

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (ESTABLISHED 1877.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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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 correspondents, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who would like to contribute to them must be their own judges of their responsibility.

ADDRESSES.—RENEWALS, Etc.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the full and new address. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send to the full name on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in same or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial 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 request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special rate.

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

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 13, 1887.

RECOLLECTIONS OF GEN. GRANT.

By His Son—Col. F. D. Grant.

To Begin Jan. 20, 1887.

The long-announced Recollections of Gen. Grant, by his son, Col. Fred. D. Grant, will begin in the issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for Thursday, Jan. 20, 1887.

These will be the most interesting by far of all the reminiscences that have been published of that greatest of American soldiers. Col. Grant was a mere boy when he accompanied his illustrious father through his campaigns, but he was a keenly observant boy, and he tells what he saw then in a fresh, fascinating way that is simply irresistible.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

PAST AND PRESENT: The Way Congressmen used to Live in Washington compared with the Present. By "Miss Grandy," the famous Washington correspondent.

WAR TIMES IN WASHINGTON.—Describing the scenes and men in Washington in the early part of 1861. By Maj. Ben. Perley Pope.

THE CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10.—By Maj.-Gen. John Pope, U. S. A.

SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.—A sketch of the 1st Miss. Mounted Rifles. By Col. W. W. Jackson, Washington, D. C.

HAWKINS'S ZOZANES (9th N. Y.). Their part in the Battle of Bonaventure Island. By Gen. Bush C. Hawkins, New York City.

BATTERY HARRISON. A spirited account of its capture. By E. Ware, Co. G, 13th N. H., Rockford, Ill.

THE 3D KY. CAV. An interesting sketch of what it did in the War. By H. L. Ambrose, Co. F, Rockport, Ind.

OUT OF THE LINES.—How the Fugitive Slave Order was evaded. By Capt. J. H. Greene, 6th Wis., Madison, O.

WITH SHEERIDAN.—A spirited sketch of the Nineteenth Corps at Winchester and Cedar Creek. By Capt. J. F. Fitts, 114th N. Y., Lockport, N. Y.

A BRAVE DASH.—An incident of Campaigning on Cheat Mountain. By Capt. J. M. Bijo, 70th Va. Cav., West Jefferson, O.

AT FRANKLIN. Spicy Recollections of an Orderly Sergeant. By Willard Masson, 1st Sergeant, Co. H, 107th Ill., Elk City, Kan.

ISLAND No. 10.

By MAJ.-GEN. JOHN POPE.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has to congratulate its readers upon another brilliant addition to the galaxy of distinguished contributors it has heretofore announced. Maj.-Gen. John Pope has sent us, in response to our request, an admirably written account of the campaign which resulted in the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10. This was one of the most admirably planned and conducted campaigns of the war, and its swift and complete success electrified the Nation. This is the first time that a correct history of the movement has ever been printed. Gen. Pope is an admirable writer, and his account is of fascinating interest.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has secured for its columns by far the ablest array of writers of any paper in the country. No other can even approach it in the number of distinguished men who select its columns through which to address the great mass of our people. No so weekly paper in the country is read by so many people.

Get ready a crown of laurel for Henry George. George Hutchins, of New Jersey, left him his estate, valued at \$30,000, to use in publishing and circulating his writings. Mr. George, learning that this bequest would leave Mrs. Hutchins poor, has declined the legacy.

SIR GARRET WOLSELEY, who saw about 500 men fighting in Egypt as John A. Logan did at Belmont, gets \$12,500 a year from the grateful and appreciative English people

WILL CONGRESS DO JUSTICE?

Congress is now fairly at work again, and the eyes of every veteran and every friend of veterans are turned inquiringly upon it. The reports of its proceedings are scanned with painful anxiety by gray-haired, needy and broken men all over the Nation, who look to it—and have the right to do so—to succor them in their hour of need, even as they succored the Nation at fearful cost to themselves in its hour of need.

There is no measuring the anguish of these most deserving men, as year after year they have seen Congress adjourn without giving them the relief to which it is solemnly pledged. Each year has seen them age with the fearful rapidity of physically-wrecked men—has seen their hair grow whiter, their steps feeble, their hands less able to earn them even the scantiest livelihood, while disease became their cruel tyrant. Hope kept their courage up while Congress was in session, but their hearts turned sick with the bitterness of despair when the day of adjournment came without the passage of a single measure of the relief they know they are justly entitled to.

If ever justice is to be done these men it must be done now—now while they are yet alive and making a fight against Pain and Want as desperate as any made against the enemies of their country. They want shelter, food, fuel, clothing and medicines for themselves and families—not "tributes to their patriotism," "eulogies on their valor," etc., after they are dead.

When the country was in need they fought or sacrificed everything that would hinder their rushing to her service. It is dishonorable as well as cruel for that Nation to delay from year to year—haggle and quibble over giving them that which they richly earned, which is their right in law and equity, and which will afford some measure of support for them in their declining years. Tens of thousands have already been allowed to sink into their graves after years of privation and suffering, which should have been lightened by the Nation's payment of its honest debts to them. What terms are sufficiently harsh to properly designate that form of repudiation which seeks to escape payment by delaying payment until broken health, want and disappointment have carried the creditor beyond the reach of payment.

There is no obstacle now in the way of Congress doing its duty. It has a bill before it which has received the approval of the great mass of the veterans of the country, and those who are their sincere friends. It has been discussed before the whole country, and its justice admitted on all hands. No proposed pension measure ever received so thorough a study by all, or was so generally accepted. Congressmen cannot plead lack of information upon the subject, for substantially the same bill has been before them for consideration for several years, and every feature of it has been discussed and re-discussed in the House and in the Senate Committee room, and on the floor. Every clause has been overlaid with amendments, and Congressional ingenuity has been exhausted in remodeling these into the present form of the bill.

Therefore there is no longer any excuse for delay on the pretense of desiring more information, or to frame a better bill. The bill is as good as we can ever hope to make a bill, and whatever defects it may have can be cured by subsequent legislation, while it will be still doing its splendid work for good in taking veterans out of the poor-houses, and in preventing those from going there who are struggling to avoid its dreaded portals. No more information can be had by Congressmen, for they have already been given all there is to give, and that over and over again.

The question is therefore reduced to its simplest proportions: Shall the country receive its promises to the soldiers? If so, then make the beginning by passing this bill.

MAJOR-GENERALS. A correspondent wrote us a few days ago asking certain questions about Major-Generals, and in looking up the matter we came across a variety of information that we imagine may interest all our readers.

In the first place, few suppose that there were nearly 600 men who gained the right to wear the double star during the war of the rebellion. There were—

Table listing Major-Generals, U. S. A. (full rank) with names and counts: 11, 152, 128, 266, 379.

In addition to these there were four men who entered the field as Major-Generals of State troops in the first three months' service, to wit: Charles W. Sandford, New York; Robert Patterson, Pennsylvania; George C. Cadwallader, Pennsylvania; McClellan entered the United States service, and is counted there, leaving the other three to be added to the above number, making 592 in all. Eleven Major-Generals and Brevet Major-Generals were killed in battle, to wit: Kearny, Stevens, Berry, Reynolds, Zook, Hays, Wadsworth, Sedgwick, McPherson, Russell, and Winthrop. Five died of wounds received in battle: Reno, Mansfield, Richardson, Whipple, and Strong. Ten died of disease and other causes: Gibson, Chas. F. Smith, Nelson, Mitchell, Sumner, Buford, Totten, Birney, Ransom, and Morris. Total deaths from all causes 26. Of the 11 full Major-Generals of the Regular Army all belonged to the Regular Army, or had belonged to it, and all except Winfield Scott, Wool, and Fremont were graduates of West Point. The others were McClellan, Halleck, Grant, Sherman, Meade, Sheridan, Thomas, and Hancock. At the head of the list of 129 full Major-Generals of Volunteers stand John A. Dix. After him Banks, Butler, Hunter, Morgan (of New York), Hitchcock, U. S. Grant, McDowell, Burnside, Rosecrans,

Don Carlos Buell, Pope, Curtis, F. Sigel, McClelland, C. F. Smith, Lew Wallace, Mitchell, etc. The last on the list is Giles A. Smith, whose commission was dated Nov. 24, 1865.

At the head of the list of Brevet Major-Generals is S. K. Zook, and the last of the 298 is Col. Jos. B. Kiddo, of 29d Colored, whose commission was dated Sept. 4, 1865.

OUR WORST ENEMIES.

The worst enemies to the veterans are not those who were rebels or Copperheads during the war. Very many of those who wore the gray and fought as bravely as now our good friends, and can be relied on to bear testimony to the value of the services of those who saved the country, and to approve of the Nation's doing its duty by them. The same is true of many who were bitter Copperheads. They then believed that the South was right and the war wrong; they thought that slavery was a divine institution, and that the Constitution prohibited the President from "coercing" a State. They have since seen the error of their ways, and rejoice with us in a country saved from destruction, purged of a dangerous virus and raised to a grandeur that few could have conceived. They are also willing that the men who made all this possible by the sacrifice of their blood shall be paid some of the great debt due them.

But the man from whom there is no hope of decency or justice is the selfish, cold-blooded, low-minded fellow, who cared too little for anything outside of his own mean little interests to be even an active rebel or Copperhead. He is the fellow that cannot comprehend how anybody can do anything for principle's sake. He has never in all his life made a single sacrifice for principle—he never even felt like doing any such a thing. In his opinion a man who would be a fool—an imbecile. He believes or pretends to think that nobody went into the army except to make money, and he is the one who is most impudent about the soldier having received every dollar that he was worth or was entitled to.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN ILLINOIS.

The comrades in Illinois continue to show both earnestness and shrewdness in their efforts to secure justice for soldiers. Last week Comrade Barger, who represents Pope County in the Illinois House, introduced a joint resolution which recited that whereas the arrears of pension act of 1879 provides that all pensions granted on application filed on or after July 1, 1880, shall commence from that date, and whereas many brave and disabled soldiers were denied arrears under this act and without any cause for this exclusion, and whereas pensions granted should be commensurate with the period of disability without regard to the time of filing of application, therefore it is resolved that Congress be requested to repeal so much of this act as relates to the arrears limit, and the act be so amended as to extend such limit according to the recommendations of the National Pension Committee or remove it altogether.

The resolution went on to recite the other recommendations of the National Pension Committee, as follows: First, to continue pensions to all widows and dependent relatives without asking proof that the pensioner's death was due to service; second, to pension the dependent parents when pensioner leaves neither widow nor orphans; third, to pension survivors of rebel prisons without asking proof that disability was due to imprisonment; fourth, to pension all honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors now disabled and self-dependent, or who are 62 years.

These were "heartily indorsed," and the Illinois Representatives in Congress were requested to use every effort to have a law passed embodying these. The resolution was referred.

PAYING FOREIGN PENSIONERS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has recently adopted the system of international money orders for the payment of pensioners residing in foreign countries instead of by check, as heretofore. This will be of great advantage to these pensioners for several reasons. In the first place, it is estimated that it has heretofore cost this class of pensioners an average of 10 per cent. of the face value of their checks to get them cashed by foreign bankers, and inasmuch as the average quarterly payment to these pensioners is \$38, it will be seen that it has heretofore cost them an average of \$3.90 each to get these checks for their quarterly payment cashed. Under the system just adopted it will only cost them an average of 40 cents for each of their money orders for their quarterly payments, or an average saving of \$3.40 to each pensioner for each of his quarterly payments. Again, under existing law, if a pensioner loses his check it cannot be duplicated until six months shall have elapsed, and then only on the pensioner giving an indemnifying bond to be approved by the Treasury Department. As it is generally impossible for a foreign pensioner to furnish this bond, he loses his money. Under the present system, if the money order should be lost a duplicate will at once issue by the foreign postoffice, upon which it is drawn without delay or expense or trouble to the pensioner. Under the foreign money-order system the pensioner gets his quarterly payments in the money of the country in which he resides, and almost invariably in the town in which he lives. This will be a great convenience to him, to say nothing of the saving. Another advantage of this mode of payment is that it will be almost impossible for any person to falsely personate the pensioner and thereby get his money, for the reason that the money order is made payable to the pensioner and mailed to him direct; and inasmuch as the foreign postmaster will usually know the pensioner personally, it will be exceedingly difficult for any person to swindle him out

of his money. Heretofore these checks have usually been mailed in care of a United States Consul or United States officer residing nearest the home of the pensioner, and great delay was frequently experienced by the pensioner in getting his money; and, finally, the fees on these money orders will go back to the Government through the Postoffice Department. Taking it all in all, this money-order system for the payment of pensioners residing in foreign countries will doubtless prove a great advantage to the pensioner, the agent who pays these pensions, and to the Government as well.

"ALL QUIET ALONG THE DANUBE."

The diplomatic force that is being played with potentates and statesmen as actors: The Queen of England: My Lords and Gentlemen, I take great pleasure in assuring you that my Government maintains the most friendly and cordial relations with all the Powers.

English Ministry: Lords and Gentlemen, the greatly increased estimates for the Army and Navy which we lay before you, are rendered necessary in view of contingencies which are liable to occur at any time. Her Majesty's land and naval forces must be placed at once in the highest condition of efficiency.

NO REDUCTION NOW.

There should be no reduction in the revenues of the Government until the just claims of those whom the Nation owes are satisfied. The Nation owes it to those who fought its battles in the years 1861, '62 and '63, that their bounties be made equal to those of the men who entered the service later in the war. She owes arrears of pensions to those who were broken down in her service, but who failed to apply within the limited time for pension. She owes every disabled and dependent veteran enough to keep him and his family out of the poorhouse, and to provide him and them with the comforts of life. She owes every prisoner of war a repayment, as far as money will repay him, for all that he endured at her command in the prisons of the Confederacy. She owes every widow and orphan of a deceased veteran a continuance of the pension of the dead husband and father.

LOGAN'S DEATH.

Logan was the type of the volunteer soldier in every particular. Even in the premature ending of his life he represented that band of men who left everything to consecrate themselves to the service of the imperiled Nation. Had it not been for the awful strain of the war he would in all probability have lived till near 100. He had a physique such as few men are blest with. It seemed made of tempered steel. But the bivouac in the elect and snow around Donelson, the months spent in the malarious swamps of Vicksburg, the hardships of the march through the Carolinas, and the awful strains of battle wrecked even his constitution and shortened his life 25 or 30 years. No man can undergo the strains of march and battle without great impairment of his vital forces.

THE MOST FAVORABLE PEACE SYMPTOM OF THE WEEK.

The most favorable peace symptom of the week is the announcement that a syndicate of German bankers, with the Rothschilds at the head, have decided to refuse to take hold of the Russian war loan. This will greatly embarrass, if not prevent Russia making war. Her finances are in bad shape, and would seem as if she can do nothing unless she can borrow money abroad. The action of the German bankers is based on practicality as well as business reasons. To lend Russia money to enable her to make war, is to give her the means of injuring their own countries, and of deranging business to an enormous extent. War once begun there is no telling where it will end. It is more than likely that every Nation in Europe would become embroiled in a short time, and the end no man can foresee.

JOHN ROACH, THE FAMOUS BUILDER OF IRON SHIPS, DIED IN NEW YORK ON MONDAY.

His disease was cancer in the mouth, similar to that which proved fatal to Gen. Grant. Mr. Roach was a man of great enterprise and unquestioned integrity. His immense works at Chester, Pa., gave employment to thousands of men. Universal sympathy was felt for him when, some months ago, he was forced to suspend in consequence of the refusal of the Secretary of the Navy to make advance payments on the large cruisers Mr. Roach was building for the Government.

OF COURSE THERE ARE GOOD REASONS FOR FINDING FAULT WITH THE PRESIDENT, CONGRESS'S SINS OF OMISSION AND COMMISSION ARE MUCH TOO NUMEROUS, AND EVEN THE SUPREME COURT DOES NOT DO ALWAYS JUST AS IT SHOULD.

But just think how it would be to live in Russia, where all these branches of Government are concentrated in one man, and that man has the delirium tremens so bad that he occasionally povers over an aid or somebody whose hair don't curl to suit him. Things in this country suit us better than in any we know of.

THE PAPERS OF NEW YORK ARE EXCITED OVER THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THE SENTENCE OF HANGING SHALL BE CARRIED OUT ON A WOMAN WHO MURDERED HER HUSBAND WITH AGGRAVATED DETAILS.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S voice is against hanging a woman. It is in favor of hanging men, and believes that a good deal more hanging than is now done would be better for the community. Any suggestion, however, of physical violence to a woman is always shocking. For example, we all believe that occasionally some brute of a man should be pounded into insensibility, but there is never any cause for laying harsh hands on a woman.

MISS WINNIE DAVIS REMARKS THAT SHE FOUND "MORE ENTERPRISE IN THE NORTH THAN SHE ANTICIPATED."

Her pa might make the same remark with much more reason.

THIS IS GRATITUDE.

With over \$100,000,000 surplus with which it knows not what to do, the Nation still allows 15,000 of its decrepit veterans to eat the bitter bread of want in the County poor-houses. More than that many more are making proud fights with want and pain to save themselves from becoming a charge upon the country.

WAS THERE EVER SUCH INGRATITUDE—SUCH A REPUDIATION OF SACRED OBLIGATIONS?

When these men were in the glow and pride of youth, when they should have been laying strong and deep the foundations of a sufficient provision for their old age, the country called them away, and begged them to leave all to serve and save her. They did so and sacrificed everything for her. Now when they are old and decrepit, when the infirmities, resulting from their arduous services, clutch them with an iron hand, she delays, postpones, haggles with them as if they were hucksters with whom she must drive a sharp bargain.

SHE DID NOT TREAT THE BONDBOLDERS SO OR THE MEN WHO SOLD HER MULES, SHOUDY UNIFORMS AND SHOES.

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UNLESS THE CLAIMS OF THESE CREDITORS OF THE NATION ARE SATISFIED THERE SHOULD NOT BE A DOLLAR TAKEN OF THE REVENUES.

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FUND FOR MRS. LOGAN.

The fund for the benefit of Mrs. Logan has now reached an aggregate of nearly \$60,000. The following are the principal subscribers: Capt. Gen. E. Leman, \$1,000; Henry Hill, 1,000; R. A. Alger, 1,000; Hon. Philletus Sawyer, 1,000; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., 1,000; George W. Childs, 1,000; A. J. Dreese, Philadelphia, 1,000; James McMillan, 1,000; Stevenson Burke, 1,000; Hon. E. B. Fryer, 1,000; Frederick Billings, 1,000; George M. Pullman, 1,000; John B. Drake, 1,000; C. P. Huntington and associates S. P. R. R., 1,000; Capt. James B. Esch, 1,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, 1,000; W. K. Vanderbilt, 1,000; Hon. Leland Stanford, 1,000; Hon. John A. McShane, Omaha, Neb., 1,000; J. D. Rockefeller, 1,000; Hon. Hamilton Fish, 1,000; Hon. John Sherman, 1,000; Hon. William B. Ewing, 1,000; D. O. Mills, 1,000; John Wannamaker, Phila., 1,000; Hon. J. E. Hayden, Washington, D. C., 1,000; Hon. J. D. Washburn, 1,000; Hon. John C. Spooner, 1,000; Hon. R. C. Schenck, 1,000; Marshall Field, 1,000; Hon. A. S. Paddock, 1,000; Hon. Jos. L. Routt, 1,000; Hon. E. B. Fryer, 1,000; Henry Clews, 1,000; Chas. L. Calby, 1,000; Hon. E. B. Fryer, 1,000; Hon. Jos. M. Thurston, Omaha, Neb., 1,000; Cash (confidential), 500.

MUSTERED OUT.

LAWRENCE.—Gen. Albert G. Lawrence died of pneumonia in New York last week. He was in Europe a young man, when the war broke out, and hastened home to join the army. He went out as First Lieutenant in the 5th N. Y. Everywhere the brave soldier's name was known. He was promoted to Major, and later to Colonel. He was a brave and noble man, and his services were highly valued. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a devoted and patriotic citizen. He was a man of high character and noble mind, and his death is a great loss to the Nation. He was a man who was true to his country and to his duty, and his memory will be long and proudly remembered.

THE prestige of the British aristocracy—the proudest in the world—is getting worse and worse frayed and tattered. On the heels of the ineffably disgusting Colin-Campbell divorce case comes another, which is said to be even sicker, if such a thing can be. The wife of the right noble Marquis of Queensbury, after years of saint-like forbearance, has entered suit against him for separation. The French have been much luckier than the English. They cut the heads off their rotten old aristocracy a century ago, and so got rid of the abominable institution.

THE Veterans' Christmas Carol, which was the latest device of those indefatigable comrades who constitute the Brooklyn Relief and Employment Bureau, was a grand success. The Carol was a handsome pamphlet of the size of a piece of sheet music, with charming verses set to appropriate music. The remainder of the 16 pages was made up of select miscellany and advertisements. Fifteen thousand copies of the Carol were printed, and the advertising and sale netted quite a handsome sum for the benefit of the charity fund.

THE number of pension certificates issued during the week ending Jan. 8, 1887, was as follows: Original, 1,136; increase, 938; re-issue, 137; restoration, 68; duplicate, 16; accrued, 70; Act of March 2, 1883, 3; Order of April 3, 1884, 27; Act of March 3, 1885, 4; Act of Aug. 4, 1886, 1; Supplemental Act of Aug. 4, 1886, 187. Total, 2,485.

THE ASTRONOMERS SAY THERE WILL BE FOUR ECLIPSES THIS YEAR.

Last year they failed to predict the greatest of all them—that of Hon. W. R. Morrison.

SENATOR COKE.

We have heretofore presented on this page only the pictures of those whom the comrades delight to honor. The portrait we give below is of a man of quite another stripe. It is that of Richard Coke, Senator from Texas, who was the only man in the United States Senate to object to giving Mrs. Logan a pension of \$2,000. Mr. Coke served in the rebel army as a Captain, but his record is neither extensive nor conspicuous.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE PENSION OFFICE.

Col. D. W. Wear, of St. Louis, Mo., as Chief of the Southern Division at \$2,000. Col. Wear was a gallant officer of the Missouri Volunteers, and was until recently Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park. Capt. W. J. Hilliges, of Anderson, Ind., as Chief of the Mail Division at \$2,000. Capt. Hilliges served during the late war as Captain in the 76th Indiana Volunteers, and was severely wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. The Commissioner, in making selections from the certificates of the Civil Service Commission for appointment as copyists at \$900, in his office, chose Messrs. A. J. Fowles, of Missouri; Frederick Tyers, Kansas; and Neil McMontagie, of Pennsylvania, all well known pensioners.

PERSONAL.

The Boston papers are saying some very complimentary things of the way their Postmaster-General, John M. Corcoran, has been serving. Col. and Mrs. P. H. Vanshick, of Evansville, Wis., celebrated their golden wedding at the residence of their daughter Jan. 8. Among the numerous presents were one each from the groomsmen and bridesmaids of 50 years ago, when the marriage was celebrated in the town of Easton, N. Y. One of the gifts was a two horse mowing machine from a friend of the groom.

Comrade James McCabe, who was the post boy of the 21st "Buffalo," (N. Y.) is now residing in Bay City, Mich., and is a successful business man, dealing in groceries, fruits and produce. His son, a bright boy of 15, shows a decided talent for journalism and is the publisher of the *Alert*, an amateur magazine which has already attained a circulation of 1,000.

Gen. Lew Wallace, ex-Minister to Turkey, delivered a lecture on "Turkey and the Turks" to a large audience at Trinity Lutheran Church, Stockton avenue, Allegheny, one evening last week. Gen. Wallace, while not by any means a giant in stature, looks every inch the soldier and diplomat, and even upon the rostrum is not wholly divested of a martial bearing. The General has a facile manner in dealing with a somewhat tiresome topic and at times gave some bright bits to the habits and customs of the average Turkish citizen.

PERSONAL.

The following officers of the army will be placed on the retired list during the present year: Brig-Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, April 19; Col. Guyve Perin, August 1; Col. George W. Burt, May 17; Col. Charles E. Blunt, Corps of Engineers, Feb. 1; Col. John Hamilton, 4th Art., Aug. 19; Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Chipman, 7th Inf., Feb. 1; Maj. Chas. J. Sprague, Paymaster, Apr. 12; First Lieut. Fred- 1

erick C. Nichols, 1st Art., Aug. 14, and First Lieut. William H. McFinn, 8th Inf., Oct. 26. The following named naval officers will also be retired: Rear-Admiral Samuel H. Franklin, Aug. 24; Rear-Admiral John Lee Davis, Sept. 1; Commodore William Gibson, May 25; Medical Director Joseph B. Dana, Jan. 29, and Medical Director Samuel F. Coates, Sept. 17.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL ABRAHAM BARFOLD HAS BEEN ORDERED FROM WASHINGTON TO FORT DUNCAN, OHIO, ON SPECIAL BUSINESS UNDER SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Comrade Otto Freese is a candidate for postmaster at Cadott, Wis. His application is largely indorsed, and if faithful service in the army counts for anything he ought to "get there."

LAWRENCE.—Gen. Albert G. Lawrence died of pneumonia in New York last week. He was in Europe a young man, when the war broke out, and hastened home to join the army. He went out as First Lieutenant in the 5th N. Y. Everywhere the brave soldier's name was known. He was promoted to Major, and later to Colonel. He was a brave and noble man, and his services were highly valued. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a devoted and patriotic citizen. He was a man of high character and noble mind, and his death is a great loss to the Nation. He was a man who was true to his country and to his duty, and his memory will be long and proudly remembered.

THE prestige of the British aristocracy—the pr