WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Week's Doings at the National Capital.

RESIDENT VETERANS.

I do not know of a younger man who wore the silver stars during the war than Brevet Brig-Gen. Albert Ordway, who is now commanding the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

GEN. ORDWAY.

Ordway was born in Boston in February, 1843, and, after the usual course of a New England youth, he went through the Boston High School, and in 1857 entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard Unisity as a pupil of Prof. Louis Agassiz.

He had not graduated when the war of the rebellion broke out, but, meanwhile, being a member of the New England Guard, of Boston, he dropped his studies to serve with that crack corps at Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor, thus relieving the Regular garrison of artillery, that was enabled to go to the front.

He was a private in those days of the three-months service, but as soon as that was at an end he was appointed First Lieutenant in the 24th Mass., the whole roster of officers in which regiment was made up from the New England Guard.

His first service in the 24th Mass. was in Gen. Burnside's expedition to the North Carolina coast, and the capture of Roanoke Island and New Berne. Just after the New Berne campaign he was made Adjutant of the regiment. When the regiment went away to Florida to the campaign there, that ended with the battle of Olustee, he was retained by disability at New Berne, and Gen. French carried him off to the Army of the Potomac, where he was under fire at Gettysburg.

Tiring of staff service, he went back to his regiment, then near Yorktown, Va. He was left in command of the 40 men who of all of regiment did not re-enlist ("veteranize"), and then, when the Army of the James was organized, his regiment became part of the division commanded by that glorious soldier and gentleman, Alfred H. Terry, that Col. "Miles O'Reilly" Halpine has immortalized in song.

Gen. Terry at once grabbed at the boy Major—he was promoted then—and made him Ordnance Officer of the division that the writer, with his father and two brothers, served in. When Gen. Butler landed the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps at Bermuda Hundred, fighting began the very day after, (May 3, 1864,) and it was hot and heavy, day and night, for a good four months.

The Tenth Corps then was so far advanced toward the rebels that the pickets were not more than 20 yards apart at one point, and the reliefs had to do some mighty cautious work to get to the places designated. Gen. Ordway then was a boy in figure as he was in years, and while his ordnance duty on the staff might well have given him excellent excuse for keeping out of range in the rear, I never saw a fight on that Bermuda Hundred front that I did not see him slashing about on his big horse—four sizes bigger than he in proportion.

The men of the division admired him for his dashing gallantry, and all the officers loved the handsome boy Major; but all hands often thought he lacked sense or good judgment at times, for when Terry gave him an order to carry, he took the short cut straight to the point he was sent, and often right between the lines of fire.

In that year of constant battle of the Army of the James, Ordway was advanced in rank, so that when he returned, in November, 1864, from sick-leave, he was Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and assumed its command, as well as the command of the base of supplies at Bermuda Hundred—the Army of the James being then at New Market Crossroads close by the intrenchments that environed Richmond. Very soon after he became Colonel of his regiment, and in March, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier-General of volunteers "for gallant conduct throughout the war." Thus, he had only just passed 22 years of age before he had won his stars; and the only other officer I can remember now who won them so young in life is Gen. James F. Wade, now Colonel 5th U. S. Cav, who, as Colonel of the 5th U. S. Colored Cav., was brevetted Brigadier-General in February, 1865, just before he was 22 years of age.

In 16 general engagements in which he participated, besides numerous minor engagements, he was never wounded, although he was hit twice, and each time by a fragment of a shell. Once a shell exploding so near that his eyes were almost burned, threw a fragment against his left shoulder that flung him from his saddle, after tearing his blouse and ripping off his shoulder-strap. Another vagrant shell fragment hit him in the breast, but left no permanent injury.

When our troops entered Richmond, April 3, 1865, Gen. Weitzel designated the 24th Mass. as the provost-guard, and its boy commander was placed in special charge of Libby Prison and Castle Thunder. Very soon after Gen. Ordway succeeded Gen. Maseena R. Patrick as Provost-Marshal General in Virginia, and when his old regiment was mustered out—the last regiment of State volunteers—in February, 1866, he was retained specially in service for several months.

After his military life he settled in Richmond, Va., where his old chief—Gen. Terry—was then commanding, and became prominent in civil affairs, becoming an Alderman in the old Capital of Virginia, and later a candidate for Congress. In his latter ambition he was defeated.

Marrying in Richmond, he became identified with people there, and was made Secretary of the granite company that quarried out all the stone used in constructing the State, War and Navy Department building here.

Since about 1875 Gen. Ordway has made Washington his home. He is residing now at No. 1569 Twentieth street, and has been prominent in many ways, particularly in matters relating to national displays. During the years when Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan commanded the Army, and those officers were frequently called upon to organize and control such grand parades as the funeral escorts of President Garfield and Gen. John A. Logan, each of these great commanders called Gen. Ordway to his aid, and, as I wrote recently, it was the knowledge Gen. Sheridan had of Ordway's executive as well as administrative ability that procured the latter his present commission as Brigadier-General commanding the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

In this latter commission, coming as it does from the President, Gen. Ordway holds army rank next after Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. Army, and above all Brigadier-Generals who hold commissions from the Governors of the several States.

Most men have a fancy for "collections" of one sort or another. Some run to coins and others to paintings or engravings. Gen. Ordway is a "collector" of photographs of men who wore the silver stars of general officers in Union army, and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has been many times indebted to him for the loan of some portraits of men that our veterans served under in days now long gone by. He has the most complete collection of the kind in the country, and he must have spent several thousand dollars in gathering those he has in hand, and they include "brevets" as well as those who drew pay as general officers. He is rather small in stature and slight in build, but mounted, as the writer saw him during the days of the war, and again recently while he headed the parade of his brigade on Thanksgiving Day, he looks every inch the soldier that he proved himself.

Rear-Admiral John Lee Davis, who was placed on the Navy retired list in September of last year, would never be taken for a man who is 63 years of age, for his tall figure is so trim and youthful, and his manner and conversation so genial and buoyant, that he gives a stranger the idea that he is a man of not more than 45 years, at the outside. Born in northern Indiana Sept. 3, 1825, when that section was the frontier and full of Indians that not long before had been arrayed under the British flag in arms against us, he was appointed a Midshipman for that State Jan. 9, 1841, when but a little over 15 years of age, and was sent to the Mediterranean fleet the next year for a three-years' cruise. In 1849, while a Passed Midshipman in the old brig Dolphin, on the East India Station, he distinguished himself by gallantly cutting out and capturing a Malay pirate junk near Macao. He became a Master Sept. 14, 1855, and the very next day was promoted to Lieutenant, the rank he held when the rebellion broke upon the country. He was at once ordered to the gunboat Water Witch, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, and was engaged in the battle with the squadron of rebel gunboats Oct. 12, 1861, at the Southwest Pass of the mouth of the Mississippi. In the Spring of 1862 he was ordered to command the gunboat Vixen, on the South Atlantic fleet, and in the following Summer was given the new gunboat Wissahickon, with which he did yeoman's service in the rivers and sounds on the coast in the neighborhood of Savannah. On one occasion one of the monitor ironclads got into serious trouble in one of the narrow and winding estuaries, and was in extreme danger of capture by the rebels. The low rice- and cotton-fields so hid the tortuous waterways that the course could not be seen from any distance, but Davis dashed ahead with his wooden craft into another channel and poured in such a heavy fire across a narrow neck of land that the rebels turned tail and ran for protection under the guns of Fort McAllister. This enabled the ironclad to pull out safely, but Davis, then a Lieutenant Commander, had his dander up and followed up and again engaged the rebels and the fort until night forced him to retire. In August, 1863, he left the Wissahickon to command the Monitor Montauk, but meantime he had half a dozen times run up the Georgia sounds to fight Fort McAllister, and he made himself so obnoxious to the rebel gunboat commanders that they kept safely out of reach of his guns. In the Montauk he was engaged in every battle of the ironclads with the Charleston batteries after Aug. 22, 1863, and then took a prominent part in the fight at Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and at the capture of that stronghold Jan. 15, 1865; and in the next month at the reduction of Fort Anderson and Fort Strong, on the Cape Fear River, that gave us Wilmington, and opened up communication from the coast with Sherman's victorious army. In these battles the Montauk was always pushed well to the front, and when that vessel lay at the Navy-Yard here for several years with the little fleet of monitors, the numerous scars of heavy shot on her deck and turret were objects of intense curiosity to sight-seeing pilgrims, as showing how well her daring commander had fought his craft. In the routine of service in time of peace Davis became a Captain on Valentine Day of 1873, Commodore in February, 1882, and Rear-Admiral Oct. 30, 1885. During the last dozen of years before his retirement (Sept. 3, 1887,) Admiral Davis was several times on special duty here as member of the Boards of Examination and the Lighthouse Board, and in the intervals in which he was waiting orders, he made his home here with his wife and daughter. While still a Commodore, he was ordered to command the Asiatic fleet, but under the law which authorizes officers who have been specially distinguished in action to be given temporary promotion, he was made an Acting Rear-Admiral, and his flag bore the twin stars of that grade when he received his promotion. I doubt exceedingly whether even Admiral Jouett is more of a favorite in the service than he, and that is a bold assertion. Since his retirement he has made an extended visit to Europe with Mrs. and Miss Davis, but returned last Fall to the Ebbitt House, which he tells me he considers his home for life. He is a charming *raconteur*, loves a good joke, and, what is rare among men, can enjoy a good joke upon himself. Some years ago, Admiral Davis, then a Commodore, was sitting with a party one hot evening on the pavement outside of the Ebbitt House, when a tramp came along and spoke to him by name.

"Who are you?" said Davis.

"I sailed with you in the Mediterranean, but I've been on the tramp lately, and I wish you'd spare me a dime."

"Oh! you have; I suppose you want a dime to get a bowl of soup," said the Commodore sarcastically.

"No, Commodore," replied the tramp; "I've just had as good a dinner as any man wants, but I'd like a dime to get a good, square drink."

Davis stood up in astonishment, while the others laughed heartily, and said: "I'm blamed if I don't give you a half-dollar for that. You're the first man I ever saw who wanted money for anything but food."

The others chipped in with the Commodore, and the sailor left the crowd with about $2 in his pocket.

AN AMERICAN SPECIMEN OF THE BUG THAT "GOT THERE ALL THE SAME."

A well-known artist of New York City, some of whose handiwork adorns the National Capitol, has a nephew in Washington who is something of a wag, the readiness of his wit only being equalled by his patriotism.

Being over at Baltimore one day, he met an Englishman at one of the smaller hotels who was pretty free with his comparisons, which were made specially odious by his laudation of his own country at the expense of ours.

All of our cities together would not make London; we had no buildings that were more than cottages compared to theirs; we had no poet like Tennyson; no art. This last hit the young fellow, who is exceedingly proud of his distinguished uncle, in a vulnerable place, and he determined to pay him off for it.

So, withdrawing from the smoking-room, where the conversation occurred, he went to the clerk's desk, and ascertaining where this blatant Britisher was to sleep, managed, by bribing a waiter, to get to the room with a live crab, which he deposited in the bed, and returning to the smoking-room, yawned as though excessively bored for lack of amusement, and sat down.

Presently the Englishman took his leave and retired to his room, when the young fellow, letting the others of the party into the secret, went upstairs to await developments, and appeared to be accidentally passing through the hall, with his companions, just as the Englishman rushed out in his night costume, with the crab hanging by its nippers to his arm.

"Help, help, somebody! What the devil is it, any'ow?"

"That?" said the wag, while his companions, convulsed with laughter, were very accommodatingly unhooking the creature's claws from the suffering flesh, "why that is nothing but an American chinch bug. Can you beat that in Hengland?"

S. B. N.

One of our most prominent Senators proved himself quite a wag on a recent occasion.

Among his acquaintances was a young man belonging to a fine family, but alas! like many other off shoots of greatness, possessing no other claim to distinction, because he thought that all-sufficient, without any exertion on his part more than that required to keep up an immaculate wardrobe befitting his station. He was a hopeless dude.

Calling on the Senator one day and finding him absent, he turned down a corner of his visiting card and took his departure. Meeting the Senator soon after, he said:

"Senatah! I had the pleasure of calling on you the other day when you were out. Aw! quite awkwa'd, you know."

"Yes," replied the Senator; "I had the pleasure of receiving your card *after you had gone*. But what did you mean by turning down a corner of it?" he continued, not as well up in society ethics as statesmanship.

"Aw! Senatah, you are ve'way amusing, don't you know. Why, that meant, Senatah, that I did you the honah of calling on you in person, Senatah."

In due time the Senator returned the call, taking good care to time his visit so that the young gentleman was out also; and he left a card, on a corner of which was written the letters "S. B. N."

This new wrinkle in society puzzled the dude very much, and he was exceedingly mortified to find that after devoting his whole life to the acquirement of such knowledge, there was, after all, one thing he had not learned. So he made it convenient to meet the Senator at a date as early as possible, when he said, really exhibiting considerable interest for once in his life:

"I received your card, Senatah; but what the deuce did those lettahs in the cornah mean?"

"'S. B. N.?'" said the Senator. "Oh! that is old. Surely, *you* have heard of it before. It means, 'Sent by a nigger.'"

A NEW WAR-SHIP.

Last week the Navy Department gave out proposals for the construction of a new war-ship. The vessel will be about 330 feet long, 55 feet beam, and have a speed of 15 knots per hour. She will have two screw propellers, and her armor-plate will be of steel 12 inches thick. The deck will be curved, and is to be made of heavy steel, very thick. There will be two turrets. In the first will be mounted one 16-inch gun, in the latter will be a 12-inch gun. Her secondary battery will comprise the latest improved Hotchkiss and Gatling guns of heavy and small calibor. The turrets are to be so constructed as to revolve.

GRAND ARMY PRESENTATION.

During each recurring Chrismastide for nearly 1,900 years it has been the custom of the children of men to meet together and extend mutual gifts to commemorate that great and glorious gift of a Father to his children of a Christ-child, to insure their freedom from the results of sin, and thereby grant them the free gift of eternal salvation.

How doubly eminent and proper that "the boys in blue" should assemble together, not only to commemorate this act of a loving Father—Jehovah—but also in remembrance of their gifts to their country—that supreme gift of one's life—that the beloved land which called them citizens should live, and that its free institutions should be forever perpetuated.

"It affords me pleasure and satisfaction to present to this Post, bearing the honored name of our martyred soldier President, the gift from his honored widow."

Such were the opening words of the speech of Comrade Wm. McKinley, formerly Sergeant-Major and Captain of the 23d Ohio, now the honored and honorable Representative in Congress from the 18th District of Ohio, in presenting to James A. Garfield Post, No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the Potomac, a beautiful souvenir from Mrs. Garfiled.

The present was a valuable record-book, in which the record of each member of the Post is to be perpetuated for all time to come.

The meeting will long be remembered by those whose good fortune it was to be present on that occasion, and the members vied with each other in making the guests feel at home.

Commander Patten received the gift in well-chosen expressions, while Comrade Lincoln, Department Commander, and Comrade Urell, of Post No. 1, in remarks replete with wit and humor expressed the gratification of the invited guests at being present on the memorable occasion; the latter reciting in a feeling manner an incident coming under his own personal observation, illustrating the charitable traits of our late lamented President Garfield.

He was followed by Comrade Smolinski, of Garfield Post, with a carefully-prepared address, setting forth the part taken by the gallant tars in the strife for the perpetuation of the Union of our country.

After remarks by other comrades and resolution of thanks to Mrs. Garfield for her graceful compliment to the Post, the Post resolved itself into an old-fashioned Campfire, where "a feast of reason and a flow of soul" was kept up until the "wee sma' hours ayant the twel," when the comrades dispersed, each feeling that it was good for him to have been there.

INAUGURAL NOTES.

It is said that many people from the West propose to come to the Inauguration in a "corn-palace" train. Preparations are on foot to decorate a train of 10 coaches with corn in the ear, the designs to be so arranged and constructed that they will stand the trip. Already enough people in Iowa, Dakota and Nebraska have signified their intention of coming to make the train a success.

The Treasury Department, Department of Justice, and State, War and Navy Department buildings will be decorated on the occasion. All the flags from the Quartermaster-General's office at Philadelphia have been ordered to be sent here for that purpose. The opinion is expressed that the decoration of these buildings will exhaust the supply. The committee, in that event, will be obliged to make arrangements to procure flags from other sources. It is the intention of the committee to have the decoration of the buildings along the line as elaborate as possible.

Gen. Britton was very enthusiastic in speaking of the preparations for the Inaugural. "It will," he said, "surpass any previous event of the kind. We have a larger fund for expenditures than ever before, and already arrangements have been made for the entertainment of about 25,000 people who will come in organized bodies. This number does not include individuals, but simply military and civic organizations. There are about 10,000 of the militia, and between 15,000 and 16,000 of the civic bodies. Those who have made arrangements to come are mostly from Pennsylvania, but Massachusetts and Rhode Island are largely represented, while many are also coming from Minnesota. Large delegations will come from Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Ohio. We have heard nothing from Indiana yet, but I have just been informed that a meeting will be held here to ascertain what arrangements it will be necessary to make."

The Committee on Fireworks has met representatives from all the large establishments in the country that furnish pyrotechnic displays, but as yet has not made its report. It is claimed that $5,000, the amount allowed, is not enough for a display of fireworks on such a great National event, and an appeal will be made for more money.

Chairman Britton has returned from Indianapolis, where he had an interview with Gen. Harrison. The latter declared himself satisfied with the arrangements made, and expressed but one wish, namely, that his old regiment, the 70th Ind., be allowed to act as his escort to the city.

Announcements of their intention to participate in the ceremonies on the 4th have been received from the Flambeau Club of Derry, N. H.; Chicago Dragoons; Unconditional Club, Albany, N. H.; Seminary Hill Republican Club, Fairfax County, Va., 150 men; Harrison Club, Philadelphia, 100 men and band of 25 pieces; Old Soldiers' Harrison and Morton Club, Minneapolis, 400; Republican League, Reading, Pa., 300 men and a band; a number of Subordinate Councils of National Union League of Baltimore, and several civic organizations from Brooklyn.

CHAT ABOUT PEOPLE.

Secretaries Endicott and Fairchild and Speaker Carlisle will be guests and orators at the banquet of the Massachusetts Free Traders at Boston to-morrow evening.

They have nominated Samuel J. Randall for Democratic candidate for President in 1892 in Georgia.

The war between the Democratic aspirants for the New Jersey Senatorship opened up briskly at a Democratic banquet in Trenton last week when Senator McPherson said that Mr. Cleveland's tariff utterances had defeated the party, and ex-Gov. Abbett retorted by denouncing it as "a sin and a shame for a Senator to back-cap a President as brave and self-sacrificing as Grover Cleveland was." Both speakers were so loudly applauded as to make it doubtful which side had the majority among the 400 guests present.

From Gen. W. T. Sherman.

At the last meeting of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion at St. Paul, Minn., resolutions of sympathy were adopted on the death of Mrs. W. T. Sherman. In response thereto Gen. Sibley has received the following letter:

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

Gen. HENRY H. SIBLEY, Commander Minnesota Commandery, Loyal Legion, St. Paul.

MY DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of your telegram of condolence on behalf of the companions of the Minnesota Commandery, and beg leave to assure you of my grateful appreciation of all that message implies. These many and tender sympathies from my old comrades-in-arms tend to lighten the great grief which we have lately had visited upon us, and serve to strengthen the ties of friendship which bind us to them. With assurance of profound respect, I am, very sincerely, yours,

W. T. SHERMAN.

Dry Times.

[*Topeka Journal.*]

Whisky is so scarce in Leavenworth, they say, that a man is glad to chew a revenue stamp.

Encouragement.

NAPOLEON, O., February 19, 1888.

My entire family are using the Compound Oxygen more or less, and I consider it to be a wonderful remedy for all chronic troubles.

MRS. L. L. ORWIG.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 1, 1888.

I shall never let another winter come upon me without a home treatment to counteract its evil effects. ELIZABETH H. ROWAN.

CRAFTON, WISE CO., TEX., May 7, 1888.

I want to tell you how your Texas asthmatic is getting along. I am just as well at this date as I was when I gave you my testimonial in 1886. MRS. MARY HARGROVE.

We publish a brochure of 200 pages regarding the effect of Compound Oxygen on invalids suffering from consumption, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, catarrh, hay fever, headache, debility, rheumatism, neuralgia; all chronic and nervous disorders. It will be sent, free of charge, to any one addressing DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.; or 331 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Credit Ascribed to Our Efforts in the Recent Election.

George Witt, Newport, Ore., says: "'We have met the enemy, and they are ours'—the same old enemy we used to meet from '61 to '65, in a different guise. Their object was the same: to gain by the ballot what they lost by the bayonet. Their hatred to the old soldiers, through their representative, Grover the First, ought to convince them all. Comrades, keep on until every soldier gets $12 per month and back pay and the difference between greenbacks and gold; and subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, the best friend and only champion of the soldier."

John T. Williams, Co. D, 32d Ohio, Derry, Kan., says: "I desire to say to my old comrades, God bless you, boys. Again you have been in line; another great battle you have won. Victory is ours. And do not forget to thank THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, as our color-bearer and our dearest friend. Stand by it, as it has stood by us. Again, comrades, you have faced the enemy. You have proven your bravery, your loyalty to our dead comrades and their friends. You have voted as you shot, though a few have done as did a few in time of war, desert their comrades to join the rebels or the bushwhackers—the "soldier-haters," who are all the same in our estimation. What a pity, that for a party a man will desert his old comrades and be an enemy to himself! I say forgive them, and God pity such. I see in a late issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE some of its readers were finding fault with it for opposing Cleveland. Heavens, earth and New Mexico! THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is not a political paper, but a friend to the soldier. It is founded on principles of right and justice. It will not vary from that for friend or foe, high or low. To favor Cleveland and the rebel outfit would be a disgrace too low for it to get down to. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the soldier's friend, and could not support Cleveland and Matson, unless it was a vile enemy to the soldiers. We trust the Editor will not let such complaints stir him. I wish to say to my old comrades of New York, the 39th regiment especially, which was in our brigade—as good a regiment as was in the army—you have made a good fight; you have won a great victory, equal to any won during the war. The battle fought on Nov. 6 was the greatest victory for the New York soldier. It 'turned the rascals out.' May the honors be handed down to your children for generations to come."

R. H. Maxey, Co. B, 30th Ill., Soldiers' Home, Quincy, Ill., writes: "As I have seen nothing in your valuable paper from the Illinois Soldiers' Home since the election, I thought there would be no impropriety in writing a few lines to let your readers know how the veterans of Illinois feel over the victory in the late election. It is almost equal to the rejoicing at the close of the late war, when they were fighting this same party down South. It didn't take so long to fight it out this time as before. Very true, Cleveland and some fellows in Congress have been fighting the veterans and their friends for the last four years, but there was not much fighting on the other side until Nov. 6. Grover may have only been skirmishing with the soldiers with his veto gun, but we thought it more like shelling the woods, and if he was re-elected he would no doubt open on us with grape and canister; so we gave him a volley from front, flank and rear, and no doubt it was a surprise to him, but that is because he had so little experience during the war of the rebellion. A want of experience may be the reason given for Grover overloading his veto gun. He might have known he couldn't stand behind a gun so heavily charged. We are very proud of the result of the volley given him on Nov. 6. Many good wishes for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE."

George H. Pettis, Arnold Post, No. 4, Department of Rhode Island, G.A.R., Providence, R. I., writes: "On behalf of the old soldiers of Rhode Island I desire to congratulate you on the success of our comrade, Benjamin Harrison, and we accord to you your share of praise in bringing about this great victory. It is acceded on all sides that the soldier vote in the loyal States went to Harrison and Morton by at least 95 per cent., and in our own State we believe that it went as high as 97 per cent. It was, then, this vote that has brought about this grand result, and to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE we offer our congratulations for the success attending its efforts. It is pleasant also to know that the Chairman of the House Committee on Pensions, Col. Matson, joins Grover on his trip up "Salt River" in March next.

William H. Blair, Co. H, 78th Ohio, Cambridge, O., thinks THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has done more than any paper in the country to elect Gen. Harrison and to give us a loyal Congress, for which we deserve the thanks and support of every soldier in the United States. He asks that we continue to pour hot shot into the rebel camp, and hopes that they have occupied the White House for the last time.

A. Ritz, Co. H, 26th Ind., Benton, Ark., is satisfied that THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has turned the tables for the boys in blue, and thinks it is the best paper in the world and should receive the support of every loyal man in the country, especially the veterans. He would like to hear from any of the comrades of the 26th Ind., but hopes they will not all speak at once.

William R. Perry, No. 20 Jefferson street, Providence, R. I., says he sees by recent numbers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE that we have been scalp-hunting, and he thinks we have been very successful, as through our influence two of the worst soldier enemies (one in Washington and the other in Indiana) have received merited rebuke.

W. L. Gardner, Co. K, 110th Ohio, Olga, O., is greatly rejoiced at the success of the soldier's candidate this Fall, and thinks THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE contributed greatly to the victory. He thinks Grover and the soldier-hating crew will never again get control of the Government. But comrades must remember that "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty," and they must be on the alert at all times for fear the serpent in the guise of party may steal through our lines and again have the veterans at their mercy as they have had for the past four years.

David Reynolds, Olathe, Kan., says: "We got Grover at last. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE made the balls and we fired them, 'glory, hallelugerum.' No more vetoes."

W. N. Harrison, Co. H, 10th N. Y. Cav., Sterling, Ill., says he cannot help feeling glad over the retirement of Grover, the vetoer, and his right-hand clog to justice to the soldier, Matson, and they can now set down and compare notes and see who did the most toward defeating themselves. He thinks THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE had a big hand in the campaign, and came out winner for the soldier.

S. S. Myers, Co. I, 4th Del., Newport, Del., says he desires everybody to know how good he feels over the late election, and he thinks THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE had lots to do with the result. One of the injustices he thinks will now be remedied, and soldiers will receive the difference between greenbacks and gold.

Lookout Mountain Post, No. 140, Department of Indiana, New Corner, Ind.,—N. Lawson, Commander; Samuel Hayden, Adjutant,—passed the following resolutions Nov. 28:

Whereas the Union soldiers have been treated with contempt, derision, and their pension bills vetoed, and in many other ways insulted by the Chief Executive: Therefore

Resolved, That we congratulate the Nation upon the defeat of Grover Cleveland.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the election of Comrade Benjamin Harrison to the Presidency, believing that the soldiers will receive justice at his hands, and that we will have an era of prosperity and good Government under his administration.

Resolved, That the editor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has our thanks for his assistance in electing Comrade Benjamin Harrison, believing his election is largely due to his influence through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

A. M. Whitcomb, Adjutant, G. K. Warren Post, No. 5, Albuquerque, New Mexico, says he is of the opinion that THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE had as much to do with the result of the recent election as any other journal in the United States. He thinks that soldiers should be appointed to all the first-class offices, commencing with Postmasters. Why cannot veterans have these places, other things being equal? The other offices, such as Timber Inspectors, Superintendents of Public Buildings, and thousands of other soft places, could be given to competent old soldiers. He hopes the powers which are to come will remember the statutes made and provided for such cases.

George W. Hilling, Co. C, 27th Iowa, Ovington, Ill., congratulates THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE on the glorious victory which it did so much to bring about. He is much pleased with the stand taken by the soldier's friend, and hopes we will continue the good work until every veteran has received his just dues.

CONGRESS.

An Abstract of the More Important Proceedings in Both Houses.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

In the Senate, Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) introduced and had referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the Government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of any European Government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien or across Central America, and must regard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States and as a menace to their welfare.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate this expression of the views of Congress to the Governments of the countries of Europe.

The tariff bill was then considered for the balance of the day's session, the Senate adjourning at 5 o'clock p. m.

In the House, Mr. Springer (Ill.) stated that at a meeting of the Committee on Territories this morning it had been determined that the territorial bills would not be called up for consideration until Jan. 15.

Mr. Hayes (Iowa), from the Committee on Accounts, reported, as a privileged matter, a bill authorizing the appointment of clerks to Senators and Representatives not Chairmen of committees. On a point of order raised by Mr. Holman (Ind.), the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Hayes moved that the House go into committee for its consideration. Mr. Springer demanded the yeas and nays, regarding the vote as a test vote on the bill. The motion was defeated—yeas 95, nays 106.

At the expiration of the morning hour the House went into Committee of the Whole on the river and harbor bill.

The bill having been read, Mr. Blanchard (La.) said that there was no disposition on the part of the members of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to discuss the measure, unless some Member might desire information.

Mr. Kerr (Iowa) said that he would like to know the reason why appropriations were made for the improvement of rivers and harbors which he had never heard of before.

Mr. Spinola (N. Y.). You could not pass the civil-service examination.

Mr. Kerr. Perhaps not, but I would like to know the special reasons why the appropriations are made.

Mr. Blanchard stated that every item of appropriation in the bill had been in the bill of last year. The bill appropriated in the aggregate $11,900,000, being a little less than 33⅓ per cent. of the amount recommended by the Chief of Engineers. He referred the gentleman from Iowa to the Engineer Reports for the information desired.

Mr. Sowden (Pa.) declared that of the appropriations previously made for rivers and harbors, nearly $23,000,000 remained unexpended, and he opposed the further appropriation of $12,000,000.

Pending further debate the committee rose and the House at 4:45 adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman (O.) the House amendments to the direct tax bill were non-concurred in and a conference ordered. Senators Sherman, Morrill (Vt.) and Vance (N. C.) were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Morrill asked unanimous consent that the voting on the tariff bill and all amendments thereto shall begin at 1 o'clock on the 21st of January next, after which there shall be no further debate without unanimous consent. Unanimous consent was given, and that order was made.

Mr. Morrill then moved an amendment to the holiday recess resolution, fixing it from Friday, the 21st, till Wednesday, the 2d of January, and this was agreed to.

Mr. Gibson (La.) offered a resolution, which was laid on the table and ordered printed, for the appointment of a select committee of 13 Senators to inquire into the state of the suffrage throughout the United States; especially to investigate the election of State officers at the State elections held in November last in Rhode Island and Louisiana, and the Presidential election in the States of New York and Indiana, and to report all facts showing whether any improper, undue and unlawful influences and practices were employed through conspiracies, trades, combinations, intimidations, corrupt use of money, purchase of votes or voters, false registering, false voting, stuffing ballot-boxes, or in any way whatever and to what extent, and to make such recommendations as it may deem necessary.

The tariff bill was then taken up and considered until 3 o'clock, when Mr. Allison (Iowa) said that as Mr. Davis (Minn.) desired to go on with the pension bills in the evening, he was willing to give way. The tariff bill was laid aside, the progress having been about 10 pages. All the pension bills on the calendar, 90 in number, were passed. The legislative appropriation bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate adjourned at 4:40 o'clock p. m.

In the House, on motion of Mr. McMillan (Tenn.) the Senate amendment to the holiday recess resolution was agreed to. It provides for a recess from Friday, Dec. 21, until Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Mr. Blanchard (La.) moved that when the river and harbor bill be next taken up general debate be limited to 15 minutes. This was opposed by Mr. Sowden (Pa.), and his proposition, limiting the debate to two hours, being rejected by Mr. Blanchard, he raised the point of no quorum on that gentleman's motion. After consultation between the two gentlemen a compromise of 45 minutes was proposed, but Mr. Cheadle (Ind.) now enacted the role of objector.

Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) then suggested that general debate run on for to-day, and that the consideration of the bill by paragraphs be entered upon after the holiday recess.

It was finally agreed that the general debate should be limited to an hour and a half, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. McMillan (Tenn.) in the chair, on the river and harbor appropriation bill.

Mr. Sowden spoke in opposition to the measure, and directed his remarks especially against that provision that the members-elect of the 51st Congress shall, prior to the first Monday in December next, investigate the expenditure of appropriations for internal improvements, with authority to visit the places where the appropriations are expended.

After considerable speech-making, the reading of the bill by paragraphs was begun. The House adjourned at 5 o'clock p. m.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Mr. Chandler (N. H.) presented three additional memorials, numerously signed, from three voting precincts in Orangeburg County, S. C., alleging denial of the right of voting at the late election, and praying an investigation. Referred.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Teller (Colo.) for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury during the administration of the present Supervising Architect was taken up. Mr. Vest moved to amend the resolution by making it include also the administration of the last Supervising Architect.

Mr. Hawley (Conn.) moved to amend the resolution by striking out the preamble, and merely instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to investigate the conduct of the office. Finally the resolution was modified as suggested by Mr. Hawley and was agreed to.

At 1 o'clock the Senate resumed the consideration of the tariff bill, but the bill went over without action after several amendments had been offered and rejected.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) introduced a bill to establish a Zoological Park in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Blair (N. H.) called up his joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States respecting the establishment of religion and free public schools (introduced last May), made some remarks upon it, and had it referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The Senate proceeded to Executive business, and at 5 o'clock adjourned till Wednesday, Jan. 2.

In the House, Mr. Taulbee (Ky.) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution to investigate the matter of the purchase of real estate by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Mr. Wilkins, of Ohio, objected.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Nicaragua Canal bill, which was discussed at length by Mr. Spinola (N. Y.), Mr. Stockdale (Miss.), Mr. Payson (Ill.), Mr. Scott (Pa.) and Mr. Baker (N. Y.), when the committee rose without coming to a conclusion.

At 3:30 o'clock the House adjourned until Wednesday, Jan. 2.

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RECENT LITERATURE.

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The American Queen is the name of a superb new monthly of 48 large pages, illustrated, published at Boston, Mass. The December number, just out, gives excellent promise of what the publication will be. It will delight every woman.

Phrenological Journal—This periodical has reduced its price for 1889 to $1.50. The principal article in the December number is on W. E. Gladstone, and is accompanied with a fine portrait.

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