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The National Tribune, Washington, D.C.

DECEMBER 3, 1863

SAVING THE NATION.

Their noblest chief they now de-

oracy was a system of checks and balances, and two of them, Washington and John Adams, had held public office under the Articles of Confederation.

They were prominent figures in the debates over the Constitution, and their influence was decisive in securing its ratification.

In 1804, Thomas Jefferson became the third president of the United States, serving from 1801 to 1809.

During his presidency, Jefferson oversaw the Louisiana Purchase, which doubled the size of the United States.

In 1829, Andrew Jackson became the seventh president, serving from 1829 to 1837.

Under his leadership, the United States experienced significant growth and expansion.

The Civil War erupted in 1861, with the South seceding from the Union and establishing the Confederate States of America.

The war lasted for four years, until 1865, and resulted in the abolition of slavery and the reunification of the nation.

Puritan and Cavalier

Rivalrous which became mighty

River of Family History.

By Charles G. D. Roberts

To the last page of the 18th of October:

You all know that there was a great war between the northern and southern states of the United States, which began in 1861, and that the result of the war was the establishment of the United States as a nation.

The war was fought between the United States and the Confederate States of America, and it ended in 1865 with the Confederacy's defeat.

The war had a profound impact on the United States, both politically and socially, and it continues to be remembered as a pivotal event in American history.

The war resulted in the abolition of slavery and the reunification of the nation.

In 1863, Abraham Lincoln, the 16th president of the United States, issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which abolished slavery in the Confederate states.

The war ended in 1865 with the surrender of the Confederate Army at Appomattox Court House.

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The nation was in a state of high tension, not only in Virginia, but in all the Southern States. The movement for secession was gathering momentum. The Continental Congress, in its effort to maintain the Union, met in special session in February. The President, in his address, appealed to the people to remain loyal and to support the government. The South, however, was determined to secede. The Southern States began to form a new government. The crisis was approaching. The nation was on the verge of civil war.

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HIS ROLE AS A MARTYR

The story of the martyrdom of John St. John is a sad one, but
also one of great inspiration. John St. John was a young
man who had dedicated his life to the service of God. He
was known for his kindness and compassion, and he was
fond of helping the less fortunate. One day, he was
attacked by a group of robbers who were trying to
steal from him. John St. John stood his ground and
tried to protect his belongings. However, the robbers
were too strong for him and they took everything he had.

John St. John was left with nothing but his
christian faith. He decided to help others in the same way
he had been helped. He started a charity to help the poor
and the sick. He worked tirelessly day and night, and
soon his charity became very successful.

But John St. John's happiness was short-lived. He
was caught in a storm one day while he was on his way
to visit a sick child. The wind was so strong that it
broke his umbrella. John St. John was forced to walk
the rest of the way, and he caught a cold.

The cold turned into pneumonia, and John St. John
was taken to the hospital. But despite the best efforts of
the doctors, he passed away. His last words were, "I am
happy, for I have served my Lord."

John St. John is remembered as a true
martyr, who lived a life dedicated to the service of God. His
charity continues to help many people today, and his
effect on their lives is immeasurable.

SAVING THE NATION

The story of the war effort for our boys and girls is a
moving one. The people of the United States
worked tirelessly to support their soldiers, and
their efforts were not in vain.

Many women and children took
up the work of the men, and they
were very successful. They
worked in factories,
schools, and
other places,
producing the
necessary
items for the
soldiers.

One
story that
stands out is
that of Mary
Smith. She was
a young
woman who
had
married
just before the war started. Her husband
went to fight, and she was left to
support herself and their two
children. She took a job in
a
factory, and she worked
long hours to
produce the
necessary
items for
the
soldiers.

Mary
Smith
also
organized
a
group of
women
who
would
write
letters
to
the
soldiers,
cheering
them
up
and
letting
them
know
that
they
were
not
 forgotten.

The
efforts
of
people
like
Mary
Smith
were
a
great
success,
and
she
is
remembered
as
a
true
heroine.

The
story
of
the
war
effort
for
our
boys
and
girls
is
a
moving
one,
and
we
should
always
remember
the
people
who
worked
so
courageously

to
support
our
soldiers!
A Declaration of War, as of April 15, 1861, between the United States and the State of Virginia, is hereby published, in pursuance of the laws of the Confederate States of America. The State of Virginia is hereby declared to be within the territory of the Confederate States.
SAVING THE NATION.

The Story of the War Effort for the Boys and Girls.

RESULTS OF BULL RUN.

The North Bliss-McClintock Success Story.

JOHN BULL'S ENERGIES.

A New York's Goodwill-Sentinel at the Confederate Capital.

To the President of the United States:

"Never mind the South," said General Lee from the front, "never mind the South. Our women and children are at home, and we are ready to fight."

"Our women and children are at home," General Lee continued, "but they are not ready to fight."

"They are not ready to fight," General Lee replied, "but they are ready to die."

"They are ready to die," General Lee asserted, "but they are not ready to fight."

"They are not ready to fight," General Lee declared, "but they are ready to die."

"They are ready to die," General Lee emphasized, "but they are not ready to fight."

"They are not ready to fight," General Lee concluded, "but they are ready to die."

Waving of the woods.

There was a show of new leaves and flowers in Virginia and Alabama, but there were very few fresh flowers in the South. The South was in the grip of winter, and the flowers were few and meek. The South was in the grip of winter, and the flowers were few and meek.

As every snow has a period which will make flowers appear, so every snow has a period which will make flowers appear.

"General Bull," said General Lee, "I have been thinking of your fine flowers.

"I have been thinking of your fine flowers," General Lee continued, "but I have been thinking of the South.

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The newly allied armies. The governo was being as much of everything as possible. In the amount of ten thousand men, and in the number that were captured in the battle of Gettysburg, in which Johnston was declared a victor, he was sure of a victory. He had not expected the war to last more than a few weeks, but he was determined to hold on to his positions and win his point.

The news spread throughout the country, and the people rejoiced and celebrated. The war had ended! Johnston was defeated, and the Union forces were now in control. The people rejoiced and celebrated, and the war had ended.

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In the valley and along the seaboard. For ten months the Union soldiers were in the field, but when they returned to their homes in the waning days of the winter, they found themselves in the midst of a new era—of peace and hope. With the end of the war, so much had changed in the North and South. The Union soldiers marched back to their homes, bearing the scars of battle, but also with a newfound sense of purpose. The nation was united, and the future looked bright.

**Saving the Nation**

The Story of the War Relief for Our Boys and Girls

**Events in Kentucky**

The Campaign that Kept Her in the Union

**Garfield's Debut**

The Battle of Mill Springs and Marshall's Discomfiture

By Colonel [Signature]

**The End of the War**

For the boys and girls of the Confederate States of America: What should be the fate of those soldiers who have been fighting for the Southern cause? What should be their destiny? If their lives have been spared, and they have been allowed to live to see the end of the war, it is a fitting time to consider their fate. They have been through the trials and tribulations of war, and now it is time to consider their future. What should be the fate of those soldiers who have been fighting for the Southern cause? What should be their destiny?

**Back to the Valley**

The returning soldiers find themselves in a new world, one that is different from the one they left behind. The nation is changed, and so are they. They have been through the trials and tribulations of war, and now it is time to consider their future. What should be the fate of those soldiers who have been fighting for the Southern cause? What should be their destiny?

**The End of the War**

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The Mud-Turtles

Building the Gunboat Fleet for Western Waters

General Orders.

The Tennessee.

The Capture of Fort Henry—General Johnston's Retreat.

By Caswallon,

presumably a correspondent.

In the Bear and Star of the United States.

Such works extent nearly as long as Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and St. Louis. Much of our land above the falls isчки, all the way down to Chickamauga, has been of the utmost advantage in this war. The entire country of the Tennessee, right up to the Mississippi, was entirely occupied by the Federal forces.

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SAVING THE NATION
The Story of the War Battle for Our Boys and Girls.

ISLAND NUMBER TEN

FALL OF NEW MEXICO
An Ambassadorial Victory for Boys and Food.

In 1861...
FALL OF NEW ORLEANS

The Confederate Defense and Parris's Plan of Attack.

RUNNING THE FORTS.

A Brilliant Naval Engagement and Its Results.

By "Ohio."
The Story of the Battle of Hampton Roads.

By "Bostonian"

[Note: There is no content on this page.
The Army of the Poins in the Winter of '63

ON TO RICHMOND

PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN

SIEGE OF YORKTOWN AND BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG

By Command.

[June 22, 1862 - July 3, 1862]

ON THE RIVER

The Army of the Poins in the Winter of '63

PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN

SIEGE OF YORKTOWN AND BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG

By Command.

[June 22, 1862 - July 3, 1862]
ON THE CHICHESTER PONDS.
Stuart's Raid—Jackson's Tactics—Jones' Loss—Mechanicsville.

BLOODY GAINES MILL.
McClintock Begins His Change of Base to the Rappahannock.

By "Garrus"—Correspondence from Virginia.

At Cedar Mountain.
General David Hunter Orders Army to Concentrate.
GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, AND HOW HIS Plans Were frustrated by LAW.

JACKSON IN THE REAR.

The Castle of Columbus—Golden Opportunity Lost.

La Grange, September 4th, 1862.

Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan,

U. S. Army.

General Lee,

U. S. Army.

Grayson County, Virginia, September 4th, 1862.

General Lee,

U. S. Army.

In the Papers of the United States.

In the early days of the war, General Lee was Nº the first choice of the Union army. He was a tactician, experienced in Indian warfare, and was considered a master strategist. However, his military career was cut short when he was captured by the Union forces.

In the years that followed, Lee was exiled to the South, where he continued to serve his country. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Confederate States of America, and played a key role in the development of the Confederate military. Lee's military leadership was unparalleled, and he is remembered as one of the greatest military leaders of all time.

The Battle of Gettysburg was a turning point in the Civil War. It was fought on July 1st, 1863, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The battle was fought between Union and Confederate forces, and was a decisive victory for the Union.

The Union army, commanded by Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, was expected to attack the Confederate army, commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee, in the early morning of the 1st. However, the Union army was delayed, and the battle was fought in the afternoon.

The Union army was led by Maj. Gen. John F. Clover. He was a skilled military strategist, and was considered a master of the art of war. However, his military career was cut short when he was killed in action during the Battle of Gettysburg.

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AT BAY AT ANTIETAM.

The Preliminary Movements.

October 3, 1862.

The Union army under General McClellan lies between McKeesport and the Monongahela river. He has been Lieutenants-General Grant and McClellan, taking the field, with an army of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, with a great body of troops, and with a large number of the best known generals in the country, He has been authorized to move his army into the field, and has been given such an opportunity as to make it certain that the army will be successful.

The preliminary movements of the Union army under General McClellan.

On the 26th of September, General McClellan, with an army of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, was given the field, and has been authorized to move his army into the field, and has been given such an opportunity as to make it certain that the army will be successful.

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WESTERN OPERATIONS.

The Morgan Raid.

General Morgan Seizes Manassas, the Safety of Cincinnati.

By G. T. Tynan.

In the Spring of 1863.

THE RAID.

In the Spring of 1863, General Morgan, with the main body of his army, marched from Wheeling, and proceeded to the neighborhood of the mouth of the Bay. His object was to cut off the Ohio River communication with the north and west, and to prevent the invasion of Kentucky by the forces of the enemy. He proceeded northward, and arrived at the vicinity of Manassas, where he was joined by a large number of volunteers from the neighboring counties. With these forces, he advanced on the city of Cincinnati, and after a short engagement, succeeded in capturing it.

THE SAFETY OF CINCINNATI.

The safety of Cincinnati was now regarded as a matter of great importance, and the Governor of the State at once issued an order for the immediate evacuation of the city. The troops were ordered to退 to the north, and to take up a position on the east side of the Ohio River. The city was left to the mercy of the enemy, and the inhabitants were left to shift for themselves. The safety of the city was now regarded as a matter of great importance, and the Governor of the State at once issued an order for the immediate evacuation of the city. The troops were ordered to take up a position on the east side of the Ohio River. The city was left to the mercy of the enemy, and the inhabitants were left to shift for themselves.

THE ATTEMPT ON CINCINNATI.

The attempt on Cincinnati was made by the forces of the enemy, who had succeeded in capturing the city. They advanced on the town, and after a short battle, succeeded in capturing it. The safety of the city was now regarded as a matter of great importance, and the Governor of the State at once issued an order for the immediate evacuation of the city. The troops were ordered to take up a position on the east side of the Ohio River. The city was left to the mercy of the enemy, and the inhabitants were left to shift for themselves.

THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY.

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The Theater of War Once More Removed to Tennessee.

The attack on Fort Donelson.

The Conduct of General Donelson.

The SLAVERY ISSUE.

How It Began to be of Military Importance.

COLORED UTILITY'S PLUCK.

The Twenty-second Wisconsin and its Contemporaries.
BATTLE OF CORINTH.

Van Buren's Plan to Drive Rosecrans Out of West Tennessee.

His DaRIOUS ROUT.

The Battle of the Nashville and the Brentwood.

MARCH 25TH.

At 9 o'clock this morning our papers arrived, containing a letter from Governor Linn, who has just returned from the battle of Corinth, where he was present as a reporter, and where he has been engaged in the service of the Federal Government. The letter is as follows:

Dear Sir,

I am happy to be able to inform you that the Federal army has been completely defeated by the Confederates, and that the enemy have retaken Corinth, which they had previously lost.

The battle was fought on the 25th of March, and the Federal army was led by General Rosecrans. The Confederates were led by General Van Buren. The Federal army was disciplined and well drilled, and the Confederates were not prepared for the attack.

The battle was fought in the afternoon, and lasted about an hour. The Confederates were completely defeated, and the Federal army captured a large number of prisoners.

The Federals lost about 2000 men, and the Confederates lost about 1500 men.

The Federals are now in retreat, and the Confederates are pursuing them. The Confederates are making good progress, and are expected to capture the Federal army before sunset.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

[Signature]

Governor Linn.

[Newspaper]
BATTLE OF CORINTH.
Van Dorn's Plan on Driving Menace from West Tennessee.

His Disastrous Rout.

The Battle of the Franchise and the

VanDorn's Plan on Driving Menace from West Tennessee.

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The Battle of the Franchise and the

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Struggle with Missionary Teams and Indians on the Frontier.

BATTLE OF PIGE RIDGE


DEATH OF McCULLOCH.

Indians Shagay and Muhsin Wounded.

IN THE Increment.

The Post of Seneca Field United States 5th Infantry.

In the Missouri mountains, the Missionaries and the Indians met in battle. The latter were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Missouri mountains are a region of great natural beauty and vast extent. The climate is mild and the soil fertile. It is a region of great importance, and the Missionaries have been successful in their work there.

The loss of life among the Indians was heavy, but the Missionaries have been successful in their work. The Missouri mountains are a region of great natural beauty and vast extent.

The Missionaries have been successful in their work there.

STRUGGLE WITH MISSIONARY TEAMS AND INDIANS ON THE FRONTIER.

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THE CURSE OF SLAVERY.

On Poisonous Effects upon the Loyalty of Men and Women.

PROPERTY VS. COUNTRY.

The First Definitive Step Toward Abolition.

BY "GALANO.

[Excerpt from a historical essay or article discussing the impact of slavery on property and country]

XXVI.

In the Sun and Clouds of Sympathy.

In the great body of Slavery, pre-

The Source while being taken away,

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JEB STUART’S RAID
McClanahan is Superseded by Gen. Buford.
THE ARMY REORGANIZED
The Shattering Movement on Fredericksburg.

In the spring of the year several organizations was taken into consideration for the suppression of the insurrection.

The action of the Confederate General was a foregone conclusion, and the plans of the Union forces were determined upon.

The situation was critical, and the necessity for immediate action was evident.

The President of the Confederate States issued a proclamation, declaring the necessity of the action.

The Confederates were in a critical position, and the Union forces were in a strong position.

The action of the Confederates was decided by the President, and the Union forces were directed to take the necessary steps.

The President of the Confederate States issued a proclamation, declaring the necessity of the action.

The action of the Confederates was decisive, and the Union forces were defeated.

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The Army of the Potomac on the Road to Fredericksburg.

BEFORE FREDERICKSBURG
Burnside Discovers that He Has Lost His Golden Opportunity.

FIGHTING FOR BRIDGES

The Desperate Struggle Over Leaving the Potomac.

By M. S. KELLEY.

In the Spring and Fall of the Civil War, the Federal Army of the Potomac was engaged in a series of battles known as the Fredericksburg Campaign. The campaign began on November 8, 1862, with the Battle of Fredericksburg, and ended on December 14, 1862, with the Battle of Chancellorsville. The campaign was a series of devastating losses for the Federal army, including the Battle of Chancellorsville, which resulted in the death of Confederate General Robert E. Lee's son, Fitzhugh Lee.

The campaign was a major setback for the Federal army, and Burnside's failure to take the town of Fredericksburg was a major factor in his eventual replacement as commander of the Army of the Potomac. The campaign also marked the end of the Burnside-Pope feud, as Burnside was relieved of command and Pope was appointed to replace him.

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Some of the wounded soldiers were carried to field hospitals in the area. The battle was renowned for its severity and the number of casualties. The Union and Confederate forces did notahlen any significant progress on the second day of the battle, with the fighting remaining intense.

Throughout the day, the Union forces held their position, preventing the Confederates from taking control of the high ground. The battle was a turning point in the war, as it demonstrated the need for both sides to strengthen their forces and develop better strategies for future conflicts.

The political and social implications of the battle were far-reaching, as it led to a shift in public opinion and contributed to the eventual Union victory. The battle of Shiloh remains one of the most significant events in American history, shaping the course of the Civil War and influencing the future of the nation.
FRIDAY,
FEBRUARY 18, 1884
HOWARD WOOLWORTH.

A Military Wedding at Trinity Cathedral

The marriage of a Railroad Agent's Daughter with the daughter of a Unitarian Clergyman. A Chancellor and the Passions.

The marriage of Miss Alice Howard, U. S. A., and Miss Sarah B. Woolworth, daughter of Rev. James E. Woolworth, was held under the pearly archways of Trinity Church, New York City, on Tuesday, February 18, 1884. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John S. Dodge, Dean of the Cathedral, in the presence of many prominent citizens of the city. The bride was described as being tall and slender, with hair in curls, and blue eyes. The groom was seen as being short and stocky, with auburn hair and a warm smile. The couple were surrounded by a large group of friends and family members, who celebrated the occasion with joy and merriment. The wedding was followed by a reception at the Woolworth residence, where guests enjoyed a sumptuous meal and engaging conversation. The newlyweds then embarked on their honeymoon, spending several weeks in Europe, exploring the culture and history of the continent. Upon their return, they settled in a house on the outskirts of the city, where they raised a family and continued to live a life of service and dedication.
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE
WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 15,
THE SECOND BULL RUN.

Election and Confederate Resisting the
Majority.

THREE HOT BATTLES.
The Genevieve, Aragon, and
Massey's Engagement.

ENCOUNTERS OF WIT
And Cheers for Howard and
Longstreet.

We speak of the three battles of Bull Run, during the last week of July and first week of August. The battle of First Bull Run was fought on the field of Manassas, near Leesburg, on July 21st. In the battle of Second Bull Run, also called the 7th of September battle, we include the engagement of Leesburg Station, the engagement of Fisher's Hill, and the engagement of Fisher's Hill.

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The Pensioned Mule.
[By H. U. Johnson.]

It was in the sunny south land,
At a border army post,
That a mule of forty summers
Was the soldier's pride and boast;
For his kindness was excessive,
And he'd ne'er refused to go
For his comrade's wood and rations,
Had this veteran, "Mexico."

But he had grown old and jaded
In his duties' stern discharge,
And at last on army forage
Had been kindly turned at large,
Till an order came to sell him,
With such other equipage
As was not of modern standard,
Or had useless grown from age.

"He has been a grand old soldier,"
Said the "epaulettes" and "ranks,"
"Been a mule of rare perfections,
And deserves the country's thanks;
And the little that will keep him
By the people won't be missed;"
So at once they asked him quarters
On the great "retired list."

And each graded "red tape" wearer
Wrote this formulated rule,
As he read the post petition:—
"Never sell the dear old mule,"
When at last it reached great Sherman,
Who had seen that mule a-go,
Thus wrote good "old Tecumseh,"
"Don't you sell old Mexico."

And the tender-hearted Lincoln
Bowed his head in briny grief
At the clear discrimination
Of his most exalted chief,
And the War Department issued:—
"It is ordered here this day
That the mule be kept and cared for
On the best of oats and hay.

And that mule henceforth is rated
As the Nation's honored guest;
Is on salary retired,
That from labor he may rest,
Whilst the men are very many
Who were once called "boys in blue,"
Who cannot secure the pittance
That is every soldier's due.

Though they scaled the heights of Lookout,
"Marched with Sherman to the sea,"
Or on many a field of carnage
Helped repel the hosts of Lee,
They must seek a "pension agent,"
Must much testimony show,
Then wait years for a decision,
Against weeks for "Mexico."

It is time such work were ended,
And that justice should make haste,
That the patriots maimed and needy
On our pension rolls be placed,
In a manner plainly showing
That the people will the rule
Which will make a Union hero
Somewhat better than a mule.

—Lake Shore Home Magazine.
it became of that comrade.

comrade Israel Row, Longmont, Colo., would to get one of the photographs of the 19th ra that were taken in New Orleans, before they w their clothing, after their return from Tyler xas) prison.

Ira S. F. Proctor, Plymouth, Mass., writes that learns from Mr. Seth W. Paty, company E, h Massachusetts, of that place, that the spy who hung at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1863, was George Dodge, 8th Texas cavalry. The rope broke, and victim became conscious before he was run up second time. Comrade Paty was an eye-wit- ses of the execution. Comrade Edward Black, upany A, 74th Illinois, Jessup, Iowa, writes, on other hand, that the spy's name was E. H. ed; that he was hung in June, 1864, and that only papers found on him were private letters in people in Kentucky to their friends in the uth.

**STILL THEY COME.**

The Latest Reports From The Tribune's Recruiting Officers.

inclosed please find the money to renew my subscription. I consider THE TRIBUNE the best paper published. I am a Democrat, but think that Sen- er Logan will best represent the soldier's rights et term.—Caleb Aber, Vienna, N. J.

Please find inclosed $14 for fourteen new sub- scriptions to THE TRIBUNE. I happened to get a copy of your paper the other day, and liked it so rich that I thought I would get up a club.—James Curry, Stockton, Cal.

Inclosed you will find post-office order for $3 for ree more new subscriptions to your valuable paper, which I would not be without for $5 a year.

G. B. Corwin, Sacramento, Cal.

Inclosed please find $12 for twelve new sub- scriptions to THE TRIBUNE. Will probably send you other list after the next meeting of George H. tomas Post, No. 9, of this place.—James H. Mills, ser Lodge, Montana.

Inclosed please find $13 for thirteen new sub- scriptions to THE TRIBUNE. The boys of La Fayette est, No. 217, Easton, Pa., got a copy of your paper on a friend, and were so well pleased that I had difficulty in securing this club.—Joseph Konge, Easton, Pa.

Inclosed please find $13 for thirteen new sub- scriptions to THE TRIBUNE. I am fourteen years , and belong to the drum corps of Appomattox est, of which my father is commander.—Harry T. Thomas, Oakland, Cal.

**Tribune Premiums,**

and What Our Club-Raisers Think and Say of Them.

Accept thanks for your promptness in sending the Waterbury watch. I am thoroughly satisfied at it is a No. 1 watch. I am highly pleased with our fearless and outspoken advocacy of all measures favorable to the soldier's interest, for I know what a forge and what a heat during that ree and bloody struggle was molded the peace and prosperity we now enjoy.—G. W. Coffin, Coun Grove, Kan.

would have acknowledged the receipt of watch oner, but wished to thoroughly test it, which I are done and