49TH CONGRESS.

Legislation that Concerns Soldi'rs and Their Relatives.

The proceedings of Congress last week were devoid of special interest. Much of the time was consumed in debating the inter-State commerce bill, and the sundry civil appropriat'on bill.

GENERAL PENSION BILLS.

Mr. Laird (Neb.) introduced a bill (H. R. 10232) requiring that certain laws and parts of laws shall be printed on the pension certificates of invalid pensioners for the information of the holders thereof, and for other purposes.

Mr. Long (Mass.) introduced a bill (H. R. 10132) to allow soldiers and sailors in the United States service who have lost both arms an increased pension.

Mr. Whiting (Mass.) introduced a bill (H. R. 10136) establishing the qualifications of Examining-Surgeons in the Pension Department.

Senator Harrison (Ind.) introduced a bill (S. 2974) to increase the rate of pension for disability equal to the loss of hand or foot.

LIEUT. MYRON E. DUNLAP.

The Senate passed the House bill for the relief of Lieut. Myron E. Dunlap, 14th N. Y. H. A. The report on the bill states that he entered the military service of the United States as Second Lieutenant of Co. I, 78th N. Y. Vols. His associates in that regiment bear testimony to his fidelity to duty as an officer during the time he served with it. He was honorably discharged from that regiment on the 6th day of December, 1862. The motives which led to his discharge were these: His health had become impaired and he felt unable to perform the duties devolving upon him. He subsequently entered the military service as First Lieutenant in the 14th N. Y. Art., and served with that regiment until the 23d day of January, 1864, when he was sentenced by a general court-martial to be cashiered and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust under the United States Government. During the time he served in the 14th Regiment of Artillery he made an excellent military record. Lieut. Theodore P. Cook, of the 14th N. Y. Art., says:

He (Dunlap) went to the field with the 14th N. Y. Art., and was with the regiment doing active service from the crossing of the Rapidan until the time of his discharge, and was with the regiment in all the engagements during that time. At the battle of the Wilderness he was conspicuous in commanding the skirmish-line in front of our brigade, and in capturing a number of prisoners. Again, on the 17th of June, 1864, at Petersburg, he had charge of the advanced skirmishers in our front, and was exposed to a galling fire most of the day. In the evening of the same day he was wounded in the shoulder from a piece of shell which glanced from a tree near where the line was being formed. Lieut. Dunlap was a brave, honorable soldier, and I have always regarded his dismissal as a great outrage and a crime, and the Government ought to set it right by placing him back on the muster-rolls of his regiment, and by treating him in all respects as though he had been mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war.

He tendered his resignation while before the enemy, on account of differences with his superior officers, for which he was court-martialed and cashiered. The bill revokes the sentence and gives him an honorable discharge.

TRIAL BY JURY TO PENSION CLAIMANTS.

The Senate considered for a short time the bill to give the right of trial by jury to pension claimants whose applications have been rejected by the Secretary of the Interior on appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions. The committee presented the following favorable report:

A great number of pension claims, after years of earnest prosecution at great expense to the parties, are finally rejected by the Department, often where the evidence is very conflicting and great doubt exists of the justice of the decision. The methods of trial, substantially *ex parte* and without the advantage of personal examination of the party and witnesses in presence of the tribunal which decides the cause, cannot be remedied under the present system of adjudication. Yet the rights concluded are of much greater pecuniary importance than the ordinary amounts involved in litigation, and to the soldier, his widow, minor children, and dependent relatives the determination of these questions generally involves the comforts of life and not unfrequently existence itself.

The great mass of applications for relief by special legislation grow out of the dissatisfaction of claimants who have prosecuted their claims for many years under the greatest difficulties with the final, and as they believe unjust, decision of their claims. Consequently they come to Congress, and their petitions must be heard. The present Congress there have been more than 4,500 bills for special acts of pension introduced in the two Houses of Congress —3,708 in the House and 764 in the Senate—and probably not less than 5,000 will be introduced before Congress ends. Of these, 618 have passed the Congress. How many will become laws is unknown to the committee. Probably at least nineteen-twentieths of the bills are substantially appeals from the decision of the Pension Office.

There is every reason to believe that this army of petitioners for redress will increase annually for many years. There is no escape from the consideration of these cases by Congress or by some local tribunal, with opportunity to examine the parties, witnesses, and proof and decide finally upon these controversies.

We can conceive of no possible reason why the trial by jury should not be allowed to these applicants, since it is insured by constitutional provisions in every other class of special rights. No other tribunal but the regular judiciary of the country can settle, to final satisfaction, these claims. We believe that the passage of the bill would substantially remove the overwhelming labor which oppresses the Congress and the Executive with a work which can neither be ignored nor yet satisfactorily performed.

The great mass of cases would still continue to be finally decided by the Department of the Interior, which, notwithstanding the imperfections inherent in the system, is able to adjudicate satisfactorily upon claims under the pension laws, but something must be done to provide for those who now come to Congress for relief, and in most cases with righteous demands, under the general laws, which they have not been able to establish to the satisfaction of the Department which is compelled to try their causes under every embarrassment and difficulty surrounding the forms of investigation and the formation of just conclusion in the premises.

Senator Blair (N. H.), explaining and advocating the bill, said:

This is a bill which was reported without any minority report, and, so far as I know, certainly at the time of action in the committee, without opposition. Its purpose is to remove, if possible, the occasion for special legislation in regard to pension cases to such an extent as is possible. The report sets forth most of the facts, though not to the full extent that they exist at the present time in the history of this Congress, for the reason that the report was submitted several months ago. Any one connected seriously, who has really anything to do with the business of the Pension Committee, and whose membership of that committee is not merely nominal, so far as its labor is concerned, will know very well that it is highly important that some method be contrived by the wisdom of Congress that will give the opportunity of adjudicating, in a satisfactory manner, the pension claims which now come here, and must continue to come here for special legislation.

The existing law contemplates that cases be prosecuted to a final decision by the Secretary of the Interior. The cases which come to Congress arising under the general laws comprise, as I think, at least four-fifths of all those that we are called upon to act upon at all. If we could give to these parties in their own vicinity, where they live, the opportunity of trying their cases over again at their own expense, as the bill leaves them to do, if at all, by the action of the district court, either the decision of the judge or an auditor, or a jury if the party choose to ask for a jury, it would relieve Congress entirely of this class of applications, for there would be no use remaining for coming to this body. Where a man can get his jury trial and his adjudication by the laws of the land, in accordance with the procedure of the common law, he ought to be satisfied and would be satisfied, and it would be a sufficient answer to such a man coming to Congress to say to him: "Apply to the court in your own vicinity and abide the action of a jury of your own neighbors."

It is with this view that this bill is devised. Of course there would be still remaining special cases that arise outside of general laws which come here on petition, but the great mass of the work which now embarrasses the committee, and which does not always result satisfactorily to the claimant, and which is also attended with great sacrifice of time and great labor and great expense to the claimant, or at least usually so, would be obviated.

The bill was referred back to the Committee for further consideration.

REDEEMING TRADE DOLLARS.

The Senate passed a bill providing that until July 1, 1887, United States trade dollars, if not defaced, mutilated, or stamped, shall be received at the office of the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in exchange for a like amount, dollar for dollar, of standard silver dollars of the United States; and that the trade dollars received by the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States shall not be paid out or in any other manner issued, but, at the expense of the United States, shall be transmitted to the coinage mints, and shall be regarded and treated as silver bullion, and, at their bullion value, shall be deducted from the amount of bullion required to be purchased and coined by the act of Feb. 28, 1878, and shall be recoined into standard silver dollars, according to the provisions of said act.

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS.

The House passed the following House bills: Joseph F. Kirkhart, Co. E, 117th Ohio, Second Lieutenant, Co. D, 4th Ind't battalion, Ohio Vols., and First Lieutenant, Co. A, 13th Ohio Cav.; Luke Herobin, Co. D, 51st Ind.; Chas. T. Wornom, Co. F, 12th Ill. Cav.; Nancy, widow of Samuel Gunsales, Co. K, 190th Pa.; Seth Weldy, Captain, 23d U. S. Inf.; Henry Mericle, Co. D, 6th N. Y. H. A.; Sarah, widow of Wm. Randles, Co. I, 93d N. Y.; Waitie F. H. Paris, nurse, $12; E. A. McFadden, Second Lieutenant, Co. G, 2d Ohio, Mexican war; Caroline C. McNair, Canisteo, N. Y., nurse, $12.

The following, heretofore passed by the Senate, were also passed by the House: Samuel E. Tracy, U. S. N.; Mary, widow of Peter McMahon, Co. E, 2d R. I.; Herman Baumhager, Co. E, 5th Minn., increased to $40; Alexander Trimble, Co. H, 17th Iowa; William Dickens, Co. A, 24th Mo.; Andrew J. Burrell, Captain, Co. A, 50th Ind.; Addison A. Jackson, Co. I, 12th Ill., $12; James H. King, Co. D, 9th Ind. Legion.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions amalgamated the substitute for the Blair pension bill, prepared at the last session, with Representative Weber's bill relating to the pension of dependent parents, and instructed Chairman Matson to report the measure to the House and endeavor to secure its passage under a suspension of the rules. No accurate data as to the expenditures that will be required under the terms of the bill was before the committee, but it is estimated that about 15,000 soldiers and sailors are at present either in almshouses or dependent for support upon charity.

TARIFF REFORM AGAIN DEFEATED.

Early last week Mr. Morrison gave notice that on Saturday he would move to take up his bill to reduce the tariff. The motion was made on that day and was defeated by yeas, 149; nays, 154. The result was not entirely unexpected. A careful canvass made by the Republicans and Randall Democrats showed Mr. Morrison's defeat to be almost certain, and even Mr. Morrison himself, when questioned as to the outcome on Friday night, was doubtful of success. Still it was not a settled matter, and this element of uncertainty added to the deep interest felt. There was a very full attendance, less than 20 members being absent.

Twenty-six Democrats voted in the negative. Of these New York contributed five (Bliss, Merriman, Muller, Spriggs and Stahlnecker), Pennsylvania five (Boyle, Curtin, Ermentrout, Randall and Sowden), Ohio seven (Foran, Geddes, LeFevre, Seney, Warner, Wilkins, and Campbell), Louisiana four (Gay, Irion, St. Martin and Wallace), New Jersey two (Green and McAdoo), Illinois two (Lawler and Ward), and Alabama one (Martin.) The only Republican votes in favor of considering the tariff bill came from Massachusetts and Minnesota. Hayden and Stone, of the former State, and Nelson, Strait, Wakefield and White, of the latter. T. J. Campbell, Pindar and Vicle, of New York, Findlay, of Maryland, and Stone and Hayden, of Massachusetts, who last year voted against the consideration of the bill, voted this time in the affirmative. Mr. James, of New York, who last year voted to consider, reversed his vote.

Trouble Never Single-handed.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 7, 1885.—I was troubled with a torpid liver, indigestion and gas in stomach, furred tongue, bad breath. Took two or three dozen bottles of Warner's safe cure, which entirely restored me to health.—JOHN LEADLEY, 64 Atwater street, E.

EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

Meeting and Organizing.

ATTENTION, COMRADES.

HEADQ'RS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EX-UNION PRISONERS OF WAR, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Circular No. 2.]

COMRADES: Attention is called to Section 1, Article IX, Constitution and By-Laws of the National Association, which requires that local associations shall meet in January of each year, for the purpose of electing officers. To this annual roll-call every ex-prisoner in the Union should respond, either in person or by letter, paying or remitting one year's dues, which in no case should exceed $1. The newly-elected officers should see that their names and addresses are promptly reported to the Secretary of their respective State Associations, and also to the Secretary of the National Association. Like lists of the membership of such associations should be similarly reported, and the data required by the Commissioner of Pensions secured. Finally, each and every ex-prisoner should be pledged to write without delay a personal letter to his Representative in Congress, requesting him to urge the passage of House bill No. 8698 at the present session of the National Legislature.

Attention is also called to Chapter II, Article 1, Section 2, of the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Association, relating to the organization and membership of State Associations. In several cases jealousies and ill-feeling have grown out of disregard of the chapter cited, which it is now hoped to allay. In such an organization as ours harmony can only be secured and maintained by the most scrupulous regard for the rights and privileges of each and every member. The call for the meeting of the State Associations should therefore be widely disseminated, to the end that all local associations desiring to participate therein may have timely notice, and when the delegates are assembled an equitable apportionment of voting strength must be made. All contests should be referred to the National Association upon an agreed statement of facts, if that can be obtained; but at any rate, associations that conspicuously ignore the Constitution of the National Association will not hereafter be permitted to exercise powers thereunder without a protest. It is fashionable to scoff at red tape and ignore minor details, but no organization can flourish without the one, or survive the other for any length of time.

In conclusion the officers of the National Association bid the comrades to be of good cheer and work while it is yet day. There is no repentance in the grave; neither will a pension do you any good after death. Therefore, while you are yet living men, put your shoulders to the wheel, and secure the recognition that your services and sufferings so richly merit. In the first place, join or form local associations of ex-prisoners in your respective Counties during the month of January, 1887, and then thunder your demands in the ears of Congressmen, as you have a perfect right to do. Don't send petitions, which are never read or noticed, but write letters, and make them strong but gentlemanly. Don't indulge in threats, but make your meaning so plain that there can be no mistake about it. All depends upon yourselves, and it is a duty you owe to your families and to thousands of sick and suffering comrades, who, but for this relief, must soon sleep in premature graves. Then let nothing stand between your duty and its accomplishment.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

JOHN MCELROY, President.

W. H. MATTINGLY, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

Comrade A. T. Decker, President of the State Association, writes us that Dec. 8 he issued a charter to Comrades Alonzo Cooper, Jas. C. Spaulding, A. P. Chase, R. B. McCully, Edward Lee, B. C. Barnes, Thos. Singleton, H. C. Beals, H. C. Beeby and Albert Snell for an association to be known as the Oswego County Association Union Ex-Prisoners of War, headquarters Fulton, N. Y. The roster of the officers of the State Association published in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE sometime ago was not altogether correct. The following is the correct roster: President, A. T. Decker, Foot Bethune St., New York; Vice-President, W. E. White, 656 Washington St., New York; Treas., F. A. Rowe, 80 State St., Brooklyn; Sec., Geo. Farr, 231 Clinton St., Brooklyn; Chap., Rev. D. H. Hannaburgh, Peekskill. Executive Committee, Chas. F. Wilson, New York (Governors Island); James Walstead, 167 E. 37th St., New York; G. W. Farr, 231 Clinton St., Brooklyn; W. B. Osgood, 764 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn; Wm. E. White, 655 Washington St., New York, and T. W. Jones, 455 W. 62d St., New York.

MISSOURI.

Comrade J. M. Gray, formerly of Co. F, 8th Mo. Cav., writes from Ava, Douglas Co., to say that there is no ex-Prisoners of war association in that county. There is an effort to be made to organize one in the State, and the comrades who are at work at it should address Comrade Gray.

CURE FOR THE DEAF.

PECK'S PATENT IMPROVED CUSHIONED EAR DRUMS PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, comfortable, and always in position. All conversation, and even whispers, heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book of testimonials. Free. F. HISCOX, 853 B'dway, N. Y.

IN the ruins of Noah's ark, lately found, there were discovered many old and curious articles. Evidences were plain, however, that these relics had been seen and handled by other curiosity-seekers, for a letter was found in the ark, dropped by some party, which told of a delightful trip from home, and also how the writer had recovered from a severe attack of female complaints by using Greenleaf's Catholicon, which was for sale by the druggists in all parts of the world.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The News from All Parts of the World.

ABROAD.

Friends of Dr. McGlynn, of New York, who are in Rome, believe that the charges upon which he has been summoned to Rome are part of a plan to force his retirement from the Church. It was alleged that he had decidedly anti-Roman sympathies, and in fact was the head and front of an Americanizing movement inside the Church, which was out of harmony with the true Catholic spirit.——The Paris *Journal des Debats* publishes a dispatch from Berlin stating that Germany, France, Russia and Turkey are in complete accord on the Bulgarian question. The dispatch adds that Turkey is to continue to have the initiative in advancing proposals respecting Bulgaria, and that the three other powers named are to accept the proposals as made, but does not say whether or not there is to be a previous understanding as to the nature of what will be proposed.——The Russian Government has sent a telegram to Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador at London, refusing to countenance the candidacy of Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, for the throne of Bulgaria.——At Brussels it is semi-officially stated that nothing has been definitely settled respecting the proposed expedition of Henry M. Stanley to relieve Emin Bey. The promoters will await the arrival from Zanzibar of Dr. Junker, the German explorer, before determining finally the nature of the expedition, which it is expected the American explorer will take charge of.——Princess Letitia, daughter of Prince Jerome Napoleon, is betrothed to Prince Roland Bonaparte, whose first wife was the daughter of M. Blanc, of Monaco.——At a meeting of the French Geographical Society in Paris Count Lesseps declared that the Panama Canal would be open for traffic in 1889.——The Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved an extra credit of $5,000,000 for the War and Marine Departments.——Advices from Zanzibar say the entire African coast between Kipini and Lamoo, including Manda Bay and the Island of Gelta, has been ceded to Germany.——The Spanish Government proposes to establish commercial bureaus in London, Paris, New York, Mexico and Buenos Ayres.

INDUSTRIAL.

Great excitement has been created in the ranks of the Knights of Labor at Amsterdam, N.Y., by the publication of all the secrets of the Order and the mode of initiation.——Fifty-six weavers in the Wamsutta Woolen Mills at Fall River, Mass., struck because one of their number had been discharged for being late. The weavers claim that they are being dismissed one by one because they are Knights of Labor, and have determined to make a stand.——Opinions differ as to whether there will be a strike of the miners of the Connellsville, Pa., coke region next Saturday. The operators are, it is said, becoming exasperated at the repeated demands and petty strikes, and are determined to show fight on the issue. On the contrary, the men are feeling hopeful and confident and believe that the demands will be granted.——Another iron manufacturing company, with capital of $1,000,000, is organized at Birmingham, Ala. The property consists of 2,600 acres, and two 100-ton blast furnaces will be started at once.——Freight conductors on the entire line of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad struck last week on a demand for an advance in pay from two and a half to three cents per mile and allowance for lost time, which the management refused. Freight trains from one end of the road to the other were tied up.——A firm composed of well-known iron men have accepted an offer of a large cash bonus from the Board of Trade, and will erect a large Bessemer steel plant at Sharon, Pa., as soon as arrangements are made.——The dissatisfaction among Knights of Labor in Philadelphia and elsewhere at the action of the General Executive Board of the Order in issuing the circular requiring a special assessment of 25 cents from each member continues to increase, and expressions of disapproval are heard in many quarters.——Eleven of the Cohoes (N.Y.) knitting mills have resumed operations, practically ending the lockout which began nine weeks ago. Sixteen out of 26 mills belonging to the association are now running. Terms have been made with the Knights of Labor.——A union has been formed at Greenville, Pa., by the domestic servants for the purpose of advancing their wages 50 cents a week. Any girl refusing to join the union is to be boycotted.——The Chicago Knights have begun retaliations on the trades unions by withdrawing their delegates from the Trades Assembly.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

All sources of contributions to the Gen. Grant monument fund at New York seem now to have exhausted themselves. Less than $5 has been received during the last two weeks, and the whole amount is $123,729.21.——Jehu Baker, the Congressman-elect from the 18th Illinois (Morrison's) District, pleaded guilty in St. Louis to assaulting J. M. Beach, a *Republican* reporter, a few weeks ago, and was fined $5 and costs. The reporter did not appear against him, but a warrant was issued upon information of the City Marshal and the statesman entered a plea of guilty.——Charles F. Armistead, a colored practitioner at the Army Police Court in Chicago, expects to be appointed Minister to Liberia.——M'me Rattazzi, a cousin of Louis Napoleon, widow of an Italian statesman and married again at 58 to a young Spaniard, an authoress, and still pretty, is one of the most desperate gamblers in all Europe.——At Amesbury, Mass., Dec. 17, John G. Whittier celebrated his 79th birthday. The day was observed by the schools in reading and reciting selections from his works, and also in the same manner by some of the literary societies.——Col. R. G. Ingersoll writes to a Washington friend that his throat "will be well in a few days."——Two sons of James G. Blaine are employed in the Chicago offices of the Northwestern Railroad. A son of Senator Dawes is also a resident of Chicago and engaged in the practice of law.——Mrs. Cleveland promises to favor the reform movement which asks ladies to remove their hats on entering a theater.——Mrs. Alice Oates, who was a popular actress in comic opera years ago, is dying in Philadelphia.

OBITUARY.

James D. Warren, editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, died at his home in Buffalo last week. He was born in Bennington, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Jan. 19, 1823. He was an earnest and active Republican from the formation of the party, and stood high in its councils in that State. He was a delegate to every State Convention of his party since 1872, was a delegate-at-large to the National Convetion at Chicago in 1880 and an earnest advocate of the renomination of Gen. Grant, and one of the famous 306. He was also a delegate in 1884, and then strongly urged the nomination of Mr. Arthur, fighting bitterly the Blaine men, but yielding allegiance to the majority, and supporting Mr. Blaine's candidacy.——Attorney-General Garland received a telegram last week announcing the death of his brother, Rufus K. Garland, at his home near Prescott, Ark.——Hon. Marshall P. Wilder died at Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 16. He had just passed his 86th birthday. Mr. Wilder had for many years been one of the most prominent pomologists and horticulturists of the country.——George Walkinson, Yale's famous foot-ball player, died at New Haven, Conn. His sickness resulted from a cold which he caught during the Yale-Princeton Thanksgiving Day game. He was a son of George Walkinson, manager of the Candee Rubber Company.——Col. G. F. Foreacre, General Superintendent of the Trans-Ohio Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, died at Newark, O.——Rev. Dr. J. J. Hight, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, died Dec. 18, at Cincinnati, O.——Col. James Boone, a retired railroad contractor, died at Lancaster, Pa. He was the oldest Odd-Fellow in Pennsylvania, as is shown by the official record. He was initiated on Sept. 26, 1826, and admitted to the Grand Lodge on Aug. 25, 1828.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The whaling bark Atlantic was wrecked at the entrance to San Francisco harbor, and only the Captain and eight of the crew were saved, while at least 32 were drowned.——William F. Jordan, a business man of Corydon, Ind., committed suicide Dec. 17. He was a member of several secret societies and had his life insured for $8,000.——Mrs. Adelbert Fairfield, of Putnam, Conn., after a quarrel with her husband took morphine, and also gave it to her child. The child died, and her own life was saved with difficulty. Mrs. Fairfield says she called her little girl to her side and said: "Take it; it will end our trouble." The child answered, "Yes, mamma," and took about half a teaspoonful of the poison. Mrs. Fairfield took a whole teaspoonful of the morphine, and the dose produced the nausea which saved her life. The quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield was caused by jealousy on both sides.——At Hagerstown, Md., Joseph F. Woods, a colored man, was sentenced to 18 months in the penitentiary for marrying Anna Nicodemus, a white woman, and the same penalty was imposed on her. This is the first case of the kind in which the law has been tested in that State, and the fight was made as to the construction to be placed on the 14th Amendment.——An indictment has been found by the grand jury in the United States Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., against Charles Curtis, alias Sir Roger Tichborne, who was arrested on a charge of defrauding the Government by collecting a pension under fraudulent representations.——The steam whaler Mary and Helen took fire at her wharf in San Francisco. The fire communicated with the magazine and an explosion followed, killing a son of Capt. Miller and a deck hand.——John Swilling, wife and three children, were murdered in their beds, near Atlanta, Ga., by F. B. Sanders, a forger, to whom they had given a home.——At Sydney, N. S. W., of the nine youths sentenced on Nov. 29 for assaulting a 16-year-old servant girl, the Executive has decided to commute the sentences of three to imprisonment for life. The six others will be hanged.——The Federal grand jury in St. Louis has returned 72 election indictments against various judges of elections, supervisors, alleged voters and "fine workers."——When Joseph Kosa, a tailor, returned to his home in Chicago last Thursday night, he found the bodies of his wife, Antonia, and his 13-months-old child dangling from the transom of the bedroom door. It is supposed the woman committed the deed when temporarily insane.——Thursday night an engine on the Cincinnati Southern Road, near Sunbright, Tenn., was thrown down an embankment. Christopher Toole, Engineer, and John Rhody, Fireman, were crushed to death.——While drilling for natural gas at Kokomo, Ind., the gas suddenly became ignited and 25 persons were seriously injured.——Italian laborers employed on the canal near Auburn, N. Y., savagely attacked four Americans, two of the latter being fatally stabbed.——At Manistee, Mich., Chas. Brown and Miss Cora Sibley were married Saturday evening. About two hours after the ceremony, as the bridal company were dancing together, the groom fell dead from heart disease.——McQuade, the New York "boodle" Alderman, was convicted of accepting a bribe in the matter of the Broadway Railroad. The second trial closed last week with a verdict of guilty, which greatly surprised him and his friends. Monday he was sentenced to seven years imprisonment in Sing Sing and to pay a fine of $5,000.——Moses Ryno, aged 60, was instantly killed at New Brunswick, N. J., by a railway train, while endeavoring to save the life of a boy, who was also killed.

A Genuine Timekeeper.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The watch I received with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is a genuine timekeeper. I have compared it as to keeping time with some $25, $30 and $60 watches, and it has kept just as correct time as any of them. I am more than satisfied with my investment. I advise all my old comrades, and every one in want of a good timekeeper, to send you $3.50 and receive the watch and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.—WM. JACKSON, Baileys Harbor, Wis.

Unlucky 13.

[*San Francisco Examiner.*]

There were 13 murderers in the county jail a few days ago. It was regarded as an unlucky number, so O'Grady and Dolan chipped in and now there are 15. The unlucky number is passed and the homicides breathe freer.

YOURS for HEALTH, LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

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For ALL of those Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated troubles and Weaknesses so common among our Wives, Mothers, and Daughters.

It will cure entirely all ovarian or vaginal troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, & consequent spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.

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IT IS A BLESSING TO OVERWORKED WOMEN. IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. CURES LEUCORRHŒA, MENSTRUAL PERIODS PASSED *without* PAIN.

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Overcoats and Uniforms FOR G. A. R., S. of V. AND Military Companies.

CAVALRY OVERCOATS, as represented in the cut, at the low price of $5.00 each; Infantry, $3.50. All veterans know their worth and wearing qualities; they are in perfect order and have never been worn.

Send 2-cent stamp for new circular, 80 illustrations and Samples with instructions for self-measurement.

Blouses, $1.50; Pants, $2.00. Caps, Hats, G.A.R and S. of V. Regalia. Band and Drum Corps Uniforms, Arms and Equipments.

PITKIN & THOMAS, 45 South Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mention The National Tribune.

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Neatly boxed and sent by mail or prepaid express anywhere in the U. S. Made from woolen cloths carefully selected for durability and neat styles. Every pair cut to order, with the understanding that the money shall be refunded if buyer is not fully satisfied upon receiving the pants. We very rarely fail to please, but when we do, we find it is a good advertisement to send another pair or the money, whenever the buyer desires, thus turning a possible enemy into a friend. We are bed-rock manufacturers, buying our cloths direct from the looms and reaching the consumer by a *short cut*. If people only knew how largely the ordinary cost of clothing is made up of jobbers' and retailers' expenses and big profits, they would understand why we can afford to sell so cheaply. Of course, unless we counted our customers by the thousands, we could not do it. You may save lots of money in the future by investigating this NOW. Send us your waist and inside leg measure, together with $3, and 35 cents for postage (or express) and packing, and tell what color you prefer. Or send 6c. for box samples of cloth to select from. Will include good cloth tape-measure free if you will mention this paper. We refer to American Express Co., Boston, and 20 of the leading papers in the land, in which we are steady advertisers.

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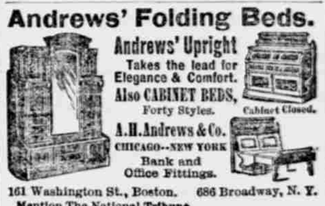

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