CONGRESS.

Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12.

In the Senate, Mr. Hill (N. Y., D.) introduced a bill making the terms of postmasters four years. He said that at present the terms of postmasters were in a sort of hodge-podge condition. The bill includes fourth-class postmasters, as well as those who now hold their offices at the pleasure of the appointing power. After discussion the bill was laid aside.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.

In the Senate, Secretary Olney was turned down in his effort to have the vote on the extradition treaties between this country and the Orange Free State and the Argentine Republic reconsidered for the purpose of withdrawing the Senate's amendments. He was beaten at every point. At the conclusion of a two hours' session the Senate resolved to stand by its original decision not to accept the treaties without an amendment protecting American citizens. The Secretary had requested in a long letter that the Senate amendment should be withdrawn.

Almost the entire session to-day was given to speeches by members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, showing why there should be no change in the custom which had, the speakers said, worked well for over a hundred years. Speeches were made by Senators Morgan, Davis, and others, and it was stated that the committee stood as a unit in opposition to the innovation proposed by the Secretary of State. At the conclusion of these speeches the Senate decided, without division, to allow its previous decision not to ratify the treaties without amendment to stand, thus ignoring the Secretary's request.

The Senate adopted the recommendation of the Foreign Relations Committee for the removal of the injunction of secrecy from the arbitration treaty.

Mr. Bacon (Ga., D.) made a speech in support of the Mills resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence.

In the House, a bill to make oleomargarine, butterine, and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the States into which they are transported was bitterly opposed by Mr. Williams (Miss., D.), on the ground that it would establish a dangerous precedent, inasmuch as it would place it in the power of any State to prohibit entirely the sale of a wholesome product by the exercise of its police powers.

Mr. Grout (Vt., R.), in charge of the bill, said the purpose of the bill was simply to place it in the power of the States to prevent the transportation into and the sale therein of imitation butters as genuine butter. He produced some figures to show the great increase in the distribution of imitation butter up to the time of the original package decision in 1893. The Court then decided that the States could exercise their police powers to govern the sale of products imported into them, but that decision was made by a divided court, and, therefore, subject to reversal. This bill was designed to make that decision the permanent law of the land.

The bill was undisposed of.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14.

In the Senate, Mr. Morgan (Ala., D.) introduced the following resolution:

Whereas it is alleged that certain bonds issued by the United States in aid of the Central Pacific Railroad, and also the Union Pacific Railroad, have fallen due and remain unpaid, and that by reason of the default the property held and owned by each of said companies at that time became the property of the United States, and that said property of every description so held and owned by said companies at the time of such default now rightfully belongs to the United States:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary is directed to examine into and report whether such allegation is true in fact and in law, and that they report the nature and character of the right and title of the United States in and to said property, and the descriptions of or classes of property that have so inured to the United States under the law, and whether either of said railroad companies has any lawful right or equity of redemption of said property.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table, Senator Morgan announcing that he desired to address the Senate upon it.

The bill for free homesteads on public lands acquired from the Indians was taken up, with a view to the final vote at 4 o'clock.

After considerable debate the final vote on the bill and amendments was taken. The committee amendments extending the bill to all lands acquired from Indians, and also obligating the United States to pay the Indians all sums of money released by the change from existing law, were agreed to. The amendment of Mr. Allison limiting the bill to lands acquired prior to the passage of this act was also agreed to. The bill as amended was then passed—yeas 35, nays 11.

Mr. Morgan (Ala., D.) moved to take up the Nicaragua Canal bill, the purpose being to get this measure in the favorable parliamentary status of unfinished business. The vote on Mr. Morgan's motion, which was indirectly a test on the canal bill, was—yeas 33, nays 6; less than a quorum.

Mr. Morgan was about to ask for a call of the Senate, but yielded to Mr. Hill's motion to adjourn.

In the House, a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Fitzgerald (Mass., D.), calling on the Secretary of the Navy for an estimate of the amount of money which would be required to place the frigate Constitution, now lying at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, in such a seaworthy condition as would enable her to make the trip from Portsmouth to Washington. Mr. Fitzgerald said the object in bringing her to Washington was to preserve and use her as a Naval museum.

Among the pension bills passed was one granting a pension of $50 per month to Martha Custis Carter, widow of the late Admiral S. P. Carter.

The House then resumed consideration of the Grout bill to make oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are transported. Mr. Grout, in charge of the bill, offered an amendment providing that "nothing in the act shall be construed to permit any State to forbid the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in such a manner as will advise the customer of its real character.

During the debate on the bill Mr. Henderson (Iowa, R.) said: "The opposition to this bill comes from the capitalized institutions in Chicago and Kansas City. It comes from men like Armour and Swift, who are destroying the great cattle interests of my State and other States by keeping down the price of beeves and keeping up the price of beefsteak."

Mr. Grout's amendment was adopted and then the bill was passed.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

In the House, a resolution was adopted empowering the Committee on Elections to proceed immediately with the consideration of the Benoit-Boatner contested election case from the Fifth Louisiana District, with a view to obtaining action before the close of the present session. Mr. Boatner was unseated at the last session on a contest, and subsequently re-elected at the November elections.

The bills favorably acted upon by the Committee of the Whole on the last private bill day were taken up. An attempt was made to reduce the amount ($100) carried by the bill to pension Fanny Gibbon, the widow of the late Maj.-Gen. Gibbon, but it failed. A bill was passed to increase the pension of Clara L. Nichols, widow of Brevet Maj.-Gen. W. A. Nichols, to $75 per month.

SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

In the House, the time was spent in eulogies upon the late Speaker Crisp. Many members made speeches.

MONDAY, JAN. 18.

In the Senate, it was voted to take up the Nicaragua Canal bill. This gives the measure the parliamentary advantage of being the unfinished business of the Senate, so that it will be considered from day to day until final action is secured. The prospect is that a final vote will be reached at an early day, and the test vote on taking up the bill—yeas 36, nays 14—foreshadowed its passage.

In the House, purely local affairs occupied the member's attention.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican members of the New York Legislature held a caucus Jan. 14, at which Thomas C. Platt received 142 votes for Senator, to seven for Joseph H. Choate. The choice was made unanimous. The Democratic minority will nominate D. B. Hill, though several will not vote for him. Mr. Platt has been in politics since 1872, and for the last 14 years he has been the undisputed head of the Republican party in New York. He was a Senator in 1881, when he and Conkling resigned on account of a quarrel with Garfield. He is President of the United States Express Company, and is 64 years old.

The caucus of the Missouri Legislators resulted in the victory of the Kerens faction, who nominated R. C. Kerens for the empty honor of the Senatorial nomination.

There is a sharp fight in the Idaho Legislature over the Senatorship. Clagett has 31 votes, but cannot be elected without the aid of seven Mormon Democrats who are now fighting him. Dubois has 26 votes, and hopes for election, though the Mormon Church is fighting him.

Senator Mitchell has 46 votes in the Oregon Legislature, or just enough to elect. His friends claim that he will have more.

Alderman Madden has withdrawn from the Illinois Senatorial contest, and will throw his strength to Wm. E. Mason, who now thinks he has a good chance of election.

The Republican caucus of the New Hampshire Legislature has unanimously renominated Senator Gallinger.

Senator Jones has no opposition to his reelection as Senator from Arkansas.

The declination of Cornelius N. Bliss makes Gens. Horace Porter and Anson G. McCook Cabinet possibilities.

Senator Teller has no opposition for reelection.

Senator Sherman has definitely accepted the portfolio of Secretary of State, and it is believed other places have been filled thus:

Secretary of War—Gen. R. A. Alger, of Michigan.

Secretary of the Interior—Jos. McKenna, of California.

Secretary of Agriculture—Jas. H. Wilson, of Iowa.

Attorney-General—Nathan Goff, of West Virginia.

Cornelius N. Bliss has declined the position of Secretary of the Navy for private reasons. He cannot afford to give up his enormous private business.

There is a likelihood of Chas. Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, being appointed Postmaster-General.

Senator Lodge has been to visit Maj. McKinley, but denies that he has any desire to enter the Cabinet.

It seems settled that Mark Hanna will be appointed Senator in Sherman's place. This will give him a term of two years.

Geo. S. Nixon, of Nevada, did not make much of a show in his race against Senator J. P. Jones. He only received three votes in the caucus, where Jones received 35.

Ex-Gov. John D. Long, of Massachusetts, will be Secretary of the Navy.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, will be Secretary of the Treasury if the Illinois Senatorial contest can be arranged as desired.

CAVALRY REMINISCENCES.

Some Things that Bob Up in the Memory of an Old Rough Rider.

At the Reunion of the 11th N. Y. Cav., Comrade Hamlin, of Co. C, said:

Your calling on me at this particular time, after so many good things have been said, brings to my mind a few words that were written before the organization of Scott's 900: "Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine, and when men have well drunk, then that which is worse." You will find it in 10th chapter, second verse of the Gospel according to St. John. Following the custom in vogue so many years ago, and set forth in holy writ, at the outset you have set forth good wine, native and foreign, and now that men are well drunk, with feast of reason and flow of soul, they offer you that which is worse. But do not think for a moment that because I was a cavalryman, and have quoted Scripture, that I am going to give you a sermon on the mount.

Unlike the gentlemen who have preceded me, I am obliged to bring my thoughts to you on paper. Were I a lawyer, or a doctor, or a minister this would not be so. I thought once that I would take up the study of law, but my better judgment took possession before it was too late, and I went into the newspaper business. That is all right, and write all the time, and I get so in the habit of writing that I write all my impromptu speeches. It is nice to have a carefully-prepared speech on hand whenever you are called upon for a few extempore remarks. Now, I hope you didn't expect me to tell all I know about war, or even about all my personal encounters with the Confederacy, on this occasion. It would take too long, and harvest is upon us. Since I made up my mind to come 1,500 miles to attend this Reunion, the old familiar faces of Co. C have been continually bobbing up before me. I have heard, as it were, the bugle's plaintive notes ring out on the early morning air:

"I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up,
I can't get 'em up in the morning;
I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up,
I can't get 'em up at all."

I have heard Serg'ts Ackerman, Smith, and McDonald shout, "Turn out for roll-call!" I have heard that roll called. I have been revelling in the music of the bugle. "Boots and saddles!" What memories these words bring up! You can't tell me anything about either boots or saddles. I have been worn by both. Comrades, those were close attachments we formed for our saddles. McClellan saddles; made of hard wood and upholsterad with rawhide stretched tightly over its surface. Many a time in my earlier soldier days have I wished that McClellan had that saddle. Remembering Pope's famous order, I now think I would have given it to him for his Headquarters. And the boots. What would one of our 1896 boys think of such fits. Altitudinously, they were not prodigious; but longitudinal, they got there. They were not troubled with fits; but, like the old Yankee suspenders, they were large enough for any man and small enough for any boy. It doesn't gall me as much to think of boots and saddles after 30 years as it once did to wear either.

When I first enlisted the boys told me that I would soon learn to love the saddle. It was not so. As days lengthened into months a hardness of feeling grew between me and that saddle—a "callous" feeling, if you like, which has served me many a good turn and enabled me to withstand the kick and cuffs that inevitably come to him who runs a newspaper upon a high moral plane.

Comrades, how many of us, as we assemble at our Campfires or Reunions, ever send a thought or a tear after that "unwept, unhonored, and unsung hero of the war," the cavalry horse. His sufferings and privations were as great, and often greater, than his rider's; and, although built for it, he didn't do half the kicking. How many of you present remember my horse, "Old Jim"? He was for a long time the fastest horse in the regiment, and won many a race on the track at Camp Relief. He was a "charger," second only to Bostwich, our sutler. Jim was a good horse, but rather tough in the mouth. He was always ready for the "stern" realities of war, and so was I. He could jump anything that came before him, and should have belonged to a bounty-jumper. He received a grooming at least twice a week, and mine would average that; that is, Capt. Dagwell or Ackerman combed me down that often.

The history of the war is about all written; but while the broken, wavering ranks of the veterans are slowly but surely closing up toward the great unknown, the stories of the field, the camp, the fight, and the charge lose nothing of their interest, not to mention the improvements and the additions wrought into them by the play of vivid imaginations all down through these many years. I, living so many miles from any of my comrades, who might bear witness against me were they present, have perhaps written more than my share of personal experience, daring deeds, and hair-breadth escapes.

Free for Everybody.

Dr. J. M. Willis, a specialist of Crawfordsville, Ind., will send free by mail to all who send him their address a package of Pansy Compound, which is two weeks' treatment, with printed instructions, and is a positive cure for constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous or sick headache, la grippe and blood poison.

Do You Like to Read Good Novels?

Enough For all the Winter Evenings

ALMOST FREE.

TOWN TOPICS, 208 5th Ave., N. Y., will send, on receipt of this adv and FIFTEEN cents in stamps, any one of the following prize novels (TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX pages, regular price FIFTY cts.); for FIFTY cents any FOUR; for ONE DOLLAR any TEN; for ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF the whole library of SIXTEEN volumes.

6—THE SALE OF A SOUL. By C. M. S. McLellan.
7—THE COUSIN OF THE KING. By A. S. Van Westrum.
8—SIX MONTHS IN HADES. By Clarice I. Clingham.
9—THE SKIRTS OF CHANCE. By Captain Alfred Thompson.
10—ANTHONY KENT. By Charles Stokes Wayne.
11—AN ECLIPSE OF VIRTUE. By Champion Bissell.
12—AN UNSPEAKABLE SIREN. By John Gilliat.
13—THAT DREADFUL WOMAN. By Harold R. Vynne.
14—A DEAL IN DENVER. By Gilmer McKendree.
15—WHY? SAYS GLADYS. By David Christie Murray.
16—A VERY REMARKABLE GIRL. By L. H. Bickford.
17—A MARRIAGE FOR HATE. By Harold R. Vynne.
18—OUT OF THE SULPHUR. By T. C. De Leon.
19—THE WRONG MAN. By Champion Bissell.
20—THE HUNT FOR HAPPINESS. By Anita Vivanti Chartres.
21—HER STRANGE EXPERIMENT. By Harold R. Vynne.

☞ Indicate by the numbers the novels you want.

BRIEF NEWS.

Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, has been chosen a Director in the National Union Bank of New York City. From his acceptance of the office it would be inferred that Mr. Lamont expects to make New York his home after the 4th of March, and devote his attention to business pursuits.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for the Indian Department, has given out a statement regarding the famine sufferers in India. He says that districts with a population of 37,000,000 will be sufferers from famine until the end of March, and that it may continue in some parts until the end of June. In other districts having 44,000,000 of population the distress may deepen with famine for a shorter or longer period, while 6,000,000 people in the native states may be victims of famine. The destiny of the famished population varies from 902 per square mile in Mozafferpore and Bengal, to 122 per square mile in Bhalagat and the central provinces. There were 1,200,000 people on the relief work at the beginning of January, and this number will certainly reach 2,000,000 and may exceed 3,000,000. It is estimated that the famine will cost the Indian treasury at least £4,000,000 to £6,000,000.

Gov. Evans, in his message to the South Carolina General Assembly, recommends the maintenance of the dispensary law and of State control of the police of Charleston, in order to aid in enforcement of the dispensary law there, where it is very unpopular. His message contains statistics to prove that crime and drunkenness have been decreased in this State by the dispensary law.

At the annual meeting of the American Geographical Society, in New York City, last week, Lieut. R. E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, was presented with the first Cullum gold medal in recognition of his services. In accepting the medal Lieut. Perry made an address devoted to North Pole research. He expressed the opinion that the Pole is attainable, and that it is only a question of time and money when it will be reached. He suggested the raising of a fund of $50,000 to carry on the work of exploration continuously. The late Gen. Cullum, who left $100,000 to the Society, provided that part of the income of the fund should be expended in giving gold medals to persons achieving notable results in geographical research.

The London Daily *News* last week published a dispatch from Paris stating that a high Spanish official had left Madrid for Washington, under strict incognito, to act as a private negotiator, with full instructions from Senor Canovas. It is stated that the object of the trip is to reach a settlement with the United States based on reforms in Cuba. The statement made by the *News* has since been denied.

Two letters bearing postage stamps of the Cuban Republic were received by the New York Junta last week. One bore the postmark of Los Vilas, and the other that of the Camaguey postoffice. Each had the postage stamp of the Cuban Republic affixed on the envelope. The port from which these were sent here was, of course, not made public. The Junta representatives were much pleased at receiving the communications, and say that Secretary Olney's contention that they have no regular postoffice system is refuted by the arrival of the letters and their prompt delivery by Uncle Sam's carriers.

Unnecessary severity is alleged to have accompanied the arrest of Gen. Carlos Roloff at New York City last Thursday, when he was taken into custody by the United States officers armed with warrants sworn out by the Spanish Consul, charging him with violating the neautrality laws. Gen. Roloff is the Cuban Republic's Secretary of War. He was locked up in the Ludlow street jail, and was not allowed to communicate with his friends, and medicine sent him was not delivered. Next day he was released on bond.

Luis Someilan, a naturalized American citizen, after a trial before Magistrate Maye, in Havana, has been sentenced to life imprisonment in chains. The prisoner is a native of Cuba, but became a citizen of the United States many years ago. He was charged with rebellion against the Spanish Government.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the Spanish Cabinet has decided to introduce new reforms in Cuba, and on the King's fete day a royal decree will be issued.

Late news from Cuba tends to confirm the story that Antonio Maceo was led into ambush and assassinated. The insurgents insist that they saw Dr. Zertucha among the Spanish guerrilas, and point to this to prove that he was betrayed by his personal physician. The body was fastened to the tail of a horse by the Spanish, but after the first volley the insurgents rallied and charged, obtaining possession of the body of Maceo.

The Spanish gunboat Relampago was sunk in the River Cauto Saturday by the explosion of a torpedo placed in the river by the insurgents. At the time the Relampago was accompanied by the gunboat Centinela. Both were going to Fort Guamo. Six of the officers and crew of the Relampago were killed outright, and many more were wounded by the insurgents, who kept up a hot fire from the banks of the river. One man on the Centinela was killed.

Senator Butler has worked what he thinks is a grapevine twist on Senator Pritchard, by getting the Populist caucus to nominate Dr. Cyrus B. Thompson for Senator. He expects this to solidify the Populist vote and divide the Republican, because Dr. Thompson was elected Secretary of State, and if elected Senator his office, salary of $4,500, will be at the disposal of the Republican Governor.

Death of Minister Willis.

United States Minister of Hawaii Albert Sidney Willis died at Waikiki, Hawaiian Island, Jan. 6, of pneumonia. News of his death was brought to San Francisco last Friday by the steamer Monowai. The funeral services took place at the Central Union Church, Jan. 7, Rev. D. P. Biernie, pastor of that church, and Rev. J. M. Monroe, pastor of the Christian Church, of which Mr. Willis was a member, conducting them. The burial procession was the most imposing since that of Kalakaua. The body will be brought to the United States.

In 1893 Mr. Willis received his appointment as Minister to Hawaii. He arrived at the island during the most critical stage in its history. Queen Liliuokalani had been deposed, and another Government had taken the place of the monarchy. The most intense interest existed as to what course President Cleveland would adopt. Mr. Cleveland intrusted his secret orders to Mr. Willis, and they were to the effect that the Queen should be reinstated in the event of her granting immunity to all political offenders. This she declined to do, and the present Government has since been in operation.

Mr. Willis was born at Sheibyville, Ky. He graduated from the Louisville High School. After graduation he taught a school on the Bardstown road. While filling this post he studied law and later matriculated at the Louisville Law School. In 1866 he was graduated from the law school and began practice.

In the early seventies he was elected to the office of County Attorney, which position he held until his election to Congress in 1876. He became a favorite lieutenant of John G. Carlisle. Mr. Carlisle then made Mr. Willis Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee. Mr. Willis served five terms in Congress. In 1866 he was succeeded by Asher G. Caruth.

SONS OF VETERANS.

News from Various Divisions—Election of Officers, etc

UNION DEFENDERS' DAY.

Chaplain-in-Chief Light Urges Its Observance by All Camps.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF, SONS OF VETERANS, DEPARTMENT OF CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF, WABASH, IND., Jan. 4, 1897.

BROTHERS OF OUR NOBLE ORDER: The Wheel of the Year has nearly completed another revolution, and we are within fingertips of one of the charm days in the calendar of our Order; viz, Lincoln, or Union Defenders', Day. This is a great day, because it is the anniversary of a great birth; a great day, because of what has come to us as a Nation and people through that birth; a great day to all Young Americans, because it holds up before them, in that character, a striking illustration of the possibilities of American manhood in this land of freedom and equality. Abraham Lincoln! His biography is written in blood and tears; uncounted millions arise and call him blessed; a redeemed and reunited Republic is his monument. History embalms the name of Richard the lion-hearted; here, too, our martyr finds royal sepulture as Lincoln the tender-hearted. He was brave. While assassins swarmed in Washington, he went everywhere, without guard or arms. He was magnanimous. He harbored no grudge, nursed no grievance, was quick to forgive, and was anxious for reconciliation. Hear him appealing to the South: "We are not enemies, but friends. Though passion may have strained, it must not break the bond of our affection. The mystic chord of memory, stretching from every patriot grave to every heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when touched again, as it surely will be, by the better angels of our nature."

He was compassionate. With what joy he brought liberty to the enslaved! He was forgiving. In this respect he was strikingly suggestive of the Savior.

He was great. Time will but augment the greatness of his name and fame. Perhaps a greater man never ruled in this or any other nation.

He was good and pure and incorruptible. He was a patriot; he loved his country; he poured out his soul unto death for it.

He was human, and thus touched the chord that makes the world akin.

"No Cesar he whom we lament:
A man without a precedent,
Sent, it would seem, to do
His work and perish, too."

But the day is even nearer and dearer to us as Sons of Veterans, when we pause and think of the sacrifices of worthy sires, living and dead, who were associated, in the dark days gone by, with this brave, magnanimous, compassionate, immortal man. In justice to these brave men we should not overlook the fact that, without them, this man, whose history is written, whose praises are everywhere sung, and to whom monuments have been reared, could never have preserved the Union and maintained our glorious American liberty. They saved to us, and for us, this lovely land, these benign institutions; they are ours—ours to enjoy, ours to preserve, ours to transmit. This gem of the Governments of the globe is in our care; the heroes placed it there. Ought we not perpetuate their memory? They suffered for us many days of weariness and pain, and shall not we spend at least one or two of the 365 in respect to their memory? Can we be true to our manhood and withhold such service? It is only doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us, for there is an inherent desire in every soul to be remembered. What more cruel than to be forgotten by our friends and comrades; our names and deeds to find no mention?

The mariner flings a farewell kiss with a "Remember me." The soldier wrote in his blood, "Remember me." And we all say:

"Death shall not claim the immortal mind;
Let earth close o'er its sacred trust,
Yet goodness dies not in the dust."

Our Divine Lord silenced the murmuring throng at His anointing with words of commendation coextensive with the gospel He preached. Rising higher we find Him framing a memorial service to perpetuate His own memory throughout all time. "This do in remembrance of me." In view of this law of desire history has been and is being written. For this the halls and galleries are filled with familiar faces and forms. In obedience to this claim, and deeply sensible of the fact that we can never pay the debt which is upon us, let us assemble on Union Defenders' Day, and, by spirited, patriotic services, pay another tribute of respect to the memory of our Nation's defenders, who were and are so noble and true. Chaplains, Captains, Division officers, brothers, let us all line up! Let every man do his duty on Feb. 12, 1897. I trust that the accompanying order of exercises may be suggestive and helpful on that day, and that an unusually large number of Camps may report having observed the day.

PROGRAM FOR UNION DEFENDERS' DAY.

General Topic—Our Country: Her Defenders and Saviors.

Introductory. 1. Song, "Blest be the Tie that Binds." 2. Prayer. 3. A short address on "Union Defenders' Day."

Part First—"Our Country." 1. Song, "America." 2. "Our Country's Call," Bryant; a recitation. 3. The Response, "Three Hundred Thousand More"; recitation. 4. "Our Country's Flag"—"The Stripes and the Stars"; recitation. 5. National Hymn of the S. of V., "The Banner of Beauty and Glory."

Part Second—"Our Country's Defenders." 1. Her men. *a.* The Principal Address of the Evening. *b.* Song, "The Flag of Lincoln and Washington." 2. Her Women. *a.* Mothers, "The Mothers of Our Volunteers"; recitation. *b.* Wives, "The Brave at Home"; recitation. *c.* Maidens, "A Woman of the War"; recitation.

Concluding Hymn, "The Patriot's Doxology."

The above program is so arranged that the Sons may call to their assistance the G.A.R., W.R.C., and L.A.S. in carrying it out.

Yours in F., C., and L., S. LIGHT, Chaplain-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF, SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A., READING, PA., Jan. 7, 1897.

The foregoing is hereby approved and promulgated.

By command of J. L. RAKE, Commander-in-Chief.

Official: H. H. HAMMER, Adjutant-General.

SECONDS BRO. JACOBSON.

Capt. Williams, of the West Virginia Division, Thinks the Washington Brother's Idea Correct.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I wish to second Brother Samuel H. Jacobson in his article of a few weeks back. If possible, I would emphasize the plea for recognition by the Grand Army.

Not only does a "kind, indulgent father" acknowledge his son and leave his property to him, but he is very anxious that the son be thoroughly fitted to carry on the work left in his hands. Does the merchant exclude from his store the son whom he expects will carry on the business after him? On the contrary, he is anxious to receive him as a co-partner, that he may obtain the benefit of the experience and training, so that when the duties fall upon him he will not be in an awkward position or feel himself incompetent.

Why is it the son is not assigned the work in the wareroom, and forbidden to enter the general store until the time comes for him to take full possession of all books, notes, etc.? It always makes us feel proud when our fathers remind us of their hope and confidence in us; that when they are gone we, their sons, shall emulate their work and principles. We realize that it is our sacred duty to carry on the work; yet, could we not more proficiently do this if we were permitted to better acquaint ourselves with these future responsibilities? And are we not interested in common even now? Do we not inculcate the same principles? Are not our aims and objects, even now, so closely allied that the death of one Order would cripple the other?

If under the present conditions one is such a stay to the other, would not each be made stronger if all partitions were taken from between them? Would not the meetings be better attended and more enthusiastic?

Not only does the father leave to the son his material property, but also leaves in him the idiosyncracies peculiar to the family. It is easy to recognize in the son the same peculiar characteristics which marked the father—hair, eyes, expression, etc. All are inherited. It follows this same law that the ideas and dispositions descend from father to son. The same fire of patriotism which prompted our fathers to jeopardize their lives 35 years ago burns in our bosoms to-day; and whatever feeling of interest or anxiety is felt by our fathers to-day is also felt by their sons.

Since our hopes, our fears, our interests are the same, we do not see why we should be denied the privilege of participating in the work of our fathers—the Grand Army of the Republic.—H. W. WILLIAMS, Captain, D. W. Kemper Camp, 16, West Virginia Division.

THE DIVISIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Col. C. R. Mudge Camp, 1, Lynn—Capt., H. H. Holmes; First Lieut., E. C. Libbey; Second Lieut., Walter Penney. Council, H. J. Perry, George E. Powers, F. C. Deming; Chap., Fred B. Smith; First Serg't, F. A. Waitt; Q. M. S., G. L. Bray; S. of G., A. W. Ames; Color Serg't, B. E. Thompson, jr.; Principal Musician, C. E. Lewis; C. of G., J. H. Caldee; C. G., F. H. Allen; P. G., C. L. Allen.

NEW JERSEY.

Fremont Tietze, Senior Vice Commander of New Jersey Division, has been an active worker for the Order since his muster into Gen. E. Burd Grubb Camp, 17, in March, 1893. He was one of the charter members and first Captain of the Camp. He was re-elected to the office in 1894 and 1895. He was Special Aid and Assistant Mustering Officer to Col. Pollitt in 1894; Division Inspector in 1895; Quartermaster-

Fremont Tietze.

Sergeant of his Camp in 1896; Senior Vice Commander in 1896; Judge-Advocate of Ladies' Aid Society, 6, in 1895 and 1896; Director of D. B. A. in 1895, and Vice-President of the same in 1896. During the past four years Brother Tietze has only missed two meetings of his Camp—one of them being due to being absent on official duty for the Division. He is a candidate for Division Commander, and will receive the active support of several Camps at the Encampment, to be held in Trenton next month.

PENNSYLVANIA.

S. Hepburn Pollock Camp, 121, Milton—Capt., F. A. Godcharles; First Lieut., H. W. Harris; Second Lieut., E. Hunsinger. Council, William Scott, A. S. Rhodes, George E. D. Hedenberg; Chap., J. M. Haus; First Serg't, W. C. Trego; Q. M. S., H. W. Wilson; Color Serg't, Ned Tate; S. of G., E. Haus; C. of G., A. Williams; C. G., Manning Williams; P. G., Wm. Cooper. These officers were installed Jan. 9 by Division Commander James H. Tawney. Members of Camp 15, Harrisburg; 34, Mt. Carmel; 44, Williamsport; 72, Shamokon; 94, Muncy; 160, Sunbury; 176, Selin's Grove; 225, Watsontown; 270, Bloomsburg, and a large number of G.A.R. men were present, and aided in making the affair a social success. Among the speakers were Division Commander Tawney, Quartermaster McNulty, Past Division Commander C. E. Johns, and J. M. Hedenberg, a prominent G.A.R. man of Milton. A banquet was served.

RHODE ISLAND.

The ninth annual Encampment of the Division will convene at Providence, Feb. 12.

WASHINGTON.

Division Commander W. T. Locke, in Division Orders, says: "Year by year the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic are growing thinner; but a little while yet remains until the remaining few will have answered the last tattoo, and the light of life that now but feebly burns will be forever extinguished. Stand shoulder to shoulder with them, giving them the support of your young manhood, and when death shall have claimed them, see that they receive a soldier's burial."

Kellogg Camp, 16, won the prize of $5 offered for the Camp reporting the greatest gain during the third quarter; reporting 11 members.

BURPEE SEEDS BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL Leading American Seed Catalog, mailed FREE to all applicants. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.

TEST YOUR SIGHT CUT OUT THIS OUT. Mark the smallest letter above that you can see plainly *without* glasses about 12 inches from eyes. Then mail this to us with 20 cents, and we will mail you a pair of extra fine glasses *exactly of the focal strength you need now.* Simple but perfect test—never fails. *To introduce our optical goods we make this special offer for a short time only.* U. S. OPTICAL CO., 66 World Building, New York City.

Mention The National Tribune.

LEGS & ARMS, WITH RUBBER FEET & HANDS. The Most Natural, Comfortable & Durable. Over 17,000 in use. New Patents of Sept. 17th, 1895. U. S. Gov't Manufacturer. Illustrated book of 430 pages and formula for measuring sent free. A. A. MARKS, 701 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

When writing mention this paper.

SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY, EGGS AND INCUBATORS. At Reduced Prices. Our Mammoth Illustrated Catalogue contains 76 large pages of Fancy Poultry, Incubators, Brooders and a full line of Poultry Supplies. THE COLUMBIAN POULTRY BOOK 48 pages fully illustrated, practical, complete and to the point. Worth Dollars to poultry raisers. THESE TWO GREAT BOOKS sent postpaid to any address for only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Freeport, Ill., U. S. A.

Mention The National Tribune.

B 4 U BY INCUBATORS Send 6 cents for our fine illustrated catalogue and poultry book. It's worth $1 It will pay you many times it's cost. Address.... DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., Box 123, DES MOINES, IA.

Mention The National Tribune.

NEW MAMMOTH POULTRY GUIDE 1897. Something entirely new; almost 100 pages; showing lithograph plate of Fowls in natural colors. Tells all about Poultry for profit or pleasure. Price 15 cents. JOHN BAUSCHER, JR., Box 201 Freeport, Ills.

Mention The National Tribune.

PATENTS Opinions rendered as to the novelty and patentability of inventions and validity of patents. Rejected applications prosecuted. All business relating to patents promptly attended to. Charges moderate. Correspondence solicited.

EUGENE W. JOHNSON, (Formerly manager of the patent offices of George E. Lemon, deceased,) SOLICITOR OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLOR IN PATENT CAUSES, WASHINGTON, D. C. 21 Years' Continual Practice Before the Patent Office.

Refers by permission to Col. John McElroy, editor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

are prepared from a prescription widely used by practicing physicians, as being an effectual cure for Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, Dizziness, Biliousness and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Most all of human ills are caused, or augmented by, failure of the digestive organs to properly transform food into blood, muscle and tissue. Years of medical experience have evolved this formula as the best for the correction of stomach disorders, and the stimulation of the digestive organs to a proper assimilation of food. Ripans Tabules are convenient in form, permanent in excellence, infallible in curing all disorders of the stomach, and diseases arising therefrom, and

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

FISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

Report of Certificates Issued During the Week Ending Jan. 9, 1897.

CLASSES.	Original.	Increase and additional.	Reissue.	Restoration.	Accrued.	Duplicates.	Total.	Act June 27, 1890, with— Original pending.	Original rejected.	Certificate returned for Certificate not pend'g.	Total issue Act June 27, 1890. Original.	Add'l, etc.
Army Invalid	63	220	35	20	87	19	444					
Army Invalid, act June 27, 1890	420	185	.....	.....	77	30	712	59	80	24	61	559	377
Army Widow, etc.	73	.....	6	.....	.....	2	81						
Army Widow, etc., act June 27, 1890	240	2	.....	.....	3	8	253	28	4	.....	12	272	25
Navy Invalid	3	1	.....	3	1	2	10						
Navy Invalid, act June 27, 1890	25	5	.....	.....	6	1	36	3	4	.....	2	32	13
Navy Widow, etc.	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3						
Navy Widow, act June 27, 1890	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	4	2	.....	.....	13	1
Army Nurse	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1						
1812 Survivor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
1812 Widow	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1						
Old War Invalid	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1						
Old War Widow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
Indian Wars Survivor	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4						
Indian Wars Widow	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7						
Mexican War Survivor	2	2	.....	....	4	2	10						
Mexican War Widow	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6						
Act June 27, 1890, with other claims	184	47	29	23	.....	.....	283						
Total	1043	462	70	46	179	65	1865	94	90	24	75	881	416

A Full Assortment of Waltham and Elgin Watches in Cases to Suit.

We have decided to make a new set of watch offers, which will allow all who need watches to procure them at remarkably low prices