THE PARIS EXPOSITION

American Girls in Opera.

Miss Eames and Miss Sanderson—Our Proudest Exhibit at the French Centennial.

Special Correspondence NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

PARIS, France, August, 1889.

What do you do of an evening in Paris," is a question frequently asked. One cannot go to the Exposition day and night, especially as all on the grounds are politely asked to retire at 6 o'clock. And then, variety is the spice of life.

In the world's gay capital, where amusement is the chief business of life, it is not difficult to find some place to go. The difficulty, indeed, is to decide where not to go. With opera, theater, ballet and pantomime, cyclorama and hippodrome, park and garden, and "Buffalo Bill," you are no lover of pleasure if there is not something to attract.

If you are a lover of music, and above all if you are proud of American beauty and genius, you will decide on the opera. And whether you select the Grand Opera or the Opera Comique, you will be equally charmed and gratified. At each of these great places of splendor and beauty it is the American prima donna that holds the boards and captivates the multitudes.

In the last 25 years there have been as great discoveries in the world of music as in the world of invention and scientific research. One of the chiefest is that it is America that produces the finest voices in the world. It is no longer the Jennie Linds and Parepa Rosas, the Albanis and the Sontags of Europe that carry the musical world by storm. America is destined to be the great source of supply in the world of song.

"The Americans have delicious voices," said Madame Marchesi, the celebrated Italian instructor, in commenting on the startling success of Miss Eames, of Boston, who has been the star of the season at the Grand Opera. And no wonder she is proud of her pupils and their achievements. Mlle. Nevada was one of them, and another, Mlle. Sylvania, is soon to make her debut on the stage. She sang at the American concert, just given at the Trocadero, one of the Exposition buildings, and was warmly praised by the Parisian press and critics. She is a Philadelphia girl, of expressive face and charming physique, and as a ballad singer is exceptionally fine. Her stage name, "Sylvania," is the latter part of Pennsylvania.

Madame Marchesi is extravagant in her praise of Miss Eames. "Such a divine voice, and such dramatic fire. And to step from this parlor to the stage of the Grand Opera. Such a triumph was never heard of before. Her genius has simply recreated the role."

MISS EAMES AS JULIET.

In Paris it is victory or defeat from the first appearance of an artist before the footlights. There is no such thing as growing into public favor. Prior to the opening night of the season, which is to introduce the candidate for public favor, all the seats are sold and a certain number assigned to the critics. The eventful hour arrives, and the splendor and fashion of Paris assemble to hail the rising star. Expectancy is at fever heat, and the critics, devoid of fear or favor, await with breathless eagerness the sign that shall point the candidate to Elysian bliss, or downward to the chaos of the early doomed.

"Shall it be thumbs up or thumbs down?" queried Miss Eames, the brave young American of 18, as she faced the merciless Paris amusement-seekers early in May, when she made her debut. It was scarcely a question, so strong was her self-reliance; so thoroughly had she mastered the mysteries of the art divine. The curtain rose, the old, world-wide story of love and passion once more began. Soon a lovely vision of youthful innocence and beauty appeared on the scene in her robes of simple white, and a voice, translated from the seraph choir, awoke the plaint of "Juliet." For a moment the audience was spellbound, and then, rising to their feet in wild tumultuous acclaim, they hailed their queen of song.

Since then the Grand Opera has been crowded whenever Miss Eames appears, and seats are selling at a high premium. Her success has been in all respects phenomenal, and it is not probable that Paris will relinquish her very soon, however much America would like to claim her own.

Socially, Miss Eames is all the fashion, and at the receptions and garden parties of the fashionable world she is always conspicuous for her simple grace and beauty. Both at the receptions of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, wife of the American Minister, and at those of Lady Lytton, wife of the British Minister, Miss Eames is a favorite.

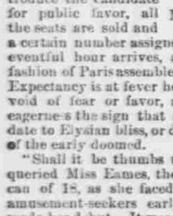
The Grand Opera House, where Miss Eames is now singing, is a most sumptuous edifice, bearing the inscription, "Academie National de Musique." It is the largest theater in the world, and covers an area of 13,596 square yards, nearly three acres. Its seating capacity is only 2,156, less than that of the great opera houses of Vienna, Naples and Milan, so much of the space being purely decorations. The whole of Europe was ransacked to supply the royal material of which it is composed.

Sweden and Scotland have supplied green and red granite; from Italy come the fine white and yellow marbles; while Spain and France have given up the choicest colored marbles, plain and striated. In all its plans and adornments it is the most magnificent building of the kind in the world.

The Grand Opera House was projected in 1860 by Louis Napoleon from competitive plans furnished by the chief architects of Europe, and was partially completed before the rise of the Republic, by which it was completed in 1874. The building site cost $2,100,000, and the building $7,300,000; making a total of $9,400,000. It was built at Government expense, and it is supported by the Government at an annual expense of $250,000, in accordance with the French policy of encouraging and maintaining places of popular amusement and for the development of fine arts. The magnificent interior, with its massive staircases, corridors and saloons, is of fabulous beauty, painting and sculpture adding their embellishments to the princely architecture.

The steps of the staircase, passing from the gilded inner gates to the audience-room above, are of white marble, with a bandrail of Algerian onyx. There are groups of statuary, representing Lyric Poetry, Music, Idylic Poetry, Song, Drama, Dance, and Lyric Drama. The ceiling fresco represents the Gods of Olympus, the Triumph of Harmony, the Instructiveness of Opera, and Apollo and his chariot. The theater has four tiers of boxes and a gallery above, and its decorations are of the most lavish character.

The Grand Foyer, extending the whole length of the building, and where the Parisians promenade between the acts, is the most striking feature of the Opera House. Length 175 feet, width 42 feet and hight 59 feet, the inner walls lined with large mirrors, 23 feet high, separated by 20 columns crowned with statues. Paintings, gildings, and profuse ecclatiatures representative of mythological subjects, adorn and diversify the whole interior. In this palace of marvelous splendor an American girl stands first on theroll of dramatic song.



MISS SANDERSON IN ESCLAIRMONDE.

In the Opera Comique, which ranks next to the Grand Opera, an American girl also holds sway, this time from California. The young lady is Miss Sybil Sanderson, daughter of a former well-known citizen of San Francisco recently deceased. Miss Sanderson made a successful debut some time since, at Antwerp, in "Juliet," but it has been in the lovely song drama of "Esclairmonde," written expressly for her by Gounod, that she has achieved her crowning success. Miss Sanderson resides with her mother in Paris, and is an accomplished and charming young lady, and a favorite socially as well as on the stage. She is the possessor of an exquisite voice and has marked dramatic power.

Like Miss Eames, Miss Sanderson appears on the program under her true name, but did not do so until she had won success under an assumed name, when she made her debut. Her reason for not using her own name from the start is commendable.

"I did not want to risk dishoror to my father's name through any failure of mine," she said, "but when I found that my place was secure I was proud to take it."

Although not so regal as the Grand Opera, the Opera Comique is an imposing edifice, where some of the best operas have been produced. Although originally intended for the lesser operas, such as "La Dame Blance," "Fra Diavolo," and so on, it has latterly been devoted to works of the more ambitious class, such as "Mignon," "Carmen," "Lakme" and "Romeo

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

and Juliet." The Opera Comique receives an annual subsidy of $60,000 from the French Government.

When Gounod saw Miss Sanderson in "Juliet" he conceived the idea of "Esclairmonde," a romantic opera of the Wagnerian type. It is having a great run, and the brilliant success of Miss Sanderson has been another laurel for the crown of the great Republic. The finest contribution the United States makes to the French Centennial are her two proud daughters of the Lyric Muse.

KATE BROWNLEE SHERWOOD.

THE QUESTION SQUAD.

Veterans Anxious to Find Their Comrades—Who Can Aid Them?

[*To Inquirers:* All names, companies, regiments and addresses *must* be written plainly, as it is a waste of space and useless to print requests for information, etc., when there is liability of mistake. Comrades answering these inquiries are requested to write directly to the persons asking for the information, and not to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.]

Information or the addresses of the following-named persons are greatly desired for various reasons:

CONNECTICUT.—Of pioneer corps of 27th Conn., especially the Corporal; by E. E. Page, North Branford, Conn.——Of Richard Welch, Co. E, 6th Conn., an Andersonville prisoner; by Thomas J. Boram, 1002 McDonough St., Baltimore, Md.

ILLINOIS.—Of Comrades of Houghtaling's battery, attached to 16th Ill.; by Levi Greenleaf, Elk City, Kan.——Of Phillip McCann, Wm. Small, 26th Ill.; by Reuben Jones, Griggswell, Ill.——Of Emma Pruett; by Ella Pruett, Griggswell, Ill.——Of Lieuts. Franklin Cooper and A. Brown; Serg'ts Peter Beamer, George W. House; E. House, all 16th Ill.; by J. W. Elder, Amish, Iowa.——Of Lewis Swan, Co. A, 77th Ill.; by William Shiteler, Pawnee Station, Kan.——Of Lieut. James Cleveland, Co. H, 41st Ohio; by Joseph Cross, Wheeler, Mich.——Of Lieut. A. C. Boles, S. M. Whitaker, Robert Davidson, Louis Voltran, Co. A, and Wm. Speck, Co. H, 108th Ill.; by Frank Vinson, Seneca, Kan.——Of Lieut. Wash. Harris, Co. A, 28th Ill.; by Wm. C. Hall, Manlo, Ill.——Of John Draper, Benj. Hoof, Enos Over, John Larkin, all at Camp Butler in 1864; by James S. Bullock, Crab Orchard, Ill.——Of Chas. Presser, Co. I, 12th Ill.; by William Schuenaman, Kewanee, Ill.——Of Lieut. Wm. G. Isom, Co. E, 125th Ill.; by Mrs. Mary Wilson, Lafayette, Ind.——Of Thos. Moffett, Serg't-Maj. Holt, Lieut. Johnson, all of Co. B, 34th Ill.; by C. H. Lansing, Hilgard, Ore.——Of Capt. George Hunt, Dr. Cady, Co. E, 12th Ill.; by Solomon D. Nevill, Gary, Mo.——Of J. M. Gilbert, L. Hulen, Co. B, 66th Ill.; by W. M. Soden, Ozark, Mo.——Of all of 2d Ill. L. A.; by Edw. Burke, San Francisco, Cal.——Of all of Co. I, 152d Ill.; by Mary J. Johnson, Brazile, Mo.

INDIANA.—Of all commissioned officers of Co. I, 48th Ind.; by Abram W. Morgan, Warren, Ind.——Of Andy Rogers, Co. F, 116th Ind.; by George S. Geier, Grass Creek, Ind.——Of all of Co. D, 1st La. Cav.; Co. D, 17th Ind.; Co. D, 67th Ind.; by Jasper Jones, Lockesburg, Ark.——Of Capt. Henry H. Calkins, Lieut. Cohren, or others of Co. C, 87th Ind., at Tunnel Ridge, Tenn., or at Camp Hospital, Gallatin, in 1862; by Dr. R. Robbins, Ottumwa, Kan.

IOWA.—Of Capt. F. H. Cooper, Otis Trusdell, Co. K, 7th Iowa Cav.; by J. W. McKiney, McPaul, Iowa.

KENTUCKY.—Of Jas. Smith, A. Elkins, A. Webb, Jesse Bramfield, Joseph Sills, W. Anderson, all of Co. F, 11th Ky. Cav.; by Jesse, Hale, Texarkana, Ark.——Of Samuel Albright, Co. I, 18th Ky.; by Robert F. Thorpe, Dillman, Ind.——Of three comrades of his regiment who guarded army equipments at Martinsburg, W. Va., when he was wounded June 20, 1864; by Roswell West, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Of A. Hutchins, Dexter B. Todd, or others of 23d Mass.; by Warren Harrington, Dover, N. H.

MICHIGAN.—Of one comrade of Co. M, 1st Mich. Cav., and two Ohio cavalrymen who were captured by Mosby's men in March, 1864, and escaped by killing the guards near Ammondale, Va.; by Thos. Donohue, West Bay City, Mich.——Of comrades of Harry Mabro, Co. B, 18th Mich.; by Mrs. H. Mabel, Chanute, Kan.

MISSOURI.—Of all of Co. E, 2d battalion Mo. S. M.; by John H. Ware, O'Day, Mo.——Of all of 35th Mo., especially Lieut. Henry Murdock; by John W. Martin, Box 125, Jamestown, Kan.

NEW YORK.—Of comrades of Carl Bogen, Sergeant, Co. E, 68th N. Y.; by Mrs. Bertha Zuechner, Jacksonville, Ill.

OHIO.—Of Capt. George Lennert, Chas. Henry, Co. A, 4th Ohio Cav.; by Adam Meyer, Huntington, Ind.——Of Mrs. Loomis, nurse in hospital at Gallipolis, O.; Nellie Udell, nurse in same hospital; by Dr. James R. Bell, 141 South Market street, Springfield, O.——Of Napoleon B. Clark, Co. F, 72d Ohio; by Mrs. Levi Fisher, 336 West Market street, Tiffin, O.——Of John Silburn, Seth Mapes (or Gaines), Capt. Chas. E. Sergeant, Co. E, 103d Ohio; by Wm. C. Hall, Manlo, Ill.——Of John Draper, Benj. Hoof, Enos Over, John Larkin, all at Camp Butler in 1864; by James S. Bullock, Crab Orchard, Ill.——Of Chas. Presser, Co. I, 12th Ill.; by William Schuenaman, Kewanee, Ill.——Of Lieut. Wm. G. Isom, Co. E, 125th Ill.; by Mrs. Mary Wilson, Lafayette, Ind.——Of Thos. Moffett, Serg't-Maj. Holt, Lieut. Johnson, all of Co. B, 34th Ill.; by C. H. Lansing, Hilgard, Ore.——Of Capt. George Hunt, Dr. Cady, Co. E, 12th Ill.; by Solomon D. Nevill, Gary, Mo.——Of J. M. Gilbert, L. Hulen, Co. B, 66th Ill.; by W. M. Soden, Ozark, Mo.——Of all of 2d Ill. L. A.; by Edw. Burke, San Francisco, Cal.——Of all of Co. I, 152d Ill.; by Mary J. Johnson, Brazile, Mo.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Of Maj. John F. Trout, 45th Pa.; by J. S. Mitchell, Westmoreland, Kan.——Of Harmon H. Sawyer, Co. I, 45th Pa.; by Horace S. Sawyer, Luther, Mich.——Of comrades of Samuel Lee, Co. A or B, Ringgold's battalion; by Eveline Lee, Macon City, Mo.

REGULARS.—Of all of Co. C, 3d U. S. Cav., in 1865; by Chas. B. Morrow, Addeville, Ill.——Of all comrades of 2d U. S. in Florida war; officers and crew of U. S. S. Valley City; by John G. Chapman, New Haven, Conn.

TENNESSEE.—Of Dr. Curtis, at Chattanooga Hospital, No. 2, April, 1865; by G. M. Pond, Holland, Mich.——Of Dr. Voiles, at Chattanooga General Hospital, 1864, '65; by Mrs. Valeene, Ind.

VERMONT.—Of C. C. Bemis, W. H. Upton, J. L. Ballou, J. M. Farnham, Co. F, 16th Vt.; by C. M. Russell, Wilmington, Vt.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Of Morgan J. Bailey, Co. D, 15th W. Va.; Serg't Wm. Watson, Co. H, 3d W.Va.; by J. W. Sawyers, Janclew, W. Va.

WISCONSIN.—Of all of Co. E, 4th Wis., and Co. K, 13th Pa.; by John V. Lingley, Albina, Ore.——Of Capt. Daniel Webster, Lieut. Oscar F. Nutting, Lieut. Ephraim Hackett, Serg't Samuel Blake, Serg't John Curtis, J. W. Jacobs, B. Donigan, Thos. Bugle, 1st Wis. battery; by Augustus Haas, Box 604, Bellaire, O.——Of comrades of Geo. W. Whipple, Co. G, 35th Wis., by Mrs. Sarah E. Whipple, Stoutland, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Of Julius Johnston, 127th U. S. C. T.; Putnam, ——; by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.——Of the members, especially Orderlies, of Gen. D. S. Stanley's staff, at Victoria, Tex., September, 1865; by Mrs. Louisa Ziegler, 122 East Ninth street, Erie, Pa.——Of Capt. C. P. Lyman, Maj. Ford, 100th U. S. C. T.; by S. F. Hill, South Haven, Mich.——Of Peter Kipp, Hospital Steward, Berdan's Sharpshooters; by Chas. H. Knox, Galt, Ills.——Of E. Hall, 31st U. S. C. T.; by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

A FEMALE VETERAN.

Death of a New Jersey Army Nurse.

Mrs. Catherine Chase died at Paterson, N. J., Oct. 23. Mrs. Chase was a nurse in the field of battle during three years, serving in the Army of the Potomac. She dressed the wounds and whispered words of comfort to many a mangled soldier at the battle of Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Savage's Station, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, through the Wilderness and in front of Petersburg, clear up to the surrender of Lee at the close of the war. Her husband was in the 62d N. Y., and Mrs. Chase always marched with the regiment, refusing to get into an ambulance so long as there was a wounded or sick soldier deserving to be carried. She never received a pension or other financial aid from the Government; but her services were recognized in many official records. She served her country as ably as any soldier ever battled for his country. Her husband, besides being a veteran of the late war, was a soldier in the Mexican war. He receives a small pension for the latter, but none for the former, although he was several times wounded. He is now quite an old man and very feeble and incapacitated for work. He is a member of Farragut Post, and Mrs. Chase was a member of the W.R.C.

HEALTH HINTS

For Old and Young.

BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D.,
Author of "Physical Education"; "Household Remedies"; "The Bible of Nature," etc.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

ASTHMA.

There is a story of a German skeptic who denied the intoxicating properties of lager beer, till a howling spree landed him in the calaboose, and with a similar conclusiveness of evidence certain nervous disorders are apt to remove any doubt in the physical after-effects of mental emotions. In sober, prosaic persons, enjoying an abundance of vital vigor, nay even in animals, where the "influence of imagination" was wholly out of the question, a paroxysm of rage has been known to produce fatal disorders, and in some well-attested cases even instant death.

EFFECTS OF EMOTION.

A few years ago ex-Gov. Pacheco, of California, was out on a hunting expedition in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, when he came upon a big grizzly bear that had taken refuge upon an isolated rock, and by the time of the hunter's arrival had been completely surrounded by a pack of howling dogs. Seeing the brute's predicament, the hunter galloped back to a valley where he had left a number of herders gathering in their cattle, and with the cooperation of those assistants soon managed to put two lariats around the waist of the monster, which, at the approach of its new assailants, had risen up like a man, on its hind legs. Two horsemen laid hold of the end of each lariat, and in spite of his desperate resistance, the bear was pulled down from his vantage-ground and dragged along, howling and snapping, toward the valley, where Mr. Pacheco intended to chain it up in a barn on his mother's farm. At the gate of that barn a big Spanish wolf-dog rushed out and managed to fetch the grizzly a snap-bite in the rump—a mere flea-bite for a brute of that size; but on turning fiercely to smash his aggressor, the bear found himself checked by the double lariat, and in the next moment broke down dead—killed by rage as effectually as if by a rifle-ball, or rather by a score of rifle-balls, for a pound of lead does not always prove a sufficient dose for a big grizzly. The lariats had caught him around the waist, and could not possibly have choked him to death, and only a minute before entering the farm-gate he had demonstrated his vigor by tearing a big piece of bark from a tough old live-oak tree at the roadside.

A strangely similar case was reported in 1885 from Temesvar, in southern Hungary, where a hotheaded young peasant had been arrested on suspicion of complicity in some agrarian outrage involving the murder of a landed proprietor. The defendant, however, would have been released for want of positive evidence if it had not been for the testimony of a witness who (probably in the hope of earning the offered reward) affirmed under oath that the accused had left his home with a shotgun on the night of the murder. In spite of a pathetic denial, the defendant was then formally indicted; but on being removed from the courthouse came face to face with his accuser, and at once sprang forward with a rush that knocked over the prison-guards, and in the next moment would have had the perjurer by the throat if his (the defendant's) own brother had not seized him in the nick of time and flung him back by main force, but withal with an ease which rather surprised him till he found that the silent man in his arms was a corpse.

Dr. A. P. Combe, in his treatise on "The Management of Infancy," mentions the case of a woman whose husband "fell into a quarrel with a soldier billeted in his house, and was set upon by the latter with his drawn saber. His wife at first trembled from fear and terror, and then suddenly threw herself between the combatants, wrested the saber from the soldier's hand, broke it into pieces and threw it away. During the tumult some neighbors had come in and separated the men. While in this state of strong excitement the mother took up her child from the cradle, where it lay sleeping and in the most perfect health, never having known a moment's illness. She gave it the breast, and in so doing sealed its fate. In a few moments the infant left off sucking, became restless, panted and sank down dead upon its mother's bosom. The physician who was instantly called in found the child lying in its cradle as if asleep, and with its features undisturbed, but all his endeavors were fruitless. It was irrevocably gone."

Nervous disorders are unquestionably apt to be aggravated by the effects of mental emotion. The famous English anatomist Hunter was so well aware of his own liability to suffer from that cause that he avoided controversies with an extreme, though, as the event proved, not superfluous caution, and often abruptly left a room for fear of being betrayed into an angry altercation. "Heart-disease," he wrote to a friend, "hangs over my head like a sword suspended by a hair, and every scoundrel has it in his power to cut that hair." In an assembly of his colleagues the doctor's statements were once positively and rather roughly contradicted by another physician, and Dr. Hunter at once turned deadly pale and staggered from the room as if reeling under a heavy blow. The controversy, it seems, had been purely professional, but the doctor was taken sick with fainting fits, and a short while after succumbed to the long-dreaded complication.

In my Georgia Winter home I was once called to the bedside of a poor mountaineer, whom I had known for years as a self-possessed though rather toil-worn man, but who was suddenly taken sick on learning that his landowner refused to renew his tenure to a little farm which he and his son had reclaimed from the wilderness of the mountain forest. "He complained of a headache about half an hour after Billy came back empty-handed," his wife told me, "and I'm afraid he has *lost his hold on life*, the way he looks and acts." Her husband never spoke again, and died in his sleep a few days after.

THE CAUSES OF ASTHMA.

But the most remarkable effect of mental excitement is, on the whole, its influence on the respiratory organism of asthmatic persons—an influence so unmistakable and often so instantaneous, that the aggravating agency is apt to be mistaken for the cause of the disorder. Within a minute or two after being betrayed into an angry discussion or receiving a piece of unwelcome news, asthmatics are apt to feel the approach of the dread dyspnœa, or air-stricture, announced by a sensation as if the valves of the lungs had suddenly been closed against the entrance of atmospheric air, or as if the chest itself had lost its faculty of expansion. "My uneasiness is choking me, I believe," said a lady of my acquaintance on experiencing that effect as a consequence of a distressing letter; a minute ago there was nothing in the world the matter with my lungs, and now I feel as if I couldn't get the tenth part of a fair allowance of air. Isn't it just as if that trouble was settling on my heart and weighing the life out of me?"

On being questioned she was, however, obliged to admit that she had experienced similar symptoms before, as an effect of "taking cold," as she expressed it, or having something the matter with her stomach.

The original cause of asthma can, indeed, generally be traced to other purely mental agencies. Asthma, in its chronic and most distressing forms, may be caused by excessive muscular labors (carrying heavy burdens, trundling overloaded wheelbarrows, hard work of any kind after a sleepless night), but often undoubtedly also by the inhalation of noxious gases. Sulphuric fumes and dust, especially the dust of old carpets and woollen bedclothes, so often cause difficulty of breathing that the coincidence can hardly be considered accidental, and a Vienna hospital physician, who has made the question a subject of systematic investigation, states that carpet-beaters, carpet-weavers, millers and the operatives of woollen factories are in forty cases out of a hundred troubled with some sort of asthmatic complaint.

After the disorder is once established it is apt to be aggravated by gastric troubles, for instance by indigestion, as a consequence of overeating, and for some reason, thus far not clearly explained, appears to occur periodically, and at nearly regular intervals, though not in all cases at the same time of the year. In very cold or very warm countries asthma is less frequent than in damp, temperate climates, and next to November a rainy May is often, par excellence, the asthma month. A patient of mine who had found change of air the only effective remedy, assured me that in his native place Midsummer, or the 10 weeks from July to the end of September, was the only time of the year when he could hope for a more than momentary intermission of misery. "Hay-asthma," on the other hand, is apt to be the most troublesome at that very season, especially in latitudes where June is hardly warm enough for a Summer month.

[*To be continued.*]

GRANT'S REMAINS.

They Should be Removed to the Capital of the Nation.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Of all words of tongue or pen of great men, the most eloquent and of most import to the Nation, are the simple words of Grant: "Let us have Peace." Volumes condensed in four immortal words. Not appreciated at the time of utterance, the intensity of thought that gave them to the Nation is better understood to-day, although it is doubtful if their great meaning will be fully appreciated until the generation that fought the greatest of civil wars shall have passed away. The late combatants have equal cause to revere his memory. When Grant died the Nation would have enshrined his remains at Arlington or the Soldiers' Home near this city; but Mrs. Grant selected Riverside Park, New York, and his late comrades-in-arms and the Nation quietly acquiesced.

Recently, for reasons and upon conditions so well understood they need not be recited in this communication, Mrs. Grant has stated the readiness of the family to accede to the properly expressed desire of the people and permit the removal of her husband's remains to Washington, for such final disposition as "the Nation may decide is best."

As Col. Amos Webster, who served on the General's staff, has said: "The Capital of the Nation he—and the brave men who fought with him—preserved, is the only proper resting place for the sacred dust of the late beloved and honored soldier-President." Of course, such removal and transfer will only be made after Congress shall have passed a special act authorizing it. That their sentiments may be known, I suggest that Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic adopt suitable resolutions in reference thereto, forwarding one copy to the Representative in Congress for the district in which the Posts are located—with the request that he take measures to bring about the removal—and another to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for publication.—WILLIAM HOWARD MILLS, late Captain, 14th Inf., and Brevet-Major, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Gen. Powell's Bravery.

[*Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.*]

Capt. B. W. Morgan, of Beaver County, Pa., was in Pittsburg recently, and told an interesting story about Gen. W. H. Powell, of Illinois, the rerating of whose pension has provoked some criticism.

"Gen. Powell," said the Captain, "was Colonel of an Ohio regiment at the time Col. Jackson, of the Confederate army, burned Guyandotte at night, giving women and children no opportunity to escape. Gen. Powell crossed the river and followed him, extending no quarter and killing 27 of Jackson's troops with his own hand. Powell was afterward bushwhacked and shot down, wounded through the right lung, captured and taken to Libby Prison. After he had been there five or six days they discovered who he was, and he was placed in the 'black hole' under the pavement. He was given two pails of water—one to wash in and the other to drink from—but had not even a blanket, and no Surgeon went near him to look after his wounds. He was confined there 37 days, and only released after Lincoln had placed Gen. Lee's son and Gen. Winder's son in the black hole at Fortress Monroe, in retaliation for the treatment of Powell, and notified Jeff Davis that if Powell died he'd kill both of them. Gen. Powell was as gallant a soldier as ever threw his leg over a horse."

Monument to Gen. Hartranft.

A proposition to erect a monument in Philadelphia to the memory of Gen. Hartranft is meeting with popular favor. The military authorities of Pennsylvania have taken the matter in hand, and Gov. Beaver has issued a circular asking for $1 subscriptions from members and ex-members of the National Guard. This will net about $8,000, it is believed. The monument will probably be in the shape of an equestrian statue similar to that proposed to the memory of Gen. McClellan.

Another Charge.

We were talking about the war, says a writer in the New York *Sun*, when a one-armed man came up and seemed especially interested. The Major sized him up for an old trooper, and finally queried:

"My friend, perhaps you lost that arm in the charge at Trevillian Station?"

"Oh, no, sir. It was another charge," replied the man.

"Where?"

"Down in a town in Missouri, about five years ago. I charged a man with being a liar, and he cut my arm off with a corn-knife."

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If you cannot obtain these goods of your dealer, they will be furnished by REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., at 25 cents for a box of ten collars, or of five pairs of cuffs.

REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston.

Mention The National Tribune.

BARRY'S Tricopherous FOR THE HAIR. ESTABLISHED 1801

An elegant dressing exquisitely perfumed, removes all impurities from the scalp, prevents baldness and gray hair, and causes the hair to grow Thick, Soft and Beautiful.

Price, 50 Cents. All Druggists. BARCLAY & CO., New York.

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On receipt of 15c. I will send, postpaid, the pattern of this three-shelf Bracket, size 13 x 21, a large number of new and beautiful miniature designs for scroll sawing, and my 40-page Illustrated Catalogue of Scroll Saws, Lathes, Fancy Woods, Small Locks, Fancy Hinges, Catches, Clock Movements, etc., or send 6c. for Catalogue and miniature designs. Bargains in POCKET KNIVES.

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An Unequaled Triumph. An agency business where talking is unnecessary. Here are portraits of Miss Anna Page of Austin, Texas, and Mr Jno Bonn of Toledo Ohio. The lady writes: "I do business at almost every house I visit. Everyone wants your grand photograph album, and were I deaf and dumb I could secure orders rapidly." The man writes: "Your magnificent album is the greatest of all bargains; the people generally are wonder-struck and orders at night. The orders taken last week pay me a profit of over $8 a day. This is the chance you have been looking for. You can make from $5 to $525 and upwards every day of your life. Talk not necessary. You can make big money even though you don't say a word. Our new style album is the grandest success ever known, and the greatest bargain in the world. Double size—the largest made. Bound in richest, most elegant and artistic manner, in finest silk velvet plush. Bindings splendidly ornamented. Insides charmingly decorated with most beautiful flowers. It is a regular $10 album, but it is sold to the people for only $2. How can we do it? It is the greatest hit of the times; we are manufacturing 500,000, and are satisfied with a profit of a few cents on each. Agents wanted! Any one can become a successful agent. Extra liberal terms to agents. We publish a great variety of bibles and testaments; also subscription books and periodicals. Agents wanted for all. Our agents are always successful. We do the largest business with agents in America, and can give larger value for the money and better terms than any other firm. Particulars and terms for all of above mailed free. Write at once and see for yourself. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Box 5595, PORTLAND, MAINE.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

In the Cronin case in Chicago the prosecution continued the presentation of witnesses to identify the body found in the catch-basin as that of Dr. Cronin and to prove that death was caused by violence.——Judge Allen G. Thurman, while making a speech at Cincinnati, was forced to stop owing to physical weakness.——The crew of the oyster schooner Lewis Taullaine, tried on the revenue cutter Ewing, on the Chesapeake Bay, for insubordination, were returned to the Taullaine and the Captain was ordered to take them to Annapolis, but they refused to sail the boat, and nothing more has been heard of them.——Survivors of the 2d Md. Canfederate regiment say that if such a thing is wanted, they will take their monument from the Gettysburg field, as requested by Patterson Post, of Allegheny City.——Mrs. John A. Logan presided at a meeting of 4,000 Chicago women, who arranged to raise several hundred thousand dollars for the World's Fair. The women were very enthusiastic.——Wilson Howard is in possession of Harlan Courthouse, Ky., having cut off Judge Lewis and his posse of 60 men. A bloody fight is expected and Judge Lewis is likely to try to recapture the Courthouse.——Carl Grave and Ludwig Loder, members of the crew of the wrecked steamship Earnmoor, told a horrible story in Baltimore of how the survivors sustained life for days by cannibalism.——The defense alleges that Collom's confession of forgery at Minneapolis was a prearranged scheme to defraud Collom's creditors and save Millionaire Blaisdell, who had indorsed the notes.——Dr. J. A. Shannon, of Canandaigua, N. Y., who has been arrested for running over a woman, was found dead in his room, but whether suicide or from an overdose of morphide is not known.——The will of Frank J. Bowman, who was shot by B. M. Chambers, was offered for probate in New York. He leaves all his estate to his second wife, except $1 left to a daughter by a previous marriage.——Algernon Granville, Frank Gerrish and E. Harmon Clark were held in Chicago for "green goods" and other swindling on a new plan.——A certificate of deposit of $2,000 and $200 in banknotes were mysteriously stolen from Mrs. M. K. Hyde, of St. Louis. Rev. Father Brady recovered the certificate, but not the money, through the confessional, and returned it to Mrs. Hyde, who has placed the matter in the hands of detectives, as the priest refused to tell who the thief is.——There is great excitement in the new Eureka oil fields, 80 miles from Wheeling, W. Va.——Charles McElvaine, the murderer of the Brooklyn grocer, was sentenced to death by electricity.——Much of the business portion of Port Leyden, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, at a loss of $100,000.——Three trainmen were burned to death in a railroad wreck at Kokomo, Ind., caused by train wreckers putting an obstruction on the track.——Owing to the drouth in South Dakota, the farmers of Faulk County are in a destitute condition.——The officials of the Northwestern Railroad have made a compact with the citizens of Pierre, South Dakota's Capital, for the improvement of the town.——It has been discovered that Gen. Raum, the new Pension Commissioner, though a wounded soldier, has never applied for a pension.——A heavy storm along the coast flooded part of Norfolk and caused many wrecks at sea in the locality of the Virginia Capes. The schooner Marcus Edward, of Philadelphia, was waterlogged, the schooner Frank Dane went ashore and the schooner Rover foundered. The crews of both vessels were rescued from the rigging except one man on the Rover, who died of exhaustion.——The report of the Army Court on the charges regarding the treatment of recruits at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., has been laid before Secretary Proctor. Some of the charges were proved, and others were not. The court found that the food was badly cooked and that the non-commissioned officers ran games of chance to win the men's money.

GENERAL.

The Naval Board which was considering the League Island Navy Yard, has reported in favor of its permanent improvement as a shipbuilding place, with dry docks and basins, and plant for big and little guns, and all other necessary works. The cost, when completed, will be over $14,000,000, and the Board recommends about $1,500,000 to begin on. The Builder of Yards and Docks approved the report, and asks $330,000 to begin with. The excellent location of Philadelphia for the purposes, and the importance of the navy yard for strategic purposes in case of war, are set forth in the report.——The charge of withholding salary, made by ex-Interpreter Azoque against Consul Lewis, of Tangiers, is disproved by the records of the State Department.——Advices received in London from Apia report the occurrence of a battle on the Island of Savaii between the forces of Malietoa and Tamasese. The result is not given.——Secretary Noble denies the charges of Conrad F. Benson, a Land Office employe, that the latter was dismissed from corrupt motives. He says Benson was dismissed because he had slandered other Land Office officials.——A call with political animus was issued in Richmond, Va., which proposes a combination of white citizens to get white nurses from the North for their children, and attacking the moral character of the colored race.——Col. Bosbyshell, the new Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, has filed his bond, and only needs to take the oath of office to enter on his duties.——The contract for supplying adhesive postage-stamps for the next four years has been awarded to the American Bank Note Co. of New York.——Gov. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, in an interview as to the attitude of Abe Patterson Post, G.A.R., regarding rebel memorials at Gettysburg, said he believed in marking the Confederate positions at Gettysburg, but did not believe in allowing any rebel monuments to be erected.——Col. Gilkeson, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, in his annual report, urges the enactment of a statute of limitations applicable to claims.——Mrs. Belva Lockwood called on President Harrison and congratulated him on his election.——At the Convention of the State League of Democratic clubs in New York City Gov. Hill made a speech favoring the tariff policy of his party, and a letter was read from ex-President Cleveland on the necessity of keeping up club organizations.——It is probable that the new naval squadron, under Rear-Admiral Walker, after visiting the Mediterranean, will go to South and Central American waters in furtherance of the objects sought by the Pan-American Congress.——It is understood that the estimates for the naval establishments for the fiscal year 1890-1891 exceed those of the previous year by $3,000,000.——The Department of Justice has been directed to take legal steps against the persons who are dumping ashes and garbage in the channels in New York Harbor.——It is thought at the Navy Department that the Board of Survey on the Ossipee will order her to be condemned