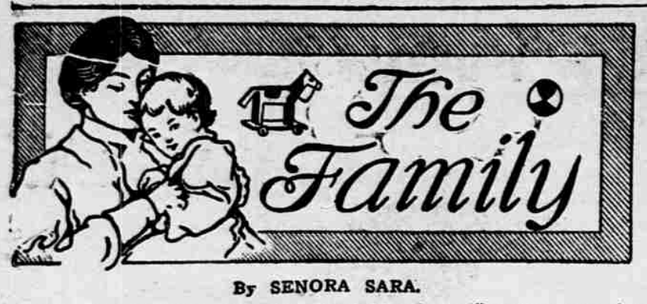

By SENORA SARA.

A dish of Portuguese eggs tastes mighty good on a cold morning, especially if you have all the accessories. Cut some rather large tomatoes in halves, scoop out the seeds and core with a spoon and season the inside with salt, black pepper, minced cooked bacon and parsley. Put the tomatoes in a well-buttered baking tin, break a fresh egg carefully into each, and put the tin into a hot oven till the eggs are set. Serve very hot.

* * *

Just now, with wild duck on the menu, ways to cook it are being sought. Salmi of wild duck is made as follows: Put three ounces of butter in a stewpan with one ounce of flour. Stir them together until it becomes a nice brown. Add, by degrees, half a tumbler of very good stock and the same quantity of red wine, two whole shallots, a bunch of herbs and a bay leaf, pepper and a little salt, and put in the bones and body of the bird, from which you have taken all the meat. Let all this boil gently together for half an hour, then strain it thru a colander, and put the gravy back in the stewpan, and just when on the point of boiling put in all the pieces of bird. Toast a round of bread, cut it into four pieces, lay them at the bottom of a very hot dish, arrange the bird on them, pour the gravy over, which ought to be nice and thick, and garnish with slices of lemon.

* * *

Rabbits and hares are now good eating. To "jug" them is the popular way of eating them. Cut up the hare into joints, not too large, dredge with flour, and fry in one-quarter pound of butter. Put into an earthenware jar, add a pint and a half of gravy, thickened with a little flour. Add a large onion stuck with cloves, a strip of lemon peel, a bunch of sweet herbs and a good seasoning of pepper, salt and cayenne. Cover the mouth of the jar with a flour-and-water paste, put it in a saucepan of boiling water just up to the neck. Boil slowly for four hours. When nearly done add a good glassful of wine. Serve with red currant jelly.

* * *

This is an exceedingly tender and delicious recipe for gold cake when made of sour cream. It may be baked in layers or in a loaf, putting the white and yellow batters in streaks like a marble cake. For the yellow part, beat to a cream the yolks of four eggs, then add a cupful of sugar and beat again. Add three-fourths of a cup of thick sour cream into which has been stirred a half teaspoonful soda. Next fold in a cup and three-quarters of pastry flour that has been sifted several times over, and flavor with a little grated yellow rind of orange and a teaspoonful orange juice, or less of the extract.

* * *

Apple salad is always palatable, but many housewives think it requires time and trouble to make.

One of the simplest ways of tossing one together at a moment's notice is to take tart Fall apples, cut them up into tiny pieces and serve with watercress and French dressing.

This may not only be served for luncheon, but is also delicious for a late supper or a simple dinner.

* * *

To dress well is not merely to buy good clothes and becoming ones. The girl who is best dressed is the one whose clothes represent her as she is.

The milliner who trims hats to match the soul of the wearer isn't so silly as she sounds. Clothes have, and should have, a distinct individuality. Knowing ones can tell much of a woman by what she wears.

The woman who is unostentatious does not splurge in her clothes. No matter what her wealth, she does not feel the need of proclaiming it on her back.

The whole-souled, honest woman does not deal in shoddy materials or hide ragged underclothes under fine frocks.

The masculine woman leans to stiff collars, heavy boots, and ultra severe suits, while frills are almost sure to hide dainty femininity.

You never find spots and tattered finery on the girl who is innately neat and particular, while extra low-cut gowns or sheath skirts are not sported by the woman who is noted for purity of feeling.

The broad, humanitarian woman has a certain indifference to the latest thing in fashions, while the woman who is kind at heart does not deal in bargains that are made by sweatshop labor.

The exaggerated dresser is usually a light-weight mentally, and slavish adherence to style regardless of suitability denotes a wearer with more money than originality.

The sensible girl is never seen in clothes beyond her income—unless they happen to have been given to her, when she always feels apologetic; and the girl you notice more than her clothes usually has a wholesome nature.

* * *

Your quota of "sweets" is scarcely full unless you have also some preserved ginger. The stuff you buy is rather costly, and you can easily make it yourself at home. Scrape the roots of green ginger and lay in cold water 20 minutes. Cook in three waters, changing from the hot to cold each time. When very tender drain and lay in ice water. For the sirup allow a pound and a quarter of sugar for every pound of ginger root and a cupful of water to each pound of sugar. Bring to a boil, skim and continue boiling and skimming until no more scum rises. Wipe the ginger dry and drop in the sirup that has been cooled. Leave 24 hours; drain and again heat the sirup. While still blood warm return the ginger and let it stand 48 hours. Again drain, heat scalding hot and pour over the root at once. In a week once more boil the sirup and pour again, scalding hot, over the root and cover closely. Ready for use in a fortnight.

* * *

A variety from oyster omelet is scrambled eggs and oysters.

Scramble eight eggs, or as many as desired, in a chafing dish with plenty of butter and a little cream. Before the eggs are done add the oysters, which have been well drained. Season with salt, pepper, black and red, and a little chopped parsley. Cook until the edges of the oysters curl.

* * *

One word about mirrors. For taking finger-marks from them put a few drops of ammonia on a moist cloth, and rub the blurs with it. Mirrors which are fly-specked should be washed with cold water and then polished with a cloth dipped in alcohol.

Mirrors kept in dim rooms to which light and air are seldom admitted contract a film which is not easily taken off with soap and water. It is a mistake to suppose that it goes deeper than the face of the glass, altho the usual methods for cleaning do not brighten the latter. Keep for this purpose a piece of sponge, a cloth and a silk handkerchief, all entirely free from dirt, as the least grit will scratch the fine surface of the glass. First, sponge it with a little spirits of wine or gin and water, to clean off all the spots, then dust over it powdered blue, tied in muslin, rub it lightly and quickly with the cloth, and finish by rubbing with the silk handkerchief. Be careful not to rub the edges of the frame.

* * *

A habit of holding a kindly attitude of mind toward everybody has a powerful influence upon the character. It lifts the mind above petty jealousies and meannesses; it encircles and enlarges the whole life. Where we meet people, no matter if they are strangers, we feel a certain kinship with and friendliness for them, if we have formed the good-will habit.

In other words, the kindly habit, the good-will habit, makes us feel more sympathy for everybody. And if we radiate this helpful, friendly feeling others will reflect it back to us.

On the other hand, if we go thru life with a cold, selfish mental attitude, caring only for our own, always looking for the main chance, only thinking of what will further our own interest, our own comfort, totally indifferent to others, this attitude will, after awhile, harden the feelings and the affections, and we shall become dry, pessimistic and uninteresting.

* * *

An onion pickle is always good. Take small white onions, pour boiling salt water over them, let stand three days, then pour off and add fresh brine. After three days take vinegar according to quantity of onions, two ounces tumeric, heat vinegar hot, cover jar, stand 10 days, pour off, put in fresh vinegar with red pepper, horseradish, celery seed, mustard and mixed spices.

* * *

To make a cheese pudding entree, heat in a double boiler a pint of milk to which you have added a tiny pinch of soda, and as soon as warm put in a cupful of bread crumbs and soak them for 10 minutes. Add to this two eggs beaten light, a tablespoonful of butter and a cupful of grated cheese. Season to taste with salt, add a pinch of red pepper and bake in a pudding dish in a quick oven, covered, for 15 minutes, uncover and brown. Serve at once.

* * *

Another appetizing cheese dish is made as follows: Beat light two eggs and add to them a tablespoonful of melted butter, three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, a saltspoonful of salt and a dash of cayenne. Work to a smooth paste, add a tablespoonful of cream with which has been mixed a teaspoonful of flour. Beat all together, spread upon rounds of buttered toast, and brown these in the oven.

* * *

Did you ever hear of using a currycomb to scale fish? A very competent housewife declares that she always has one for such use in her kitchen.

* * *

Some one has asked for a "sour cream biscuit" recipe. Sift together two cupfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of sugar and a rounded teaspoonful of baking powder. Put into a bowl half a cupful of sour cream and a half cupful of sour milk and beat into it a half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of tepid water. As soon as it stops "singing" mix in with the sifted flour, stirring gently but quickly with a spoon; then turn out on a well-floured board. Pat with the flowered hands until a smooth cake is formed, then cut into shapes with a small biscuit cutter. Lay in a greased dripping pan and bake on the top grate in a hot oven. The biscuit should puff up quickly, then brown. If you have no cream, rub a spoonful of lard or butter into the sifted flour before adding the dissolved soda. Keep the dough as soft as possible, so that the biscuit will be tender and delicate. Buttermilk biscuits are made in the same way, using a tablespoonful of shortening to a quart of flour.

Inequalities of Pension Laws.

Charles W. Waage, Corporal, 47th N. Y., Brooklyn, N. Y., protests against the inequalities of pension laws. He enlisted at 16 years, in September, 1861, received no bounty and carried a gun and heavy knapsack for many weary miles; was prostrated with a fever contracted at Ossibaw Island; received a gunshot wound thru the right thigh at Olustee, and after lying on the battlefield all night was taken prisoner to Andersonville and Florence, being exchanged Dec. 10, 1864, and discharged Feb. 15, 1865. He is getting only $12 a month, while men who enlisted at the age of 35 and received a large bounty are receiving $20 a month because they are over 78.

Where Is He Now?

John Wolf, 83 20th avenue, Paterson, N. J., seeks information of George R. Fitch, who served from 1861 to 1865 under an assumed name, not known now to his friends—may have taken the name of Fitzgerald. He was under service age, and to prevent his father's interference he assumed an alias. He enlisted in Orange County, N. Y. His relatives would be glad to locate him if he is alive or procure his history if he is dead.

A Guide for Drilling Horizontal Holes.

A large washer makes a good level for drills to show whether the hole is being drilled horizontally. Place the washer on the shank of the drill or bit, and then if it feeds forward or backward while the bit stock is being operated it indicates that the bit is tipped upward or downward, respectively. When the bit is held horizontal, the washer will remain stationary. The washer should be free from burrs, and the opening should preferably be turned true.

Stomach Troubles Vanish Like Magic

FREE to Every Man or Woman

Would you like to eat all you want to, and what you want to, when you want to, without a chance for trouble in your stomach?

Would you like to say farewell for the rest of your life to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after eating, Nervousness, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache and Constipation?

Then send me 10 cents to cover cost of packing and I will mail you absolutely free one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts. They regulate the bowels, relieve soreness, strengthen every nerve and muscle of your stomach, relieve you at once and make you feel like a new man or woman. So write today enclosing 10 cents for the postage, etc., and get one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts that are celebrated because they cure where medicines fail. Write Dr. G. C. Young, 140 National Bank Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

How to Get Rid of Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way, and it Costs Nothing to Try.

Those who suffer from catarrh know its miseries. There is no need of this suffering. You can get rid of it by a simple, safe, inexpensive, home treatment discovered by Dr. Blosser, who, for over thirty-four years, has been treating catarrh successfully.

His treatment is unlike any other. It is not a spray, douche, salve, cream or inhaler, but is a more direct and thorough treatment than any of them. It cleans out the head, nose, throat and lungs so that you can again breathe freely and sleep without that stopped-up feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It heals the diseased membranes and makes a radical cure, so that you will not be constantly blowing your nose and spitting, and at the same time it does not poison the system and ruin the stomach, as internal medicines do.

If you want to test this treatment without cost, send your address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 320 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga., and he will send you by return mail enough of the medicine to satisfy you that it is all he claims for it as a remedy for catarrh, catarrhal headaches, catarrhal deafness, asthma, bronchitis, colds and all catarrhal complications. He will also send you free an illustrated booklet. Write him immediately.

PENSIONS ON A RATIONAL BASIS.

They Should Be Put There as Sound National Policy.

Editor National Tribune: I was much interested in your editorial last week referring to the creation of a volunteer system for the military defense of the United States.

The statesmen and fathers of the Republic have, with hardly an exception, opposed a large standing army for this country, preferring to rely on the patriotism of our people to volunteer for the general defense in time of war. It is true that Mr. Taft, late Secretary of War, in his lost report recommended an increase of the Regular Army to 200,000 men, the Regular Army to be maintained hereafter at that strength, but this recommendation was not received favorably by Congress or the Nation; and when it is remembered that with the large increase of pay to the enlisted men of the Regular Army which was granted at the last session of Congress, and notwithstanding this increase it is found almost impossible to maintain the Regular Army at the minimum strength of 66,000 at this time, when hundreds of thousands of young, able-bodied, intelligent and industrious men are out of employment, it is difficult to understand how the Regular Army could be recruited to 200,000 in time of peace, without resort to the conscription system which prevails in Continental Europe.

The creation of a volunteer system, of course, involves the problem of making a proper scale of indemnity for wounds and sickness incurred while in the service, and this brings up the pension laws, which are applicable to the volunteers and Regulars alike.

Pensions.

If one listens alone to the "pension kickers" everybody would be led to believe that pensions were devised for the exclusive benefit of a lot of lazy volunteers who were overfed and pampered while serving in the civil war, and reposed on beds of downy ease; and now, when old, gray and broken, should be thankful that they enlisted to be shot at for three or four years when young and in their prime, and should be satisfied in old age to feast bounteously on the glory they achieved in the volunteer army.

The fact is that a pension system for the benefit of soldiers who offered their lives and strength in military service antedates the Christian era, and was devised as an act of justice even by pagan Nations, as we learn from history. Pensions granted to our veterans are modest by comparison with the service performed and the ability of the Nation to provide.

In fact, the pension system of the Government has never yet been placed upon the basis of service, and the pension bills have usually been brought before Congress with an apology, and sometimes with the assurance that the veterans would soon die off and the country would be relieved of the pension burden.

It should be obvious to the most obtuse intelligence that the volunteer system must either be placed on a basis alike honorable to the Government and just to the volunteers, or we must maintain a large standing army. If volunteers are to be called out in an emergency, then there must be some just provision for those who reach the nonproductive years of life or who are wounded or lose their health in the service, and for the volunteer officers who really create the volunteer armies.

When our statesmen take up this question in a practical way and organize a volunteer system based upon rewards for service actually rendered, then the problem of National defense will be quickly, honorably and justly solved, and the necessity for a large standing army will be obviated.

It is a great reproach to this Republic that its pension system has never been properly organized and that provision for the Revolutionary veterans and other wars have almost been forced from a reluctant Central Government.

In the case of the veteran army of the Revolution assembled at Newburg on the Hudson, they sent Commissioners to the Continental Congress and their just demands, which were supported by the great influence of Washington, were acknowledged and granted by the Continental Congress, but were subsequently revoked and greatly modified and reduced. It was 40 years after the close of the Revolution before the surviving officers of the Revolutionary army received substantial recognition for their great service.

In our own time the Grand Army of the Republic, backed by its vast cooperative influence, has only recently secured recognition for the enlisted men of the volunteer armies, while the volunteer officers of the Union armies have never yet received recognition for their services, except where they entered the Regular Army after the civil war.

Now that the passions of the civil war have cooled and the country is peaceful and reunited the time has come when provision for the volunteer soldiers of the Republic should be considered with reference to actual service and should apply to all enlisted men and officers who may volunteer for the defense of the Nation.

It is very gratifying to know that one of the great political parties has enunciated this principle in its National platform, and it is to be hoped that all our people will indorse this just and proper provision in connection with the organization of a volunteer system in support of our National Government.—W. J. Colburn, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Reception to Gen. Molineux.

A hundred guests assembled Oct. 17 at the residence of Gen. Edward L. Molineux, Brooklyn, N. Y., to congratulate him upon the occasion of his 75th birthday. All of the surviving members of the 159th N. Y. living in Brooklyn were present, and in addition were quite a number of friends, relatives and G. A. R. comrades. Gen. Horatio C. King read a charming poem he wrote for the occasion, beginning, "Now, who'd believe he's 75?" Another interesting feature was the singing of old-time war songs by Harry C. Dunham, the drummer boy of the regiment.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. R., Detroit, Mich., asks: Are old soldiers eligible for clerkships in the United States Census which the Government is about to make? If so, are the appointments made under the Civil Service rules, and is there an age limit?

There was a bill presented at the last session of Congress providing for the appointments of employes for the next census, which practically left the naming of the appointees to Congressmen; that is, ignoring the Civil Service Commission. This bill did not pass, but it will probably be brought up again at the next session next Winter. If it should pass the chances of the appointment of an old soldier would, of course, depend upon his influence with his Congressman.

G. N., Hollister, Cal., asks: What is the value of a one-cent piece, copper, coined in 1795?

The coin referred to is worth from 20 cents to $1, according to its condition.

W. B. F., Brooks, Me., asks: Will you give the names of the men who drafted and adopted the Federal Constitution?

The names are as follows: "Geo. Washinton, President and Deputy from Virginia; New Hampshire, John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman; Massachusetts, Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King; Connecticut, William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman; New York, Alexander Hamilton; Nem Jersey; Wm. Livingston, David Brearley, Wm. Patterson, Jona. Dayton; Pennsylvania, B. Franklin, Robert Morris, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jas. Wilson, Thomas Mifflin, Geo. Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Gouv. Morris; Delaware, George Read, John Dickinson, Jaco. Broom, Gunning Bedford, Jr., Richard Bassett; Maryland, James McHenry, Daniel Carroll, Dan. of St. Thos. Jenifer; Virginia, John Blair, James Madison, Jr.; North Carolina, William Blount, Hn. Williamson, Richard Dobbs, Spaight; South Carolina, J. Rutledge, Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler; Georgia, William Few, Abr. Baldwin. Attest: William Jackson, Secretary.

I. W. L., Paterson, N. J., asks: Can you tell me the premium on $20 and $10 gold pieces issued in 1907?

We understand that there is a premium of about one-half, but only for the coins that are in high relief; that is to say, there are sales reported of $30 for the $20 gold piece. Dealers, of course, will pay no such prices as this for them.

L. N., Smithburg, Pa., asks: Please give a formula for paste to use in a scrapbook for paper clippings?

Ordinary gum paste is made by taking equal parts of picked gum arabic and white sugar, and for each pound of the gum use a pint of water. Dissolve the gum, add the sugar and evaporate to a thick sirup; then add the whites of eggs (about three to each pound of gum), previously beaten up with orange flower water. Strain thru muslin, and continue the evaporation until it will set readily when cooled. An excellent flour paste consists of rye flour, four ounces; alum, one-half ounce; water, eight ounces. Rub to a smooth paste, pour into a pint of boiling water, heat until thick, and finally add once ounce of glycerine and 30 drops of oil of cloves.

H. H., Milwaukee, Wis., asks: 1. What is the area of the five Great Lakes separately? 2. About how many men are enlisted in the United States Army and Navy at present?

1. The area in square miles of the five Great Lakes of the United States is as follows: Superior, 32,000; Huron, 23,000; Michigan, 22,400; Erie, 10,000; Ontario, 6,000. 2. The total number of enlisted men in the United States Army is 69,821, exclusive of the provisional force and the Hospital Corps. The number of commissioned officers is 3,936. The Navy consists of 1,785 commissioned officers, 483 warrant officers, and the enlisted strength allowed by law is 38,500 men.

H. F., East Pittsburg, Pa., asks: What are the names of all the recruiting officers and the names of all the stations; that is, the Navy offices in California?

The chief recruiting office in California is at Los Angeles, under the command of Lieut.-Commander Percy N. Olmsted. In addition there is a training station in San Francisco, of which Lieut.-Commander E. W. Eberle is in charge, and, finally, the naval station at Mare Island, with its various offices, under the charge of Capt. Thomas S. Phelps, who is in command of the station.

R. T., Florence, Kan., writes: What kind of a country is the Coeur d'Alene Reservation in Washington Territory? What is the climate; how cold does it get; how many degrees below zero? What is the climate in general, the soil and resources, and what is it adapted for?

The Coeur d'Alene country is not in the State of Washington, but lies in the panhandle or narrow northern part of the State of Idaho, and is reached by the Northern Pacific Railway. This region attracted public notice largely by the discovery of gold in the year 1882, followed by the development of the silver-lead mines, which have been an important source of the two great metals. The country is described as being densely covered with timber interspersed with prairie lands, and in its midst lies Lake Coeur d'Alene, 30 miles long from north to south, and from two to four miles wide. The Coeur d'Alene Reservation lies south of the lake. Spokane, Wash., is 30 miles west of the upper end of the lake, and is connected with it by railroad and trolley lines. The climate is moderately severe in the Winter and pleasant during the Summer. The resources are exceptional; that is to say, the mineral wealth is great, the timber supply large, and the soil fertile, producing all varieties of grain, fruits and vegetables. The railroads, such as the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, with their principal offices in St. Paul, Minn., publish pamphlets giving full information in regard to this region, and on application to the Chamber of Commerce in Spokane, Wash., further information can be obtained.

P. G. H., Paris, Ky., asks: How can I obtain some information about Portugal?

The usual articles in the various cyclopedias will give you a good general idea of the country and its history, and in addition you will find M. A. S. Hume's experience given in an interesting book, entitled "Through Portugal," which was published in London in 1907.

F. D. S., Scarsdale, N. Y., asks: What clerks and Aids are allowed to a Lieutenant-General in the United States Army?

A Lieutenant-General in the United States Army may select two Aids and a Military Secretary, who shall have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while so serving. There is at present one Lieutenant-General on the active list, Arthur McArthur, who had command of the American forces in the China expedition.

J. N. S., Malvern, Pa., asks: Who is the ranking officer in the National Guard of the State of New York?

Maj.-Gen. Charles F. Roe commands the National Guard of the State of New York, of course subject to the Governor of the State, who is officially Commander-in-Chief.

Southern Pennsylvania Association.

The seventh Annual Reunion of the Southern District of Pennsylvania Association was held at Carlisle, Pa., Oct. 15, 1908. Capt. Colwell, Post 201, G. A. R., was host. The Association includes the Counties of Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Juniata and Perry.

MRS. DELLA R. HENRY,

Appointed for National Patriotic Instructor for the Third Time.

The National President of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic has again appointed Mrs. Della R. Henry, of Kansas City, Mo., to the position of National Patriotic Instructor. Mrs. Henry is the wife of Capt. W. F. Henry, Past Department Commander of Missouri. She has been an active worker in the Order for nearly 20 years, and is a Past Department President of Kansas.

This is the third time she has been honored with appointment to her present position, and her excellent reports to the National Conventions at Saratoga and at Toledo show that the honor has been well merited. She has had the ability to gain the co-operation of teachers and pupils of schools in her patriotic work. Under her direction a number of large bunting flags were presented to Southern schools with elaborate patriotic addresses and programs by the schools. This feature of her work will be continued this year, and a greater number of flags sent to float over Southern schools. Mrs. Henry speaks in high praise of the excellent personnel of Department Patriotic Instructors and the zeal with which they have generally carried on their work. Thru their efforts some 1,600 large flags have been presented to public schools during the past year, and a large number of prizes were given pupils for patriotic essays.

Mrs. Henry has arranged a flag exercise for primary schools that has been highly commended and very largely

MRS. DELLA R. HENRY.

adopted, and is arranging an exercise for children especially adapted for Memorial Day. She believes in teaching the children American ideas and a reverence for the flag and its defenders. She urges the Patriotic Instructors to visit the schools, especially those largely attended by children of foreign-born parents, and impress the lessons of patriotism, and to introduce, as one of the regular exercises, the pledge and salute to the flag. In all her work she has had the hearty co-operation of the comrades of the Grand Army and has been a frequent guest and speaker at their Reunions. Her heart is in her work.

Harris Light Cavalry.

Comrade D. G. Montross sends the following: "Thursday, Oct. 16, 1908, was Red Necktie Day in Peekskill, it being the occasion of the 18th Annual Convention of the Harris Light Cavalry Association. It was an ideal day in every way, and the bright red neckties, yellow badges and happy faces of the veterans, with the charming countenances of the women folk, of whom there were many, made it a pleasant outing. The business meeting and banquet were held in the St. Nicholas Hotel at Lake Mohegan. The veterans began arriving in town early in the morning, made their headquarters at the Eagle Hotel, and there talked over old times until 12:15 in the afternoon, when the first two special cars started for the Lake. Arriving at the St. Nicholas Hotel a light lunch was served, preceding the business meeting. The calling of the roll showed that eight active and four honorary members of the Association had responded to the final sound of taps since the last meeting. Col. Clarence Buell, who had to catch an early train, addressed the gathering at this time. Following the business meeting the afternoon was enjoyed in various manners. Jay R. Decatur was a special entertainer at this time. His launch took load after load of the veterans and their guests over to his island, "Uncas Lodge," where a dinner was served and all had a delightful time. One of the pleasures at the island was gathering chestnuts, which were abundant and formed a new experience to many of the guests, who had never before seen the nuts as they grew. In the evening the banquet was served in the hotel dining room, while the orchestra furnished patriotic music. Rev. E. O. Bartlett, of Poughkeepsie, was the first speaker of the evening, and a very entertaining one. He was followed by Comrades Vance, McKinzie and Birdseye and Rev. W. F. Sobey. Following the banquet an election of officers was held, and those elected are: President, John A. McKinzie; Vice Presidents, J. Nelson Brown, J. E. Firth, George W. White, Wm. Terrier, John Campbell; Secretary, David G. Montross; Treasurer, Eugene Travis; Honorary Presidents, O. P. Carpenter, Benjamin Vance, E. W. Whittaker, Clarence Buell. It was 10:15 p. m. when the three special cars left the lake, laden with the veterans. A full carload was left for the last regular car to take at 11:06. Deaths during the year reported are: Maj. McIrvin, Col. J. M. Davies, Jerry Ostrander, Chas. H. Newman, James House, J. W. Knox.

7th N. Y. H. A.

The 7th N. Y. H. A. held its 1908 Reunion at Albany, N. Y., Oct. 15. The officers elected for the ensuing term are: President, Lewis H. Smith, Albany; Vice Presidents, John D. Nutting, Mechanicsville; Alex. Reggs, Wilmington, Del.; Secretary, David Caswell, Albany; Treasurer, Alfred B. Heusted, Albany. Twenty-four deaths in the preceding year were reported.

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I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. I wore many different kinds of trusses. Some were tortures, some positively dangerous, and none would hold the rupture. The doctors told me I could not cure it without a surgical operation. But I fooled them all, and cured myself by a simple method which I discovered. Anyone can use it, and I will send the cure free by mail, postpaid, to anyone who writes for it. Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today.

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Dear Sir:—I wish you would send me your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

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Just Lay Aside Your Poor Spectacles

before they ruin your eyes entirely, and I will replace them with a handsome brand new 10-karat ROLLED GOLD pair of the Dr. Haux famous "Perfect Vision" Spectacles absolutely free of charge.

I am going to give away at least one-hundred-thousand pairs in the next few weeks in order to introduce my wonderful soothing glasses to the largest number of spectacle wearers in the shortest possible time—so write me your name and address at once and I will mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester absolutely free of charge, also full particulars of my 10-karat ROLLED GOLD spectacle offer. Address:—

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Clerk 171 Haux Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

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And any man or woman who wishes to earn $25 to $100 weekly, in their spare time, should ask for my special agent's proposition at once, and state their present occupation.

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One-Hundred-Thousand Pairs Will be Given Away.

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The California Volunteers.

At the Annual Meeting of the California Volunteer Veteran Association, held at Toledo, the following comrades were elected for the ensuing year: President, Capt. John B. Taylor, Cos. E and F, 6th Inf., Cleveland, O.; First Vice President, Patrick Dugan, Co. L, 1st Cav., Yountville, Cal.; Second Vice President, Lieut. Edgar Pomeroy, Co. Co, 1st Inf., San Jose, Cal.; Third Vice President, Paul Clark, Co. G, 1st Inf., Kent, O.; Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. Chas. H. Pettis, Cos. B and K, 1st Inf., Providence, R. I.; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Lyman Mason, Co. L, 1st Cav., Taunton, Mass.; Historian, Serg't J. J. Reese, Co. C, 5th N. Y., Harrisburg, Pa.

5th N. Y. Cav.

The 5th N. Y. Cav. held its 28th Annual Reunion Oct. 15, 1908, at Owego, N. Y., 22 comrades present. Among those from elsewhere were W. T. J. Lowe, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Ralph Russell, of Faribault, Minn. Many letters from absent members were read. The new officers of the Association are: President, Serg't John Tribe, Nichols, N. Y.; Vice Presidents, 1st battalion, J. Culver, Ithaca, N. Y.; 2d battalion, S. J. Smith, Owego; 3d battalion, Eli Hutchins, Owego; Treasurer, Asa S. Noble, Owego.

1st Ohio H. A.

The 1st Ohio H. A. held its 21st Reunion Sept. 24, 1908, at Gallipolis, O., with 62 comrades present. Sixteen letters from absent comrades were read. Officers elected are: President, W. S. Matthews, Toledo, O.; Vice President, R. W. Caldwell, Columbus, O.; Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Miller, Jackson, O. The Secretary is also Regimental Historian.

21st Pa. Cav.

N. W. Roberts, Scotland, Pa., writes: "The 21st Pa. Cav. had its Reunion at Scotland, Pa., on Oct. 9, 1908, at the Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School. The address was by the Superintendent of the School, Capt. G. Skinner. About 75 veterans were present. The school band led the march for them."

57th N. Y.

The 57th N. Y. will meet in 20th Annual Reunion Nov. 12, 1908, at St. Dennis Hotel, New York City. Business, 5:30 p. m.; banquet, 6:30. Dennis Farrell, Secretary pro tempore, 82 E. 236th street, the Bronx, New York City.

Second Wives' Burdens.

Editor National Tribune: I lived with my first wife 12 years. I was able to take care of myself, and was no burden to her. I have been 22 years the husband of my second wife. We have seven children for her to care for. For 15 years I have been almost wholly helpless, and all these years a grievous burden for my second wife—a daily toil, a nightly care, a continual cause of hard work, of more hard work, for it is work added to the housewife's usual and sufficient work. It strikes me that if a young man in 1861-65 who enlisted was worth $13 a month and a big bounty from the Government and from Townships, he should get more than $12 a month in his helpless or disabled age, and surely the woman who cares for him and suffers the burden of ministering to him ought to receive his pension if she survives him, whether she be first wife or last.—Daniel King, Co. H, 36th Iowa, R. 1, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Match This, Ye Who Can.

Editor National Tribune: The Soldiers' Home at Chelsea, in the grand old Bay State, presents the name of John Chrysostum Theophilus Wolfgang Mozart Sherwin, an 85-year-old veteran inmate. Mr. Sherwin was the ninth of a family of 16 children, seven of them being girls. They were a family of musicians, most of them either playing some musical instrument or being singers, while some were both. Mr. John, etc., Sherwin, in spite of the handicap of such a variety of Christian names, enjoys fairly good health. He served about two years for Uncle Sam. "So's I wouldn't get all tangled up in my name," chuckled Uncle Sherwin, "I used to wrap it around my head before going into an engagement, same's you've seen the Chinamen do." Mr. Sherwin's father was a great admirer of Mozart and his music, hence his son's lengthy cognomen.—Edwin E. Small, Chelsea, Mass.

Cremated in Lonely Home.

Dr. A. B. Simmons, Chino, Cal., sends to The National Tribune notice of death of Comrade John H. Parker, Sept. 16, 1908, in his lonely home near the city. In mid-forenoon neighbores at distance saw the small wooden structure in which Comrade Parker lived in flames. When the neighbors arrived the house was a heap of charred and smoking ruins. Search of the debris uncovered the body—head, arms, legs almost entirely consumed by the fire. Comrade Parker was from Maine; served in a Maine regiment, probably 13th or 15th. He did not belong to the G. A. R., and there is therefore no record of his service or his family available for his neighbors. He was a pensioner, a man esteemed by his fellow-men. He was about 72 years old.

Burnham's Bible.

G. W. Webb, of Decatur, Ga., writes: "I have a Bible in my possession belonging to George Burnham, Co. C, 2d Mass. Cav., presented to him by F. A. Hall. I would be glad to send it to him if he is living, or to any of his family."

Reunion of the 17th Pa. Cav.

The 44th Annual Reunion of the 17th Pa. Cav. was held at Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 23, and a very enjoyable time was had. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. E. E. Wood, West Point, N. Y.; Vice President, Lieut. Charles H. Gresh, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Treasurer, Maj. H. P. Moyer, Lebanon, Pa.; Secretary, Lieut. H. C. Bonebrake, Waynesboro, Pa.; Chaplain, Rev. Henry Wheeler, Ocean Grove, N. J.

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