

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

FOREIGN POSTAGE, \$1.00 IN ADDITION TO SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

ADVERTISING RATES—FLAT.

30c. per square line for display.

50c. per square line for Classified Columns.

50c. per count line for reading notices.

Advertising can be canceled at any time five days before date of issue.

No discounts for time or space.

Columns 2 1/2 inches wide; 2 1/2 inches long; seven columns to the page.

Sample copies mailed free on request.

Entered at Washington, D. C., Post Office as second-class matter.

JOHN McLELLROY, Editor.

Office 519 Thirteenth Street N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCT. 17, 1907.

NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

When you renew from another post office give former address as well.

When change of address is desired be sure to give former address.

The London Times' comment upon the Pennsylvania frauds is surprising that people so innately honest as the Americans should allow themselves to be so easily victimized.

The European papers comment curiously upon the fact that in 19 years the Standard Oil Company paid dividends as large as "the atrociously exorbitant indemnity which Alcock wrung out of France after Sedan."

An English scientific paper has an article headed "Danger in the Coffee Urn," but strange to say it is not a postum cereal advertisement. It relates to the danger of bursting from clogging of the steam pipes.

There will be general gratification at the acquittal of Senator Borah, of Idaho, of the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government out of valuable Idaho timber lands. The case was submitted without argument on the part of the defense, and the jury was out just long enough to take one ballot. The verdict was greeted by cheers and applause, which the court officials made no effort to restrain. The charge was clearly the work of political enemies and those who wished to make a prejudice against him in the prosecution of the Heywood case.

Pennsylvanians have been much interested in a case made by the Dairy and Food Department against Charles Kephart, of Altoona, on the charge of selling dried peaches containing sulphurous acid. The trial was interesting on account of the determination of the amount of preservatives to be allowed in food products, as it involves the question of the use of sulphur in all dried fruits. The chief chemist testified that he found five grains of sulphurous acid in two pounds of dried peaches. This seems an infinitesimal amount, as it will be recalled by those of the present generation that their mothers were in the habit of administering a spoonful of sulphur to them at almost any old time. The amount of sulphur is not really the question at issue, but the effect of sulphur upon fruit tissues. Does it change them so as to make them harmfully indigestible? All preservatives render food indigestible by stopping the necessary digestive fermentation in the stomach. There was no defense, a fine of \$50 was imposed, and an appeal was taken, and the question will now go to the Supreme Court.

In the obituary notice of Ledyard Bill, formerly a publisher in New York City, and known also as a writer, it is said that:

At the outbreak of the civil war he was one of the organizers of a Union League Club, in Louisville, Ky., the first in the United States, but on account of his strong pro-Union sentiments he was forced to leave Louisville, going to New York in 1862.

The statement that he was forced to leave Louisville is rather surprising, since there were hosts of good Union men in Louisville, who stayed there throughout and held the State firmly to the Union, and sent several splendid regiments into the Union army. While the secession leaders were noisy and exceedingly aggressive, those of the Union were uncompromisingly brave and resolute, and at the first collision the secessionists found themselves strongly in the minority. This was so conclusive that after this preliminary skirmish they subsided completely and began migrating to Camp Boone, where their friends were concentrating under Gen. Buckner.

REUNION OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will take place at Chattanooga, Oct. 16-17.

At the meeting of the Society in 1904 Chattanooga was made its permanent headquarters. The annual address will be delivered by Col. M. H. Fitch, Inspector-General on the staff of Gen. Absalom G. He has a high reputation for scholarship, and his address is anticipated with interest. The only surviving corps commander of the Army of the Cumberland is our comrade, Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, who will go from Burlington, Vt., to attend. The Southeastern Passenger Association has granted a rate of one-cent a mile each way south of the Ohio River, and equally favorable rates are expected from the Northern lines. Tickets will be good returning until midnight, Oct. 30. Gen. Gates P. Thurston is President and Maj. W. J. Colburn is acting as Corresponding Secretary. Lieut. Chas. E. Stivers, the Secretary of the Local Executive Committee of Chattanooga, will give prompt attention to any inquiries.

PENSIONS NO BURDEN.

It is absolutely necessary every little while to meet the charge by ill-informed writers and speakers that pensions are a burden upon the people. Every man who is properly informed about public affairs knows that this is not so, but it makes a delusive theme upon which opponents of pensions, and particularly the Southern papers and speakers, harp to the misinformation of the people. The Southern people have frequent groans about the immensity of the burden which their people pay in pensions to their "conquerors."

As a matter of fact, the United States draws its revenues almost wholly from imposts levied for other purposes than revenue. Various interests, economic and moral, insist upon these taxes being levied for their purposes. The revenue is not the main thing, but only incidental. For example, all true lovers of temperance insist that the production and sale of liquors, spirituous and malt, shall be regulated, and the best regulation is by taxation. What the Government shall do with the money obtained by this taxation is a matter of comparative indifference. The taxation has demonstrated its high regulative value, and it is difficult to see how the country could get along successfully without this regulation of the liquor traffic. A like tax is put upon tobacco for trade and other reasons, and the strongest advocates of the retention of the tax are those engaged in the business. Any attempt to reduce or remove the tax upon tobacco would be most strongly resisted by those engaged in the manufacture and sale. This has been repeatedly demonstrated when there have been bills introduced to remove the tax upon tobacco, and met their strongest and most effective resistance from the tobacco men themselves. From these two sources the Government last year derived \$249,162,793, an immense sum, the most of which came from the following six States:

Illinois	\$2,471,405.87
Indiana	25,342,692.24
New York	29,738,629.23
Ohio	20,572,711.19
Pennsylvania	21,049,515.20
Kentucky	24,469,982.68

Total..... 173,663,949.08

Thus it will be seen that these six States paid more than three-fourths of the entire amount. Of course, this makes an undue showing in favor of those States, since the consumption of tobacco being general, the people all over the country repaid their share in pretty nearly their exact proportion per capita. This is not true of the South, where the consumption of liquors is less than in the North, and the cities of the North, with the great mining and manufacturing districts, repaid much the larger portion of the tax imposed upon beer and whisky.

The other great source of revenue is that from customs receipts, from which the Government last year obtained \$209,657,412. It is safe to assert that not one dollar of this was really imposed for the purpose of taxation. Every tax was primarily levied for the purpose of protection, and was so levied in accordance with the will of the people, repeatedly expressed in elections, where the issue was brought squarely before them. Every class and interest in this country shares equally in this protection. In every State, unless possibly Mississippi and Arkansas, the class which wants protection and demands it is the dominant influence in the State. Maine wants protection on her potatoes and hay; Florida on oranges, lemons, pineapples and tobacco; Texas on wool, cotton and semi-tropical fruits; the Pacific Coast on raisins, lemons, oranges, almonds, lumber and wood pulp, and so on thru the entire country. Attempts to lower the tariff and diminish this revenue would meet with the liveliest opposition from powerful agricultural and manufacturing interests from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf. They all demand that the Government shall collect every dollar which it is now collecting. What it shall do with the money is, as stated in the matter of internal-revenue receipts, a matter of much indifference to them.

The only other sources of revenue are items of quite minor importance, some \$7,590,000 from the sales of public lands and \$27,507,000 from miscellaneous sources. This feature of the revenue is so largely involved with the reclamation and other projects as to be out of consideration.

Therefore, anyone can see as at once that the payment of pensions or any other feature of Government expenses is not really a burden to the people, but it is merely a distribution to the people of the money which the Government has raised for ulterior purposes, and which has the highest approval of the great majority of the States.

Of all the ways by which the Government returns this money to the people the distribution by means of pensions is the fairest and the most equitable. It distributes the money in small sums impartially and evenly all over the entire country. There is not a little town, village or crossroads in the East, the great Interior and the far West which does not receive its per capita of the benefits, and there are few places even in the South which do not regularly receive some of the pension money. The veterans of the civil war and their widows are distributed with remarkable evenness all over the Nation. They form about the same ratio to the population everywhere, except in the great cities, which have been filled up with foreigners, and in the South. Consequently the payment of pensions comes nearer being a fair per capita return to the people of the Government's revenues than any other form of expenditure.

Probably any close analysis would show that even the South receives much more in the shape of pensions than it pays to the Government in duties upon imported articles. The South consumes much less per capita of imported articles and of liquors than the North. Owing to the rapid advance of restrictive legislation there must be millions of negroes and poor whites in the South who have the rarest opportunities to get hold of and drink whisky and beer. Their consumption of imported articles is very small, and consequently they can pay out a minimum fraction of the National revenues. On the other hand,

the South has for many years been receiving the lion's share of the River and Harbor bill and other expenditures for public works. Of all sections, the South has the least reason to complain as to any burden of pension payments.

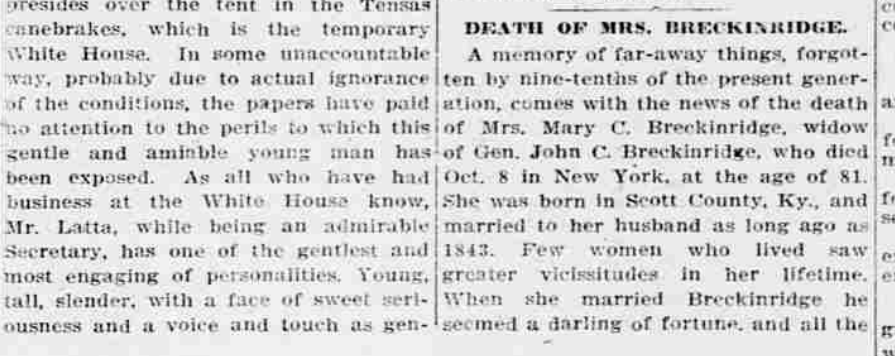
THE PERILS OF A SECRETARY.

On his former hunting trips the President took with him Secretary Loeb, and the papers had much to say of the perils encountered by Mr. Loeb from the deadly jack rabbit while the President was off chasing bobcats, jaguars and mountain lions. On this trip Mr. Loeb has had such important business to attend to at the White House that Assistant Maurice C. Latta has been taken in his place, and now resides over the tent in the Tensas canyons, which is the temporary White House. In some unaccountable way, probably due to actual ignorance of the conditions, the papers have paid no attention to the perils to which this gentle and amiable young man has been exposed. As all who have had business at the White House know, Mr. Latta, while being an admirable Secretary, has one of the gentlest and most engaging personalities. Young, tall, slender, with a face of sweet seriousness and a voice and touch as gen-

eral, a dispatch that the nature fakers are once more in rebellion, and he starts with all speed to the President's tent, that the big snapper will get in his deadly work, seize the Secretary as he attempts to rush by, drag him down to the dark waters, where a number of snapper friends have been invited to come for an informal luncheon, and that will be the gruesome end of a young man of great promise, whose sweet, sympathetic smile has been the joy and bright rainbow of promise to the office-seekers thronging the White House. Let us all devoutly pray that this direful calamity may not come, but at the same time have many fortitude to confront the sad possibilities of such a happening.

DEATH OF MRS. BRECKINRIDGE.

A memory of far-away things, forgotten by nine-tenths of the present generation, comes with the news of the death of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, who died Oct. 8 in New York, at the age of 81. She was born in Scott County, Ky., and married to her husband as long ago as 1843. Few women who lived saw greater vicissitudes in her lifetime. When she married Breckinridge she seemed a darling of fortune, and all the



A DREADEFUL POSSIBILITY.

best in the world was open to him. He belonged to one of the most distinguished families of the State, was a picture of manly strength and beauty, and had talents of no common order. She saw him rise from one step to another until he became Vice President of the United States and was a candidate of the Pro-Slavery Democrats for President against Lincoln, Douglas and John Bell. Then fortune's tide turned. After his defeat for President, Breckinridge was elected to the United States Senate, but he made the unfortunate choice of siding with the Secessionists, and was a leader among those who tried to drag Kentucky out of the Union. He remained in the Senate some time after the war began, doing his best to prevent any effective measures against Secession, but was expelled Dec. 4, 1861. He entered the Confederate army, where he at once was made Major-General, but it seemed that the rank was too high for his abilities. Altho he had abundant opportunities for distinction, he achieved no credit at any time, and when assigned to an independent command was uniformly unsuccessful. He was given strong force in 1862 to attack and defeat the small Union force which had advanced as far as Baton Rouge, La., under Gen. Thomas Williams. The Williams' force was depleted and supposed to be greatly demoralized by the effects of that terribly malarious climate upon the New England boys, sent to the Department of the Gulf, they put up a severe fight against Breckinridge, and drove him from the field. He was Early's second in command during the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, tho tho little was heard of him. He was maintained in place by Jefferson Davis' favor and in January, 1865, Davis appointed him Secretary of War. He was present with Joseph E. Johnston at the negotiations for the surrender of the latter's army, and afterward separated from Davis in his flight and made a sensational escape in an open boat across the sea to Cuba. He remained in Europe until 1868, when he returned to this country and resumed the practice of the law at Lexington, Ky., where he died May 17, 1875.

DOES THE CHIPMUNK HIBERNATE?

Now, here is a violent row with the President in which all of the people can take sides, according to their knowledge and experience. In the October number of Scribner's Magazine the President asserts that the chipmunk hibernates. A number of gentlemen who have been denounced by the President as nature fakers are violently attacking him, and

COMRADES, HAVE PATIENCE.

There is a good deal of not unnatural unrest among the comrades as to the allowance of their claims under the McCumber act. This impatience finds expression in letters to the National Tribune and to the Commissioner of Pensions, which makes a great volume of mail every day. We want to say again, as we have frequently said, that there is no use for the comrades to write; that they cannot expedite the allowance of their claims nor affect their course in any way. They must remember that the passage of the bill brought an avalanche of applications, more than 200,000 in all. The first work was to register these, and a large portion of the Bureau's force was turned to this, while the remainder carried on the ordinary work of the office, adjudicating and issuing claims under the former laws. The registration of the claims as fast as received by the office making the date of the allowance of the claim, and no matter when it is finally adjudicated the pension will begin upon the date of its filing in the Pension Bureau. Therefore, it makes no real difference to the comrades when the allowance is made, since all that they will suffer will be the inconvenience of waiting some time longer for their money. The Pension Office is doing a phenomenal work in the way of adjudicating these claims, and is turning them out now at the rate of 25,000 a month. This is something absolutely unprecedented in the history of the Bureau, but it will take several months yet to complete the allowance of all the claims that have already been filed. Let the comrades have patience and confidence. Writing letters will do no good, but rather some injury, since every letter received has to be filed and answered, and this takes some time that would otherwise be given to the allowance of claims. Let us reiterate that there will be nothing lost by waiting. If the claim has been sent in it has been placed on file and the pension has begun.

ISAAC M. ADAMS.

April 7, 1862, and served until the close of the war, being discharged May 22, 1865. He was engaged in many battles, among which were Snicker's Gap, Kernstown, Harper's Ferry, Openauk, Winchester, Cedar Creek and others. He was in front of Petersburg when the city was captured, and was at Appomattox under Grant when Lee surrendered. It may be truthfully said that there was no braver soldier in the army than I. M. Adams, and that he never missed a battle in which his regiment was engaged.

COMMANDER I. M. ADAMS.

Editor of the Department of West Virginia, G. A. R.
I. M. Adams, the present Department Commander of West Virginia, G. A. R., was born in Pennsylvania near Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 21, 1842. A few years later his family moved to Ohio, and in 1859 he emigrated to what is now known as West Virginia.

DR. G. LANE TANNEYHILL.

The Surgeon-General of the Grand Army of the Republic.
Dr. G. Lane Tanneyhill, the newly elected Surgeon-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, is an alumnus of Dickinson College and of the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. He was elected last Spring President of the National Association of the United States Pension Surgeons, which has 1,000 members. He resides

THE ENGLISH KING AND QUEEN.

Comrade Matthew A. White, Loyd, Wis., says that he is an Englishman by birth, but has been in this country a great number of years. He believes that the English people, as a whole, are strongly attached to the persons of the present King and Queen, and it has pained him to see flings at those monarchs in The National Tribune, where he expects a much higher grade of thought and writing than he finds in ordinary newspapers.

THE NOTED VETERAN ZOUAVES.

The noted Veteran Zouaves of New Jersey, of which Gen. J. Madison Drake is Commander, made a visit to Washington last week, and were the guests of the Medal of Honor Legion. They had a reception by the Secretary of War, and were present with the Legion at the service over the remains of Gen. Geo. W. Mindes at Arlington Cemetery, and witnessed an exhibition drill at Fort Myer. There were 18 of the Zouaves present in Zouave uniform, and attracted much attention wherever they went.

COMPLIMENTS TO OUR HISTORY.

S. H. Fairfield, Alma, Kan., writes: "I have been a subscriber of your paper for a good many years and want to say that I prize it more highly than any I take. I have read the history which you wrote of the civil war. It is in my opinion the finest that has been written. I have often wondered where you got your information in regard to the Missouri campaign and the condition of the army at that time. Your history was almost perfect. I have been in Kansas 57 years, and was all thru the border war. I was Military Quartermaster for six months during the war. I know those early struggles, I am reading your history of the Peninsular Campaign, which is exceedingly interesting, and will, I believe, go down in history as a good history. Your criticism of the Generals is just. You have put McClellan just where he belongs in history."

TROUBLE IN ZION.

Harmon Melitz, 2414 Elm Ave., Zion City, Ill., writes that it is absolutely incorrect that Mr. Voliva has only a small following in Zion City. Behind the scenes are 1,400 persons, where the other side cannot muster 600. The fight is to put Voliva down and out, but he has the majority by a long way.

NOT ALL FOR FORAKER.

M. Thurston, Stryker, O., says that it will be quite a mistake to count all the veterans for Foraker. People are now more independent, and do not pay the same regard to the Foraker name as they once did. Foraker's Thurston would like to see Roosevelt take another term, as the work he has started is not yet half done, and no one can manage it as well as himself.

A LAST DISCHARGE.

Editor National Tribune: I have in my possession the discharge from the service of the late Gen. Wm. F. Crouch (private), of Capt. George Darrow's Co. A., 148th Inf. If the said William F. Crouch is still living and wishes to get his discharge, or if any of his relatives wish to secure it, they can communicate with—Mrs. M. C. Connett, Bedford, Iowa.

THE 81st Pa.

Editor National Tribune: I was a member of the 81st Pa. I have not seen a word in The National Tribune about the regiment, although they had a pretty good record. Please give a short history of the regiment.—Jankin Evans, Bedford, Pa.

The 26th Wis.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 26th Wis.—Fred W. Fitch, Kankana, Wis.
The 26th Wis. was organized at Milwaukee, Sept. 17, 1862, and mustered out June 13, 1865. The Colonel was William H. Jacobs, who resigned, and Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Winkler was in command when the regiment was mustered. The regiment belonged to Schurz's Division, Eleventh Corps, and lost 188 killed and 77 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

DALTON, GA.

Editor National Tribune: Who was the commander at Dalton, Ga., in the Spring of 1865? I was in the detachment sent out from Dalton to Springtown to break up the guerrillas, and we certainly broke them up in fine style, tho came near being captured.—J. H. McPherson.
The commander at Dalton in March, 1865, was Col. Hiram F. Sickles, 14th Ill. March 13 the guerrillas captured five railroad hands, and Col. Sickles sent out a detachment of 200 men, under Col. Bush, using all of the horses and mules in the post to mount the men upon. The detachment met a force of about 70 guerrillas, and captured a British sharp rifle fight with them, in which they killed two and captured one, losing one man wounded.—Editor National Tribune.

The 64th Ohio.

Editor National Tribune: Please give me a brief history of my regiment, the 64th Ohio.—A. D. Holcomb, New Lexington, Ohio.
The 64th Ohio was organized at Camp Buckingham from Nov. 6, 1861, and mustered out at different times to May 31, 1865, with the veterans and recruits retained in the service until Feb. 3, 1862. Col. James W. Forsyth, of the Regular Army, was discharged Jan. 1, 1862. Col. John Ferguson was dismissed; Col. Alexander McVain was killed at Rocky Face Ridge, and Lieut. Col. George Wolf was in command when the regiment was mustered out. The regiment belonged to Newton's Division, Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and lost 114 killed and 160 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

The 71st and 137th Ill.

Editor National Tribune: Kindly publish in The National Tribune short histories of the 71st and 137th Ill.—David Farquhar, Marquand, Mo.
The 71st Ill. was organized at Chicago July 22, 1862, to serve three months, and mustered Oct. 22, 1862. The Colonel was Othnell Gilbert. It lost 23 died from disease.

The 137th Ill.

The 137th Ill. was organized at Camp Wood June 5, 1864, to serve 100 days, and mustered Oct. 22, 1864. The Colonel was John Wood. It belonged to the Sixteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and lost 14 killed and 100 died from disease in August, 1864.—Editor National Tribune.

The 44th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Please answer in your paper what corps and division Co. C, 44th N. Y., were in, any time between June, 1864, and June, 1865, and please give me name and rank. I was in the Third Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and mustered out Oct. 11, 1864.—Editor National Tribune.

UNBURIED DEAD ON BATTLEFIELD.

Editor National Tribune: Was there any other battle fought, excepting the battle of the Wilderness, where neither side buried their dead until the close of the war? I saw the skeletons of dead soldiers in the Wilderness, and was in the war, lying just as they fell. They were soon after buried by our Government.—H. C. Van Vechten, Racine, Wis.
There were probably many battlefields where the dead were left unburied, because both sides moved immediately and rapidly away from the field.—Editor National Tribune.

GEN. HUNTER AND THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

F. S. Reader, Major, 5th W. Va. Cav., New Brighton, Pa., calls in question a statement made in the National Tribune, that Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, of Pittsburg, was court-martialed for refusing to obey orders to burn the University of Virginia. Maj. Reader says at Gen. David Hunter's headquarters during that campaign, with Col. D. H. Strother, as Assistant Provost-Marshal. There was no order issued to burn the University of Virginia, and Hunter was ordered to burn the Virginia Military Institute. Maj. Reader says: "I remember distinctly that some of the troops began the destruction of the Library of the University, which was stopped, but a number of old books were taken out. This was reported to the General, who came to Col. Strother and was furious about it, threatening dire punishment to anyone who had been guilty. It was some time before the Colonel got him soothed, by stating that none of the men about headquarters were guilty. I served in the same brigade with Col. Schoonmaker under Gen. Averell in 1863, and I believe in this campaign he commanded a brigade. I never knew he was court-martialed. What are the facts?"

GEN. MOONLIGHT.

With reference to the item which lately appeared in the National Tribune connection with the Platte Bridge massacre, S. H. Fairfield writes: "Gen. Moonlight was not then in the service, but had been mustered out a month before. There were only some 140 men at the bridge and no emigrant train. Gen. Moonlight was considered the ablest officer of the Union army west of the Missouri River. If it had not been for him Kansas would have been wiped off the map."

NOT ALL FOR FORAKER.

M. Thurston, Stryker, O., says that it will be quite a mistake to count all the veterans for Foraker. People are now more independent, and do not pay the same regard to the Foraker name as they once did. Foraker's Thurston would like to see Roosevelt take another term, as the work he has started is not yet half done, and no one can manage it as well as himself.

A LAST DISCHARGE.

Editor National Tribune: I have in my possession the discharge from the service of the late Gen. Wm. F. Crouch (private), of Capt. George Darrow's Co. A., 148th Inf. If the said William F. Crouch is still living and wishes to get his discharge, or if any of his relatives wish to secure it, they can communicate with—Mrs. M. C. Connett, Bedford, Iowa.

COMMANDER I. M. ADAMS.

Editor of the Department of West Virginia, G. A. R.
I. M. Adams, the present Department Commander of West Virginia, G. A. R., was born in Pennsylvania near Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 21, 1842. A few years later his family moved to Ohio, and in 1859 he emigrated to what is now known as West Virginia.

ISAAC M. ADAMS.

April 7, 1862, and served until the close of the war, being discharged May 22, 1865. He was engaged in many battles, among which were Snicker's Gap, Kernstown, Harper's Ferry, Openauk, Winchester, Cedar Creek and others. He was in front of Petersburg when the city was captured, and was at Appomattox under Grant when Lee surrendered. It may be truthfully said that there was no braver soldier in the army than I. M. Adams, and that he never missed a battle in which his regiment was engaged.

COMMANDER I. M. ADAMS.

Editor of the Department of West Virginia, G. A. R.
I. M. Adams, the present Department Commander of West Virginia, G. A. R., was born in Pennsylvania near Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 21, 1842. A few years later his family moved to Ohio, and in 1859 he emigrated to what is now known as West Virginia.

DR. G. LANE TANNEYHILL.

The Surgeon-General of the Grand Army of the Republic.
Dr. G. Lane Tanneyhill, the newly elected Surgeon-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, is an alumnus of Dickinson College and of the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. He was elected last Spring President of the National Association of the United States Pension Surgeons, which has 1,000 members. He resides

THE ENGLISH KING AND QUEEN.

Comrade Matthew A. White, Loyd, Wis., says that he is an Englishman by birth, but has been in this country a great number of years. He believes that the English people, as a whole, are strongly attached to the persons of the present King and Queen, and it has pained him to see flings at those monarchs in The National Tribune, where he expects a much higher grade of thought and writing than he finds in ordinary newspapers.

THE NOTED VETERAN ZOUAVES.

The noted Veteran Zouaves of New Jersey, of which Gen. J. Madison Drake is Commander, made a visit to Washington last week, and were the guests of the Medal of Honor Legion. They had a reception by the Secretary of War, and were present with the Legion at the service over the remains of Gen. Geo. W. Mindes at Arlington Cemetery, and witnessed an exhibition drill at Fort Myer. There were 18 of the Zouaves present in Zouave uniform, and attracted much attention wherever they went.

COMPLIMENTS TO OUR HISTORY.

S. H. Fairfield, Alma, Kan., writes: "I have been a subscriber of your paper for a good many years and want to say that I prize it more highly than any I take. I have read the history which you wrote of the civil war. It is in my opinion the finest that has been written. I have often wondered where you got your information in regard to the Missouri campaign and the condition of the army at that time. Your history was almost perfect. I have been in Kansas 57 years, and was all thru the border war. I was Military Quartermaster for six months during the war. I know those early struggles, I am reading your history of the Peninsular Campaign, which is exceedingly interesting, and will, I believe, go down in history as a good history. Your criticism of the Generals is just. You have put McClellan just where he belongs in history."

TROUBLE IN ZION.

Harmon Melitz, 2414 Elm Ave., Zion City, Ill., writes that it is absolutely incorrect that Mr. Voliva has only a small following in Zion City. Behind the scenes are 1,400 persons, where the other side cannot muster 600. The fight is to put Voliva down and out, but he has the majority by a long way.

NOT ALL FOR FORAKER.

M. Thurston, Stryker, O., says that it will be quite a mistake to count all the veterans for Foraker. People are now more independent, and do not pay the same regard to the Foraker name as they once did. Foraker's Thurston would like to see Roosevelt take another term, as the work he has started is not yet half done, and no one can manage it as well as himself.

A LAST DISCHARGE.

Editor National Tribune: I have in my possession the discharge from the service of the late Gen. Wm. F. Crouch (private), of Capt. George Darrow's Co. A., 148th Inf. If the said William F. Crouch is still living and wishes to get his discharge, or if any of his relatives wish to secure it, they can communicate with—Mrs. M. C. Connett, Bedford, Iowa.