THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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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 canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide 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 new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the label 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, Sons of Veterans, Pension, 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 request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 27, 1894.

MEXICAN PENSION ROLL.

One Which is Not "Purged," 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. This makes a total of 25,497, or several thousand more men than the United States had in Mexico at any one time during the war.

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. He resigned his position to become Adjutant-General of the Southern Confederacy, and officiated as such until the rebellion collapsed. Mrs. Cooper has been drawing a pension since June 6, 1887.

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.

Brig.-Gen. Jas. 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 145,520 widows of Union soldiers who had not yet been able to get on the roll.

AN EXTRA COPY.

Some comrades may receive an extra copy of this week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE, which they are requested to hand to some other comrade who, they know, is not a subscriber, but should be. Every man who wore the blue should be on the subscription-list of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE during this great fight for veterans' rights. Try to bring all the boys into camp. The more subscribers THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has, the better fight it can make.

THE BEST WAY

To get ready for the great fight for soldiers' rights is to get up big clubs for the veterans' champion, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

SPECIAL COUPON.

THE ARMY SKETCH BOOK.

Inclosed please find ..... *cents, for which send me Parts number* ..... *of*

"Forbes's Army Sketch Book,"

Name .....

P. O. .....

State .....

This coupon may be used to order any of the parts from 1 to 20, or the set complete in 20 parts will be sent upon receipt of $2 and this coupon.

BUILD UP THE SONS OF VETERANS.

We earnestly urge all those engaged in the good work of building up the noble Order of Sons of Veterans to take fresh heart and go forward. There is the greatest need of just such an Order in this country; there is an abundance of the best quality of material from which to build it, and the young men eligible for membership stand ready to join if approached in the right way and assured that by so doing they will benefit not only the country but themselves.

There are anywhere from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 sons of veterans in the United States—all young men of superior standing in their communities, intelligent, educated, thoroughgoing Americans, deeply imbued with public spirit and love of country, and with much more in common with one another than any set of men in the country outside of the veteran ex-soldiers of the Union. It would seem a work of comparatively little difficulty to gather the greater part of these men into a magnificent organization which would be of incalculable benefit to the country.

The Free Masons have 723,663 members in North America; the Odd Fellows 746,484; the Knights of Pythias 450,000; the Ancient Order of United Workmen 323,147, and there are other societies whose membership runs up into several figures. These facts show the possibilities for the Sons of Veterans. The men who constitute the membership of these societies have nothing like the reasons for associating themselves together that the sons of ex-soldiers have. Intelligent management should soon make the Sons of Veterans surpass in numerical strength any other Order in the country.

We are convinced that one of the prerequisites to a wide extension of the membership of the Order, and to give the same cohesion and permanency, is the adoption of a wise beneficiary system. This is the main strength of such societies as the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows. The tendency of people's minds in all civilized countries is strongly toward forms of insurance against accidents, sickness, old age, and death. The tendency becomes stronger every year as civilization advances and society becomes more complex. In England there are societies, like the Foresters, with memberships running up into hundreds of thousands, based solely on benefits. The same is true of Germany and France. Insurance is in the air everywhere.

The Sons of Veterans have an abundance of sentimental and patriotic reasons for a close union among themselves. Given a good beneficiary system, there is no doubt that a good, solid, coherent membership of 1,000,000 may be attained inside of a decade.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

It is now said that Russia will not allow Japan to take possession of Korea. The likelihood is that she cannot help herself. Korea is close to Japan, but on the other side of the world from the effective part of Russia. This gives Japan all the advantage. She has 41,000,000 people in a compact little territory, and can, if necessary, deluge Korea with fighting men, who will be near their base of supplies at all times. The bulk of Russia's army and supplies are thousands of miles away, with no means of transportation. It would be more difficult for her to send a large force into Korea than it would be for us to send a strong army to Alaska, if there were no Pacific Railroads. The Japanese have shown themselves magnificent fighters, and man for man would probably come near holding their own with the best troops Russia could put in the field. They are undoubtedly superior to the half-civilized hordes which form a large part of the Russian fighting force. It looks as if they would be able to hold their own with the Russian navy. The European powers may as well make up their minds to reckon with a new power in the Orient, and count upon Japan attempting to become the England of the East, and gather all the islands, archipelagoes, and maritime countries in that portion of the world under her flag. She has a great seafaring, manufacturing, trading, fighting population, which has to find outlets from their crowded land, and they will find it in the semi-civilized countries that they can easily reach by sea. This means a loss of the Eastern market to Russia, England, France, and Germany, and sooner or later these countries will have to come into collision with Japan to preserve their influence and trade. It is clear, however, that Russia will think twice about the matter before tackling her single-handed.

SOME ANNIVERSARIES.

This month of September saw pensioners made at a frightfully rapid rate by rebel shot and shell.

Thirty-two years ago September saw the Antietam campaign, beginning with the brilliant fighting at Crampton's Gap and South Mountain on the 14th, succeeded by the bloody struggle on the banks of Antietam Creek on the 17th, and ending with Fitz-John Porter's sad bungling at Shepherdstown the 19th and 20th. These operations cost 2,661 killed, 11,704 wounded, and, exclusive of those captured at Harper's Ferry, 971 missing; making a total of 14,336 men lost in battle inside of a week, or over 2,000 a day. The Pension Bureau is issuing certificates at the rate of 1,500 a week, or only about one-ninth as fast as rebel bullets were making pensionable subjects in September, 1862.

Sept. 19 and 20, 1863, saw the awful fighting at Chickamauga, where 55,000 Union troops withstood the assault of 70,000 rebels, with carnage that is not surpassed in human history. The Union loss was 1,656 killed, 9,749 wounded, and 4,774 captured or missing, or 16,179 in all. The rebel Gen. Bragg admitted a loss of 20,000. About as many pension claims were made in two days at Chickamauga as the Pension Bureau settles in six months.

September, 1863, saw the beginning of Sheridan's brilliant Shenandoah campaign. On the 3d was the fight at Berryville, on the 19th the triumph at the Opequan "sent Early whirling up the Valley," to be overtaken and whipped again at Fisher's Hill on the 22d. The fighting around Petersburg and Richmond was incessant during the month, with big battles at Chapin's Farm and Poplar Spring Church. Sherman victoriously ended the Atlanta campaign at Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. During the month we lost 1,728 killed, 9,504 wounded, and 3,640 captured or missing, or 14,872 in all. This was about 20 times as many as the original pensions that will be allowed this month out of the 600,000 unsettled claims now before the Pension Bureau, a large portion of which date back to the terrific fighting and body-wrecking services in those momentous September days.

There were approximately about as many men in the field in each of those months as there are unsettled claims now before the Pension Bureau. This would indicate that the chances then of being struck by a rebel bullet were several times greater than that of having a just claim settled now.

THE crawling, hissing little Chattanooga *Times* has this snarling paragraph:

We tell them further, that the report of their Commander-in-Chief, where it attempts to convict better soldiers than he ever was or could be of mean hostility to the real soldiers of the civil war, is false in spirit and in fact, slanderous, and will be treated with the scorn it deserves by all true soldiers of the Union, whose minds are not poisoned by falsehood and warped by prejudice.

This is merely petty, vicious frothing. So far as Commander-in-Chief Adams is concerned, there was not and could not be a better soldier than he was. His record can be confidently placed alongside that of any other man in the whole country. The *Times* says that it is owned and edited by Adolph S. Ocks. We have never before heard of the individual, but we will venture a year's subscription to some disabled veteran in East Tennessee that he is an immigrant of Hebraic extraction, who has not been in this country long enough to escape arrest for evading military duty, if he should return to his birthplace.

GEN. RYAN, Assistant United States Treasurer at Cincinnati, has seen the light that we have long been trying to bring to the eyes of the people of the United States. He said recently:

We distribute about $8,000,000 annually, or $2,000,000 quarterly, on account of pensions here at Cincinnati. I used to think that the pension business was overdone, and should be curtailed, but I have changed my mind some since I have been in the Subtreasury. When I see the class of people to whom the money goes, I am glad the Government is willing and able to assist them, and it should, by reason of gratitude for the great service they have rendered the country. The widows and orphans of the brave men who sacrificed their lives to save the Union have a right to all the Government can give. What a boon this money has been to many a poverty-stricken family in Cincinnati during the past Winter of unusual hardship. The money, too, goes into circulation at once, assisting the retail trade. Yes, I have changed my mind about pensions.

IT looks as if the South is slowly beginning to see its own deep interest in the matter, and coming over to the side of the Nicaragua Canal. No portion of the country will receive anything like the benefit from that enterprise that the South will.

OUR SPECIAL ARTICLES.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is preparing an unusually rich entertainment for its readers for the coming year. It will have a series of articles of unsurpassed interest and merit by writers of National reputation.

We have already on hand six of Gen. O. O. Howard's intensely-interesting monographs on the Atlanta campaign, and he is writing more. Those already received are:

I. Dalton.
II. Resaca.
III. Resaca and the Oostanaula.
IV. Adairsville.
V. Cassville.
VI. Kingston. Three Days' Rest.

We have the perennial favorite "Cannoneer's" "Sketch of Mink's Battery," and many other articles of equal interest by well-known men are in course of preparation, and will be announced from time to time. Every one of these is worth at least a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. They will appear in no other paper. Every veteran and son of a veteran will be deeply interested in them. Be sure to renew your subscription in time, so as to avoid all risk of missing one of them. We shall begin their publication in a few weeks.

CARL BROWNE, one of the Field Marshals of the late "Gen." Coxey, is going to do terrible things—in his mind. He dreams of being an American Cataline, an Anarchist Napoleon III., the Jack Cade of the United States—anything you please that is dark and wicked, mysterious, swimming in the blood and flames of an overturned society, massacred people, and holocausted homes. Carl, here and there, calls some man into a retired corner, and, under pledges of profound secrecy, reveals to him a dreadful plot which he is organizing, and to which the insurrection of Mr. Debs will be only a play spell at recess. The program is to start another strike at Chicago next Summer, and when all the Regular Army and the National Guard are gathered there to suppress it, to let loose his myrmidons of destruction simultaneously at a thousand points. Carl is merely a phenomenal ass, with a highly developt mouth. He had better attend strictly to his business of quack medicine faking on the street corners. If he doesn't some Police Judge, without much humor in his composition, and who thinks Carl is really dangerous, may set him to breaking stone for a few months.

THE Virginians are in a state of mind. The Countyseat of Appomattox County has been moved from the sleepy little village where Lee surrendered to Grant—writing here in the present atmosphere of Washington we had almost said "where Grant surrendered to Lee"—to the more convenient town of Nebraska, on the Norfolk & Western Railroad. In Virginia they rarely take the trouble to learn the name any town has where the County business is done, but speak of and address their letters to the "Courthouse" of the County. Consequently, letters which should be sent to Nebraska are received at the old-time "Appomattox Co'ht-house," and so much trouble has arisen that the Postoffice Department has decided that "Appomattox Courthouse shall mean Nebraska, and that the old town shall be called "Surrender." Against this the Virginians, headed by Gov. O'Ferrall, protest. They think that some "equally appropriate but less suggestive name should be selected," but so far have not proposed an acceptable substitute. It is too bad that the historic place should lose its name, and there is no real necessity for it. Why can't the Virginians do as other people do, and remember the name of the town where the County offices are, while the old town be called "Appomattox" simply? After all, the inconvenience is not excessive. There are less than 10,000 people in Appomattox County, and there is comparatively little business in the County. It raises about 35,000 bushels of wheat, 80,000 bushels of corn, 70,000 of oats and 650,000 pounds of tobacco a year, or about as much as a thrifty Western Township.

THE Tariff Deform papers are cackling over the amount of wool American manufacturers are buying in England. There are several hundred thousand pounds of native wool yet unsold, but the interests of American farmers are not to be considered when Tariff Deform rules.

THE free gift made to the Whisky and Sugar Trusts would have put every veteran in the country on the pension-roll at an adequate rate.

LOUISVILLE is a hustler, and no mistake. No one supposed that there was so much rattling energy south of the Ohio River, outside of that required for the production of fast horses, sour-mash whisky, Breckinridge contests, and big Democratic majorities. But there came to Pittsburg from the Falls City a delegation of very live business men who knew exactly what they wanted and how to go about getting it, and they did their work in fine shape. They captured everybody in very artistic shape, and carried off the prize in a manner that won the admiration of even their competitors. St. Paul made the mistake of her life in undervaluing the "get-up-and-go-for-it" of her Bluegrass rivals.

WE are prepared for an announcement by such generally-misinformed papers as the New York *Times* and the St. Louis *Republic* that the new Commander-in-Chief is the distinguished Hon. Frank Lawler, of Chicago, and that his election is "a stinging rebuke to the coffee-coolers and short-time soldiers who have heretofore controlled the G.A.R." That is about as near right as those papers and their followers ever get things connected with the G.A.R.

HEREAFTER all the graves of our comrades in the South will be under the direct care of the National Headquarters, and proper provision will be made that every one of them that is known will receive loving attention on Memorial Day. The comrades residing in the South have done nobly in the past, but the task was too great for the few and scattered Posts, and the whole Order has properly assumed the burden of discharging this sacred duty.

THE report of the G.A.R. National Committee on Legislation, which we publish elsewhere this week, is a meaty document, which tells some unmistakable facts in very plain language. There is no partisanship in the matter, since at least two of the members of the committee—one being the Chairman, whose vigorous English is easily recognizable—are Democrats of unwavering steadfastness to their party.

W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE is now trying a new act—that of martyr. So far he doesn't seem to be doing as well in it as in his former roles of hypocrite and penitent. They don't like "to play post mortem hands" any better in Kentucky than elsewhere. He has been beaten, and that ends it.

THE Sons of Veterans made a most excellent showing at Pittsburg, and drew themselves still more closely toward the veterans' hearts. There are no boys like our own boys, and the Sons of Veterans are the pride and hope of our beloved country.

EVEN popular Asher Caruth, who has represented Louisville for four successive terms, and was re-elected the last time by a majority of 7,000, could not carry the terrible load of the present Congress, and has been defeated for renomination.

PEOPLE who talk about there never having been a National Encampment held south of Mason & Dixon's Line forget those at Baltimore, St. Louis and Washington.

THE veterans had to bear the burden of saving the Union; now they have to bear the whole weight of Tariff Deform.

"ECONOMY" in its simple form means robbing the disabled and dying veterans to enrich the Sugar and Whisky Trusts.

OUR PORTRAIT CARDS.

Every veteran and son of a veteran wants some of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Portrait Cards. Nothing like them anywhere. At the recent National Encampment the possessor of them was envied, and his cards speedily went as souvenirs to his old comrades, who valued them above all other mementoes. All the new friends that he made wanted cards to remember him by. We send 100 of these, containing a first-class portrait, and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year, for $2.50. Or we will send 100 of them for a club of 10 yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, or 20 to *The American Farmer*.

THE principal business of the independent voters of this country seems to be stripping the yellow jackets and peacock feathers from the Tariff Deformers as fast as they can. Hon. Wm. Alleer, of Philadelphia, who was elected in 1892 by 10,000 majority, is a recent victim of the outraged voters. He was one of the loud-mouthed prophets of better times and higher wages to follow Tariff Deform.

THE FORBES PICTURES.

The series of the Forbes War Sketches has now concluded, and we publish this week an extra coupon, to which we invite the attention of our readers. While many thousands of our readers have availed themselves of the opportunity we offered them to obtain this splendid series of pictures, thousands more who wanted them have put off getting them to a more convenient time. We now give them one more chance, and comrades who wish this splendid work at the small cost we offer them for, and any who have not completed their set, should send in their orders *at once*, as the offer will be withdrawn after Oct. 11. By sending in the coupon and 10 cents they can get any special number they may have missed, or with $2 they can get the whole series. Do not delay any longer to improve this chance to get incomparably the finest and most realistic set of pictures produced of the war. They are gems for anybody. The Emperors, Kings, and great military men of Europe, and all the art lovers and leading men of this country made haste to procure these sketches, at $50 a set. We offer copies printed from the same plates at $2. No veteran should be without them.

We give below a few words of praise:

D. H. Reed, Fitz William, N. H.: "I have received the last number of Army Life Sketch Book, and now have the set complete. They are superb. Every veteran should have them as reminders of days gone by."

Madison Hammel, Circleville, O.: "The Forbes Army Sketches, 20 parts in full, came to hand to-day, and I hasten to thank you for the privilege of getting them so cheap. They are grand, magnificent, and portray army life much better than by reading alone can convey. I wish every family in the land had a set of these pictures."

O. J. Lyon, Sabetha, Kan.: "I like them very much, and spend many an hour going over the old marches and scenes of war 30 years ago."

G. L. Camp, Burton, Wash.: "I send coupon for last nine parts. I have received the first 11 parts, and they are immense. I must have the whole of them; they are so lifelike they make one feel all the old agonies of the march and camp over again, and as I look them over I feel young again in mind if not in body."

Lewis F. Becker, Clinton, O.: "I have examined the first 14 parts of the Forbes Army Sketch Book. They are superb. Seeing is believing. Can't do without them. Find 60 cents for remaining parts."

D. J. Schleich, Amanda, O.: "I inclose coupons 19 and 20, which completes the set of the Forbes War Sketches. Any soldier who was at the front, and participated in the scenes and incidents which they portray, cannot help but be reminded of much that had almost faded from memory. Would not be without them for double their cost."

PERSONAL.

A handsome old warrior who will take a prominent part in the unvailing of McClellan's statue, soon to take place, is Gen. W. F. ("Baldy") Smith, who was highly distinguished in many of the campaigns of the late war both as an engineer and commander in the field. Many would suppose from the affectionate nickname given to him by the men of his command to distinguish him from other Generals of the same surname that his baldness was a striking peculiarity; but, at the period when the sobriquet was first bestowed, this was by no means the case, and only in an army composed chiefly of boys with abundant locks would his slight deficiency of crest have been compared with that of the American eagle. He was a warm personal friend of Gen. McClellan before, during, and after the war.

The "oldest Postmaster in the United States" has been turning up in all parts of the country, but the friends of Roswell Beardsley, of North Lansing, N. Y., claim that he still holds that honor. He was appointed a Postmaster by President John Quincy Adams in 1828, and is still in office. His commission, signed by the President aforementioned, hangs in his library, and he has been offered a large price for it by the New York Geographical Society, but is well-to-do and able to keep it. Mr. Beardsley is in his 86th year, and has been Postmaster a few months over 66 years.

Mrs. Ann Rogers, aged 60, sister to Gen. John A. Logan and T. M. Logan, died Saturday night from the effects of a dose of morphine, at her home, in Murphysboro, Ill. She for several years managed the Logan House, the chief hostelry of the town. Her last husband, W. S. Rogers, was a member of the famous 103 of the 34th Illinois Legislature, which, on May 19, 1885, elected Gen. Logan to the United States Senate and shaped his course for the Vice-Presidential nomination. Mrs. Rogers has seen her property gradually disappear, and this caused despondency and resulted in suicide.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris has returned to Washington with the intention of making it her future home. She has leased a house on R street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. At present she is busily engaged in getting her home in order, as well as settling upon a school for her daughters, whom she wishes to have near. It is rumored that the widow of Gen. Grant will spend at least a portion of the coming Winter with her daughter.

Blake H. Durant, familiarly known as "Old Shady," because of his color, died last week at Grand Forks, N. D. Durant was a faithful servant of Gen. Sherman, and was mentioned by him in his Memoirs of the War. "Old Shady" once received a visit from Gen. Sherman, and he attended the General's funeral. Durant was a private in the 71st Ohio, and was detailed as cook to Gen. Sherman.

Gov.-elect Woodbury and Lieut.-Gov.-elect Mansur, of Vermont, each lost an arm in the civil war.

In September, 1862, on the battlefield of South Mountain, Md., John Tyler, of Co. B, 45th Pa., took from the pocket of a dead rebel soldier a love letter dated July 3, 1862, written to the latter by his sweetheart, who then lived in Richmond County, N. C., and who signed herself "Kate." It inclosed a lock of her hair. Mr. Tyler carefully preserved the letter, and has long been trying to find the writer. A copy of it was recently sent to the Governor of North Carolina, who caused it to be published in the local papers. This found the writer, "Kate," who is now a widow, and lives at Riverton, N. C., and who has written to Mr. Tyler. The latter returned the long-lost love letter and lock of hair by mail to the address of Mrs. A. C. McNeill, Riverton, N. C.

At the foot of Ward's heroic statue of Washington, on the high steps of the Sub-Treasury building, is a broad piece of stone carefully covered with a wire grating. It is so placed that should the image come to life and step down from his lofty pedestal he would stand on the same spot where occurred the crowning triumph of his career. Through the protecting grating can be read the following dim inscription: "Standing on this stone in the balcony of Federal Hall, April 30, 1789, George Washington took the oath as the first President of the United States of America." When old Federal Hall was demolished the sacred stone was carefully preserved, and it now occupies as nearly as possible the same position as before. Very few people has ever noticed it on the high base of the statue, where it is fittingly placed as one of the relics of the Nation's birth.

It has been said of Maj.-Gen. Anthony Wayne's grave at Radnor, Pa.: "In view of the most meritorious services rendered by him during and subsequent to the Revolution, and considering the fact that he was the most distinguished officer given by Pennsylvania to the war for independence, it seems, indeed, incomprehensible that no movement has ever been inaugurated to erect a monument to the memory of Pennsylvania's first soldier. The plain marble shaft at Radnor has served its purpose, and should now exist only to show that the survivors of the Revolution paid the best tribute in their power to their fallen comrades-in-arms. There are now in cemeteries in this city thousands of monuments erected by private parties to their unknown dead which excel in value and worthiness a hundredfold the decaying stone which marks the last resting-place of the peer of Washington."

Col. Wellington, of Worcester, Mass., says that the last time he saw Gen. Banks he met him in the Adjutant-General's office in Boston. And, sadly enough, Banks was saying that his errand there was to find out what his rank was. He said he remembered he was in the war; he felt quite certain of it. He was unable to remember with any distinctness how he was ranked, and he had come to the Adjutant-General to find out. He was dignified and courteous as usual, but for some time previous his mind had become a wreck. It was a curious way in which it failed to serve him that day. Already Waltham, Mass., is preparing to erect a monument to Gen. Banks. B. B. Johnson, a man of force, is at the head of it, and the plan is to name a new park Banks Park, and to erect on it a memorial shaft.

The oldest pensioner in the country is said to be Andrew Franklin, of Burlington, Kan., who was born in 1791, fought in the war of 1812, in two Indian wars, and served as a teamster in the civil war.

Christopher Jarrett, of Washington, it is said, is one of the survivors of the battle of San Pasquale, Lower California, in which a troop of American cavalry belonging to Gen. Kearny's command was almost annihilated. Jarrett in that engagement cut his way through the Mexican line, killing four of the enemy. Afterward he served with Walker, the filibuster, in Nicaragua, where in a duel he killed Peter Vedder, one of the American adventurers. Jarrett also fought in the Federal army during the civil war.

MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

SPAULDING.—At Allston, Mass., last week, Lieut. George B. Spaulding, 13th Mass., aged 58. He was a native of Tewksbury, but when he was quite young his parents moved to Nashua, N. H., where he remained until he was 18 years of age. He enlisted during the early part of the war and served in the 13th Mass. about two years, when he was detached to take command of the Headquarters guard of the First Corps. He was afterward put in command of the mounted pioneer guard of the Fifth Corps, and was mustered out of the service in 1864. He was a member of Post 92.

MOORE.—At Poland, O., Sept. 9, of heart failure, Hugh R. Moore, Corporal of Co. A, 86th Ohio, aged 52 years. He was a member of Hawkins Post, 416; had served as Commander for two terms, and was Surgeon at time of his death.

RHOADES.—At Wolcott, Colo., Aug. 13, of disease contracted in the service, Isaac Rhoades, Co. E, 55th Mass., aged 65. The comrade drew a pension of $12 per month. Supposed to leave mother and two sisters, but their whereabouts are unknown.

FISHER.—At Owensboro, Ky., Sept. 7, of heart disease, James H. Fisher, Co. E, 12th Ky. Cav., aged 53. Comrade Fisher was quite active in G.A.R. matters. It was chiefly through his instrumentality that Gen. James S. Jackson Post, 3, was instituted, he being the first Commander. He was a gallant soldier, loyal and brave, attested by honorable wounds. A man of generous impulses and of great force of character, always a leader among his fellows. He leaves a widow and seven children.

BALDWIN.—At Nebraska State Soldiers' Home, Grand Island, Neb., Aug. 25, Chester Baldwin, Co. A, 3d Iowa, aged 54. He also served in the 10th U. S.

FOSDICK.—At Nebraska Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Grand Island, Neb., Sept. 6, Franklin E. Fosdick, 19th Mich. and Seventeenth Veteran Reserve Corps, aged 49.

EAGLES.—At Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Grand Island, Neb., Sept. 9, Henry Eagles, Co. I, Michigan Engineers. The comrade was born in London, England. Owing to paralysis he was unable to talk or help himself for some years; was in the hospital at the Home for 16 months. A daughter, Mrs. Geo. S. Powell, resides in Omaha.

MARTIN.—At Dayton, Tenn., recently, Gilbert Martin, Co. H, 5th Tenn. He leaves a widow and several children.

ANDERSON.—At Newburyport, Mass., recently, James Anderson, 35th Mass., aged 69. He served with honor during the war, being wounded in the battle of Campbell's Station and before Petersburg. When Co. B was formed in August, 1862, Comrade Anderson enlisted among the first. Going to the front with his regiment he took part in the battles of Antietam, Campbell's Station, South Mountain, Knoxville, and before Petersburg. He was made a Corporal in 1863, and was promoted to Sergeant in 1864. In 1864 he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was mustered out of service in 1865. In 1884 he was elected to the Common Council from Ward Six, and served for two years, being re-elected in 1885. He was a member of Bartlett Post, 49.

PALMER.—At Falmouth Hights, Mass., Aug. 25, of disease contracted in the service, Abner B. Palmer, Co. K, 2d Conn. H. A. The comrade enlisted in 1862 for a term of three years, and served until the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. He was buried with military honors by B. F. Jones Post, of which he was an active member. He leaves a widow, one son and daughter.

PAYTON.—At New Albany, Ind., July 17, James N. Payton, Captain, Co. I, 66th Ind., aged 74. He was true and loyal, and had many friends.

LONGACRE.—At Corydon, Ind., Aug. 17, John A. Longacre, Co. I, 66th Ind., aged 58. He was a good soldier and a good citizen.

FRAKES.—At New Middleton, Ind., Sept. 2, of heart disease, Harve Frakes, Co. K, 59th Ind., aged 74. The comrade was a brave soldier.

GUMBORS.—At the State Soldiers' Home, Orting, Wash., Sept. 2, Simon Gumbors, Co. B, 10th Ind. Cav., aged 47. The deceased enlisted Nov. 20, 1863; was discharged Aug. 31, 1865. He came to the Home Aug. 15, 1894.

WHITE.—At Hazleton, Ind., Sept. 1, Franklin White, Co. B, 63d Ill. He was a charter member of Post 321. He had been Commander of the Post, and at the time of his death was its Chaplain. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

BIRD.—At Hamilton, Canada, Aug. 21, Edward Bird, Co. G, 16th N. Y. H. A., and Second-class Musician, U. S. Receiving Ship Vermont, aged 62. Comrade Bird was born in England, but for many years had been an American citizen. Before the war of 1861-1865 he was Bandmaster of Her Majesty's 67th Foot, from which he held an honorable discharge. He was a member of Gen. Barry Post, 248; a lifelong adherent to the Church of England, and was buried in a beautiful spot of Burlington Cemetery, at Hamilton, Canada, Aug. 23. Col. Wm. W. Cooke Post, 472, ministered unto his wants during his illness, and buried him with G.A.R. honors. A detail of Her Majesty's British Army and Navy Veterans' Society, of Hamilton, also gave the comrade military honors at his funeral. He died fully prepared to report for duty to the Great Captain of his salvation.