WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

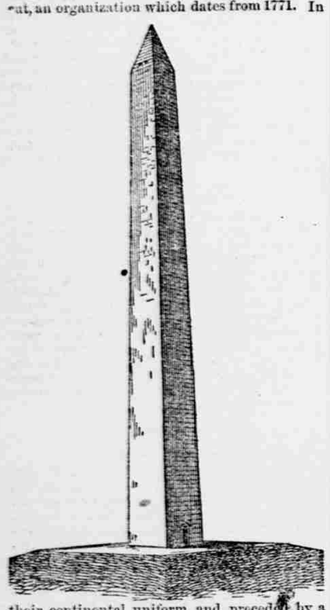
The Weekly Collection About the National Capital.

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT.

No matter how inclement the weather, Washingtonians will not stay indoors when anything of interest is happening on the streets; and this determination of theirs, not to miss anything that is going on, was never better illustrated than on last Saturday. Although the thermometer was down to zero, and a stiff northerly breeze blowing, thousands of people turned out of their comfortable homes to witness the procession and stand on the crowded sidewalks with red noses and watery eyes for hours. But if anything could be worth such a sacrifice of comfort, the procession which formed at the Monument and marched down Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol certainly was.

At about 11 o'clock in the morning the military and about 900 other persons assembled at the Monument, and the dedication proceedings were opened by Senator Sherman, who made an address, which was received with as much enthusiasm as people half frozen were capable of showing. At the conclusion of the Senator's address the Marine Band struck up a lively piece of music, which could just be heard above the chattering of teeth and the stamping of the shivering crowd.

The Masonic ceremonies then took place, after which President Arthur made an address, which was greeted with hearty cheers. The signal for the procession was then given, the troops wheeled into line, and with Gen. Phil Sheridan, mounted on a superb black horse, in front, took up their march to the Capitol. First, the Regulars, then the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, which presented a splendid appearance. Following the Ancients came the Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut, an organization which dates from 1771. In



their continental uniform, and preceded by a regular old-fashioned-drum-and-fife band, they attracted a good deal of attention, and carried the mind back to the days of old Israel Putnam and Bunker Hill. The German Fusiliers, of Charleston, S. C., and the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, of Virginia, presented a splendid appearance, as did our local military companies. The Lawrence Light Guards, of Medford, Mass., the Detroit (Mich.) Light Infantry, and the Alexandria Infantry, were also notable features of the procession. The Union Veteran Corps was out in force, and all the District Posts, together with George Washington Post, No. 103, of New York, were in line.

AT THE CAPITOL.

In the Hall of the House of Representatives the Senators and Members were assembled. The desks and seats had been removed, thus making room for more than double the number of persons the Hall usually accommodates. In front of the Speaker's stand sat President Arthur, with Mr. McCulloch on his right and Mr. Frelinghuysen on his left, the older Members of the Cabinet sitting near.

Mr. Winthrop's oration fully came up to the high standard predicted for it, its closing paragraph referring to the Monument being particularly worthy of note:

> The storms of Winter must blow and beat upon it. The action of the elements must soil and discolor it. The lightnings of Heaven may scar and blacken it. An earthquake may shake its foundations. Some mighty tornado, or resistless cyclone, may rend its massive blocks asunder and hurl huge fragments to the ground. But the character which it commemorates and illustrates is secure. It will remain unchanged and unchangeable in all its consummate purity and splendor, and will more and more command the homage of succeeding ages in all regions of the earth.

Mr. Daniel's oration was also a fine effort, and he was interrupted repeatedly by bursts of applause. At the close of the address the benediction was pronounced by the Chaplain, the Speaker called the House to order, and that body adjourned at 5:45.

NOTES.

In the evening the citizens and visitors witnessed a protechnic display, which for grandeur probably surpassed anything of the kind ever seen here, and was a fitting finish to one of the most interesting occasions in the history of our country.

The one sad feature of the dedication of the Monument was the death of Mr. Francis S. Drake, a well-known literary man of Boston, Mass., who came to this city as a member of the Boston Light Guards to attend the dedication ceremonies, and dropped dead in the Tremont House on Sunday night. Mr. Drake was a member of the Light Guards in 1848, when that corps escorted Mr. Winthrop to this city on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the Monument.

DEATH OF GEN. HORACE CAPRON.

Gen. Horace Capron died at the Portland, this city, on Sunday night, after a very brief illness. He attended the dedication ceremonies at the Washington Monument on Saturday and contracted a severe cold. He was born Aug. 4, 1804, at Attleboro', Mass. When a young man he settled at Laurel, Md., and lived there a number of years, being largely interested in factories there. He also owned a farm in the vicinity, which was quite famous for the excellent manner in which it was conducted. He commanded the Laurel militia company which took part in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Washington Monument. He subsequently removed to Illinois, and in January, 1863, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 14th Ill. Cav., and a month or so later was promoted to the Colonelcy. He participated in nearly every battle of the campaign of East Tennessee, and was in active service with the army of Gen. Sherman, participating in all the battles of that memorable campaign to the taking of Atlanta, when Col. Capron furnished the advance guard of the Twentieth Corps from his old regiment, driving the enemy's cavalry through the city. He was with Gen. Stoneman at the time of the capture of that officer, but with 300 men he cut through the lines of the enemy, and succeeded in reaching the Federal lines after a six days' fight. He subsequently rendered good service under Gen. Thomas in the campaign against Gen. Hood. After the relief of Nashville he tendered his resignation on account of disability.

CABINET CHATTER.

Among the many tender little boomlets which have been fatally frost-bitten is that of John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, who wanted the Naval portfolio. It did not live more than three days, when it faded to that dim thither shore.

Democrats in the Senate are disturbed at the consequences that may follow Cleveland's calling to the Cabinet three such leaders as Bayard, Garland, and Lamar. The Democrats have all they can do now to cope with the able Republicans in the Senate, and it may cripple them badly to make such a draft on their strong men.

Some people say that L. Q. C. Lamar's chances would be greatly improved if he would cut his hair. Long locks falling from about a smooth, broad brow give him the look of an idealist and dreamer, which same is not wanted in a man who must "fix the Postmasters," so as to retain his party's grip on power.

WILL NOT APPOINT.

The President has 15 vacancies of important offices—the Governorship of Wyoming being at the head—to fill, but he declines doing so, because he believes the correct thing to be to leave them for the incoming Chief Executive.

GEN. SLOCUM AND THE GRANT BILL.

A NATIONAL TRIBUNE man asked Gen. Slocum if it was true, as published, that he would join Gen. Rosecrans in opposition to the bill known as the "Edmunds measure" to place Gen. Grant on the retired list.

"No, sir," was the emphatic reply.

"Has not your position in relation to the matter of the retirement of Gen. Grant been very greatly misunderstood?"

"I am sorry to say it has. No man has been more earnest in his desire to see Gen. Grant placed upon the retired list than myself. I was instructed by the Military Committee to call up the original bill, and when requested by a number of Republicans to substitute the other, showed them to their entire satisfaction I could not do it. I am of the opinion that had not the second bill been introduced Gen. Grant would have been on the retired list three weeks ago. If the measure known as the Edmunds measure comes before the House I shall vote for it, notwithstanding I consider it a new and dangerous method of legislation. The President could as easily, under the wording of that bill, nominate any one else as Gen. Grant. It has been shown that the grounds upon which the President vetoed the bill for the relief of Gen. Fitz-John Porter were erroneous, and were no infringment upon the prerogative of the President. 'Both bills,' says the President, 'may,' not must, put on the retired list the person designated. Mr. Arthur has signed three bills of the same purport as the Fitz-John Porter bill, which he vetoed. The passage of the Grant bill would have given him an opportunity to reverse his judgment on the Porter bill, and if he had exercised his usual good judgment he would have done it. President Cleveland, however, will do justice to the claims of both of these distinguished soldiers. I cannot think the 'Edmunds measure' will pass the House, but sincerely hope it will on account of Gen. Grant, who ought to be placed on the retired list without delay."

HIS LAST RECEPTION.

President Arthur closed a social administration of unprecedented brilliancy by a reception held last Saturday night from 9 to 11 o'clock. He was assisted by his sister, Mrs. McElroy, Mrs. Haynesworth, Mrs. Frank Hatton, Mrs. Secretary Teller, Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, Mrs. McMichael, and other ladies whose husbands hold prominent official positions. Fully 10,000 people thronged the White House during the two hours devoted to the affair, and their greetings to the President were more than usually hearty and sincere. No President ever left the exalted station with more genuine and sincere friends among the people of the city than the gentleman who is now about to lay down the cares of office.

Comrade Beale Heard From.

TO THE EDITOR: Mr. Barlow's eccentric production in your issue of Jan. 15 reminds me of a passage in Fanny Squeers's famous letter: "I am screaming out loud all the time I write, which takes off my attention rather, and I hope will excuse mistakes."—(Nicholas Nickleby, Chap. XV.) The many intelligent readers of THE TRIBUNE will neither be helped nor hindered in their conclusions by frantic raving.

I have stated facts and cited my authority; the only way to disprove those facts is by breaking down the authority for them.

Mr. Barlow's regiment, the 157th N. Y., was in Von Arnsberg's Brigade of Schurz's Division. Schurz being temporarily in command of the corps, the division on July 1, 1863, was commanded by Schimmelpfennig. It was on the left of the Eleventh Corps line, Von Arnsberg's Brigade being extreme left of the division, and nearest to the First Corps.

Now, Gen. Howard, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for July, 1876, page 58, says of this division: "Soon the division of the Eleventh Corps nearest Doubleday was flying to the shelter of the town, the enemy pressing through the interval. Of course Robinson and Wadsworth [First Corps] had to give way."

In describing the retreat Gen. Howard, on the same page, says: "Schimmelpfennig, the commander of the leading division, lost his way, and hid himself among some piles of lumber, and did not succeed in joining his command until after the battle of the third day. I received the first regiment arriving. Its Colonel, Von Arnsberg, seemed at the time utterly crestfallen and broken."

Mr. Barlow will please note that, on authority of Gen. Howard, the division to which the 157th N. Y. belonged was the first to give way—led the retreat, and that his own brigade outstripped the balance of the division in celerity of retrograde movement. Surely Mr. Barlow will not question the authority of his corps commander.

Mr. Barlow cites "Bachelder's Map." I suppose he refers to the official maps issued by the War Department. These were carefully prepared by the U. S. engineers from accurate surveys, and are believed to correctly show the topography of the field. The markings in blue and red of positions of regiments are by Mr. J. B. Bachelder, and in some cases are known to be in error. Yet even this map contradicts Mr. Barlow, for I fail to find four Confederate brigades "on the flank of Barlow's Division," or "in the rear of our men." I do find Hays's and Hoke's Brigades, marked 3:45 p. m., but at that hour the brigade to which Mr. Barlow belonged had long passed that point. I also find a small line in edge of the town, marked "Portions of First and Third Divisions, Eleventh Corps, 3:45 p. m.," which I infer were troops unable to overtake Von Arnsberg's Brigade. Mr. Barlow's "four" brigades must be kin to Falstaff's "four rogues in buckram."

Mr. Barlow must have examined the wrong map, for on my map of the first day I find no trace of "that rebel battery close under the hill, and nearly in the rear of Robinson (of the First Corps)."

As to the artillery, I again cite Gen. Howard (*Atlantic*, p. 56): "A sad complaint came from Gen. Buford that our shots fell short, and only reached his line. Fortunately, nobody on our side was killed by this fire."

In conclusion, I would say that I most cheerfully invite honest criticism, and will at all times, as well as I can, give reason for the faith that is in me.—JAMES BEALE, 719 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Death of Gen. Ransom.

TO THE EDITOR: In a November number of your paper appears a communication in relation to the death of Gen. Ransom, in which the statement was made that the "32d Ill., Col. Logan, was detailed to escort the General to Rome, Ga." Instead of the 32d Ill. it was the 53d Ill., Col. J. W. McClanahan commanding. Col. McClanahan and many of the officers of the 53d had formerly belonged to the 11th Ill., the General's old regiment, and because of this acquaintance of long standing the General desired that regiment to accompany him. We left Gaylesville, Ala., Friday morning, Sept. 28, 6:30 a. m. The second day about noon, when six miles from Rome, the General became much worse. Being near a farm house, I rode up and asked the privilege of letting a sick officer rest there a while, which request was at first refused, but in a few minutes granted. As he neared his end he spoke to his Aid-de-Camp, saying: "Tell my mother I do not fear death, as I have faced it many times on the battlefield; but I would like to have lived to see her once more." Soon after he made a motion to be raised up. Surgeon Welch, of the 53d, stepped to the head of the bed, and passing his hands under the head and shoulders of the General, raised him up, and thus he died Sept. 29, 1864, at the farm house of James Berryhill, six miles north of Rome, Ga.—"Z."

Good employment, both sexes. Hale M'f'g Co., Detroit, Mich. See advertisement, Oct. 16.

We would cordially recommend to our readers the W. L. Douglas' $3 Shoe, whose advertisement may be found in another column of this paper.

Read Mitchell & Lewis Co.'s advertisement of Wagons in next issue of this paper.

Order G.A.R. Memorial Record Book of Col. R. F. Hill, author of G.A.R. Tactics, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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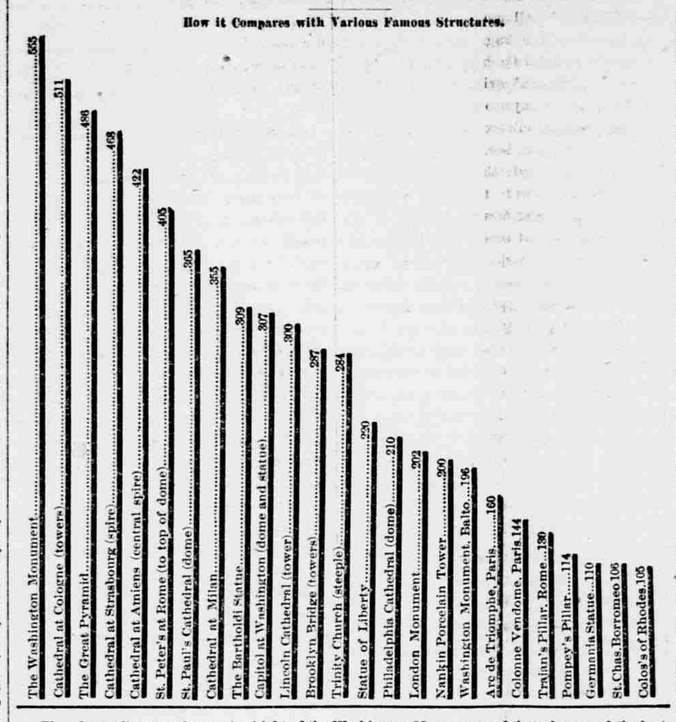

The above diagram shows the hight of the Washington Monument and that of some of the best-known edifices in both hemispheres. The reader will see at a glance that it is higher than the Cologne Cathedral, the wondrous Pyramid of Cheops and other noted historical buildings. It is, in fact, the tallest tower of ancient or modern times.

Iuka.

TO THE EDITOR: In THE TRIBUNE of the 8th inst. I noticed a communication from Wm. M. Davis, Co. I, 4th Minn., in which he intimates that the 12th Wis. battery was not in the fight at Iuka. As I was the First Sergeant of that battery at the time, I will give Comrade Davis a true statement of the facts, not for the purpose of getting into a discussion with an old comrade, but to prevent any errors from getting into history. The first section of the battery, supported by the 10th Iowa, was on the left of that gallant old 4th Minn., and when the 4th and the other regiments to our right were forced back, we held our ground, successfully repelling three charges from a whole brigade, known as "Wall's Texas Legion." When the Colonel of the 10th Iowa discovered the line on our right falling back, he rode up to me and said: "I have been examining the timber back here, and find you can get through with your men and horses, but will have to leave your guns."

I quickly replied: "I don't propose to leave any guns if you will stay with me."

I will never forget the expression of the Colonel's countenance at the moment. As I remember him, he was rather a small German, and spoke broken English. As soon as I had spoken to him, he raised his sword, and while his eyes fairly sparkled, he shouted: "I stay mid you! I stay mid you!" Stay we did, and held our position until the fight was over.

As I remember the ground, the 10th Iowa and our battery were in an old field, while the line to our right was in thick timber. This will probably account for Comrade Davis not seeing any troops to his left.

I cannot say if Comrade Davis is correct as to the regiments engaged, but I think the division commanded at Iuka and at Corinth by Gen. C. S. Hamilton was composed of the 5th, 10th, and 17th Iowa, 48th and 59th Ind., 80th Ohio, 10th Mo., 4th Minn., and 56th Ill., with the 6th and 12th Wis. batteries. The division was afterwards commanded by Gen. Quinby, and at times embraced, in addition to the above, the 72d and 93d Ill. and the 18th Wis., the last two regiments being with us at Allatoona, Ga., where we first heard the cry of "Hold the Fort, for I am Coming."

I frequently see in articles on the war the expression "grape and canister." As "grape" is never used in field artillery, the expression should be simply "canister." Would it not be a good idea for THE TRIBUNE to scratch out the words "grape and" in all future communications, so as to be correct?—S. E. JONES, Lieutenant, 12th Wis. battery, Alamosa, Colo.

Who Planted the Flag at Jackson.

TO THE EDITOR: In your issue of the 22d "A Member of Co. D, 10th Mo.," takes issue with me, not as to the main fact as to who planted the flag, but to my statement that I was in command of the skirmish line in front of our division. Now, he is correct, probably; and I have no doubt that Capt. Gilchrist did command the line of skirmishers in front of his brigade (the Second); but it is also equally true that I commanded Co. H, 4th Minn., which was deployed in front of the First Brigade and of our own regiment. Our companies were each commanded by their own officers, and went in on their own hook, and reported only to the commanders of their own regiments. I know that there was a company on our right from the 18th Wis. (Col. Bouck), and that there was a battery of artillery in the road on our left, and think perhaps that they did charge with the infantry, but did not go into the works with the skirmish-line. But I think the 10th Mo. comrade is mistaken in the number of the other Missouri regiment. I think that it was the 26th Mo., instead of the 24th, as he states that was in his brigade. I do not, and did not, intend to claim the honor of being in command of the *whole* skirmish line in front of our division, but only of my own company.

He gives a good, and I believe correct, version of the capture of Jackson in May (16th, I think), but some who have tried to claim the honor of planting the flag get the two battles of Jackson mixed; as a member of the 35th Mass. claims that they put up a flag before daylight of the day of the capture (probably alluding to the July 11 capture); for the 35th Mass., I do not think, was at the first capture (in May) at all. We each of us see what happens before our own regiments and brigades, and know that like a book, but don't always know what other brigades, regiments and divisions are doing at the same time, especially if it was hot in front.

But it is a settled fact that the flag of the 59th Ind. was the first flag hoisted over the court-house at the time of the first capture, in May, and "don't you forget it."

I wish the correspondent from the 10th Mo. would give us more sketches, as he does it well. Can't he tell us about raiding sutlers' tents at Iuka, Stevenson and Bridgeport? And you can bet your life that we all love to hear from any of our old comrades of the march around Vicksburg, for they covered themselves with glory there.—GEO. A. CLARKE, 4th Minn, Mankato, Minn.

The First at Chickamauga.

TO THE EDITOR: About Nov. 25, 1884, I wrote a line to THE TRIBUNE claiming for Gen. Croxton's Brigade of Brannan's Division the honor of opening the battle of Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863. Since then I have seen in "Condensed Letters" Serg't Wilhide's (Co. E, 72d Ind.) claim that Co. A of that regiment opened the battle. (I think that Wilhide should be Wilhite.) Since his letter I have read the history of the 72d Ind., by Serg't B. F. Magee, an old acquaintance of mine, and from it presume I am in possession of the facts upon which Serg't Wilhite founds his claim, as Serg't Magee makes the same claim in his history. Now, I presume there will be no denial that Gen. Croxton's Brigade opened the fight on the morning of the 19th of September; nor do I presume that anyone will deny that Wilder's Brigade, of which the 72d Ind. was a part, and Minty's Brigade, in the same division with Wilder, had a sharp skirmish with the enemy along Chickamauga Creek, at or near Alexander's bridge, in the forenoon of Sept. 18. This much is admitted. There is no pretension whatever on the part of Serg't Magee, in his history of the 72d Ind., that his regiment opened the fight on the 19th; their claim being that the battle of Chickamauga opened with their little skirmish on the 18th of September.

I therefore conclude that the only controversy in this matter will be: Did the battle of Chickamauga begin on the 18th or 19th of September? If on the 18th of September, then why not on the 10th of September, when Negley's entire brigade met the enemy at Dug Gap? From that date on until the battle proper the Fourteenth Corps skirmished every day with the enemy, and each was as much the opening of that sanguinary battle as was the skirmish of the 72d Ind. on the 18th at Alexander's bridge. Why, in fact, Wilder's Brigade was engaged in a much harder fight at Rock Springs on Sept. 11, having by the blunder of some one got into the rebel lines and beyond support. While I would not take away or mar one of the honors belonging to the 72d Ind. M't'd Inf., yet I cannot pass unchallenged the statement that they opened the battle of Chickamauga. Gen. Rosecrans recognized the fact that the battle was fought on the 19th and 20th of September in his report of it; and so did all the corps, division and brigade commanders.

To Gen. John T. Croxton's Brigade of Brannan's Division belongs the honor of opening that great battle. Gen. Croxton's Brigade was composed of the 4th and 10th Ky., 10th and 74th Ind., and the 14th Ohio. If there is any dispute as to our claim I am ready to make it good by going into particulars. More confusion exists to-day as to the positions, etc., of the Union forces at Chickamauga than of any other battle of the war, and if the opening can be definitely settled it may perhaps be the means of settling other disputed points. Let us have the correspondence in full.—ALONZO COWGILL, First Sergeant, Co. D, 10th Ind., Forney, Ind.

He Wants it Right.

TO THE EDITOR: In my communication concerning Gettysburg, published in THE TRIBUNE of Feb. 12 inst., I perceive there is an error of fact in regard to the brigade commander of the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, at Antietam.

Now that my attention is called to it, I know that I am wrong, and I desire to correct it. The First Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, was commanded at Antietam by Gen. Willis A. Gorman, the first Colonel of the 1st Minn. He is dead now, and I would not take away any of his laurels. The Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, was commanded by Gen. O. O. Howard. I may add that the Third Brigade was commanded by Gen. N. J. T. Dana, our second Colonel, to win a Brigadier's star. I referred to Antietam incidentally, otherwise I should not have made such an error.—J. A. WRIGHT, Co. F, 1st Minn., Beverly, Mass.

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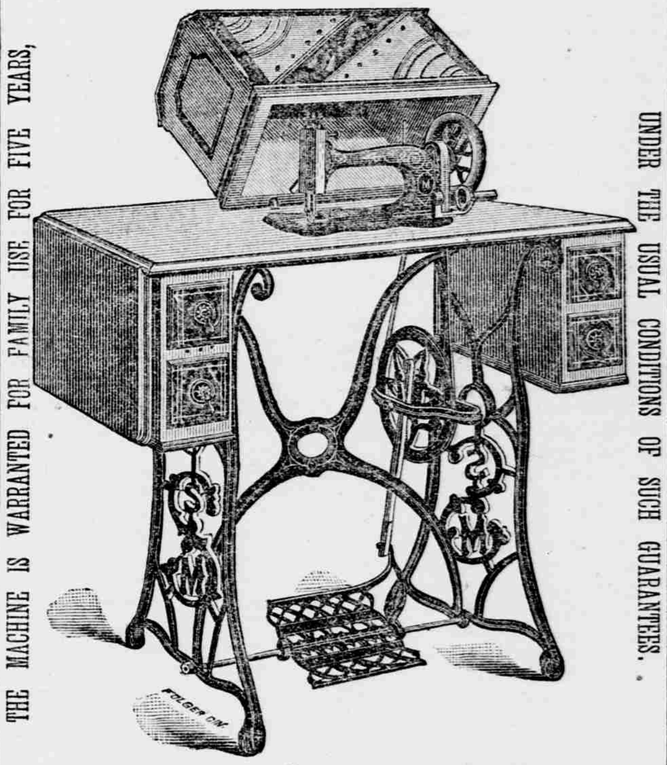

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A Chance to Get a Splendid Machine at Bed-Rock Prices.

The expiration of the patents has broken the back of the old high prices for sewing machines and brought the same down nearer the actual cost of making them. Still, many things combine to make the selling price of machines quite high. Expensive salesrooms, high-priced agents and teachers, the credit system, and other unnecessary expenses keep the cost to the purchaser of a good machine from $35 to $85. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE proposes to assist its readers to get one of the indispensable adjuncts to every household at hard-pan. One of the very largest and best sewing machine firms in the country has engaged to manufacture exclusively for us

"THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE SEWING MACHINE,"

which has no superior and few equals anywhere. As we do not have to pay any expensive agents, salesmen or teachers, we do not have showy salesrooms nor fancy wagons to deliver machines, and as we care more for the extension of the circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE than for any profit in the sewing machine business, we can put this magnificent machine in the homes of our readers within a very narrow margin over its cost at the factory.

In order to obtain the very lowest rates, we have but one style of machine made, as represented in the cut. The table is of beautifully finished oiled walnut, having drop-leaf and four drawers, with top cover for the machine, which is handsomely gilded and japanned, and the balance-wheel nickel-plated, making the whole quite as ornamental as useful.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE SEWING MACHINE is a strong, light-running, lock-stich machine, well made, handsomely finished, and in every respect equal to the best and superior to most of its competitors. It is made of the best material, fine steel being used in every part for which the metal is suitable. Especial care is used in its construction, all running parts being made to exact gage and interchangeable.

IN ITS MODEL well-tried and approved mechanical principles have been followed and enlarged upon by the application of the most recent improvements and the addition of every durable device calculated to lighten the labor of running the machine or to simplify its management.

THE NEEDLE is same as used in Singer machine, its eye being open in the direction of the line of stitching, making a most regular and beautiful stitch.

THE NEEDLE CLAMP is new in form, and secures the needle firmly with the use of a screw-driver.

THE SHUTTLE is of solid steel, and has a long bobbin holding an ample amount of thread. Tension automatic.

THE ARM is medium hight, giving an abundance of room for bulky work.

THE ELASTIC LOCK-STITCH, as made by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Machine, is the only form of stitch giving that strength and permanence of seam desirable in every variety of sewing.

THE PATENT LOOSE PULLEY is used, allowing bobbins to be wound without removing work from beneath the presser-foot. This is a great advantage, especially when attachments are used, as removing the work makes a break in the line of stitching.

THE WIDEST RANGE OF SEWING is done by this machine, from Swiss muslin to the heaviest beaver cloth or leather work; in fact, every variety of sewing done by any lock-stitch machine.

ALL POPULAR ATTACHMENTS are made to fit THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Machine.

SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION is one of its strongest points; anyone can become expert in its use without instruction other than that found in the book which accompanies each machine.

THE STAND IS SIMPLE and elegant in design, and easily kept clean, an important feature in the eyes of every neat housewife. The treadle being on scale bearings requires no oil. The stand is mounted on casters.

WHATEVER GOOD QUALITIES are claimed for the best lock-stitch machines are also claimed for this one.

IT WILL BE A HOME FAVORITE because of its light running and simplicity and the certainty with which it does its work. It is always in order and ready for light or heavy sewing, the tensions being substantially automatic in operation and seldom requiring a change.

THE OUTFIT.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: One Hemmer and Feller (one piece), Twelve Needles, Six Bobbins, One Wrench, One Extra Throat Plate, One Extra Check Spring, One Quilting Gage, One Screw-Driver, Oil Can filled with oil, Cloth Gage, Ruffler, Tucker, Hemmer and Binder, and Thumb-screw, and a Book of Directions. With the printed directions, which accompany each machine, one can readily learn to use it without further instruction.

We guarantee every machine sold as perfect and to be as represented, or money refunded, less cost of shipment. Parties buying the machine must pay the freight from Cincinnati to their place. We will ship all machines by fast freight from Cincinnati, unless otherwise ordered. If ordered by express, designate what company to ship by.

OUR TERMS.

The National Tribune for one year and The National Tribune Sewing Machine for $18; or,
The National Tribune Sewing Machine for 125 yearly subscribers and $125.

This is the best offer yet. Any lady can, with the assistance of her relatives, friends, and neighbors, raise a club of 125 subscribers and secure a machine which a little while ago could not be bought for less than $85.

REMEMBER, that each machine is guaranteed to be as represented and to give satisfaction, or it may be returned and money refunded.

REMEMBER, TOO, that we do not pay freight or express charges. They must be paid by subscribers when the Machine is received. Machines are carefully packed and shipped by freight or express, as may be desired. As before stated, freight or express charges must be paid at the point of destination when received.

Address, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
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AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given, satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway St., N. Y.
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Over 100 Beautiful Varieties of Silks for CRAZY PATCHWORK. Embroidery Silk, Ass'd colors, 50c. a package. Send ten 2c. stamps for samples and book of fancy stitches, designs, &c., free. Yale Silk Works, New Haven, Ct.
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THE GREATEST OFFER YET MADE READ THIS: 25 assorted extra fine Chromo Cards, name on; 12 Games, 2 Puzzles, 100 Latest Quotations for Autograph Album, 1 Age Tablet, 8 Tricks, 2 Fortune Tablets, all for 20c. I. PINKES, 712 5th St., Washington, D.C. Mention The National Tribune.

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CARDS & KNIFE FREE! 50 different designs Birds, Series Floral, Ivy Wreath, Gold Panel, Sentiment, Oval Embossed, Summer, Winter, Moonlight & Marine scenes, all in beautiful colors on superfine enameled board with your name in fancy type 10c. 11 pks. and this beautiful Pearl Handle 4-bladed Knife (for lady or gent) $1.00. By getting 10 of your friends to send with you, you obtain an elegant knife and a lovely pack of cards FREE. CAXTON PRINTING CO., Wallingford, Conn. Mention The National Tribune.

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