

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

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY sent out 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.

ADDRESS, RENEWALS, ETC.—All addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subject should be shown in every case the old as well as the new address.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 20, 1896.

SAMPLE COPIES.

We send a number of sample copies of this week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to those who are not subscribers to the paper, but who are interested in it.

TRIBUTE to those who are not subscribers to the paper, but who are interested in it. We ask every one who receives a copy to give it careful examination, and compare it with other family weeklies.

EVERY COMRADE Should Have One of the Beautiful NATIONAL TRIBUNE CALENDARS for 1896.

There are only a limited number of these left, and we have decided to let them go at 10 CENTS EACH.

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Articles forthcoming. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN AT CHARLESTON.—By Mrs. Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren.

THE VERMONT BRIGADE IN THE WILDERNESS.—By Brevet Maj.-Gen. L. A. Grant, commander of the brigade, and late Assistant Secretary of War.

THE VERMONT BRIGADE. Its Glorious Part in the Battle of the Wilderness.

There are not a few veterans who stubbornly insist that the Vermont Brigade was the best brigade in the glorious old Army of the Potomac.

Next, gentlemen, we beg you to think of the immense beneficence of such legislation. It will at once bring substantial relief to at least 100,000 homes where anguish and distress now reign.

There is still another important feature. The recent popular loan showed that there is an abundance of money in the country, but that it is congested at the money-centers.

We will send six copies of "The Commanders of the Army of the United States" to one address for 50 cents.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Honorable Senators and Representatives in Congress Assembled.

GENTLEMEN: Last week we pointed out to you how earnestly the people expected some wide-reaching pension legislation from you at this session; how intensely they would be disappointed if this were not given them, and how they would feel that a large portion of their indignation against this Administration's pension methods had been wasted.

We also showed you, with a clearness that we think was unmistakable, that no other legislation would meet this "mandate of the people" so fully and satisfactorily as a Service Pension Bill.

We feel that we cannot enlarge upon this latter feature sufficiently. The just complaints of the people against the present Administration of the Pension Bureau are based upon its taking away the pensions of deserving men and women without cause, upon unjustified reductions of pensions, and upon the denial of pensions to those who are clearly and legally entitled to them.

Beyond all doubt, a Service Pension Bill will come much nearer remedying all these than any other measure that can be proposed. It will put a stop to the dropping of pensioners and the denial of claimants by making a pension a matter of right to every honorably-discharged soldier or sailor.

It will settle the vexed question of a "vested right" in a much more direct and satisfactory way than any of the several measures looking to that end now before you. It will stop reductions by making a minimum below which no pension can be reduced. It will simplify the whole question of pension allowances, by clearing away a vast and intricate system of examinations and re-examinations, "special investigations," and what not, and save the Treasury a large sum annually expended in these unending and futile circumlocutions. It will put an end to the present soul-wearing and heart-sickening delays by making the immediate allowance of a pension to every deserving veteran a mandatory duty upon the Commissioner. No matter what he may think of the law he must execute its provisions, and that with the utmost promptness. Its beneficial effect will be felt at once in every community in the loyal portion of the country. In every one of your Districts there are hundreds of your constituents who will be at once benefited by it, and thousands in every Northern and Western State.

An immense advantage is that the expenditure under the law can be calculated to a certainty. There can be no allegation, to frighten timid souls, that it will commit the Treasury to an outlay of an unknown magnitude, and which may constantly increase. At the very utmost there cannot be more than 200,000 men eligible to the benefits of the law who are not already on the pension roll. To give every one of these a pension of \$8 a month, which it is unlikely will be done, will cost but \$19,200,000 a year. If the pension is made \$12 a month it will cost but \$28,800,000 at the very outside. In reality it cannot cost nearly so much. In the first place, a very large proportion of these men would never apply for their pensions. In the next, the expense of running the Pension Bureau would be greatly reduced by the simplification of its processes, and the doing away with a large force of highly salaried and expensive employes. Then the inroads of death would make a rapid decrease in the expenditures. Every quarter-day would show a startling reduction in the number of pensioners presenting themselves for payment.

Next, gentlemen, we beg you to think of the immense beneficence of such legislation. It will at once bring substantial relief to at least 100,000 homes where anguish and distress now reign. It will prolong the lives of thousands of veterans, by relieving their anxiety as to the support of themselves and families.

There is still another important feature. The recent popular loan showed that there is an abundance of money in the country, but that it is congested at the money-centers. It is congested there because the holders lack confidence in the financial situation. If you will provide for the distribution of \$19,000,000 or \$28,000,000 to the veterans of the country, it will have the happiest effect in immediately quickening every pulse of business. Every dollar of the sum will at once be put in circulation, and

inside of 30 days that \$19,000,000 or \$28,000,000 will pay hundreds of millions of indebtedness, and put a smiling face on every interest in the country.

You have thus the strongest reasons of various kinds for the passage of this bill. Pass it, and we can assure you that when you go back to your constituents next Summer, you will be met everywhere by faces of smiling welcome and approval.

Yours, hopefully, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

BUILDING UP THE SONS OF VETERANS. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic, especially those residing in our larger cities, will by apathy kill off or by interest help into substantial standing the Sons of Veterans. It is hard at this time to organize, and still harder to keep in existence a prosperous Camp in any city of half a million or more population, owing to many outside attractions—the fact that it is over 20 years since the war closed; that ritual work may be found in the larger, as to membership, associations of men (the Freemasons, Odd Fellows, etc.), and that military drill under better conditions may be had by membership in the National Guard.

As a member of the most successful, at one time, Sons of Veterans Camp in the city of Brooklyn, that I saw go down until less than a quorum, then five, three, and finally but one member was present at a meeting place at meeting time, I later, a charter member of a Camp, whose command I refused, that office honestly belonging to another—intended to be of representative character, and still later as a charter member of my present Camp, which enjoys a fair degree of prosperity with promises of a bright future under its present Commander, if the efforts of himself and subordinate officers are continued, I believe I may say authoritatively that in a great measure the future existence of the association, known as the Sons of Veterans, is and will be, in the large cities at least, dependent upon the future attitude of the members of the Grand Army, separately and collectively.

A father, having the means to do so, who would not cherish, feed, clothe, and protect his child would be considered unnatural. The Order, Society, or Association known as the Sons of Veterans is the child of, and was organized through the efforts of a member of the said Grand Army. I have repeated the names of the two societies, so that no one can claim ambiguity. Whether the Sons of Veterans would prosper or not, conducted upon the lines of the Society of —, with but one body, one set of officers, one meeting-place in each city, and with secret and military features eliminated, or no, I leave others to decide. Man is a gregarious animal, and any reason common to several will cause these several to gather together. The Sons above mentioned have a good reason, as, in fact, have all the Sons of this, that, or the other thing, but the men who fought the last war should, as far as their health, strength, and other engagements permit, visit and, in a kindly spirit, criticize Camps and Camp work, so that their own sons join, and do what they can to secure for the Order a large membership of respectable, eligible, patriotic men, who should the time ever come, would do for their country what their fathers before them did in the 60's.—WILSON B. STURGEON, ex-member Post 64 and Camp 148, Brooklyn, N. Y.; member Camp 69, Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. S.—In justice to the Sons of Veterans Post mentioned above, I would say that it is now a Camp, with another number, I believe, and that it has taken on a new life.

We are very glad to get such a letter as this, for it is evident that the writer has given the subject much thought, and is deeply in earnest in regard to the up-building of the Order. Such as he are the ones in whose hands the future of the Sons of Veterans lies. What he says is worthy of the closest attention, whether his conclusions are accepted or not.

In our opinion, while cordially agreeing that the Sons of Veterans deserve and should have the strongest sympathy and interest of the G. A. R., we think he goes too far in assuming that the future of the Order depends wholly upon the measure of these which it receives. The sons of the ex-soldiers and sailors have a strong and sufficient basis upon which to build up the largest and most powerful society in the whole country without aid from any outsiders. They have a natural bond of union as strong as that of any church, and much stronger than those which have been used effectively to build up other associations. The whole question resolves itself merely into one of whether they will set themselves to work earnestly to make the most of this. There is absolutely no question of their having the ability among themselves to do this if they want to. In fact, they have substantially all the ability in the country. Sons of Veterans are rapidly coming to the front of every department of human effort. Many of them have long been at the front. One at least of the Senators is a son of a veteran, and a large proportion of the bright young men who fill the present House of Representatives are sons of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors. It is the same everywhere else. Sons of Veterans are found either at the head, or rapidly nearing it, of railroads, banks, churches, factories, mercantile houses, mines, and agricultural enterprises. They should be brought together into one organization, and if this were done it would be the mightiest—not merely in numbers, but in brain power—of any that this world has ever seen. As their fathers formed the grandest army the world ever saw and did the grandest military work ever done, so they could, with their aggregate intellectual force, carry this country forward to a plane of greatness beyond the reach of present imagination.

The present necessity is for details of organization, to make each Camp attractive to the eligible young men in its jurisdiction. The question is one of difficulty, but not insuperable. It can be solved, if it is determined to solve it. As we have said before, there is abundant ability among these young men to properly solve it, if they will only take hold of it with earnestness. The experience gained in the years that the Order has been in existence will greatly help to solve it. It shows them at least what to avoid, which is a great point. Our correspondent alludes to the rituals of the Masons and Odd Fellows. There is not the slightest reason why the ritual of the Sons of Veterans should not have every desirable feature to be found in any other. The organization can have every feature of life insurance, and sick and death benefits, to be found in any other. It can give the closest fraternity, and the most desirable friendship and acquaintances with members throughout the country. There ought to be no city or town in which a Son of a Veteran cannot find reliable friends as readily as a Mason or an Odd Fellow can.

We should like to hear from other Sons of Veterans who have this subject at heart.

THE VICKSBURG MILITARY PARK. The bill which is now before Congress to establish a National Military Park at Vicksburg provides that the main body of the Park shall comprise a tract of land about three miles long, but not to exceed one-half mile in width, extending from the stockade fort on the north to Fort Garrott, or the square fort, on the south, with two wings, each 264 feet wide, extending from the north end of the main body of the Park to the river north of the city, and the same from the south end of the main body of the Park to the river south of the city, these wings taking in the lines of the two armies not included in the main body of the Park. The whole contains about 1,200 acres, and by the terms of the bill is to cost not to exceed \$50,000. The map below shows the general outlines.

It is quite natural that some, not familiar with all the circumstances, should criticize the association for not including more land within the boundaries of the Park, but when it is remembered that the two opposing lines at Vicksburg were very near together, in fact at several points were only a few feet apart, and not scattered over a vast territory as at Chickamauga, it will be seen that for the purposes of the Park there is no necessity of including a large area of country that has no historic significance. The 1,200 acres provided for in the bill will include all the points of historic interest and every foot of land that was fighting ground.

The association has already secured options on three-fourths of the needed land, and is in a fair way to secure the remainder. The options have been obtained at a remarkably reasonable rate; not exceeding an average of \$30 an acre for the greater portion of it and \$40 an acre for the remainder. When it is remembered that this is in the suburbs of a city of 15,000 inhabitants, it is remarkably low.

TO RESTORE OUR SHIPPING.

Those who are fond of sneering at Senator-elect Foraker as "Fire-Alarm," and with other disparaging epithets, will be dumbfounded by the eminently practical and business-like scheme which he outlined in his speech at the Chicago and celebration of Lincoln's Birthday for restoring our shipping. Nothing to equal it has ever before been enunciated by any public man, and it will be received with strong approval by thinking men everywhere. He said:

The first great underlying proposition is that we must not buy, but build our ships. The brand of America must be impressed upon every timber of every craft we sail, and the flag of the United States must again float over 90 per cent. of our foreign carriage. Bounties and subsidies and subventions are good in their way, but they are distasteful to the American people, and I have little faith in the permanency of any policy that depends upon them. The practice of the founders of the Republic was wiser and better. Let us profit by their wisdom and experience. Discriminating tonnage and tariff duties worked wonders once; they will do it again. Put a premium upon American-built ships; make the free list of imports subject to the condition that they come in American bottoms; allow a rebate of 10 per cent. on all dutiable goods of our own manufacture; confine the benefits of reciprocity to goods carried in the ships of the reciprocating countries, and protect American marine insurance and American shipping from the tyranny and injustice now practiced by foreign marine insurance, and the work is done.

If treaty stipulations stand in the way of any of these provisions, as has been said they do, then let that be the starting point; they must be modified or abrogated, and that without hesitation; for America must be free to claim and hold her rightful place on the oceans that belong to common to all the nations of the earth. From this duty will follow easily and naturally another that should have the sanction of every patriotic heart. We must not only recover our merchant marine, but we must have a Navy able to protect it and command respect for our flag wherever it may float.

And then, as the fit complement of an American marine and an American Navy, we should at once build an American ship canal across Nicaragua.

The world will not much longer wait for this. If we do not build it ourselves we will, or hindrance from anybody else.

BESIDES splendid pictures of all the Commanders-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, No. 7-8 of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY contains brief biographies of them, with many facts not generally known, and handsome initials, showing the uniforms at different periods. Price only 10 cents.

THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD is agog over some remarkable discoveries made by Prof. Roentgen, a German professor of physics. For years physicists have known that when an electric current was sent through a vacuum tube—known as a "Crookes tube"—remarkable results followed. There was a play of light resulting from reactions too obscure for me to attempt to explain, even if I could get hold of the patience to read. Sufficient to say that there were rays proceeding from the cathode disk of the electrical apparatus and impinging upon the glass tube. For this reason they were called cathode rays. Prof. Roentgen has discovered that there are other rays accompanying these, and neither electricity or light, which have the power of penetrating wood and tissues, and many other substances not conductors of electricity, but which are stopped by metals which conduct electricity. Rather they pass through such metals with the greatest difficulty, some metals being more penetrative than others. They also change the salts of silver like light rays, and thus make photographs. This quality is of immense importance, and the temptation is to make a long dissertation upon it. To make a long story short: An object, like the hand or other portion of the human body, may be placed before one of these tubes, and behind the object a sensitized photographic plate encased in a wooden box. The rays will pass through the flesh, integuments and bones with different degrees of readiness, and quite easily through the wood covering the plate. The result will be a shadow—not a "photograph," since no light enters into the work—something like a silhouette, with the bones shown very dark and the other portions darker or lighter, according to their density. For example, the picture of the hand shows the shape of the bones very accurately, and enables injuries to be located and judged. A bullet was successfully found in the hand of a man in Chicago, and a needle found in another man's body.

The importance of this discovery to science, and particularly to medicine and surgery, is beyond estimation.

Scientific men all over the world are eagerly experimenting with the new force, and the next few weeks will add immensely to our knowledge of it. Some believe that it will be possible to get a picture—"skotograph" is one of the names suggested—"of the brain."

The peculiarities of the rays are wonderful. They will penetrate thick blocks of wood, volcanic, blackened cardboard, etc., with the greatest ease, and go through one or two sheets of tin-foil, but are stopped by a number of sheets. A "skotograph" of a pocketbook shows it clearly, with the coins in it as black disks. The rays are so fine that no ray has yet been found of reflecting or refracting them, as is done with rays of light, and consequently the picture they make is just as large as the object. If some means could be found for refracting them it would be a great advantage.

EVERYBODY wants the whole six numbers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY now issued. These are: No. 1.—STATISTICS OF THE WAR. No. 2.—LINCOLN'S WORDS. No. 3.—MISCELLANEOUS MEMORANDA. No. 4.—PENSION STATISTICS. No. 5.—HISTORY OF SLAVERY. No. 6.—PRESIDENT MONROE AND HIS DOCTRINE.

These contain much more solid information than can be gotten in any other shape for 25 cents. Sent post-paid to any address.

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

SERVICE PENSION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

They had a spirited talk in the recent Enactment of the Department of Massachusetts over the following resolutions reported by Comrade Paul:

Whereas it has been the custom in the past to grant unto survivors of armies serving in time of war a Service Pension; and Whereas a Service Pension of \$12 a month has been granted to survivors of the Mexican war, many of whom never left the United States, and a large majority of whom did service in the Confederate army; and Whereas we believe the service of the Union veterans for the preservation of the Government and the union of these States to be as worthy the consideration of this people as those of any previous wars: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Commander and Delegates from this Department be and hereby are instructed to do all in their power to influence the National Enactment to approve and urge upon Congress the passage of a law for a Service Pension, the amount to be left to the generosity of the American people.

Among the forceful and eloquent speeches made in favor of the resolution was one by Past Commander-in-Chief Merrill, who said, in conclusion:

"For God's sake, don't ask Congress for less than the veterans are entitled to, and \$12 per month is little enough. I move that this latter amount be named in place of \$8." [Applause.]

Comrade Macy, of Post 19, Fitchburg, favored kicking out of Congress those who will not vote for a Service Pension. He would vote \$8 if there is any doubt about getting \$12.

Comrade Merrill—I say if we ask for \$8 that is all Congress will vote. Let us ask for \$12 a month.

The resolution was unanimously adopted for a Service Pension of not less than \$12 a month.

Score a great big one for the much-abused microbes! A German professor has discovered a bacillus that gives mice a kind of typhoid fever, and exterminates them inside of a week. No everybody hunt for one that will do the same for the rats and worthless dogs, and it will do more for the prosperity of this country than the maintenance of the gold reserve.

A NEW WAREHOUSE. Two years ago Col. W. R. King, of the Engineers, and in command at Willa's Point, N. Y., had an idea of making an enormous magazine, with wire, and sentan electric current through it. The result exceeded his expectations. Everything of iron in the immediate neighborhood left its bearings, and flew to the gun. A crowbar weighing 25 pounds, stuck there with such force that it required all the strength of two stout men to pull it away. It is now suggested that a line of these magnets be placed at the entrances of our harbors, in case of war, and connected with powerful electric batteries on shore. This could be done at relatively small expense. When a vessel attempted to pass over them they would rise up and cling to her steel bottom and stop her.

Captain-General Weyler is not going to allow any war correspondents along. He feels an entirely capable of doing all the lying himself.

The Queen of England, in her speech, said the United States "have." This is our first intimation that Victoria was a States Rights Democrat.

"I see that W. H. English is dead," said a former resident of Indianapolis to me, "and that he has left a fortune of \$2,000,000. Well, he was a near one, as the Yankees say, held on like grim death to every cent he could get hold of, and reached for everything in sight. Great Cesar, the schemes he was up to make great money. I remember that he once put an advertisement in the papers for 100 men to work. When the men applied at his bank he explained that the White River was up and running full of driftwood. He wanted them to catch driftwood. They were to furnish their own boats, and he would give them half that they caught."

ROENTGEN RAYS. The scientific world is agog over some remarkable discoveries made by Prof. Roentgen, a German professor of physics. For years physicists have known that when an electric current was sent through a vacuum tube—known as a "Crookes tube"—remarkable results followed. There was a play of light resulting from reactions too obscure for me to attempt to explain, even if I could get hold of the patience to read. Sufficient to say that there were rays proceeding from the cathode disk of the electrical apparatus and impinging upon the glass tube. For this reason they were called cathode rays. Prof. Roentgen has discovered that there are other rays accompanying these, and neither electricity or light, which have the power of penetrating wood and tissues, and many other substances not conductors of electricity, but which are stopped by metals which conduct electricity. Rather they pass through such metals with the greatest difficulty, some metals being more penetrative than others. They also change the salts of silver like light rays, and thus make photographs. This quality is of immense importance, and the temptation is to make a long dissertation upon it. To make a long story short: An object, like the hand or other portion of the human body, may be placed before one of these tubes, and behind the object a sensitized photographic plate encased in a wooden box. The rays will pass through the flesh, integuments and bones with different degrees of readiness, and quite easily through the wood covering the plate. The result will be a shadow—not a "photograph," since no light enters into the work—something like a silhouette, with the bones shown very dark and the other portions darker or lighter, according to their density. For example, the picture of the hand shows the shape of the bones very accurately, and enables injuries to be located and judged. A bullet was successfully found in the hand of a man in Chicago, and a needle found in another man's body.

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PERSONAL.

Several interesting relics of Col. Ellsworth, including a pompon from his cap, an epaulet and a visor, have come into the possession of a G. A. R. Post in Santa Rosa, Cal.

Col. John C. Bates, 24 U. S. Col., Asst. T. Wilcox, 19th U. S., and Capt. M. T. Mans, 1st U. S., have been appointed a Board to prepare regulations for the rifle practice during the coming season.

Ex-Senator Manderson has been so persistently urged by his political friends everywhere, and his old comrades of the Army of the Cumberland, to allow his name to be used in connection with the candidacy for the Vice-Presidency, that he has at last consented, though he says that he felt that the measure of his political ambition had been filled by two terms in the Senate. Nebraska will present his name at St. Louis.

Col. Daingerfield Parker, of the 18th U. S., lost at his own request, been relieved from duty, and ordered to his home to await retirement. He entered the Army, April 29, 1861, as a Second Lieutenant in the 34th U. S., and was brevetted Captain for gallantry at Gettysburg. He has been Colonel of the 18th U. S. since Nov. 26, 1894.

The celebration of Lincoln's Birthday at Chicago was a grand occasion to Maj. William McKinley, and that eloquent Son of a Veteran, Senator John M. Thurston, made a most brilliant speech in eulogy of him as the Republican next President.

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

POWERS.—At Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 3, of heart disease, Thomas Powers, 35th N. Y., aged 56. Comrade Powers was a member of Post 10, Watertown, N. Y., and received his early education in the schools of that village. He was a prominent educator in his State, and had been connected with a number of business schools. In 1872 he established the Fort Wayne Business College. In 1881 he established a commercial college at Watertown, which he conducted two years. He was then settled as a teacher of penmanship in the public schools, and held that position until last September, when failing health compelled him to resign. He leaves a widow and three children.

WESTERMAN.—At Westerville, O., Jan. 18, Henry A. Gintner, 48th Ohio Band, and Lieutenant in 133d Ohio, aged 55. Comrade Gintner served in the Ohio National Guard as Lieutenant and Quartermaster. He received his military education at the Adjutant-General of Ohio four years. He was a member of Post 1, Columbus, O.

FERNALD.—At Middlefield, Iowa, Jan. 14, Frederick Fernald, 2d Iowa, aged 52. Comrade Fernald was in 34 U. S. C. T., aged 59. The funeral services were conducted by the Masons. He leaves a widow and one son.

WESTON.—At Cambridge, Vt., Feb. 4, O. C. Weston, Co. H, 2d Vt., aged 54. He was a member of Post 10.

CUTTS.—At Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 14, Thomas M. Cutts, Co. G, 15th Vt., and Sergeant, Co. H, 12th Vt., aged 62. The funeral services were under the auspices of Farragut Post.

McCOMBS.—At Veneta, Pa., recently, Thomas McCombs, Co. K, 1st Pa. Cav., aged 63. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and a son.

PILLBURY.—At Fallerton, Neb., Dec. 28, 1895, W. H. H. Pillsbury, Co. I, 17th Me., aged 56. Comrade Pillsbury was born at South Berwick, Me. He was a member of a camp meeting when 12 years old, and joined the G. A. R. Church. He entered Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Ken's Hill, and at close of Sophomore year responded to his country's call by entering its service. He served two years, and was discharged on account of disability. He completed his studies in the Seminary and then entered Boston Theological University, graduating from there in 1867. He returned to his native State, joined the Maine Conference, served an important church in Kittery Navy-yard, then in Portland and other fields. He went to Iowa in 1872, united with the Iowa Conference, serving the most important churches there for 17 years. He received the degree of M. A. from an Iowa College in 1879 and the degree of Doctor of Divinity from De Paul University, Chicago, in 1882. He returned to Nebraska in 1885, joined the North Nebraska Conference, and was appointed to Fallerton; served one year and was recalled to Iowa, remaining three years at Oklawaha; then, on account of his first health, returned to Nebraska and served First Church, Grand Island, three years; then Fallerton again three years. He was a member of the Grand Army of the U. S., and of the Knights Templar, United Workmen, and Knights of Pythias. A widow and seven children survive him.

DAY.—At Royalton, O., Jan. 27, Cyrus W. Day, 6th Ohio, aged 177th Ohio, aged 53. Deceased was drawing a pension of \$12 per month. He was a member of Gardner Post, 719, and at the time of his death held the office of Adjutant. He leaves a widow and five children.

PRIEST.—At Newaymich, Mich., Dec. 30, 1895, Milo C. Priest, 1st U. S. S. S., and Co. F, 1st Mass. A widow and one daughter survive him.

BROWN.—At Townsend, Mass., Feb. 7, of cancer, George P. Brown, aged 58. Deceased served in a New Hampshire regiment during the war. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and two sons.

GREEN.—At Custer City, S. D., Nov. 17, 1895, of disease contracted in the service, George H. Green, Co. G, 12th Minn., aged 62. Deceased was a charter member of Post 5, Steel Post. He leaves a widow and three children.

HARTWELL.—At Greenfield, Ill., Feb. 6, Arthur C. Hartwell, Co. F, 12th Ill. Cav., aged 54. Comrade Hartwell was born in England, Oct. 7, 1841; re-located Nov. 10, 1863; was promoted Second Lieutenant May 10, 1865, and honorably discharged May 29, 1866, after a continuous service of nearly five years. He was a member of Weisner Post, 350.

SMITH.—At New Haven, Mo., Jan. 30, Comrade Smith, First Lieutenant, Co. K, 8th Mo. Cav., aged 59. The funeral services were under the auspices of Post 296, of which he was an honored member.

HURST.—At Herick, Pa., Jan. 25, Joseph H. Hurst, Co. A, 14th Pa., and later Captain in Regular Army, aged 57. He was born in England, May 29, 1838. He came to America in 1848 with his father, John Hurst, and the other members of the family. His early struggles to obtain an education were of the most heroic character, but by means of his indomitable perseverance and the aid of a kind friend, he fitted himself for teaching, and taught school for several years in the southern part of the State. At 18 years of age he joined the U. S. rebellion he enlisted as a private in Co. A, 14th Pa. Capt. Hurst was with his regiment and participated in the several great battles in which it was engaged, including the battles of Bravery. He was twice wounded, but served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out a Captain of volunteers. April 8, 1867, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army and was retired in 1893 as Captain, on account of disability, after almost 29 years of continuous service, 20 years of which was spent on the frontier, in New Mexico, Arizona, California, Montana, Oregon, and Dakota. During the Nez Percé campaign, when Joseph and his 600 red demons were murdering the Helpless settlers, Capt. Hurst and his command made a forced march of 1,200 miles in pursuit of the band.

HOWARD.—At Randolph, Mass., Jan. 22, Edward E. Howard, Co. E, 5th Mass., aged 36. He was born in England, and served in the U. S. Army, Co. F, 14th Ill. The funeral was under the auspices of the Soldiers' Union.

KNOX.—At St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 29, 1895, Dr. E. P. Knox, Surgeon, Co. I, 4th W. Va. He leaves a widow and several small children.

RICH.—At Winchendon, Mass., Nov. 17, 1895, Robert T. Rich, Co. D, 36th Mass., aged 58.

WILSON.—At Jefferson, Okla., Ter., Oct. 13, 1895, of disease resulting from wound received in the service, Rev. Hugh P. Wilson, Co. E, 88th Ohio, and Co. E, 2d Ohio Cav. At the time of his death, Comrade Wilson was Captain of W. P. Banks Post, 58, Apr. 1895. Resolutions were passed by the Post.

BAUGH.—At Juniata, Neb., Oct. 25, 1895, Ely Baugh, Co. D, 13th Ky. Cav., aged 49. He was a member of Post 10, Juniata, Neb.

McCAUSLAND.—At Utica, Ill., Nov. 7, 1895, Comrade William McCausland, Co. M, 6th U. S. Cav. The comrade was a member of Seth G. Earl Post, 10, Utica, Ill.

SMITH.—At Utica, Ill., Nov. 11, 1895, Louis M. Smith, Battery C, 1st Ill. L. A.