

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1877

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Advances in Advance

Five months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

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

AGENTS—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful, but persons who would solicit their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as the new address, so that the paper may be sent to the correct address. Labels on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Fraternal, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a return to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

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

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 18, 1888.

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The National Tribune and Scribner's Magazine for One Year.

By an arrangement with the publishers of that splendid illustrated periodical—Scribner's Magazine, we are enabled to offer it with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE at a great reduction in price. The subscription to the magazine is \$3 a year, but we will send it and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year for \$3.

Scribner's is first-class in all respects. Its contributors are among the very ablest writers in the country, and it is illustrated in the highest style of art.

The November number will contain the only magazine article written by Gen. Sheridan. All our readers certainly desire to have this. Send in your subscriptions at once, so as to make sure of it. Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Any non-subscriber into whose hands a copy of this week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE shall come, will understand that it is sent to him for examination.

We ask that he or she will look over it carefully, note its many special features, and compare it with other weekly firebrand papers. We are very sure that if they do this they will find it to be superior in interest and attractiveness to any and all of them. It is beyond question the best weekly family paper in the whole country. It has more distinguished contributors, and a greater array of valuable reading matter, than any of them.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Opponents of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE are in many instances striving to deter comrades to whom we have sent sample copies from taking them from the postoffice, alleging that they will thereby become responsible for a year's subscription.

This is false. No responsibility whatever is incurred by taking the paper out of the office.

FRANK CARPENTER'S LETTERS.

This week we publish the second of the very entertaining letters from "Out-of-the-way Places of the World," by Frank G. Carpenter. We are quite sure that no attraction that we have offered our readers for a long time will excite these letters. They are admirable in every way. Mr. Carpenter is a keen observer, and has a graphic way of telling what he sees. He has gone off of the well-beaten tracks of travel, is seeing what few other travelers have seen, and describes it most charmingly. This week's letter will be found particularly interesting from the realistic picture it gives of the life and habits of the Japanese people. It is almost the same as seeing the people themselves to read the letter. The illustrations are made from photographs taken by Mr. Carpenter himself. It is Mr. Carpenter's intention to continue his travels through all of the out-of-the-way and very interesting places of the Far East for about a year, during which time he will continue to write for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of what he sees. These letters are published in no other paper, and we anticipate that our readers will regard them as quite a treat.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Every man who wore the blue ought to take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

It is the only champion, advocate and friend that he has.

He ought to ask all his comrades to subscribe for it, for it is as much to them as to him.

The paper ought to have a half-million circulation, and will have if the comrades work for it as faithfully as it labors for them.

THE CASE OF MRS. BRADLEY.

The veto of the bill to pension Mrs. Sally Ann Bradley illustrates the feelings Mr. Cleveland entertains toward the widows and dependent mothers of deceased Union veterans. No more deserving claim than hers was ever presented to Congress. This was demonstrated in an admirable report on her case made by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, through Dr. Wm. W. Ellsberry, of Ohio, a prominent Democrat and a gentleman of high character. He said: "We find from an examination of the papers in this case that a similar bill was favorably reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and passed the House in the 48th Congress, but failed to be reached in the Senate. As the report referred to is a fair resume of the points in the case, your committee herewith incorporate the same into this report, viz: The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred H. R. 2320, granting a pension to Sally Ann Bradley, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report: Sally Ann Bradley is the widow of Thomas J. Bradley, who served as a private in Co. D, 25th Ohio, from June 23, 1861, to Oct. 9, 1865. He was pensioned on account of shell wound of back received at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1862, and died Oct. 2, 1882. His death is not entirely chargeable to his military service, and consequently his widow has no title before the Pension Office. A petition signed by nearly 200 of the best citizens of the County in which she resides, some of whom have known her and her deceased husband for many years before the late war, sets forth that she is a widow, and that she is an invalid, and left without means of support, or friends able to assist her. She has been left destitute by the death of her husband, who served faithfully for more than four years in defense of his country, and who, while in such service, contracted a disability which necessarily impaired his ability to provide for himself and wife a comfortable subsistence. In his declining years, your committee are clearly of opinion that she should not be abandoned to the charity of the world, but that, in a measure at least, provided for in her old days, and therefore report favorably on the bill and ask that it do pass. Your committee endorse all the statements of the foregoing report as fully borne out by the facts and record proof, and in addition find that four of her sons followed her father into the cause for the Union, two of whom died upon battlefields; the others returned home, one with the loss of an eye, the other deaf, and are cripples for life. We believe this a case deserving the attention of Congress, and therefore recommend that the pending bill do pass. It is possible to find a woman more deserving of a pension than this poor old war-widowed, war-bereaved wife and mother? She was the wife and mother of heroes—of men who sacrificed everything—even life itself to purchase for this country the prosperity it now enjoys. Her husband served over four years, and even after receiving a severe wound continued for nearly two years to carry a musket in the ranks and do a brave volunteer's duty. Her husband died, and left her, at the age of 70, destitute. Of the four stalwart sons who would have been the props of her declining years, two perished on the battlefield and the other two were terribly wounded combating the enemies of the Nation. Here were five good and sufficient reasons for the Nation's generosity and justice to her. Let us see what trouble the President took to find an excuse for withholding from her the meager pension that both Houses of Congress said by handsome majorities that she was justly entitled to. Here is his message in full: I herewith return without approval House bill number 5384, entitled "An act granting pension to Sally Ann Bradley." The husband of this supposed beneficiary was discharged from the military service in 1865, after long service, and was afterwards pensioned for gunshot wound. He died in 1882. The widow appears to have never filed a claim for pension in her own right. No cause is given of the soldier's death, but it is not claimed that it resulted from his military service, her pension being asked for entirely because of her needs and the faithful service of her husband and her sons. This presents the question whether a gift in such a case is a proper disposition of money appropriated for the purpose of paying pensions. The passage of this law would, in my opinion, establish a precedent so far-reaching, and open the door to such a vast multitude of claims not on principle within our present pension laws, that I am constrained to disapprove of the bill under consideration. GROVER CLEVELAND, EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 6, 1888. The judgment of every man who reads this cruel utterance must be that the President has gone a long distance out of his way in order to strike a deliberate blow at a widow and mother of veterans. The man who would prevent Congress from bestowing a pension on a woman with such a history as Mrs. Bradley's must be actuated by settled hatred of veterans, their widows and mothers. The pretended reasons that he gives are abridely inadequate. How, in the name of common sense, is giving a pension to Mrs. Bradley going to "open the door to such a vast multitude of claims not on principle within our present pension laws"? Is not such a case as hers directly "on principle within our present pension laws"? If it is not, then not an instant should be lost in making it "on principle within our present pension laws" for the offense of such injustice mounts up to heaven. If there is "a vast multitude of claims" of other women, who, like Mrs. Bradley, gave a husband and four gallant sons to the service of the country, and are now, because of their loss, eating the bitter bread of penury in their old age, then the more shame to the Nation which permits such a thing—the more blighting shame to the man whose veto of the Dependent Pension Bill cut off from these mothers in Israel the relief which the Nation was anxious to bestow upon them. It must be kept in mind that only a short time before this shameful denial of a pension to Mrs. Bradley, Mr. Cleveland hastened to sign a bill which placed on the roll the widow of every man who served so much as 60 days in the Mexican war, even though the husbands were killed fighting the Government.

COL. MATSON'S RECORD.

Col. Matson must not attempt to deceive the comrades by pleading that the discussion of the Mills Tariff Bill engrossed the attention of the House to such an extent as to deprive him of all opportunity of pushing the consideration and passage of pension legislation. The House met on the 5th of December, and the Committee on Invalid Pensions was announced on the 6th of January. Col. Matson knew that he was to be the Chairman of the Committee long before this, however. The Tariff Bill was not reported until the 2d of April, and the discussion of it did not begin until the 17th. Here was four and a half months' time since the opening of the session, and three and a half months since his appointment as Chairman, in which there was little business of real importance before the House, and presumably he could have had all the time he wanted for the discussion of pension measures. The greater portion of the Members desired the opportunity for such discussion, and it could have been had at almost any time by Col. Matson taking the necessary steps. The discussion of the Mills bill ended July 21—almost exactly three months ago—and since then the House has been mainly engaged in killing time. Here, then, has been between seven and eight months of time bristling with opportunities which any earnest man would have employed. These opportunities were given by the power with which he is clothed by Paragraph 5 of Rule XXIV of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and which power cannot be taken away from him "except by a vote of two-thirds of those present and voting thereon."

WHAT IS THE TRUTH?

The apologists for President Cleveland urge in his defense that he has approved 1,264 bills, while only vetoing 193. This statement was made one of the corner-stones of the defense of the President in the House of Representatives Aug. 2, 1888, by L. F. McKinney, of New Hampshire, which defense was undoubtedly directly inspired from the White House, if not partially prepared there. Mr. McKinney said: "The number of private pension bills approved by President Cleveland, or allowed to become laws by him by limitation, to July 21, 1888, were 1,264."

WHY THE SENATE DID NOT.

Judge Thurman speaks on the pension question with the astonishing lack of information that has characterized his treatment of all matters of current politics during the present canvass. He says: "I haven't counted up the number vetoed or signed, and I don't care a straw about it; but why didn't the Senate pass these bills over his veto if they wanted them to pass? They had the power to do it, and yet they did nothing at all. The law requires that the Senate shall consider all such bills, and if they don't do it who is to blame?" This is simply an impudent, shyster-like trick to shift the responsibility. No one knows better than Judge Thurman his falsity, unless it be the papers which have taken up this utterance and are parading it as if it were a sufficient answer to all the criticism of the President's malignant vetoes. In the first place, it is not "the law," but the Constitution which controls. It is singular that Mr. Thurman should forget this. He always claimed to be a great Constitutional expert, and during the war he was constantly bristling like the fretful porcupine with "provisions," "interpretations," and "constructions" of the Constitution which would prevent the Government doing anything necessary to put down the rebellion. Section 7, Article I, of the Constitution, says: "Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, in which it shall be likewise reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. As much the greater part of the vetoed pension bills originated in the Democratic House of Representatives, they had to be returned to that body and repassed there where they could go to the Senate. Is it possible that Judge Thurman, who claims to have been a diligent student of our system of Government all his long life, who sat in the Senate for 12 years, and who is now a candidate for the second highest office in the gift of the people, is ignorant of a provision in the Constitution which every school boy is familiar with? No; the only explanation is that it was a deliberate attempt to confuse the public judgment by an audacious misstatement. Then as to those bills which originated in the Senate. Judge Thurman says that the Senate had the power to pass over the veto any bill which it wanted to pass. Now the article of the Constitution above quoted says that a two-thirds vote is necessary to pass a bill over a veto. During the present Congress the Senate has consisted of 37 friends of the President to 39 opponents. How, with party lines drawn as they have been, and with the President holding a club over the head of every Democratic Senator, was any two-thirds vote to be got to pass a bill over the veto? Supposing that all the Republican Senators were in favor of passing a pension bill over the President's veto. It was necessary, supposing all the Senators to be present, to get at least 12 Democratic Senators to join them. Of the total of 37 of these 21 were officers of high rank in the rebel army; another was a member of Jeff Davis's Cabinet; still another was a member of the rebel House of Representatives and Senate; still another was Governor of Georgia during the war, and seven more, representing Southern States, were almost as closely connected with the rebellion as if they had actually borne arms in its support. Here we have 31 of the 37 whose past history and present affiliations make them naturally opposed to pensions to Union veterans. There would be small chance indeed of getting any of them to vote to pass a pension bill over a veto. The remaining six are Senators Hearst, of California; Voorhees and Turpie, of Indiana; Payne, of Ohio—whose son-in-law is a member of the Cabinet; and McPherson and Blodgett, of New Jersey. While they are all well enough disposed toward the veterans to vote for any just pension bill, it is not expected that they will carry this friendship to the extent of antagonizing their vindictive party-chief by voting to pass a pension bill over his veto. So it is quite clear that when Judge Thurman stated that the friends of the veterans in the Senate had "the power to pass these bills over the vetoes," he stated what he well knew had no foundation in fact. "And if one receives not enough it is because he did not serve long enough; and can he be heard to complain if he gets a just rate equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the remainder of the relief necessary to his support, he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities."—Col. Matson's Report on His Mangled Disability Bill. In his speech, which he did not deliver Col. Matson said, concerning the arrears bill: "I have reported this great measure of relief in both Congresses prior to this one. Col. Matson's colleague—Hon. Wm. D. Owens, of Indiana—called his attention to this 'inaccuracy' in the following language: 'He did not report such a bill as this (arrears) in the last—the 48th Congress. Nor did he report such a bill prior to the 48th Congress. He has never reported such a bill prior to this time. I will give my colleague a check for \$1,000 if he will produce his favorable report of an arrears bill to this House prior to his nomination for Governor of Indiana.' This seems to be a fair challenge—a very fair challenge. A first contradiction is made to Col. Matson's statement, and a statement, too, that is of much importance in making up his case for the soldiers of Indiana. If what he said is true, it can be readily proven by the Congressional Record. In doing this Col. Matson will not only vindicate his own truthfulness, but get \$1,000 for his campaign fund, and he needs campaign funds very much, to judge by the way his party is lavishing money in Indiana. Will Col. Matson accept the challenge? The one all-sufficient answer to the assertion that we have a much larger pension expenditure than any other Nation on earth is that we had a much bigger army than any other Nation ever had. We fought a terribly long war with it, which killed, wounded and broke down vastly more men than any previous war by any Nation.

OUR PLATFORM.

Grover Cleveland and C. C. Matson stand to us precisely in the light of any other politicians in office who have betrayed and abused the veterans. We do not care what their politics are; we would oppose them just the same if their political bias was directly opposite to what it is. With THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE the all-important question in regard to any official is his attitude toward the veterans and their dependent ones. Had Mr. Cleveland treated these as fairly as his predecessors in office, we should have had no word of advice to offer in the campaign now in progress, because we would have felt that the interests of the Nation's defenders would have been safe, no matter whether he or his competitor was elected. Had Col. Matson shown ordinary zeal in the discharge of his duties as Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, we should have been neutral in the contest in which he is now engaged. But we feel intensely that the course of these two men deserves the sternest reprobation by the men who wore the blue, and all who sympathize with them. We do not see how, after all the injuries and insults that the veterans have received at the hands of Mr. Cleveland, any man who served his country and honors those who fought with him, can vote for him. Self-respect forbids it; justice forbids it; hope and expectation for the future forbid it. In regard to Col. Matson, if ever soldiers are to hold to accountable politicians who betray them with false professions of friendship, they must do it by opposing his election. If they do not do it then they must stop talking of rewarding their friends and punishing their enemies. No politician elevated to power—largely by the votes of soldiers, given on the strength of professions of friendship—ever betrayed the soldiers as shamefully, and inflicted such injury upon them as have Grover Cleveland and Col. Matson. The only way that the veterans can resent this treatment is by voting against them whenever they are candidates, and we think it is their high duty to do this. We would urge it even if Messrs. Cleveland and Matson were our own political brothers. THE communication that we publish in this week's paper from Col. H. L. Potter, of the 71st N. Y., in regard to the killing of Stowell Jackson, is an interesting contribution to history indeed, and deserves unusual consideration. The writer was in position to come into possession of important facts, and apparently he did come into possession of them, and what he says must have strong weight in settling the disputed point. THE comrades generally are interrogating candidates for Congress as to their attitude toward THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Pension Bill, and whether they will support it if elected. This is the right way. Make the Bill the test question everywhere, and then be careful that no more Matsons are elected to betray the comrades at the bidding of selfish ambition. THE very interesting article on the experiences of a private soldier disguised as a Chaplain at the battle of Gettysburg, which appeared in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Oct. 4, was written by Comrade E. M. Sperry, of Boonville, N. Y., who yields a facile pen, as will be seen by a perusal of his story. The signature had become detached from the article in the printing-office. THE notorious Eugene Higgins—the Commissioner of Liberty Prison in its worst days—has been sent to Indiana to manage the campaign for Col. Matson. The fitness of the selection is beyond question. The man who starved Union prisoners helping elect the man who condemned Union veterans, their widows and orphans to the poorhouse. What a combination! FORTUNATELY for the veterans there is no doubt of the re-election of that sterling Democrat—Samuel J. Randall. He is a man who has the courage of his convictions and of his friendship. The crack of the caucus whip cannot discourage his determination to do justice to the veterans. THE situation, so far as the veterans are concerned, is simple enough. Any change in the White House must be for the better. It is impossible that any man put there will be as cruel and malignant towards them as Cleveland has been and will continue to be if re-elected. COL. MATSON had such an opportunity as rarely comes to any man to show that his friendship for the veterans was something more than mere words. He used his opportunity to do them a grievous injury. The veterans have now an opportunity to avenge him, and they should not lose it. THE defeat of Col. Matson is above politics with the veterans. It is a question of preference between a man who has betrayed them in a most hurtful way, and one who has been a consistent and zealous friend. VETERANS should note how often Congress adjourns over days at a time. It can waste a day or two every week, but it will give none to the consideration of pension legislation. It is very singular that, with all their experience, the comrades of the Philadelphia Brigade have learned so imperfectly the great lesson that there is room for but one flag in this country. THERE is no politics in a veteran refusing to vote for Grover Cleveland. It is merely the proper protest of a man against kissing the hand that smites him.

THERE HAVE BEEN 4,470 PRIVATE AND 193 GENERAL PENSION BILLS—4,665 IN ALL—REFERRED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE PRESENT SESSION. OF THESE 1,311, OR A LITTLE OVER ONE-FOURTH, HAVE BEEN REPORTED BACK TO THE HOUSE. THE REMAINDER ARE WAITING THE LEISURE AND PLEASURE OF THE GENTLEMEN TO WHOM THEY HAVE BEEN REFERRED. UNDER THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE, ALL THE PRIVATE PENSION BILLS INTRODUCED BY THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM ANY STATE, ARE REFERRED TO THE MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE FROM THAT STATE FOR EXAMINATION AND ACTION. HE TAKES HIS OWN TIME AND WAY FOR THIS. FOR EXAMPLE, THE INDIANA REPRESENTATIVES HAVE INTRODUCED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE SESSION 319 BILLS. THESE WERE REFERRED TO COL. MATSON, THE MEMBER FROM THAT STATE ON THE COMMITTEE. HE HAS REPORTED BACK 128 OF THEM. THE REMAINING 191 ARE STILL AWAITING HIS ACTION. ALL THE PENNSYLVANIA BILLS ARE REFERRED TO MR. LYNCH, OF THAT STATE. THE NUMBER TO DATE IS 413, OF WHICH HE HAS REPORTED BACK BUT 49, LEAVING 364 THAT HE HAS DONE NOTHING WITH. THAT IS, HE HAS ATTENDED TO ABOUT ONE IN SEVEN. HIS PROPENSITY IS MUCH THE SMALLEST OF ANY MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE. THE BEST RECORDS MADE HAVE BEEN BY MESSRS. MORRILL AND GALLINGER. MORRILL HAS REPORTED 252 OF THE 480 BILLS REFERRED TO HIM, AND GALLINGER 138 OUT OF 194. POSSIBLY THE WIDOWS OF THE MEN—POSSIBLY THE MEN THEMSELVES—who shot Sallie Ann Bradley's two sons to death, crippled a third, mangled a fourth, and so severely wounded her husband as to incapacitate him for labor, and bring about his premature death, are on the pension-roll at \$3 a month, while the President denies her a single cent from the public Treasury. She, "70 years old and helpless as an infant," must go to the poorhouse. This is the way Mr. Cleveland "cares for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

HON. EDWARD W. GREENMAN, OF TROY, N. Y., WAS NOT IN THE ARMY, BUT HE IS A TRUE FRIEND OF THE COMRADES, AND ONE OF THE DEMOCRATS WHOM THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE DELIGHTS TO HONOR. WE HOPE HE WILL BE RETURNED TO THE 51st CONGRESS, AND KEPT IN CONGRESS AS LONG AS HE LIVES. HIS CONSTITUENTS CANNOT IMPROVE HIM.

WHAT EXCUSE HAS COL. MATSON GIVEN THE COMRADES OF INDIANS FOR NOT MAKING ANY EFFORT WHATEVER TO PASS THE BILLS WHICH HE REPORTED AND PLACED ON THE CALENDAR? "FINE WORDS BUTTER NO PASTRIES," FAVORABLE REPORTS PASS NO BILLS." THE BILLS ON THE CALENDAR ARE JUST AS DEAD AS IF THEY WERE GATHERING DUST IN THE PIGEON-HOLES IN THE COMMITTEE ROOMS, UNLESS THEY ARE PUSHED ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE.

IF, IN MR. CLEVELAND'S OPINION, A WOMAN'S HAVING GIVEN A HUSBAND AND FOUR SONS TO THE COUNTRY—HAVING LOST TWO OF THEM ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE AND THE OTHER THREE TERRIBLY WOUNDED—DOES NOT ENTITLED HER TO THE TENDER CONSIDERATION OF THE NATION, WHAT, IN HIS ESTIMATION, WOULD BE NECESSARY TO ENTITLED HER TO THAT CONSIDERATION?

WOULD ABRAHAM LINCOLN HAVE VETOED SALLIE ANN BRADLEY'S PENSION BILL, OR ANDREW JOHNSON, OR U. S. GRANT, OR R. B. HAYES, OR JAMES A. GARFIELD, OR CHESTER A. ARTHUR? NO.—FOR THE HONOR OF AMERICAN MANHOOD HE SAID—NO MAN WHO EVER SAID IN THAT EXALTED SEAT WOULD HAVE BEEN GUILTY OF THAT COLD-BLOODED INJUSTICE BUT GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE MILLS BILL PUTS 142 DIFFERENT ARTICLES OF IMPORT ON THE FREE LIST, A LARGE PORTION OF WHICH ARE STAPLES OF OUR NORTHERN FARMERS.

THE LOGAN MONUMENT FUND.

The following additions to the Logan Monument Fund have been received since the last report:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes: Wm. Young, 25; Johnnie Young, 25; Laura Young, 25; Mable Young, 25; Freddie Young, 25; Duhigden Post, No. 20, Del. Rapids, Dak., 10 70.

HEADQUARTERS TROOP A, EDGEMONT POST, No. 28, CUYLER, Pa.

PERSONAL: NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Your Logan circular received and read to the Post, and I have the good pleasure to report Post No. 28, CUYLER, Pa., in so laudable a manner in commencing the treasury of America's greatest volunteer General, Yours, in P. C. and L.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes: Thos. A. Edgemoor, 25; Post, No. 21, 50; J. A. Delano, 25; David Collins, 25; Capt. J. C. Mearns, 25; Q. M. Stewart, 25; Stanton Post, No. 23, 10 95; Porter W. Hill, 1 00; Alex. Levere Post, No. 26, 2 00; George H. Hunsaker Post, No. 28, 2 00; Joe A. K. Dillon Post, No. 218, 3 00; Hobbs Post, No. 74, 3 00; Col. E. E. Ellsworth Post, No. 25, 3 00; Hazen Post, No. 28, 3 00; A. D. Adams Post, No. 153, 7 00; Gen. Wool Post, No. 164, 5 00; From the following members of Albert Wheeler Post, No. 128, 10 00; E. E. Andrus, 10; C. W. Moore, 10; R. J. Banks, 10; Robert Miller, 10; D. Beagles, 10; Dr. H. E. Newbold, 10; Charles Bowser, 10; Fred Mason, 10; Wm. Ross, 10; Christian Bessell, 10; H. D. Cummings, 10; Wm. A. Russell, 10; H. J. Dixon, 10; A. B. Gieson, 10; R. W. Eglestone, 10; Peter Swanwick, 10; B. W. Eglestone, 10; J. C. Winslow, 10; Jos. Gilbert, 10; Thos. Beardsall, 10; John W. Hays, 10; Chas. Welch, 10; James Hamilton, 10; Eben Thayer, 10; Isaac Hewitt, 10; H. Thos. Beardsall, 10; T. H. Johnson, 10; Wm. W. Hays, 10; L. F. Lock, 10; N. S. J. Packard, 10; J. Levere, 10; N. S. Beardsall, 10; D. M. Merriam, 10; A. M. Cox, 10; C. W. Meadows, 10; Nashville Post, No. 419, 3 00; Lewellyn Post, No. 28, Cuyler, Pa., 3 00; Joe Hooker Post, No. 15, Tracy, Mich., 1 00; A. H. Perry, Commander, Post No. 15, Tracy, Mich., 5 00.

HEADQUARTERS HARRINGTON POST, No. 633, STEUBENBURG, ILL.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Enclosed check for \$3.00 for the Logan Monument Fund, contributed by the following members:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes: E. Boggs, 50; W. M. Pierce, 25; A. D. Williams, 25; H. H. York, 25; H. D. Timperley, 25; W. V. Carter, 25; W. H. Hart, 25; W. M. Miller, 25.

Previously acknowledged, 100 00

Total, 27,407 00