NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The News from All Parts of the World.

ABROAD.

At a Nationalist meeting in County Sligo, Ireland, Mr. Sexton said that the present Government would speedily be overthrown and Home Rule soon granted to Ireland. Resolutions were adopted approving the plan of campaign and the strong language used by Messrs. Sexton, Crilly and MacDonald with reference to the Government and their advisers.——A large number of unemployed workingmen held a meeting at Norwich, England, and, after listening to the speeches of two Socialists, commenced an attack on shops. The police dispersed the mob before they could do any damage further than the breaking of a number of windows. The two Socialists were arrested.——Lord Iddlesleigh, who has long been prominent in English politics, died suddenly last week. The *Daily Telegraph* says: "A more honorable, straightforward man never sat in either house. His loyalty to his party was not in the least affected by the recent events, nor was his confidence in the Government shaken."——Baron Von Schloezer, the Prussian representative at the Vatican, has received dispatches from the Prussian Government, expressing a desire for a prompt agreement with the Vatican on the religious questions at issue, and intimating Prussia's readiness to make important concessions in order to secure agreement.——The Berlin police authorities have forbidden the sale of a pamphlet, issued by a Chicago Socialists' Society, protesting against the sentences pronounced upon Anarchists in that city.

INDUSTRIAL.

A gigantic scheme for the general reorganization of all the coal miners and mine laborers of the United States under one banner is now being accomplished by the Knights of Labor. It will be the most powerful and far-extending association of miners ever known in this country, and is expected eventually to absorb and supersede the present organizations among that class of workmen.——The wages of the iron workers who are members of the Amalgamated Association will probably be advanced within the next three weeks. The iron market has lately developed great firmness, and manufacturers contemplate an advance in the wages of the puddlers 20 cents per ton and all other skilled workmen in proportion.——The coal strike in New York remains unchanged. The supply of coal is giving out. The employers refuse to negotiate with the strikers through the Knights of Labor.——The steamship Seminole sailed from Charleston, S. C., for New York Saturday with a cargo of pig iron from Birmingham, Ala. This is the first cargo of pig iron ever shipped from Charleston, and is the beginning of a trade which promises to make Charleston the most important shipping port for Alabama iron on the South Atlantic coast.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Hon. D. K. Cartter, formerly of Ohio, who has held the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia since his appointment by President Lincoln, is about to retire from the bench on account of the infirmities of age. It is stated that Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, will be appointed to the position.——Alarming rumors are current regarding the health of Mr. Gladstone. He is seriously indisposed, and on account of his advanced age grave apprehensions are felt for the result.——The President of the United States was toasted by Gen. Boulanger at a banquet in Paris, given to celebrate the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in the Revolutionary war, at which the French allies of the patriot army were conspicuous.——Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, was prostrated by a severe hemorrhage, and much concern is felt by his friends.——Senator Hearst has been renominated by the Democrats of the California Legislature.——Congressman Mitchell, of Connecticut, fell from a sleigh while riding in New York and broke his arm.——Secretary Lamar has arrived in Washington with his new wife, who was Mrs. Holt, of Georgia.——Commissioner of Public Works Gen. John Newton, in New York, has appointed John W. Shaw, colored, as an inspector of water meters. He is the first colored man that has ever held a position in the New York department of water works.——Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Charles W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, has accepted the position of Secretary of the Commonwealth under Gov.-elect Beaver.——A bill was introduced in the Illinois Legislature providing for an appropriation of $10,000 to be applied toward the erection of a monument to Gen. Logan in Chicago.——Senator Hawley has been unanimously renominated by the Republicans of the Connecticut Legislature for United States Senator.——The elegant residence of Senator Spooner at Hudson, Wis., was badly damaged by fire.——Col. W. R. Gilder, who is traveling toward the North Pole by the land route through British America, is at York Factory, Hudson's Bay, and expects to reach Repulse Bay and fall in with the Esquimaux in the Spring.——Miss Van Zandt, of Chicago, who is to marry Anarchist Spies, has been regarded as the heiress of the large property of a Pittsburg, Pa., relative. The marriage may direct the money into other channels.——Frederick J. Stanton, of Cheyenne, Wyo., has been disbarred from practice as an attorney before the Interior Department.

OBITUARY.

Hon. M. A. Dougherty, a prominent lawyer and politician, of Ohio, died in Washington last week after a brief illness.——Henry B. Stanton, the distinguished journalist, lawyer, abolitionist and advocate of woman's rights, husband of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, died of pneumonia at his residence in New York. He was in his 82d year.——Abby Kelly Foster, whose labors in the anti-slavery movement, for woman suffrage and prohibition gave her a national reputation, died at Worcester, Mass., Friday afternoon.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds at the last election in St. Louis, makes a statement that 2,000 voters were disfranchised in two wards, and that 500 forged names have been found entered on the registration books. It is asserted that nearly all the disfranchised voters were negroes. The result will be the filing of several contests.——The Rev. John Patterson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Cambridge in Milwaukee, Wis., cut his throat with a razor while standing in front of the public library building, and lies in a precarious condition at St. Mary's Hospital.——James E. Doughty, at New Boston, Ill., shot his sweetheart, Bertha Benedict, aged 18 years, through the temple and left breast, killing her instantly. He then sent a bullet through his own head, causing instant death. The bodies were discovered lying in the snow. Both victims were highly respected. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause.——George Hoey, son of John Hoey, the millionaire president of the Adams Express Company, has been indicted for forgery by the Monmouth County grand jury. It is said that he forged his father's name to a draft for $150 and has fled.——A Chinaman at work on the Northern Pacific road at Clallam, having a quarrel with two of his countrymen, placed a giant powder cartridge between them while they were asleep, and after lighting the fuse fled to a place of safety. The explosion blew the men to fragments.——In Chicago S. Samuels was bitten by a pet dog three months ago. Last Wednesday night he was taken ill with all the symptoms of hydrophobia and died Friday night.——Alvin Rohrbach took a vessel containing a large quantity of frozen dynamite into a blacksmithshop, near Reading, Pa., to thaw, when it exploded, killing him instantly.——Thomas J. Cluverius, convicted of the murder of his cousin, Fannie Lillian Madison, was hanged in Richmond, Va., on Friday. The high social standing of the convicted man created an unusual interest in the case, and great efforts were made by his friends to secure a commutation of sentence. Gov. Lee, however, after a careful investigation declined to interfere with the course of the law. It is estimated that 10,000 people thronged the streets in the vicinity of the jail during the execution. Cluverius met death bravely, and to the last persisted that he was innocent.——McQuade, the New York "boodle" alderman, has been sentenced to seven years' confinement at Sing Sing, and to pay a fine of $5,000.——A schooner, having as part of her cargo 100,000 pounds of powder, was driven upon the rocks at San Francisco. The powder by some means became ignited, and a terrific explosion ensued. The boat was literally blown to atoms, and much damage was done to buildings on the shore, the Cliff House being nearly destroyed. Several men were seriously injured.

The blood-cleansing qualities of Ayer's Sarsaparilla render it invaluable in skin disorders.

HE GOT THE FLAG.

The Desperate Courage of a Jerseyman at Spottsylvania.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: On the occasion of the Reunion of the 15th N. J., at Dover, on the 22d of last September, there occurred one of those incidents which serve to lead the mind in retrospect and spread before it in magnificent array the fading panorama of the past. Early in the afternoon, after the transaction of business, the "Boys in Blue" indulged in the soldier's favorite pastime—that of recounting their experiences in the late war. Presently the venerable Chaplain of the regiment, C. C. Haines, arose, reached under his desk and unfolded from a newspaper a flag—a rebel flag—that showed hard service. The moment I saw it unfurled, and had spoken a few words to a comrade at my side, there was reproduced in my imagination a scene I shall never forget.

It was on the 12th day of May, 1864, at that famous place in American history—the "death angle" at Spottsylvania. I remember the day as being particularly clear and bright. A dead

HE GOT THE FLAG.

calm pervaded all nature, portending the dreadful storm that was then shaping—not of the elements, but waged by human hands. We were stationed along a narrow strip of woods bounding an extended plain of about a hundred yards across, at the other end of which the rebel breastworks stretched in a formidable line.

We received orders at about 10 o'clock to advance to the attack, and did so with an impression that a most terrific and deadly onslaught alone could make our ranks victorious; and fight we did, but with decidedly unequal advantages. The rebel front charged so heavily from their breastworks that we were repulsed and driven back to our first position at the edge of the woods.

As we were retreating the rebels planted their standard on the rocks and sent up three rousing cheers. I noticed a well-proportioned German soldier to my right, evidently laboring under great mental anxiety. The muscular twitchings of his face denoted that something unusual was passing in his mind. When we came to a halt, this man, with terror darting from his eyes, broke from our line and started on a dead run across the field in the direction of the enemy's stronghold. He was greeted with cheers by the victors, who apparently looked upon him as a deserter from the Union ranks.

When he had finished his course he reached up, grasped the rebel flag, and waving it aloft, as quickly began retracing his steps. This so enraged the rebels that they fired wildly and promiscuously. Being alone in the field he flew swiftly as the wind, and when he arrived it was discovered that he had one bullet-hole through his hat and three through his blouse; and indeed it must be attributed to some miraculous intervention that his body was not literally riddled with them. He, however, reached our line safely and presented the flag to an officer. This rebel standard is the one which Chaplain Haines unfurled at the aforesaid Reunion. I had a conversation with the soldier a few moments after his arrival, and he was fittingly looked upon at the time as the hero of the regiment. For thus rushing into the jaws of death he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, but was killed in a succeeding engagement.

I write this to brighten up the memories of co-witnesses, and as illustrative of that true heroism and patriotic loyalty that, strengthened by a just realization of the Nation's trust, upheld where bullets whizzed and cannons roared the flag that made us free.—JOHN M. WHITE, Co. A, 15th N. J., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Monument to Gen. Warren.

The following circular in regard to a monument to the memory of Gen. G. K. Warren explains itself:

The Veteran Association of the 5th N.Y. earnestly invites your aid to place a memorial to the gallant commander of the Fifth Corps, who obtained the position of Major-General of volunteers, won the love of his soldiers and the praise of his fellow-countrymen by his great ability, energy and heroic services during the war of the rebellion.

It becomes our special duty as sons of the Union, which Warren so gallantly defended, to erect to his memory at Newport, R. I., where lie his remains, a fitting monument—a patriotic object eminently worthy of your contribution and co-operation.

This movement has the approval and indorsement of the Gen. Warren Monument Association, which was organized to erect a monument to the memory of Gen. Warren at Cold Spring, N. Y., and it is to succeed that association, and by consent of its officers and trustees its funds and documents have been transferred to the Veteran Association of the 5th N. Y.

The Veteran Association will base their plans for the monument upon the total cash subscriptions received to March 1, 1887.

It is proposed to dedicate this monument on next Memorial Day, May 30, 1887; therefore it is the earnest wish of the association that, to expedite matters, you will give this your favorable and prompt attention.

Honor the brave Warren by forwarding your subscription to the Treasurer, Col. A. S. Marvin, 90 South Fifth avenue, New York City.

JAS. B. FISKE, President.
GEO. W. CAMPBELL, JR., A. S. MARVIN, } Committee.

The New Michigan "Home."

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The United States is under obligations to build Soldiers' Homes in every Northern State, but our grand State of Michigan was too patriotic to wait the slow action of the Government and has built a magnificent Home for the needy boys in blue residing in its borders, and several hundred of our destitute comrades will be tenderly cared for by Col. Wells and his faithful assistants.

Custer Post, No. 5, and Champlin Post, No. 29, of Grand Rapids, kept open house at the dedication of the Home, and furnished splendid meals for visiting comrades. Campfires of the free-and-easy style were held by both Posts, and well-known Governors, Congressmen and soldiers gave short and enjoyable talks to well-pleased audiences. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the glorious day, except the sad news of the death of Michigan's greatest favorite, John A. Logan, the grand hero, the powerful statesman, the soldiers' friend, who was expected to be present and address the multitude who loved him with an ardor seldom felt in this world for any man. God bless him for his honesty, his patriotism and the lessons of his life.—NORM G. COOPER, Lieutenant, Co. E, 24th N. Y., Department Inspector, Sturgis, Mich.

Union Veterans' Union.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: On Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, Gen. W. S. Hancok Post, No. 1, Department of Massachusetts, "Union Veterans' Union," was mustered in by Henry A. Cheever, Mustering Officer for Massachusetts. The following officers were duly elected and installed: Colonel, Henry C. Cross; Lieutenant-Colonel, Levi Hutchins; Major, William J. Mason; Surgeon, Edwin A. Taylor; Chaplain, John W. Fracker; O. D., Edward B. Putnam; O. G., John A. Miller; Adjutant, William M. Jewett; Q. M., Daniel R. Pruden; Color-Bearer, Charles Schultz. Edward Hughes and Charles L. Wilkins were elected Delegates to represent the Post at the National Encampment, held at Washington, D. C., Jan. 19. The charter of the Post contains the names of 45 service soldiers and sailors, 24 of whom were wounded and six of the 24 lost an arm in battle. Fifty-five earnest and determined men took voluntarily the obligations of the Order, and nine recruits were mustered in Jan. 4. The new Order does not antagonize any other soldier organization.—CHARLES SCHULTZ, Chelsea, Mass.

At the masquerade ball in Adin last week, St. Jacobs Oil took the first prize. Nothing strange in this, as it is highly prized in every family where used—especially in ours.—Bieber (Cal.) *Mountain Tribune.*

KENTUCKY TROOPERS

Who Saved Rosecrans's Ammunition Train at Stone River.

BY H. L. AMBROSE, CO. F, 3D KY. CAV., ROCKPORT, IND.

During the early part of the war there was a sort of odium attached to the cavalry arm of the service. In fact, I believe there was a standing premium offered for the sight of the first dead cavalryman. But, briefly, I will attempt to show that in at least one of the earlier battles of the war—I refer to the battle of Stone River—the cavalry gave a good account of themselves, our regiment I know winning the public compliments of the commanding General.

The regiment to which I belonged was the 3d Ky. Cav., Col. Eli H. Murray commanding. At this time we were brigaded with the 3d and 4th Ohio Cav. and the 4th Regulars, with Col. Kennett, of the 4th Ohio, in command of the brigade.

We had been actively engaged skirmishing with the enemy on the flanks of the army from Nashville down to their lines in front of Murfreesboro; with a smart brush at La Vergue, where we rested over Sunday. We reached the enemy's lines and closed down on them on Monday evening, Dec. 29, 1862.

Early on Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, our regiment was detached from the brigade and moved down close to the front and just in rear of a battery of Parrott guns

THAT WERE BLAZING AWAY

through the thick cedar woods, throwing shells across Stone River, where they were apparently falling and bursting in and around the rebel intrenchments on the opposite side. Here, strangely enough, we were ordered to get breakfast and feed our horses without unsaddling. It was a hot place for cavalry, for our battery soon drew the fire of the enemy's guns across the river, and for a short time we had some lively work with our horses amidst bursting shells, whistling solid-shot and falling treetops. We soon learned that cavalry was not the best thing for supporting artillery.

There seemed at this time to be but little infantry at this particular point on our side of

THE INDIAN BUGLER.

the river. The rebels, however, at some distance opposite us, across the river, were strongly intrenched and in large force. We could get fair glimpses of them through open spaces in the woods, and could see that something unusual was going on. They were standing on the top of their rifle-pits swinging their hats and yelling furiously.

About this time the first signs of the disaster on our right wing began to reach us. Like the big drops of rain, and the deep, portentious roar that presages a coming storm, came the drift of demoralized men, and the increasing confusion of the broken and shattered ranks of McCook's Division on our right. First came a single soldier, pale with fear and badly blown from running, rushing wildly through our camp. Then they came by two's and three's, and finally in knots and

SQUADS AND WHOLE COMPANIES,

breathless, hatless, and many of them entirely unarmed, flying past us and in rear of the main center of the army. They had no answer for anyone or for any question; their whole being, heart, soul and body, seemed possessed of but one idea—and that was safety in flight. The stampede increased. Horses, mules, wagons, ambulances with and without drivers, Orderlies, Aids-de-Camp, staff and general officers of every rank and description seemed inextricably mixed in one grand pandemonium. Officers were alternately begging and cursing, endeavoring to stay the panic, while wagon-masters and ambulance drivers, none the less skilled in the use of terse and forcible English, were trying to stem the furious tide of a disorganized and beaten corps, which threatened to sweep over us and force the army into a disgraceful rout. From our position we could see but little of the cause of this frightful rush to the rear, but it was not necessary to see to believe. While the fighting had measurably ceased in our immediate front, the approaching roar of artillery, the deafening clash and rattle of musketry, and the seething mass of excited humanity around us but too forcibly told the story.

But to return to the movement of our own command. The bugle sounded "To horse!" There was mounting in hot haste, and we were hurried away to the right and rear of the army. Not too soon did we reach this position, for on emerging from the cedar woods into a large cottonfield through which the Nashville and Murfreesboro pike ran, and upon which the ammunition train of the Union army was halted, came a wild and yelling mass of rebel cavalry. The whole hundred-acre field seemed

COVERED WITH THE ENEMY.

It was Wharton's Brigade of Texan Rangers. Down they came headlong upon our train,

REACHING FOR THE TRAIN.

heeding not the small force of our regiment that had just arrived upon the field for its protection.

Fortunately for ourselves and for the fate of the army we acted wisely by keeping intact our organization, while the Texan Rangers scattered in every direction on reaching the main pike and our train. The ammunition train of the Union army, although well closed up, was standing on the pike with teams attached for a distance of some two miles. It would have been most disastrous to lose this train, for every cartridge belonging to the Army of the Cumberland to be used for the next two days of bloody strife, save what the soldiers had in their boxes, was packed away in these wagons, as well as a large portion of the shell and case-shot for the artillery. With the exception of the regular train-guard, which was insignificant compared to the attacking force, no other troops were near enough or in position to reinforce us quickly.

At this juncture, from our position in line, looking away in the direction from which Col. Wharton had made his attack, we noticed coming over the crest of a sharp rise in the ground another line of horses in full gallop. What could this mean? But ere another moment passed we saw the bright glitter of the sun reflected from the surface of a battery of brass field guns as they were unlimbered and whirled into position to enfilade our small force. The situation was desperate, and what made it still worse, our own numbers had been reduced almost half by the detachment of several companies the preceding night for special picket duty. We were drawn up in line along the edge of the field, a mere handful of 400 men, while the enemy, not less than 2,000 strong, and scattered up and down the pike in every direction, had complete possession of our train. Some were shooting down teams and drivers, others were turning the wagons off and away from the pike and heading them in the direction of their own lines, while all were

FLOURISHING THEIR BIG KNIVES

and pistols, and yelling and swearing at a furious rate, seemingly without an object or purpose in view other than to get up a stampede by noise and confusion.

Had Col. Wharton been a man of ability, capable of grasping the situation at a glance

MCLAUGHLIN'S EXPLOIT.

he might easily, with the force in hand, have completed the destruction of our train in half the time it remained in his possession. With a small portion of his force he could have kept us at bay, while with the remainder he could have run the wagons of the train together and blown them from the face of the earth. But, happily for us, the golden moments were allowed to slip by in useless racket, and up to this time no great harm had been done to the train.

We had not been idle spectators of the scene. Active skirmishing was in progress all around us, and every man was eager for a closer grapple with the enemy. We had not long to wait, for soon the bugle sounded the charge. Tightening up our little squadron, and every man with his saber or revolver grasped firmly in his hand, we followed the tall, straight form of Col. Murray into the thickest of the melee.

"Ours not to make reply,
Ours not to reason why,
Ours but to do and die,
Into the valley of death
Rode the" four "hundred."

For some time a hand-to-hand conflict ensued, but, keeping ourselves together as well as possible, and the enemy between our force and their battery on the hill above, we soon succeeded in rolling up their disorganized numbers into a huddled mass of flying horsemen. Quite a number were killed, and many were dismounted and taken prisoners and held by the train guard until the end of the fight.

I should here mention that this infantry train-guard was of much help to us in

GETTING THE REBELS STARTED.

After recovering from their first fright, many of them being recaptured by our charge, they stood to arms manfully and fought like true soldiers. The enemy falling back in rear of their battery, began reforming for the purpose of making another attack, and right here we got into the hottest place of the day. As soon as the front of their battery was cleared of their own horsemen they opened on us with caseshot and shell in a manner too lively for endurance.

By this time our line was getting badly tangled and broken. Some of the boys had almost reached the rebel battery. One of our company, named McLaughlin, insisted on the capture of the rebel battery by himself. He rode up within a few yards of the guns, drew his saber, and flourishing it around his head, turned in his saddle and, looking back where he supposed the regiment was following, yelled out at the top of his voice:

"Boys, charge, and let's take these danged little pop-guns out of the way."

But the boys were not there, or only a few of them, and it would have been a foolhardy thing to remain in such a position, so we stood not upon the order of our going but went at once. Fast time was made back to the pike and the train. How "Mac" ever got out of the perilous position he was in was a miracle, but he did, and without a scratch.

Back at the train we reformed our line, and while awaiting new developments the rebel battery on the hill above poured the hot shot into us fearfully, but, fortunately, most of their charges went over us and did but little mischief. A good many of the boys lost their horses and were footing it back in double-quick time.

Around the train we rallied and awaited the second onset of the enemy, which we could plainly see they were preparing to deliver w h more system, and with better judgment than at first. Col. Wharton had been largely reinforced and would have swept us from the field, but in the nick of time, in response to our repeated calls for assistance, it came.

THE GRANDEST PICTURE

in my mind to-day connected with the war is the memory of the arrival of the 4th Regular Cav. on the field of combat just described. The regiment was a large one, and famous for its pluck and discipline. The men were large and well mounted, and their arms and accouterments, every button and buckle, as bright as silver. It might have been that we were in a condition to appreciate more fully such a sight, but ah! it *was* magnificent!

Here they come, by fours, head of column to the front, with sabers drawn and at full gallop. The bugler of the regiment, a full-blooded Comanche Indian, sitting his horse as straight as an arrow, leading the regiment a few paces and sounding the charge at every jump. It was a sight to carry consternation to every heart of the rebel force, and it did so, for before they had time to dispose their forces to meet this new enemy their battery was gone, and their reformed and reinforced line was confronted by an opposite line, full of Spencer repeating carbines in the hands of trusty men.

In the meantime, Col. Kennett, our brigade commander, had arrived with the balance of the brigade, and we were all pushed out to the front and soon had the field cleared and our train safe beyond a question. Of the officers of our regiment, Maj. Wolfley was seriously wounded in the arm, and Col. Murray received a shot in his left groin. The ball penetrated his saddle holster, discharging a revolver in its course, but fortunately producing only a slight wound. Capt. Bogle, of Co. E, was slightly wounded by a fragment of shell which

TORE HIS CLOAK INTO STRINGS.

A piece of the same shell struck me on the left shin and caused great pain for hours afterward. A good many of the boys were more or less seriously hurt, but only six or seven killed outright.

This was the first day of the battle of Stone River, and although the night closed in gloomily enough for our side, yet there was a feeling of thankfulness that it had been no worse. Our ammunition was safe at least, and we fed the contents of that rescued train to the Johnnies for the next two days in a way that compelled them to yield. Soon after Gen. Thomas, Gen. Crittenden, and Gen. Rosecrans rode to our camp and thanked the regiment publicly and personally for the gallant manner in which it acted on the first day of the battle in saving the ammunition train. For this reason, mainly, did we get sent back to our own State, to rest and remount, the following Spring and Summer.

A VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., *April* 7, 1879.

Mr. R. K. HELPHENSTINE.

SIR: Some ten months ago my eldest daughter was suffering from a violent attack of rheumatism, and was confined to her room for three months, during which time she had the attention of two of our best physicians. They did everything in their power to relieve her, but all to no avail. I was advised to try "Durang's Rheumatic Remedy," and to my utter surprise the first few doses acted like magic. She continued taking it. The fourth bottle effected a perfect cure. You are at liberty to use this as you see fit, and to refer to me any time.

Yours truly, JOHN SARGENT, JR.

Write for free 40 page pamphlet to R. K. Helphenstine, Washington, D. C.

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OFFERS THE SUREST REMEDY FOR THE
PAINFUL ILLS AND DISORDERS SUFFERED BY WOMEN EVERYWHERE.
It relieves pain, promotes a regular and healthy recurrence of periods and is a great help to young girls and to women past maturity. It strengthens the back and the pelvic organs, bringing relief and comfort to tired women who stand all day in home, shop and factory.
Leucorrhœa, Inflammation, Ulceration and Displacements of the Uterus have been cured by it, as women everywhere gratefully testify. Regular physicians often prescribe it.
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I START MEN
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Mention The National Tribune.

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Give away as premiums to those forming clubs for the sale of their TEAS and COFFEES, *Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Silverware, Watches, etc.* WHITE TEA SETS of 45 and 68 pieces with $10 and $12 orders. Decorated TEA SETS of 44 & 56 pieces with $12 and $15 orders. STEM-WINDING SWISS WATCHES with $15 orders. GOLD BAND or Moss Rose Tea Sets of 44 pieces, or White Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, with $20 orders. Send us your address and mention this paper we will mail you our Club Book containing a complete Premium & Price List. THE GREAT CHINA TEA CO. 210 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Mention The National Tribune.

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