

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

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AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who could find their subscriptions 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 old as well as the new address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 9, 1894.

MEXICAN PENSION ROLL.

One Which is Not "Furred," and in Which There Are No Suspensions.

On the Mexican Pension Roll there are the names of 15,215 survivors and 7,282 widows, and something over 3,000 cases were pending at latest reports.

These all receive either \$8 or \$12 a month. Among the names are those of the widow of Gen. Samuel Cooper, a New Yorker by birth, who was Adjutant-General of the United States Army at the outbreak of the war, and used his position to aid the rebels in preparing for the struggle.

The widow of Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, who was next to Lee the most popular commander of the rebel armies.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. George E. Pickett, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Maj.-Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Hill, who commanded one of the three corps of Lee's army.

The widow of Sidney Smith Lee, who was dismissed from the Navy for "going over to the enemy," and afterward became a Commodore in the rebel navy.

The widow of James R. Chalmers, who was Forrest's chief lieutenant.

Maj.-Gen. Dabney H. Maury, who commanded the rebel troops at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou.

Hon. S. B. Maxey, late United States Senator from Texas, who has been drawing his pension since May 27, 1887. He was a Major-General in the rebel army.

Hon. Jas. Z. George, Senator from Mississippi, and who served in the rebel army as a Colonel. The number of his certificate is 17,214.

The widows above mentioned are of men who were educated at the Government expense, and afterward fought to destroy the Government. They went on the roll at once, while last April there were pending the claims of 145,320 widows of Union soldiers who had not yet been able to get on the roll.

LET US HAVE IT SETTLED. COMRADES: The campaign for the next Congress is now opening. Some of the members of the present Congress have already been among you, giving an account of their stewardship, and the rest soon will be.

You have now an opportunity of saying who shall constitute a working majority of the next House, and just what their policy shall be. The 1,000,000 surviving Union veterans hold the balance of power in a sufficient number of the Congressional Districts to make sure that enough of the right kind of men are sent to Congress to secure their rights.

Now comes the day for accounting for the past and making sure of the future. It is sufficient characterization of the policy of the past 18 months to say most emphatically that we want and will have no more of it. We have no earthly use for any man who even attempts to excuse it. Every man who is a member of the present House must take his share of the responsibility for this odious policy, for it was within the power of Congress to have ordered a change at any time.

Let us also have it as clearly understood as words can make it that we want absolutely not one syllable more of the wretched, lying palaver of two years ago: "Deserving veterans need have no fear," "True soldiers may rest easy," "Only the bounty-jumpers and coffee-coolers will be purged from the roll they disgrace," "The pension-roll must be made a roll of honor," etc.

It is scarcely to be believed that any man will have the hardihood to attempt to repeat any of this noisome rot, but if he does, it simply should not and will not be endured when veterans are present to resent it.

Let the comrades make it unmistakably plain to every politician that they were, and to the last man, they were "mad all the way through" at the shamelessly-wicked treatment of which the veterans have been made the victims; that they are solidly united to obtain a revolutionary change of policy; that they will not be put off with any more sounding palaver or tricky ambiguities; but that the man who expects a single vote from them must repudiate and condemn entirely the course of the past 18 months, and pledge himself clearly, specifically, and without mental reservation, equivocation or evasion to secure at once the rights to which veterans are entitled.

To begin with, we wanted the laws already on the statute book executed—carried out in good faith and promptly—in their entirety. We want them loyally applied in letter and spirit, just as they were passed by Congress and approved by the President. Where they say that a man fulfilling certain requirements shall be given a pension we want that to be considered as a mandate, to be obeyed promptly and to the letter. We want this thing stopped at once of considering it merely as a permission—a privilege given the subordinate appointed to execute the law of giving the pension to those to whom he feels inclined, and at such time as suits him, and refusing it to others. The laws must be made to mean just exactly what they say—not what sundry officials and certain party policy decide they ought to mean. No official has the slightest right to alter or amend the laws or choose his own time and way of executing them. No subordinate official has any justification whatever for the arrogant assumption that the laws do not really mean all that is implied in their language, and that it is his business to construe and mutilate them and apply only such portions of them as please him and those associated with him. The thing is simply monstrous to American ways of thinking, and let us have American ways of thinking in the next election.

Particularly we want the act of June 27, 1890, enforced strictly according to its terms. This law was passed and approved after the most careful consideration by the whole country. It was exhaustively discussed by the press, by at least four Congresses, by every body of veterans and their friends. It had an unusual meaning and significance. It was passed for a particular purpose, thoroughly understood at the time. Nothing could have been better understood. The clear object of the law was to give immediate and substantial relief to all veterans who were suffering from any form of disability. There can be no mistake as to this. The operative reasons for the passage of the law were the length of time which had elapsed since the close of the war, the loss or absence of hos-

pital records, the death or wide separation of officers and comrades, and other causes preventing proof of the service origin of the disabilities. It was passed as an emergency measure to at once take out of the poorhouses of the country tens of thousands of veterans who were languishing there, and to give immediate relief to tens of thousands of others who were suffering from the results of their service. It was supplementary, and to a certain extent suppressive of other pension laws, and to do what was not possible under their more rigid requirements. It was intended to do away with the necessity of furnishing absolute and unequivocal proof of the service origin of disabilities, which was in most instances attainable only after years of searching for officers and comrades, and in very many not attainable at all. It gave the veteran something at once, while still endeavoring to prove up his claim under the old laws.

The undeniable intent, object and purpose of that law was to put on the roll, in the shortest possible time, at a pension of from \$6 to \$12 a month, every soldier in the country who had served 90 days and been honorably discharged, and who was then disabled.

The promptness with which this should be done was no less an element of this law than its other provisions. That was the main reason for passing it. It greatly simplified all the conditions in order that the work should be completed at once and the beneficiaries given the contemplated relief. It was confidently expected that every man fulfilling the plain requirements should be placed on the roll within two or three years at most. Four years have since passed, and hundreds of thousands who should have been on the roll are still denied their rights. Probably 150,000 of them have died, and thousands are dying every month. In the meanwhile, \$25,000,000 appropriated to carry out the provisions of the law has been turned back into the Treasury, while the men for whom it was intended have been suffering the miseries of feeble old age in poverty-stricken homes, and dying in the chill hospitalities of the poorhouses. The wicked defeat of the purpose of the law by bureaucratic delay—by designed delay—is one of the most monstrous things conceivable.

The remedy is in our hands, and the opportunity to apply it has now come. Let us know to a hair's breadth just how every man who asks for our votes stands on this all-important question. Let us have an exact "confession of faith" from every one of them, and no one but those who are radically and reliably right receive a single veteran vote. This has been a war to the death upon the comrades. Let us have war to the knife and the knife to the hilt upon our enemies and those pretended friends who deceive and betray us.

They had their day, and it has been a sorrowful one for us. Now let us have ours, and make it one of victory. As we predicted last week, the Japanese are beating the Chinese everywhere. It is hardly likely that this current of victory will be changed, at least as long as the fighting is in Korea and on the sea. The Japanese went heartily at it to learn how to manage and fight the complicated war vessels they bought in Europe; the Chinese took to the work rather reluctantly, mechanically. Consequently, the Japs seem to have things their own way whenever there is a conflict between the two fleets. The Japanese have their army well in hand, supplied with the best modern weapons, carefully disciplined and instructed in the latest tactics, and supplied by efficient Commissary, Quartermaster, and Ordnance Departments. The Chinese have great bodies of nondescript arms with all sorts of weapons, largely the discarded guns of European nations, without due discipline, cohesion, or National spirit. The only hope for China is to protract the war until she can create armies fitted to cope with her aggressive little enemy.

THE much-trumpeted "Van Leuven Pension Fraud Cases" in Iowa seem to be petering out the same as the rest. Last week Dr. James Phillips, one of the accused, was acquitted in the United States Circuit Court at Minneapolis. This makes the fourth acquittal.

WITH flour at \$2.80 a barrel and pork six cents a pound, a man can get all the bread and meat he can eat in a year for less than \$15, or \$1.25 a month.

THE RIGHT DOCTRINE. Comrade S. R. Ormsby, Commander of the Department of Oregon, G.A.R., in General Orders, No. 5, lays down the right doctrine in fitting words. He says:

The Department Encampment at its meeting at Roseburg in May passed unanimously the following resolution: Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Oregon, in its present Encampment assembled, pledges itself anew to maintain the reign of law and order, and oppose all violent, anarchical and revolutionary movements tending to the subversion of our free institutions; and that its members shall, by both precept and example, bear witness before their fellow-citizens and the rising generation, that the good soldier is also the best citizen and lover of the country for which he once periled so much.

Events transpiring in the country during the past year caused the passage of that resolution. Recent events have added additional reasons for its adoption, which Archbishop Corrigan and the other Bishops of the Catholic Church in this country are placed by the decree of the Pappal Delegate. We voice the sentiments of a large majority of the liquor dealers of this city and Brooklyn in saying: "We dare Archbishop Corrigan to enforce in letter and in spirit the decree against the liquor traffic just issued by Mgr. Satolli, the Pappal Delegate. Let the Archbishop do it, and watch the consequences."

Archbishop Corrigan replied at once, and as follows: In reply to your expressed wish I have the honor to say that I loyally accept the principles laid down by Mgr. Satolli both in their spirit and to the letter. More than this, no Catholic can refuse to accept them. As to the fear of consequences, I have yet, God willing, to learn what fear is in the discharge of my duty. Please remember, however, that acceptance of principles is not to be confounded with the blind application of the same on all occasions and under all circumstances.

M. A. CORRIGAN. This picked up the gantlet boldly and squarely, though the Gazette said in answer: The answer does not entirely squarely meet the issue. It is not a question of accepting a principle laid down by the head of the Church, but of the courage to carry out in letter and in spirit the principles just proclaimed by the Pappal Delegate in the face of seemingly adverse public sentiment. The issue is: Will the Archbishop give orders to refuse admission to Roman Catholic societies to any one engaged either as principal or agent in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, and will he instruct the clergy to deny the rights and privileges of the Church to liquor dealers who sell on Sunday?

The declaration of the Archbishop seems to justify the conclusion that in the discharge of his duty he will enforce these principles, although he does not say so in his letter in distinct terms. Future developments will show how far this conclusion is verified.

As we read Mgr. Satolli's decree it merely declared the Church's resolute antagonism to its members engaging in any way in the liquor business, but left it to the discretion of each Bishop as to how the matter should be treated in his diocese. Bishop Wattersen's drastic methods were emphatically approved, but it was not even recommended to other Bishops to follow his example. They were left free to map out their own course.

This was wisdom. The Temperance reform, like other reforms, has to be pushed with tactful consideration of surrounding conditions. The Bishops of rural dioceses, and especially such country sees as contain a preponderance of Irish, can make more stringent regulations than would be accepted in great cities like New York, or those in which the Germans, Poles, and Bohemians are the dominant element. As a rule, the Irish in the smaller cities and the country are strongly inclined toward Temperance, and favor restrictive legislation, both by Church and State. Also, as a rule, the Germans, Poles, and Bohemians everywhere, and the Irish in New York, Brooklyn, and Chicago, are opposed to Temperance legislation, civil or ecclesiastical. So the Pappal Delegate was wise in giving each Bishop much latitude.

Evidently a lively fight is on, but there is no doubt of the victory of the Church. The tendency of the Catholicism in this country has been strongly toward Temperance for many years, and this is a long step forward.

It is "Johnny-comes-marching-home" time for the gallant Illinois militia, and the people are patting them on the back very approvingly. They deserve it all.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE PORTRAIT CARDS. Now is the time to think about getting some of those handsome NATIONAL TRIBUNE Portrait Cards in time for the coming National Encampment. These are by far the best things yet offered the comrades in that line, as they combine with the ordinary G.A.R. card a fine, artistic portrait of the owner, which makes the pleasantest sort of a souvenir to his comrades and friends. We have now reduced the price of these cards to suit the times, and will send 100 of them, with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year, for \$2.50. Without the paper, the price will be \$2.25. This is much cheaper than as good cards can be gotten anywhere. The ordinary price for cards without a portrait is \$2 per 100, and such a picture as we make for it would cost anywhere \$2.50 or \$3. Or, we will send 100 of the cards for a club of 12 yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, or 20 for The American Farmer. Order at once, that you may have the cards to distribute among your friends. They will be much better reminders than photographs, as they will contain the names and military history etc., of the giver; the picture is just as good as a photograph, and they are infinitely cheaper.

There is hope for the Bohemians. Representatives of that nationality indignantly deny that their people engaged in the recent insurrection.

CATHOLICS AS LIQUOR-SELLERS. As was to be expected Mgr. Satolli's decision affirming the Catholic Church's opposition to its members engaging in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors has created a profound sensation, especially in New York, where the liquor-sellers are most numerous and powerful. The Wine and Spirit Gazette, the leading organ of the trade, threw down the gantlet in the following editorial:

Will it be enforced in the cities of the country? Fully two-thirds of the retail liquor dealers of the country are Roman Catholics. Some of these are liberal contributors to Church funds. We appreciate fully the delicate position in which Archbishop Corrigan and the other Bishops of the Catholic Church in this country are placed by the decree of the Pappal Delegate. We voice the sentiments of a large majority of the liquor dealers of this city and Brooklyn in saying: "We dare Archbishop Corrigan to enforce in letter and in spirit the decree against the liquor traffic just issued by Mgr. Satolli, the Pappal Delegate. Let the Archbishop do it, and watch the consequences."

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ARE YOU GOING TO THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT? YES!

Then the National Tribune Will Furnish You Transportation.

The comrades are now beginning to think seriously of attending the great National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is to be held in Pittsburg next September. As usual, the question of transportation is the first one to consider, and here THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE comes in with its offer of assistance, as it has done in previous National Encampments. It will give every comrade an easy chance of obtaining a first-class ticket over the railroad from his home to Pittsburg and return, by obtaining a small club of subscribers to the paper. This is a great opportunity. All the old veterans want THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and are ready to take it if some one will ask them to subscribe. Anyone can get a ticket with little effort. Write to us for further information as to the number of subscribers we will require for a ticket.

Some comrades may find it easier or prefer to solicit for subscribers to The American Farmer, as there may be many more farmers than veterans among their neighbors. We will make the same offer for clubs for that paper.

Write us at once for terms and sample copies and begin work at once. Subscribers can be sent in as they are obtained, and will be credited on the ticket offer. If enough are not secured to entitle the canvasser to a ticket they can be applied on any other premium.

Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 1729 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C. PERSONAL

"Commodore" Wm. Henry Harrison, of Cincinnati, O., has at last gotten his pension, and a nice sum it foots up—with the arrears—nearly \$9,000. He served through the war as a pilot on the flagships of the Mississippi Squadron and made a gallant record. His application was endorsed by Admiral Farragut, Commodore Foote, and other officers. He is now 66 years of age, and is suffering from paralysis. He is a distant relative of ex-President Harrison, and looks so much like him that he was frequently mistaken for the ex-President during the G.A.R. National Encampment at Indianapolis, and enthusiastically cheered. He deserved the cheers on his own account.

Mrs. J. S. Grant and Mrs. Jefferson Davis are often seen together at Narragansett Pier. The engagement of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris to Maj. H. Kyd Douglas, formerly of Stonewall Jackson's staff, is denied.

Gen. E. Bird Grubb was last week elected Captain of the First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry to succeed Capt. Edmund H. McCullough, who recently resigned. The election was held by Maj. J. Wilkes O'Neill, and every vote was cast for Gen. Grubb. The new commanding officer was at once sworn in by Maj. O'Neill, and in a brief address thanked the troopers for the high compliment they had just conferred upon him. Gen. Grubb was once before commander of the Troop, having resigned some years ago in favor of Capt. J. Lapsley Wilson, who succeeded recently by Capt. McCullough. Such is a distinguished compliment from that historic organization, and one to which many personal sacrifices made by the General in his public career at home and abroad justly entitles him.

There is a movement on foot to erect a monument to the late Henry C. Work, who wrote "Marching Through Georgia."

The following officers of the newly-organized National Guard Veterans Association, of Mobile, Ill., were elected: Pres., Gen. William Glendon; V. P., Capt. Richard Payton; Sec., Lieut. W. P. Ammerman; Treas., Sergt. Albert Ritter. The new association starts out with 70 charter members.

Mrs. John A. Logan will go to Europe in October to confer with the sculptor, Franklin Simmons, who has been awarded by Congress the making of the bronze statue and pedestal of the late Gen. Logan which is to be placed in Washington. Mrs. Logan will occupy much of her time while abroad in writing, as she has undertaken to accomplish considerable literary work during the next year.

Austin Quimby, of Salem, President of the Kearsarge Veterans, received a letter from Secretary of the Navy Herbert. Mr. Quimby wrote on some time ago, asking for one of the cutlasses from the ill-fated Kearsarge. Mr. Herbert replied that it was impossible to do so without a vote of Congress. He, however, sent on to Mr. Quimby a cane that was made from a fragment of the topside of the Kearsarge.

The two battleflags of the 22d Mich. were last week delivered to Senator McMillan by Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Corbin, and in turn will be given to the State. The flags are two in number. One is blue silk, with an eagle and 24 stars. It is spattered with blood, and a great hole through the middle of it tells of deeds of valor performed by those who bore it. The other is a handsome silk United States flag, bordered and fringed with gold, and still in good condition, although it is perforated by eight or ten bullet-holes, and two of its white stripes are redden with blood. These are the flags that this famous regiment carried during its heroic career in the war. Among the fields upon which these flags were carried were Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. The flags were displayed by Senator McMillan in the cloak-room of the Senate, and attracted a great deal of attention and admiration. The battle-scarred emblems have been sent to Gov. Riehl.

A statue of the late Frederick T. Frelinghysen, Secretary of State under President Arthur, has been erected in Newark, his native city. The statue was placed on its pedestal on Saturday, and will be formally unveiled on Thursday, Aug. 9. The statue stands in the upper end of the park opposite the Essex Club and within sight of the Frelinghysen mansion, which is at the north end of the park. The pedestal is of pink-colored granite from Maine. The bronze statue is of heroic size, being nine feet high.

Eleanor Smith, of Alexandria, N. H., who celebrated his 90th birthday the other day, expects to attend the Reunion of the Army of the Potomac in Concord next Fall as a member of the "General Society of the War of 1812."

Thomas Bird, of West Baden, Ind., while harvesting picked up a silver metal about three inches in diameter, which shows by its inscriptions that it was given by the United States Government to Gen. William Henry Harrison for his bravery and gallantry in the Indian wars. What is known as the Norton western Indian War began Sept. 11, 1811, and

was terminated in November of the same year. During one of the Indian wars Gen. Harrison marched with his army through this part of the State, and probably passed over the farm on which Mr. Bird now resides. They spent the Winter in camp in a ravine about six miles west of that place. The medal is the most valuable relic of the march which has been found.

Capt. Eli L. Higgins, the Chief Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Miles while in Chicago, was like his Chief, a volunteer in 1861, existing in the 2d Minn., and serving through the entire war. He is the author of a volume of verse, and has written a good deal for the magazines.

An eccentric veteran of Stenaburg, O., thought a year ago that he was nearing his end and accordingly made all arrangements for his death, having the vault built, coffin made, headstone cut and obituary published. Now he believes that he has a new lease on life, and was married last week.

Much has been said about the youngest veteran. A comrade of Westboro, Pa., sends us a mention of the youngest wife of a veteran, which may encourage other comrades. Robert P. Walker, whose postoffice address is Cowansage, Pa., enlisted in the service of his country March 3, 1864, at Elmira, N. Y., in Co. F, 179th N. Y. He was wounded in right arm, participated in the engagements of Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, charge on Fort Steadman and final assault on the lines in front of Petersburg, Va., and was discharged June 8, 1865, at Alexandria, Va. Jan. 27, 1894, at Troupp, N. Y., he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Allen, who was born at Marshfield, Pa., Aug. 27, 1879.

Capt. Thomas C. Fullerton, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Eleventh District, died very suddenly on Aug. 2, at Fairbury, Ill. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1840 and came to La Salle County in 1855 with his parents. He enlisted as soon as the war broke out in the First Battalion of Yates' Sharpshooters, later known as the 6th Ill. He rose to the rank of Captain, and was later assigned to staff duty as Adjutant of the 1st Illinois Cavalry during the war, re-enlisting in the veteran service in 1864. After the war he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He then located in Huntsville, Ala., where his services to the Union veterans who enlisted in northern Alabama were of the most helpful character. He took up the cause of those who were refused pensions, and went to Washington in their behalf. He secured the pensions in 1869, and remained in Washington about 11 years, practicing his profession. Capt. Fullerton spent the day in Peoria, Ill., attending a meeting of the Republican Central Executive Committee and advising as to the Congressional campaign now on. He never appeared in better health. He was with Gen. McDowell, Department Commander G.A.R., in his office for an hour previous to leaving for Fairbury at 5 o'clock.

The Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., is being allowed to become the prey of vandalism. Several of the emblematic figures have been broken off and disfigured and the grounds around the memorial show every evidence of inattention and decay. A New York paper says: "The inclosure that contains the mortal remains of the martyr President should be kept as sacred and inviolate as the historic tomb at Mount Vernon. Patriotic citizens everywhere will cordially endorse the action of the Republican State Convention in demanding that the Lincoln monument property be turned over to and cared for hereafter by that State. The association having this property in charge has acknowledged that it has not the means to maintain and guard it properly, and has expressed a willingness to surrender it to the State. The great Commonwealth of Illinois owes it to itself not to permit the grave of its greatest citizen to be further desecrated."

Maj. Halford, former Private Secretary to ex-President Harrison, was out driving, when his horse became unmanageable and ran away and upset the buggy. The Major was thrown against the curb in such a manner as to tear a large piece of flesh from his right leg just above the knee, inflicting a painful wound. His body was badly bruised. Maj. Halford is attended by several Surgeons. His condition is serious.

A meeting of the officers of the Southern Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Association was held last week to decide on the place of holding the next annual Reunion. The present officers are: Com., Gen. Jas. S. Martin; S. V. C., Gen. C. W. Pavey; J. V. C., Gen. R. T. Church; Q. M., Col. L. H. Kinghorn; Chap., O. H. Clark; Surg., J. G. Marshall; O. D., Jake Crocker; O. G., James Bottom; Adj., Capt. N. B. Thistlewood.

MUSTERED OUT. Veterans of the Country's Grand Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

ROBINSON.—At Vermont, Ill., July 17, Lyman D. Robinson, Co. B, 84th Ill., aged 56. Young Post, No. 108, N. Y., aged 29 years, took charge of the funeral. He leaves a widow and seven children.

LITZ.—At Linden, N. Y., July 21, Frederick Litze, the comrade served in the army during the war.

HILL.—At San Jose, Cal., recently, Willard Hill, Co. F, 85th N. Y., and gunshot Essex, aged 74. He was honored with military honors.

McGIBBY.—At Oswego, N. Y., July 26, of consumption, Jesse McGibby, aged 61. He was a noble life, in the faithful, uncompromising way in which he bore his sufferings. His patient face and clear voice, by the time of those who knew him in the daily walks of life. McGibby was a member of the G.A.R., having served his country during the late war. He had lived in Oswego some 29 years past. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

DAYLIE.—At Alba, Ill., July 17, of rheumatism contracted in the service, Thomas Daylie, Co. H, 83th Ill., aged 29 years, died. He was a member of Post 290, of which he was an honored member, had charge of the funeral.

FINCH.—At Chocoma, N. Y., July 23, Rev. David A. Finch, D. D., aged 29 years, died. He was a member of the G.A.R., and was honorably discharged July 29, 1865. He was formerly a member of Post 160, Attica. A widow and one child survive him.

LOFFLAND.—At Onawatomie, Kan., July 17, Noah Loffland, 4th Ind. battery. The comrade enlisted Sept. 3, 1863, and was honorably discharged July 29, 1865. He was formerly a member of Post 160, Attica. A widow and one child survive him.

HEWITT.—At Albany, N. Y., May 27, of consumption, Wm. S. Hewitt, Co. F, 138th N. Y., aged 57 years. The comrade was wounded in the head in the third day's battle of Gettysburg, and was given up for dead. He, however, recovered and rejoined his regiment, and did duty in the hazardous service of scout until discharged for disability. Some curious souvenirs were left to his friends, were finger rings manufactured by him from pieces of bone taken from the wound in his head. Comrade Hewitt was a member of Post 161, which attended the funeral in a body, the ceremonies being in accordance with the rites of the Order. Two sons and a daughter survive him.

NORTON.—At Reading, N. Y., July 1, Philip Norton, 10th N. Y. H., aged 61 years, died. He was a member of O. O. Howard Post, 33, of Ludlow, Vt.; a brave soldier and an honored citizen. He leaves a widow and infant son.