MASONIC SERVICES AT MT. VERNON.

Representatives from Every State Pay Tribute to Their Most Illustrious Brother, George Washington—Addresses by President McKinley and Grand Master Duke, of Virginia.

The centennial of the death of Washington was solemnized last Thursday at Mount Vernon with fitting ceremony. The services which were conducted by the Masonic bodies 100 years ago were repeated, but upon a far grander scale than was possible in 1799.

More people visited Mount Vernon on this occasion than ever before in its history. Aside from the numerous visitors of both sexes from all parts of the country, there were present several thousand Masons, arrayed in the emblematic garb of the Order.

Every Grand Lodge in the United States, the Grand Lodges of Canada, Nova Scotia, Chile, Belgium, and England were in evidence. The ceremonies were practically conducted by the same Lodges as in the original funeral; viz, Federal Lodge, No. 1, of the District of Columbia; Fredericksburg (Va.) Lodge, No. 4, where Washington was made a Mason, and Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, of Alexandria, Va., of which Washington was Worshipful Master at the time of his death. The ceremonies began about noon.

From Fort Washington, up the river, a gun was fired every 30 minutes, and just before the proceedings opened a battery of the 3d Art. fired a Presidential salute of 21 guns. The procession was formed on the ground, and passing by the Mansion was joined by President McKinley and the Cabinet, and the same route was taken as that followed on the day of the funeral 100 years ago.

The procession halted at the old tomb overlooking the Potomac, and nearly directly in front of the Mansion. Here a platform had been erected for the Presidential party and the three Lodges above-named, with which the name of Washington is so closely associated. Here the Right Reverend Bishop Randolph, of the Diocese of Southern Virginia, made a prayer, and Dr. Newman's hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," was sung. Then Grand Master R. T. W. Duke, of Virginia, introduced Right Worshipful Grand Master

PRESIDENT McKINLEY PLACING LAUREL WREATH ON TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

Bhurnam, of Colorado, who delivered the memorial address, being assigned to this honor because the first suggestion of this centennial celebration came from the Grand Lodge of the State of Colorado.

These ceremonies ended, the procession moved to the new tomb, where the remains of Washington now lie, and here the funeral services, according to the Masonic ritual, were gone through with.

Grand Master Duke called upon representatives of the 13 original States for tributes to the memory of Washington, and the work which he had accomplished. Each Grand officer made a fitting response, and when the list was complete Grand Master Duke turned to Maine and the States representing the different sections of the Union, and they made their responses in unison.

The representatives of other jurisdictions were then called upon for their tributes. They all responded. Each Grand Lodge placed a wreath upon the tomb, and among them was one sent by Earl of Londesborough, as a tribute from the Grand Lodge of Yorkshire, England. The wreath was composed of leaves of laurel, oak, and yew. It was deposited upon the tomb, and beside it President McKinley placed a wreath of laurel.

A platoon of the 4th Art. fired three volleys over the grave, a bugler sounded "taps," and the procession again moved on, this time to the porch and grounds in front of the Mansion, where President McKinley, being introduced by Grand Master Duke as a brother Mason, delivered an address.

The President's speech was as follows, and was received with tremendous applause at its close.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S SPEECH.

"We have just participated in a service commemorative of the 100th anniversary of the death of George Washington. Here at his old home, which he loved so well, and which the patriotic women of the country have guarded with loving hands, exercises are conducted under the auspices of the great fraternity of Masons, which a century ago planned and executed the solemn ceremonial which attended the Father of his Country to his tomb. The Lodge in which he was initiated, and the one over which he afterward presided as Worshipful Master, accorded positions of honor at his obsequies, are to-day represented here in token of profound respect to the memory of their most illustrious member and beloved brother.

"Masons throughout the United States testify anew their reverence for the name of Washington, and the inspiring example of his life. Distinguished representatives are here from all the Grand Lodges of the country to render the ceremonies as dignified and impressive as possible, and most cordial greetings have come from across our borders and from beyond the sea.

"Not alone in this country, but throughout the world, have Masons taken especial interest in the observance of this centennial anniversary. The fraternity justly claims the immortal patriot as one of its members; the whole human family acknowledges him as one of its greatest benefactors. Public bodies, patriotic societies, and other organizations—our citizens everywhere—have esteemed it a privilege to-day to pay their tribute to his memory, and to the splendor of his achievements in the advancement of justice and liberty among men. 'His fair name, secure in its immortality, shall shine thro' countless ages with undiminished luster.'

WASHINGTON, THE NATIONAL ARCHITECT.

"The struggling Republic for which Washington was willing to give his life, and for which he ever freely spent his fortune, and which at all times was the object of his most earnest solicitude, has steadily and wonderfully developed along the lines which his sagacity and foresight carefully planned. It has stood every trial, and at the dawn of a new century is stronger than ever to carry forward its mission of liberty. During all the intervening years it has been true, forever true, to the precepts of the Constitution which he and his illustrious colleagues framed for its guidance and government. He was the National architect, says Bancroft, the historian, and but for him the Nation could not have achieved its Independence, could not have formed its Union, could not have put the Federal Government into operation. He had neither precedent nor predecessor. His work was original and constructive, and has successfully stood the severest tests.

"He selected the site for the Capital of the Republic he founded, and gave it the name of the Federal City, but the commission substituted the name of Washington as the more fitting, and to be a perpetual recognition of the services of the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, the President of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and the first President of the Republic. More than 70,000,000 of people acknowledge allegiance to the flag which he made triumphant. The Nation is his best eulogist and his noblest monument.

"I have been deeply interested and touched by the sentiments of his contemporaries uttered a hundred years ago on the occasion of his death. The Rev. Walter King, of Norwich, Conn., in the course of an eloquent eulogy, delivered in that city on Jan. 5, 1800, said in part: 'By one mighty effort of manly resolution we were born anew, and declared our independence. Now commenced the bloody contest for everything we held dear. The same Almighty Being by whose guidance we were hitherto conducted beheld us with compassion, and saw what we needed—a pilot, a leader in the perilous enterprise we had undertaken. He called for Washington, already prepared, anointed him His servant with real dignity, and put into his hands the control of all our defensive operations.

AN COMMANDER OF THE ARMY.

"'But here admiration suppresses utterance. Your minds must fill out the active character of the man. A description of the warlike skill, the profound wisdom the prudence, the heroism, and integrity which he displayed in the character of Commander-in-Chief would suffer materially in hands like mine, but this, I may say—the eyes of all our American Israel were placed upon him as their savior, under the direction of heaven, and they were not disappointed.'

"The Rev. Nathan Strong, Pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, in Hartford, spoke as follows on Dec. 27, 1799: 'He was as much the angel of peace as of war, as much respected, as deeply reverenced in the political cabinet for a luminous coolness of disposition whereby party jealousy became enlightened and ashamed of itself as he was for a coolness of command in the dreadful moment when empires hung suspended on the fate of battle. His opinion became the opinion of the public body, and every man was pleased with himself when he found he thought like Washington.

"'Under the auspices of this great warrior, who was formed by the providence of God to defend his country, the war was ended and America ranked among the Nations. He who might have been a monarch retired to his own Mount Vernon, unclothed of all authority, to enjoy the bliss of being a free private citizen. This was a strange sight, and gave a new triumph to human virtue—a triumph that hath never been exceeded in the history of the world, except by his second recess, which was from the Presidency of the United States.'

"And on the day preceding, Dec. 26, 1799, in the course of his memorable funeral oration before both Houses of Congress, Maj.-Gen. Lee, then a Representative from the State of Virginia gave utterance to the noble sentiment as forceful to-day as in those early years of our National life:

"'To the horrid din of battle sweet peace succeeded, and our virtuous chief, mindful only of the common good, in a moment tempting personal aggrandizement, hushed the discontent of growing sedition, and, surrendering his power into the hands from which he had received it, converted his sword into a plowshare, teaching an admiring world that to be truly great you must be truly good.'

LASTING CHARACTER OF HIS FAME.

"While strong with his own generation, he is stronger even in the judgment of the generations which have followed. After a lapse of a century he is better appreciated, more perfectly understood, more thoroughly venerated and loved than when he lived. He remains an ever-increasing influence for good in every part and sphere of action of the Republic. He is recognized as not only the most far-sighted statesman of his generation, but as having had almost prophetic vision. He built not alone for his own time, but for the great future, and pointed the rightful solution of many of the problems which were to arise in the years to come.

"John Adams, the immediate successor of Washington, said of him in an address to the Senate on the 23d of December, 1799: 'For himself, he had lived enough to life and to glory. For his fellow-citizens, if their prayers could have been answered he would have been immortal. * * * His example is now complete, and it will teach wisdom and virtue to magistrates, citizens, and men, not only in the present age, but in future generations, as long as our history shall be read.'

"The Nation needs at this moment the help of his wise example. In dealing with our vast responsibilities we turn to him. We invoke the counsel of his life and character and courage. We summon his precepts that we may keep his pledges to maintain justice and law, education and morality, and civil and religious liberty in every part of our country, the new as well as the old."

GRAND MASTER DUKE'S ADDRESS.

At the conclusion of President McKinley's address, Grand Master Duke, of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, delivered the oration of the day. He said in part:

"MY BRETHREN: The divisions of time are but the mile-stones men erect on the highway leading to eternity. In His sight to whom a thousand years are but as yesterday when it is past and as a watch in the night, the centuries are but as the seconds which are gone ere we can tick a them.

"But one earthly thing is permanent. One thing alike defies time and endures throughout eternity—goodness—for goodness is born of God, and exists with God. Greatness in man dies with man, but goodness in man is as eternal as his and its Creator.

"And we who here to-day, gathering in the light of a majestic memory, commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death of a great man—bear testimony that the good man never dies.

"This is the only answer we can make to the question: Why these ceremonies?

"If 100 years ago the real George Washington died, then these ceremonies are but vain and idle and mocking mummeries, serving to recall an event whose memory brings with it only a sense of the emptiness of human glory and the end of human greatness.

"But Washington lives to-day, not only in the minds of men—in the records of fame—not only in the pages of history—but lives in that serene light which emanates from the presence of God—lives a sentient, glorious, and glorified being, and we assemble here to-day to thank God that he lived, to thank God that he lives, and to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the dawn of a greater life unto the greatest life that was ever lived by a mere mortal.

"We may not withhold the higest meed of praise from the great minds who conceived and framed the Constitution. Every wind that blows from the Virginia hills; every wave that laps her shores and the shores of the great 13 States would rebuke the voice that dare belittle the work of Madison and Hamilton, Franklin, and Morris. But these men were the sculptors, the designers, who with infinite toil and patience and genius and skill made the clay model. Washington was the workman that cast the figure in the enduring bronze that now for over a century has stood the rain and the hail and the mist of doubt and distrust, the storm of war, the deadly canker of corruption, and the hurricane of party strife.

"ALAS! THE BUILDER."

"No wonder that when he died man felt as though the keystone of the arch had fallen and the beautiful structure was doomed, and from every heart there went up the mournful cry another time and age once heard: 'Alas! the builder.'

"No wonder that party spirit died and factions ceased to war for at least a while.

"And to whom could I speak with greater confidence than to you, my brethren—brethren in the sacred tie which realizes as well as humanity can realize the sentiment which maketh 'of one blood all nations of men.' And where could I speak with deeper feeling than here in the home of our great brother—our brother who was not too great to be good, not too grand to mingle upon the level with his brethren of the mystic tie, and to serve the craft, when called upon for service, even as he was ready to serve his country up to his dying hour.

"I have seen it stated and insisted that Washington was never a Mason, or if ever one, ceased to recognize his membership or obligations. Washington never failed to recognize any obligation from the greatest to the smallest. This was one of the characteristics of the man, one of the characteristics of every truly great man, one of the characteristics that man derives from God, to whom there is nothing great or small, in whose august vision the fall of the sparrow is observed as well as the wreck of a world. That Washington was made a Mason in Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, Aug. 4, 1753, no man can deny; I, myself, have seen the record.

FIRST WORSHIPFUL MASTER.

"That he was a charter member of Alexandria Lodge (now Alexandria-Washington), No. 22, and its first Worshipful Master can be proven by as indisputable evidence as that he was our first President. That Lafayette was made a Mason in his presence is beyond dispute, and to-day we have here the Masonic regalia worked by Mme. Lafayette, presented to Washington by Lafayette himself, and accepted by him as a Mason. And to-day we have born the Bible, the jewels, and the three lights borne by the Lodge at his funeral as a Mason, 100 years ago, and I hold in my hand as I speak the gavel he used when clothed as a Mason and acting as Grand Master of Masons he laid the cornerstone of the Capitol. What he thought of Masonry can be easily found if any one desires to find it, in his answers to the addresses of Masonic Lodges in this Union. Printed in his writings, they are of easy access to every man, and he it was who summed up the conclusion of the whole matter when he said in answer to the address of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to their 'Illustrious Brother George Washington' on the 27th day of December, 1797, 'the great object of Masonry is to promote the happiness of the human race.'

"When he wrote these words there were not over 8,000 Masons in the United States. To-day there are nearly 800,000 in this Nation alone, and the ancient boast of the institution is to-day an absolute verity, 'In every clime a Mason may be found.'

AWAKEN SENTIMENT OF NATION.

"America as yet has built no shrine. The years has been too few with her to enshroud any of her temples with that golden mist which glorifies turret and tower into something sublime. And yet here is a place—a grave—where all party spirit—all sectional jealousy—all that should create dissension and distrust and contention between the people of these States—is awed and abashed into silence, and at this shrine every American citizen is the brother of every citizen of America. O! that the celebration of this anniversary may awaken the sentiment which sons should feel at the grave of a beloved father, and the children of Washington's country strive to bring back the spirit of Washington's day, when Lexington and Concord, Trenton and Yorktown saw no divided ranks, and knew no divided glory. It is no mistake to fittingly observe at this place, this day—the day when the simple Virginia farmer died with no one near but friends and those dearer. When Emperors die ministers wait at the doorway to speed to the expectant heir the welcome news. Ceremonies, formal, cold, and stately await alike upon the birth and death of Kings. But this King of men died as he was born, with no one about him save those dear to him. Simple plain, unpretentious, great in his simplicity, grand in his plain, unpretentious life, no Emperor ever had greater attendants at his death-bed, no King was ever so royally mourned for. For love and veneration were with him when he died, and the Nations of the earth were mourning at his funeral.

"And here at this shrine we have come, my brethren, to show that Masonry can never forget her illustrious dead; can never forget that death is but the birth of immortality, and that nothing that is good in man, or worthy of love and admiration can ever die.

In the afternoon the Improved Order of Red Men held memorial exercises at Mount Vernon.

CROWD IN FRONT OF THE MANSION LISTENING TO PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S ADDRESS.

REJECTED.

BY D. R. LUCAS, PAST CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF, G.A.R.

[NOTE.—In the report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the year we find 107,910 claims have been returned with the word "Rejected." When I thought of all the sorrow, disappointment, and want that this brings upon more than 100,000 of my comrades and their families, my very soul was stirred within me.]

One hundred thousand vet'rans brave,
All coming nigh their open grave,
Have watched and waited through the years
The issue of their pension claims,
But forced at last to read through tears
The word "Rejected" with their names.

Great God, Our Father, can it be
That men who made a Nation free
A hundred thousand in a year,
Veterans old and worn and gray,
Must supplicants for help appear,
To be then rudely turned away?

One hundred thousand! See them go—
A sad procession, weary, slow;
They ask a pittance to buy bread,
Then hear their country, rich and strong,
In language of the Copperhead:
"No help for you; just tramp along!"

A hundred thousand going down
To death, beneath their country's frown.
The iron piercing every soul:
To think that once they gave their all.
The country taking full control,
But now rejects their petty call.

One hundred thousand! Even one,
With race of life so nearly run,
Compelled to suffer hunger's lot,
Or beg his food from door to door,
Upon our country leaves such blot
That God can hardly pass it o'er.

Great God of Heaven, stay thy hand;
Smite not this cold and stingy land
For its ingratitude to those
Who bore aloft its battle-flags,
Who overcame their country's foes,
But now are left to die in rags.

Gracious President, how can you—
McKinley, comrade, kind and true—
How can you rest and know that men,
Your comrades, poor, and weak, and old,
A hundred thousand strong, again
Rejected, broken-hearted, cold.

One hundred thousand! Congressmen
And Senators, if my poor pen
Could make you see what I have seen,
I know you ne'er would sleep again
Till justice brave should intervene,
And you had cared for these poor men.

One hundred thousand! Had I pow'r
To bring this host for one short hour
Together, as in sixty-five,
On Pennsylvania Avenue,
And you could see those that survive,
You know yourselves what you would do.

Just think a moment! What a band,
Old, and lame, and poor. Just stand
And see them move, then lift above
A banner with "Rejected by
The country to show its love
To those who for its flag would die."

One hundred thousand! But you say
Economy must rule the day!
All right, go on and save some pence,
It will the country's Treasury swell,
And you'll have time when you go hence
To learn economy in—well.

There is a land where those who sleep
On downy beds and banquets keep,
While comrades needy, old, and poor
Are left to wait, may find supply
Of water rather scant. Be sure
You're just, before that land draws nigh.

A hundred thousand! Ah, the shame
Of counting gold and blood the same,
And counting human sacrifice
As if it could be paid in gold,
Like Shylock's higgling o'er the price,
To save a veteran from the cold.

A hundred thousand! Let us wait,
'Tis written in the book of fate;
These men are old and soon must die,
And so much money we will save,
For each rejected one may cry,
And broken hearts soon find a grave.

O, Lincoln, thou art dead, but thou
Once voiced thy country's solemn vow:
To care for him who bore the fight,
And smoothe his pathway to the grave,
And thou indignantly would smite
The word "Rejected" from the brave.

RECENT LITERATURE.

Recent Lit.

The Philadelphia *Record* Almanac for 1900. Full of valuable statistics.

Little Folks. An illustrated magazine for youngest readers. Published at Boston, Mass.

FIRST STEPS IN THE HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY. By Wm. A. Mowry, Ph. D. Published by Silver, Burdett & Co., Chicago, Ill.

An excellent book for the beginners in the study of American history.

WINE ON THE LEES. By J. A. Steuart, author of "The Minister of State." Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

A well-written, thoroughly interesting story of English life.

HENRY IN THE WAR. By Gen. O. O. Howard. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

A story of the war of the rebellion, depicting the life of a boy who volunteered at the beginning and came home a Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General.

AN UNDIVIDED UNION. By Oliver Optic. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

This is the sixth and last volume of the "Blue and Gray" series, and deals with operations by the Army of the Cumberland.

PEG WOFFINGTON. By Chas. Reade. Published by Doubleday, McClure & Co., New York.

Hugh Thomson, the illustrator of "Jane Austen," has drawn 70 illustrations for this the very best of Chas. Reade's novels. The story is a delightful portrayal of early theatrical life in London, when Garrick, Barry, Colley Cibber and Kitty Clive gathered about the immortal Peg Woffington.

THE POOR PLUTOCRATS. By Maurus Jokai. Published by Doubleday, McClure & Co., New York.

A romance of coiners and robbers, the "nouveau riches," and the lawless old aristocracy of Hungary, and is the first English translation of a novel which has been very popular in Europe.

OUR FOES AT HOME. By H. H. Lusk. Published by Doubleday, McClure & Co., New York.

The author has been for a long time a member of the New Zealand Parliament, and spent a number of years in the United States. He is a close student of economic and social conditions, and his ideas and theories are of unusual value.

LITTLE JOURNEYS TO THE HOMES OF GREAT MEN. "Landseer." By Elbert Hubbard. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

The Magazines.

The *New England Magazine* for December opens with a finely-illustrated article on "Old Boston in England."

There is much in December *Outing* which appeals to college men and all who are interested in amateur sport. There are 10 pages of football matter alone, comprising dates, scores, and a concise description of all the important games played in the East, Middle West, and South, finely illustrated.

McClure's Magazine for December will have an inside view of "The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson," being an account of the historic trial and all its circumstances, by ex-Senator George S. Boutwell, who was himself one of the official managers of the trial.

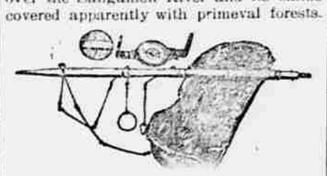
EVERYDAY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(Continued from first page.)

was rich in friends. All the people of his acquaintance knew they could count on his doing the right thing so far as he was able every time. Hence they trusted and loved him; and the title of "Honest Abe," which he bore through life, was a seal of knighthood rarer and prouder than any king or queen could confer with the sword. Abraham Lincoln was one of nature's noblemen. He showed himself a hero in every circumstance of his boyhood and youth. The elements of greatness were visible even then. The boy who was true to duty, patient in privation, modest in merit, kind to every form of distress, determined to rise by wresting opportunities from the grudging hand of fate, was sure to make a man distinguished among his fellows; a man noted among great men in the world, as the boy had been among his neighbors in the wilds of Spencer County and New Salem.

NEW SALEM REVISITED—A DESERTED VILLAGE.

The site of the town where Lincoln spent the last three years of the period delineated in this portion of his biography is now a desolate waste. A gentleman who visited the spot during the Summer of 1885 thus describes the mournful scene: "From the hill where I sit under the shade of three trees whose branches make one, I look out over the Sangamon River and its banks covered apparently with primeval forests.



LINCOLN'S SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND SADDLE-BAG.

Around are fields overgrown with weeds and stunted oaks. It was a town of 10 or 12 years only; it began in 1824 and ended in 1836. Yet in that time it had a history which the world will not let die; not so long as it venerates the memory of the noble liberator and martyr President, Abraham Lincoln.

"I came here with a few of the old settlers. We drove up from Petersburg about two miles, passing on the way the site of the old mill run by Lincoln, and the remains of the old dam at Sangamon Falls, on which his flatboat lodged when floating down from Sangamon Town on the way to New Orleans. After much debate as to the mode of reaching the old site, we entered an old field through a gate, and driving up a hill showing a wheel-track through tall weeds, we rode over the streets of the old town. The weeds were high as the horses' backs. Judge Tice, one of our party, stood up in his buggy, and surveying the landscape, pointed out a number of old familiar places. There was Cameron's boarding-house, where Lincoln boarded when he kept store for Denton Offutt. Near it was George Warburton's store. Beyond was Sam Hill's. Over there to the south was the Baptist church and the cemetery alongside. Mr. Greene pointed out the site of Mr. Rutledge's house.

"'There,' said he, 'Anne Rutledge lived. Lincoln was engaged to her. Her death almost broke his heart. He told me once that he didn't want to live.' He 'couldn't bear the thought that the rain was falling on her grave and she sleeping in the cold ground.' We had to watch him to keep him from harming himself. Right here was Denton Offutt's store, where Lincoln and I were clerks together.'

"Mr. Greene had not been here for 40 years, yet recognized the spot. A small depression showed a former cellar. Out of it grew three trees about 50 feet high, with boughs interlaced, making one in their outline. There was the locust thorn, with leaves like a fine fringe, an elm, and a cottonwood. The elm and cottonwood grew out of the same stump, as if forming one tree. The dark leaves of the elm and bright broad leaves of the sycamore were intermingled, as from one trunk.

"At one time there were three stores here, and a church, serving as a schoolhouse. Now all is desolate. Petersburg, started by George Warburton and Peter Sukins, took the wind out of its sails. Then all disappeared, and only a few holes are left to show where the houses and stores once were. A scheme is on foot to revive the memory of Old Salem, and have a park laid out embracing the old site. It would be an attraction to tourists, and to those who wish to see from what humble beginnings and under what circumstances greatness could spring."

(To be continued.)

You have as good a chance as anybody. See Supplement for particulars of our grand cash guessing contest.

LADIES OF THE G.A.R.

Mrs. Nellie Underwood, National Press Correspondent, Chicago, sends the following items regarding the Ladies of the G.A.R.:

McPherson Circle, 26, Chicago, gave a party and raffle on Nov. 28, clearing $20, which will be added to the relief fund. Among the visitors were Past National President Agnes J. Winslow and National Press Correspondent Nellie Underwood.

Ulysses Circle, 4, Chicago, recently held a social gathering at the home of its President, introducing a gypsy fortune-teller and fish pond. The reception was attended by Grant Post, 28, G.A.R. The sum of $25 was added to the relief fund.

Austin Circle, 45, Austin, Ill., presented an entertaining literary program at G. A.R. Hall recently, which was well-attended by members from Chicago, who helped to make the affair a success financially as well as socially.

Col. James A. Sexton Circle, 43, Chicago, tendered a card party to its many friends Nov. 24, presenting a number of very beautiful prizes.

Gen. Franz Sigel Circle, 47, Chicago, netted over $100 for its relief fund from a ball given on Nov. 28. This Circle has been organized only three months, but now has a membership of over 50 and $200 in its treasury.

U. S. Grant Circle, 1, Washington, D. C., recently gave a euchre party, netting $30 for its relief fund.

Death of an Army Nurse.

We are in receipt of a letter announcing the death of Nancy B. Moore, late Matron of hospital at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., aged 68 years. She served from May 1 to Dec. 7, 1865. The writer does not state where her death occurred.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 5, 1899.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Sparks from the Campfire." I find that it is a valuable and comprehensive work on the subject to which it is devoted.

GEO. W. DESSALET.

YOU CAN EASILY EARN

Bicycles, sewing machines, house furnishings, ladies' or gentlemen's watches, cameras, mandolins, guitars, violins, silverware, dinner sets, guns, and your choice of a hundred other articles, all guaranteed. Simply sell a few boxes of our unscalled tutti soaps and any of them are yours. Send no money. We trust you. Girls and boys do as well as older people. Write at once for full information. We mail handsome illustrated catalog free. Address Great Northern Soap Works, 91 Lake St., Oak Park, Ill.

FREE HELP FOR WEAK MEN.

"CALTHOS"

Prof. Laborde's Marvelous French Cure for Failing Manhood.

FIVE DAYS' TRIAL TREATMENT

Sent Absolutely Free by Sealed Mail To All Sufferers.

NO C. O. D. OR DEPOSIT SCHEME.

The only preparation known to science which really cures Failing Manhood is "CALTHOS," the marvelous French remedy discovered by Prof. Jules Laborde. It is controlled in this country by The Von Mohl Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a concern which occupies a high and honorable place in the world of medicine. It is one of the largest and most responsible houses in Cincinnati, as anyone who is acquainted in that city will testify.

The Von Mohl Company invites all men suffering from Failing Manhood, Varicocele, or Weakness of any nature in the Nerves or Organs, to send their names and receive a five days' treatment. This will prove the wonderful vitalizing powers of "CALTHOS." After using it five days the sufferers will find new vigor in their organs, new force in their muscles, new blood in their veins, new ambition, and rapid progress toward the buoyant feelings and sensations of young days.

This liberal free offer is genuine. There is no swindling C. O. D. or Deposit scheme connected with it. The five days' treatment is sent by sealed mail to all on request, wrapped in a plain package, and full printed instructions accompany the medicines, so that each patient becomes his own doctor, and cures himself at home.

It doesn't make any difference what caused the weakness—whether excess or overwork, or business troubles, "CALTHOS" will effect a cure, no matter what big name the disease may be called by doctors.

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Great Charges.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been told that the charge at Spotsylvania by the First Division, Second Corps, was the only charge in solid column made on either side during the war. Is this correct? Again, which was the greatest charge during the war of the rebellion, taking into account results, casualties and everything? —J. M. B., 140th Pa., Wylandville, Pa.

[We should say that the forces which Burnside launched at Marye's Hights, those that Sedgwick sent against the same place the next Spring; those which Sherman dashed over the works at Jonesboro, and those with which Thomas crushed Hood at Nashville, were pretty "solid columns." Also, Pickett's Division at Gettysburg, and Hood's army at Franklin.

The greatest charge during the war was that of the Army of the Cumberland up Mission Ridge. The one that showed the most glorious resolution and desperate determination was that of the Second Corps at Fredericksburg. In all the elements of soldierly greatness it far surpassed that of Pickett at Gettysburg.—EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.]

Does Not Want a Straight Service Pension.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Our long-term boys were very sorry to read your little article headed "No Pension Less Than $12 per Month," in your last issue. You certainly are not in favor as a remedy for pension evils of granting a service pension of like amount to soldiers who enlisted under the first call, was at Wilson Creek, Mo., Belmont, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Oct. 3-4, Vicksburg campaign, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta campaign, Franklin, Tenn., and Nashville, Tenn., etc., and to the soldiers who guarded prisoners three months at Point Lookout, Md., etc. We cannot understand it.—FRANK BRUNER, Cincinnati, O.

Send in your clubs now. You have a chance at that $500 for every name sent in. See Page 8.

The 15th Mass. at Antietam.

A site on the Antietam battlefield has been purchased from George Poffenberger for a monument to be erected to the 15th Mass.

"SOLDIER'S HOMESTEAD RIGHTS."

If you filed on anything less than 160-acre Homestead before June 22, 1874, and have not used or sold your additional Right, I will buy it. Be sure to write me before you sell. Your case will be taken up the day I receive your letter, and no long, tedious delays. Will buy Land Warrants.

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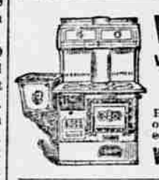

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