veterans and their widows through the press of the country; of the infinite trickiness with which he has attempted to deceive the people and the President. All this will eventually come to light. Much of it will be presented to the President, and in spite of all the efforts to prevent it, and he can not help coming back in a better frame of mind to receive the Committee than when he went away.

THE ONLY WEAK POINT.

There is but one weak point in the admirable report presented by the National Pension Committee to the National Encampment, and the action of that body on it. That is the stress laid upon Orders No. 165 and 225. After all, it is not the orders so much as the spirit and animus of the man who executes the orders. For example, a Commissioner who really wanted to carry out the law, and give the comrades that to which they are entitled, could under Order 225 immediately put 10,000 claimants on the roll, and go on increasing largely the present number of allowances, until he had cleaned up the docket. It is not orders or decisions, or any other such pretex that stand in the way, but Evans's determination to evade and nullify the laws by every possible trick and device that will prevent pension allowances. The danger is that if Evans is allowed to remain, a concession may be made by abrogating Order 225, and restoring Order 164, which Evans will then proceed to evict in the same way that he has the others, and when complaint is made, answer, "You veterans are never satisfied. You wanted Order 225 revoked, and Order 164 revived. It has been done, and still you grumble."

The only remedy is to remove Evans, and put in as his successor a man who will feel that it is his duty to execute the laws according to their manifest intent and purpose, and not exert all his energies to defeat their object.

Now it turns out that we are raising the best horses and mules in the world, and the whole of Europe, even as far as Russia, is buying from us to such an extent as to deplete the Western ranches. Somehow, this country seems to be very good for almost everything, from Admirals to apples.

THE VOICE OF A PLUTOCRAT.

The Philadelphia papers publish the following letter from a millionaire resident of that city, written from his swell cottage at Newport, R. I., in answer to a request for a contribution to aid in making up the deficit of \$75,000 incurred in entertaining the National Encampment: "Your invitation to contribute money for entertaining the Grand Army of the Republic in Philadelphia is received. I decline to do anything toward increasing or sustaining the prestige of that association and its consequent power of intimidating the political parties into profligate expenditures for pension. "While a reasonable pension system is just and wholesome, the pension system of this country, for which the Grand Army of the Republic is largely responsible, is bloated and absurd beyond anything the world ever saw. As it stands, I consider it most pernicious, stuffed with frauds, destructive of patriotism, and an impediment to the future of the Nation. "This man is simply a fool, in spite of his millions and his position in the swell 'society' of Newport. "In the first place, his contribution had nothing to do with 'sustaining the prestige of the Grand Army of the Republic.' So far as he was concerned it was a strictly business proposition. The National Encampment had met in Philadelphia, and the event had been one of great profit to the business interests of that city. The comrades and their wives spent anywhere from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 there. Much of this must eventually find its way into his pocket—no matter how he has his wealth invested, whether in railroad or street railway stock, hotels, stores, or elsewhere in the city. He was asked to bear his share of the relatively small amount the city expended in entertaining the National Encampment, and he sneaks out of it in a letter full of calumnies and lies. "He is grossly ignorant of what he is talking about when he says 'the pension system of this country is bloated and absurd beyond anything the world ever saw.' The fact is that, relative to the amount of fighting done, the pension list is smaller than that of any other country, or of this country after any previous war. "The man forgets, or does not choose to remember, how he and other bondholders drew for years from the people of this country, when it was not one-third as wealthy as it is now, more annually than is now being paid for pensions. They hadn't anything to say about 'burdens' when they were getting \$140,000,000 a year in 19 to 15 per cent. interest upon their lendings to the Government. "The 'burden' only comes when the money goes into some one's pocket. "EVANS continues and aggravates the traps set by Lochren to catch pensioners on 'unalleged diseases.' Under Raunon the Examining Boards were instructed to report whatever disabilities they found in the claimant, regardless of what he had alleged and give him the full benefit of their findings. This was honest and humane, because the man—who was unskilled in pathology—was very prone to make errors in his diagnosis, and ascribe his disability to one thing while it was really due to another. Raunon's theory was that if the man was disabled he was entitled to a pension. There is no doubt that this was the right view. But Lochren, among his other tricks, prohibited this, and Evans continues it, and whenever a man makes a mistake in rightly naming his physical trouble, the Examiners are not allowed to correct him, but his application must fall on that ground. This is very small pettifoggery. "SENATOR HANNA says that this 'constant association of Admiral Dewey's name with the Presidency is positively indecent.' That is precisely the view that Senator Hanna might have been expected to take. "SOMETHING THAT HE CANNOT GET AWAY FROM. Mr. Evans thinks himself, like Joey Bagstock, 'sly—devilish sly, m'm,' in juggling with facts and figures to prove that he is dealing more liberally with the veterans than his predecessor, Wm. Lochren, but the fact remains that when Lochren went out he left 295,000 pensioners on the rolls at \$12 a month, while Evans has reduced the number to 168,000, or 32,000 less. That is, he has cut out a bigger army than Grant had at Shiloh.



Copyright, 1899, by Publishers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

SYNOPSIS.

Si and Shorty return to their regiment, which they find encamped on the side of Mission Ridge, near Chattanooga. They were ordered to bring with them a batch of boyish recruits, whom they succeeded in getting through after some lively experiences on the road. The recruits are divided up among the companies—Co. Q receiving seven.

A Weary Day Spent in Getting the Train Through Snake Creek Gap.

As soon as it was discovered that the rebels had evacuated, there was a general rush to overtake them before they could ensconce themselves in another stronghold. They had been forced out of Buzzard Roost by the Army of the Tennessee coming in through Snake Creek Gap upon their rear. The Army of the Ohio, which was on the extreme left of the line, miles away to the east of Rocky Face Ridge, was committed to the National Encampment.

While the reasonable pension system is just and wholesome, the pension system of this country, for which the Grand Army of the Republic is largely responsible, is bloated and absurd beyond anything the world ever saw. As it stands, I consider it most pernicious, stuffed with frauds, destructive of patriotism, and an impediment to the future of the Nation.

This man is simply a fool, in spite of his millions and his position in the swell 'society' of Newport.

In the first place, his contribution had nothing to do with 'sustaining the prestige of the Grand Army of the Republic.' So far as he was concerned it was a strictly business proposition. The National Encampment had met in Philadelphia, and the event had been one of great profit to the business interests of that city. The comrades and their wives spent anywhere from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 there. Much of this must eventually find its way into his pocket—no matter how he has his wealth invested, whether in railroad or street railway stock, hotels, stores, or elsewhere in the city. He was asked to bear his share of the relatively small amount the city expended in entertaining the National Encampment, and he sneaks out of it in a letter full of calumnies and lies.

He is grossly ignorant of what he is talking about when he says 'the pension system of this country is bloated and absurd beyond anything the world ever saw.' The fact is that, relative to the amount of fighting done, the pension list is smaller than that of any other country, or of this country after any previous war.

The man forgets, or does not choose to remember, how he and other bondholders drew for years from the people of this country, when it was not one-third as wealthy as it is now, more annually than is now being paid for pensions. They hadn't anything to say about 'burdens' when they were getting \$140,000,000 a year in 19 to 15 per cent. interest upon their lendings to the Government.

The 'burden' only comes when the money goes into some one's pocket.

EVANS continues and aggravates the traps set by Lochren to catch pensioners on 'unalleged diseases.' Under Raunon the Examining Boards were instructed to report whatever disabilities they found in the claimant, regardless of what he had alleged and give him the full benefit of their findings. This was honest and humane, because the man—who was unskilled in pathology—was very prone to make errors in his diagnosis, and ascribe his disability to one thing while it was really due to another. Raunon's theory was that if the man was disabled he was entitled to a pension. There is no doubt that this was the right view. But Lochren, among his other tricks, prohibited this, and Evans continues it, and whenever a man makes a mistake in rightly naming his physical trouble, the Examiners are not allowed to correct him, but his application must fall on that ground. This is very small pettifoggery.

SENATOR HANNA says that this 'constant association of Admiral Dewey's name with the Presidency is positively indecent.' That is precisely the view that Senator Hanna might have been expected to take.

SOMETHING THAT HE CANNOT GET AWAY FROM. Mr. Evans thinks himself, like Joey Bagstock, 'sly—devilish sly, m'm,' in juggling with facts and figures to prove that he is dealing more liberally with the veterans than his predecessor, Wm. Lochren, but the fact remains that when Lochren went out he left 295,000 pensioners on the rolls at \$12 a month, while Evans has reduced the number to 168,000, or 32,000 less. That is, he has cut out a bigger army than Grant had at Shiloh.

Si Klegg as a Veteran.

Si and Shorty returned to their regiment, which they found encamped on the side of Mission Ridge, near Chattanooga. They were ordered to bring with them a batch of boyish recruits, whom they succeeded in getting through after some lively experiences on the road. The recruits are divided up among the companies—Co. Q receiving seven.

As soon as it was discovered that the rebels had evacuated, there was a general rush to overtake them before they could ensconce themselves in another stronghold. They had been forced out of Buzzard Roost by the Army of the Tennessee coming in through Snake Creek Gap upon their rear. The Army of the Ohio, which was on the extreme left of the line, miles away to the east of Rocky Face Ridge, was committed to the National Encampment.

While the reasonable pension system is just and wholesome, the pension system of this country, for which the Grand Army of the Republic is largely responsible, is bloated and absurd beyond anything the world ever saw. As it stands, I consider it most pernicious, stuffed with frauds, destructive of patriotism, and an impediment to the future of the Nation.

This man is simply a fool, in spite of his millions and his position in the swell 'society' of Newport.

In the first place, his contribution had nothing to do with 'sustaining the prestige of the Grand Army of the Republic.' So far as he was concerned it was a strictly business proposition. The National Encampment had met in Philadelphia, and the event had been one of great profit to the business interests of that city. The comrades and their wives spent anywhere from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 there. Much of this must eventually find its way into his pocket—no matter how he has his wealth invested, whether in railroad or street railway stock, hotels, stores, or elsewhere in the city. He was asked to bear his share of the relatively small amount the city expended in entertaining the National Encampment, and he sneaks out of it in a letter full of calumnies and lies.

He is grossly ignorant of what he is talking about when he says 'the pension system of this country is bloated and absurd beyond anything the world ever saw.' The fact is that, relative to the amount of fighting done, the pension list is smaller than that of any other country, or of this country after any previous war.

The man forgets, or does not choose to remember, how he and other bondholders drew for years from the people of this country, when it was not one-third as wealthy as it is now, more annually than is now being paid for pensions. They hadn't anything to say about 'burdens' when they were getting \$140,000,000 a year in 19 to 15 per cent. interest upon their lendings to the Government.

The 'burden' only comes when the money goes into some one's pocket.

EVANS continues and aggravates the traps set by Lochren to catch pensioners on 'unalleged diseases.' Under Raunon the Examining Boards were instructed to report whatever disabilities they found in the claimant, regardless of what he had alleged and give him the full benefit of their findings. This was honest and humane, because the man—who was unskilled in pathology—was very prone to make errors in his diagnosis, and ascribe his disability to one thing while it was really due to another. Raunon's theory was that if the man was disabled he was entitled to a pension. There is no doubt that this was the right view. But Lochren, among his other tricks, prohibited this, and Evans continues it, and whenever a man makes a mistake in rightly naming his physical trouble, the Examiners are not allowed to correct him, but his application must fall on that ground. This is very small pettifoggery.

SENATOR HANNA says that this 'constant association of Admiral Dewey's name with the Presidency is positively indecent.' That is precisely the view that Senator Hanna might have been expected to take.

SOMETHING THAT HE CANNOT GET AWAY FROM. Mr. Evans thinks himself, like Joey Bagstock, 'sly—devilish sly, m'm,' in juggling with facts and figures to prove that he is dealing more liberally with the veterans than his predecessor, Wm. Lochren, but the fact remains that when Lochren went out he left 295,000 pensioners on the rolls at \$12 a month, while Evans has reduced the number to 168,000, or 32,000 less. That is, he has cut out a bigger army than Grant had at Shiloh.

THE REPORT OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23, 1899.

Army invalid: Original, 56; increase and additional, 230; reissue, 33; restoration and renewal, 50; duplicate, 35; accrued, 61; total, 565. Army invalid (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 500; increase, 323; additional, 78; reissue, 23; restoration, 2; renewal, 41; supplemental, 9; duplicate, 39; accrued, 100; total, 1125. Army invalid (war with Spain): Original, 2; duplicate, 10; accrued, 2; total, 74. Army widow, etc. (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 207; reissue, 2; restoration and renewal, 1; supplemental, 2; duplicate, 11; accrued, 2; total, 225. Army widow, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 1. Navy invalid: Original, 2; increase and additional, 2; reissue, 1; restoration and renewal, 1; total, 6. Navy invalid (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 23; increase, 9; reissue, 4; restoration and renewal, 3; duplicate, 1; accrued, 2; total, 42. Navy invalid (war with Spain): Original, 2. Navy widow (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 1. Army Nurses: Original, 1. Indian Wars—Survivors: Accrued, 1. Indian Wars—Widows: Original, 1. Mexican War—Survivors: Accrued, 9. Mexican War—Widows: Original, 1. Total: Original, 872; increase and additional, 742; reissue, 77; restoration and renewal, 54; duplicate, 11; duplicate, 35; accrued, 177. Grand total, 2072.

NEW BOOKS FREE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SPARKS FROM THE CAMPFIRE; Or, Tales of Veterans. Thrilling stories of heroic deeds, brave encounters, desperate battles, bold achievements, and a host of other patriotic, terrible stories and wonderful fortitude as told around the campfire. New and revised edition, profusely illustrated, 490 pages, edited and compiled by Joseph W. Morton. This splendid work is secretly sound in leather, and is sent free to any subscriber who asks for it, together with one other of our standard books, at the time his subscription is sent in. It is a magnificent work.

SAMANTHA AT SARATOGA; Or, Racing After Fashion. By Josiah Allen's Wife. 272 pages; bound in leatherette. Of all the serio-comic books treating of the various phases of American life none have enjoyed the popularity of this one. It will be sent free with any other one of our standard books to any subscriber who asks for it when his subscription is sent in.

The remainder of our list of Standard Books are as follows: The Cannoneer, 384 pages. By Augustus C. Buell. Capturing a Locomotive, 384 pages. By Rev. Wm. Pittenger. The Boy Spy in Dixie. By J. O. Kerber. Further Adventures of the Boy Spy. By J. O. Kerber. 384 pages. Si Klegg, 320 pages; illustrated by Coffin. Further Mishaps to Si and Shorty, 96 pages. By John McElroy. The Great Rebellion, Vol. I.; 512 pages. By J. T. Heatley. The Great Rebellion, Vol. II.; 616 pages; both illustrated. The Field, Dungeon and Escape. By Albert D. Richardson. Illustrated, 512 pages. The Adventures of Alf Wilson, 256 pages. By himself. Personal History of U. S. Grant, 630 pages. By Albert D. Richardson. The Secret Service, 398 pages. By Gen. Lafayette C. Baker. The National Tribune Soldier's Hand Book, 448 pages.

HONORS TO DEWEY.

Not since Gen. Grant's return from his tour around the world has the whole country been roused to such an enthusiastic honoring of any man as Admiral Dewey is now the object.

It is very doubtful if any man in any country ever received such a sincere, spontaneous, country-wide ovation from a whole people.

Phenomenal as it is, Dewey is entirely worthy of it. He has shown himself an ideal type of an American sailor. There is no flaw anywhere in his character. He had the genius to plan one of the greatest naval victories in history, the judgment to seize the right time for action, the talent to carry out his plans to complete success. It is the one battle in history about which there can be no criticism. For the first time in the annals of war a battle was fought in which it is impossible to point out where anybody could have done better than he did.

Then Dewey has been so modest about it. Never for an instant has he lost his poise, or said or done a thing which anybody could wish otherwise. He showed a statesmanlike comprehension of the far-reaching results of his victory, and the highest skill of a diplomat in retaining them all for his country, and avoiding all collision with greedy and jealous rivals.

Gen. Dewey is deserving of all the honor that can be given him. FRANK H. MORRIS, the Auditor for the War Department, seems to be emulating Evans's example in some things. Some time ago there was published in the Associated Press an item which bore evidence of emanating from him, to the effect that he had introduced radical reforms into the office of the Auditor for the Navy, which he then held, by virtue of which the business of the office had been brought up to date for the first time in its history, and that the President was so pleased with this that he had decided to transfer Morris to the office of Auditor for the War Department, that he might inaugurate his salutary reforms there. This was cruelly unjust to Auditor W. W. Brown, a veteran from Pennsylvania, who had been administering the office of Auditor for the War Department with business-like ability. In the next place, the statement in regard to the work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the business being made current, it was further behind in some respects than ever. A great part is from a year and a half to two years behind, and more clerks are required to do it. But the exchange was made, and Morris is now putting the office of the Auditor for the War Department to work in the office of the Auditor for the Navy was untrue. While Morris made many sweeping changes, the value of all of them was doubtful, while several of them have proved actually injurious. Instead of the