CONGRESS.

Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

TUESDAY, OCT. 31.

In the Senate, business was the order of the day. Meeting promptly at noon, the Senate did not adjourn until 5 o'clock.

Between those hours it considered and finally passed the very important measure known as the New York bridge bill. It is a House bill with various amendments reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce. All these amendments, which were rather of form than of substance, were agreed to by the Senate, and the discussions which took place were over amendments proposed by Mr. McPherson (N. J., D.).

The conference report on the urgency deficiency bill was presented by Mr. Cockrell, and showed that the conferees could not agree on the appropriation of $22,088 to pay Senators' clerks and per diem clerks during the recess of the 51st Congress. This has been repeatedly passed by the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Cockrell the Senate further insisted upon its amendment.

Mr. Gray (Del., D.) moved to take up the House bill to amend the Chinese exclusion act of May 5, 1892, so as to make it the "unfinished

SENATOR GEORGE.

business." The vote was announced as 24 to 6, but, as there was no quorum voting, the motion was withdrawn, and the Senate proceeded to executive business and at 4:45 adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

In the House, the day marked the transfer of the final struggle over the silver repeal bill from the Senate to the House. The bill itself did not reach the House until 12:50 o'clock, the time before that being spent in debate upon the naturalization bill.

The bill was handed up to the Speaker and laid on his desk, where it was allowed to remain for the present.

The discussion of the naturalization bill was then resumed. Mr. Campbell, of (N. Y., D.) and Mr. Goldzier served notice that they were opposed to the bill, and Mr. Crain (Tex., D.) spoke against it.

After some further discussion the morning hour expired and the bill went over. A proposition to lay the silver bill before the House, to debate it, and at 5 o'clock to-morrow to vote upon it, was objected to by Mr. Bland, and the bill went over.

The House at 5:15 adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.

In the Senate, Mr. Hill introduced two amendments to the rules, the objects of which were to count as present any Senators who refused to answer on the roll-call, and also restricting the number of times that the cry of "no quorum" might be raised.

The Senate passed the joint resolution changing the method—from writing to printing—of engrossing and enrolling bills and resolutions, and then the bill to amend the Chinese exclusion act was taken up. Mr. Gray spoke in support of the bill, pointing out the pitiable condition of the Chinese in California jails. Mr. Hawley (Conn., R.) spoke in the same line, and Mr. Palmer (Ill., D.) opposed the bill because it denied the Chinese the right of bail.

Mr. Davis (Minn.) introduced an amendment repealing the several Chinese prohibitory acts of Sept. 13, 1888; Oct. 1, 1888, and May 5, 1892.

Mr. Hoar (Mass., R.) introduced an amendment suspending immigration of Chinese until a treaty on that subject shall be determined, except in cases of laborers already properly here, who may be permitted, under certain conditions, to return to the United States after visiting their native land.

Other minor changes are made, but the remainder of the Geary bill is continued in force until regulations governing immigration shall be established by treaty.

At 3 o'clock the Clerk of the House appeared in the Senate and announced the concurrence of the House in the Senate amendment to the repeal bill.

Mr. Gray asked unanimous consent to close the debate and have a vote on the Chinese bill first at 4 o'clock and then at 6 o'clock to-morrow, but met with objection, and at 25 minutes to 5 the Senate went into Executive session, and at 5 o'clock adjourned until noon to-morrow.

In the House, after some routine business, the Speaker laid before the House the Wilson bill, officially known as "House bill No. 1," which recently passed the Senate with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, to wit, the Voorhees bill.

Immediately Mr. Wilson (W. Va.) was recognized by the Speaker, and he moved that the Senate amendments be concurred in by the House, and upon this motion he demanded the previous question. Mr. Wilson politely informed Mr. Bland (Mo.) that although he demanded the previous question, which necessarily limited debate to 30 minutes, he would, after adoption of the previous question, yield one, two or three hours to the opposition for debate.

But Mr. Bland demanded the regular order upon this bill, as upon any other measure. He would not consent to the adoption of the previous question, with provisional power to debate the bill at the pleasure of one member of the House. Others also protested against what they termed gag law, but Mr. Wilson insisted.

Mr. Bryan (Neb.) and Mr. Snodgrass (Tenn.) thereupon entered upon a vigorous filibustering campaign, which seemed to the uninitiated to be likely to prove interminable. But it was well known to the Speaker and to the older members that the gentlemen from Nebraska

SENATOR HAWLEY.

and Tennessee were putting themselves on record for the purpose of sending documents to their constituents to show that they fought unconditional repeal until the last moment. The Speaker stood in his place and put dilatory motions for adjournments, for recess, for adjournments until particular days, etc., for exactly one hour.

Then, when the patience of the House was about exhausted, the Speaker put the motion for the previous question and declared it carried.

Mr. Wilson yielded to Mr. Bryan, Mr. Reed, and others, for remarks until 2 o'clock and 27 minutes, when the roll was called, and the result announced as yeas 153, nays 94.

THURSDAY, NOV. 2.

In the Senate there was no quorum present, but business proceeded. The journal was read, petitions were offered, and the Senate passed the World's Fair prize winners resolution. Other bills of remote local interest were reported and passed, and then Senator Voorhees asked to have printed a translation from the French of an excellent work on the "Future of Silver."

Senator Hill said that he saw no reason for the publication, because that eminent authority upon the subject, Senator Stewart (Nev., R.) says that silver has no future. This created a ripple of excitement and laughter, and Senator Stewart, whose voice seems to be unimpaired by his three-months' vocalizations, denied the allegation, and stated that the fight for silver had just begun. With irony Senator Hill then said that if the publication would enable Senator Stewart to talk longer and more learnedly upon the subject, the work should be printed. Without further objection it was so ordered.

The House resolution for an adjournment was then referred to the Committee on Appropriations, instead of being immediately passed, as had been hoped by nearly all present in the galleries.

Senator Gorman offered a resolution authorizing the employment of certain employes "during the recess," which was taken to mean that the Senate would not agree to the adjournment resolution. This opinion was strengthened by the knowledge of the fact that Senator Gorman is a prominent member of the Committee on Appropriations, to which the adjournment resolution has been referred.

The bill to extend the time for the execution of the Geary act for the expulsion of the Chinese was taken up, and Senator Davis (Minn., R.) in an earnest speech, objected to the passage of the measure. Senator White (Cal., —) who arrived yesterday after a trip across the continent in a special train, was present and took part in the discussion. He expressed the belief that under the circumstances the bill should pass, and after a brief speech by Senator Call (Fla., D.) the bill was passed and the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, few were in the galleries and there was no quorum.

Gen. Catchings, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution for adjournment, sine die, at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Holman (Ind.) vigorously opposed the resolution on economic grounds. He declared that a recess, instead of an adjournment, should be taken, so as to permit committees to sit and prepare House business.

Gen. Catchings replied that there is no pressing business on the House calendar and that the Committee on Ways and Means wishes to sit during the vacation in order to complete their bill. The resolution was then passed by a vote of 134 to 83.

Chairman Wilson, of the Committee on Ways and Means, then asked unanimous consent for the Committee to sit during the vacation, and ex-Speaker Reed (Me.) objected, explaining that the minority of that committee were not taken into the confidence of the majority, and they should have a decent opportunity to prepare a report after seeing the tariff bill which the majority will report.

Mr. Wilson insisted that it was necessary for the majority to sit to enable it to make reasonable progress on the bill.

Mr. Reed reiterated his objections, and then the Speaker put the question upon agreeing to the report, and on a call for the yeas and nays the Democrats stood up en masse. When the affirmative vote were seated and the negative told to rise, a single member on the Republican side stood up, and the Speaker announced the vote—yeas 130, nays 1.

Mr. Reed ironically suggested that, though a quorum appeared to be present, there was no quorum voting. The Clerk was directed to call the roll, and the Republicans, with one exception, refused to vote. When the call was com-

SENATOR HARRIS.

pleted the Speaker announced that the yeas were 157 and the nays 1; that no quorum had voted.

Nearly two hours were then taken up in filibustering and fruitless attempts to get a quorum. Finally Mr. Reed offered an amendment to Mr. Wilson's resolution, which declared that "the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means shall have the right to call together the committee and to file with the Clerk of the House any revenue bill which shall be ordered by the committee for publication, and the report of the committee together with the views of the minority shall be filed for publication not less than 10 days after the filing and publication of the bill, unless an earlier date can be agreed upon. Either report may be filed after 10 days if the other is not ready."

This compromise was satisfactory to Mr. Wilson, and he signified his willingness to accept the amendment. The cause of the contention being removed, the Republicans signified their willingness to vote to make up a quorum and, enough having answered to their names, the motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call was agreed to, and the resolution of Mr. Wilson as amended by Mr. Reed was agreed to.

The House adjourned at 8:30.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3.

In the Senate, the last day of the special session opened with a fair attendance of Senators, but an unusually small gathering of spectators in the galleries. The reading of the journal was dispensed with while Mr. Cockrell (Mo., D.) reported back from the Committee on Appropriations the House resolution for final adjournment at 3 p. m.

Mr. Coke (Tex., D.) protested against the adjournment. The poorest way, he said, for the Democratic party to serve the country was for Congress to adjourn, go home, and leave the public business. The Democratic party had everything to lose and nothing to gain by an adjournment, and the Republican party had everything to gain and nothing to lose by it.

Mr. Dolph (Ore., R.) and Mr. Harris (Tenn., D.) also opposed adjournment.

Mr. Cockrell said that he heartily concurred in what had been said, but it was not worth while talking about it when they all knew that quorums could not be kept in either House.

Extended debate followed.

The final adjournment resolution was then agreed to without a division.

The House bill in aid of the World's Fair Prize-Winners' Exhibition in New York City was, on motion of Mr. Harris (Tenn., D.), taken up and passed.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the Vice-President, and to the President of the Senate pro tem. (Mr. Harris), for the able, dignified, courteous, and impartial manner in which they had each discharged the duties of the chair, were offered by Mr. Hoar (Mass., R.), and agreed to.

Mr. Harris expressed his "profound gratitude" for the honor. The Vice-President's acknowledgment was, as usual, reserved for the moment of final adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Ransom (N. C., D.), a committee of two Senators was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the House, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses of Congress were ready to adjourn, and respectfully

SENATOR COCKRELL.

inquire if he had any further communication to make to them. The two Senators appointed were Mr. Ransom (N. C., D.) and Mr. Cullom (Ill., R.).

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Butler (S. C., D.), proceeded to Executive business. The Executive session continued until a few minutes past 3 p. m. (the hands on the Senate clock having been moved back six minutes). Then the doors were reopened, and Mr. Ransom, from the committee to wait on the President, reported that the committee had performed that duty, and that the President had no further communication to make.

After a few remarks by the Vice-President the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the House joint resolution authorizing a rebate of half the duties imposed upon such foreign exhibits in the Columbian Exposition as may be sold, and a rebate of all the duties on such imported exhibits as may be donated to or purchased by the Columbian Museum of Chicago, with Senate amendments, was laid before the House.

The Senate had struck out all that part relating to the rebate of duties on articles which may be sold in general trade. The resolution was sent to conference, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Bynum, McMillin, and Payne as conferees on the part of the House.

Mr. Richardson introduced a joint resolution providing for the payment of Senate and House clerks and employes during the interval between the sessions. Mr. Sayres, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee; Mr. Kilgore (Tex., D.), and Mr. Holman (Ind., D.) objected to the resolution, which was defended by Mr. Blair. Prolonged filibustering, led by Mr. Hutcheson, which was absolutely without avail, the House agreed to a joint resolution. There was little opposition to the resolution, but the member from Texas resolutely continued to call for divisions, tellers, etc. Not satisfied with this, he moved to adjourn, to take a recess for two minutes, to take a recess for an hour, and to take a recess for other intervals, on nearly all of which he employed dilatory tactics when his motions were voted down.

Finally the resolution was agreed to by a vote of 149 to 53, whereupon Mr. Richardson moved to reconsider and lay on the table. Pending this, Mr. Hutcheson moved to take a recess until 2:45—15 minutes before the hour fixed for adjournment. On this motion no quorum voted, and tellers were asked for by Mr. Hutcheson.

Mr. Richardson then withdrew his motion to reconsider, hoping in this way to clear the atmosphere, but Mr. Hutcheson immediately renewed it, and the fog became as dense as before. He insisted upon his motion for a recess, but it was defeated by a vote of 177 to 3—the Speaker voting to complete the quorum.

The turmoil in front of the Speaker's desk was uproarious during this scene. Execrations were hurled at the offending member from Texas, but the only effect was to make him more bellicose than ever. He continued to filibuster for some time against Mr. Richardson's motion to reconsider, but during a breathing spell Mr. Catchings (Miss., D.) caught the Texan napping, and moved a suspension of the rules.

This was ordered, when Mr. Richardson moved to reconsider the vote by which the House agreed to retain the employes during the vacation, and moved to lay that motion on the table, which the House promptly agreed to. The regular order was then demanded, and the committees were called for reports.

After other business had been transacted the clerk of the Senate brought back the resolution

SENATOR PUGH.

providing for the retention of clerks and per diem employes of the House during the interval between the sessions, with an amendment which brought dismay to the economical leaders of the majority of the House. It was found that the Senate had tacked on the old bone of contention in the urgent deficiency bill—the item appropriating $22,088 for back pay of Senate clerks.

The members of the House were non-plussed. Finally, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee (Mr. Sayers) moved to concur in the Senate amendment. He announced that the Senators were determined to get that item in; that the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee had authorized him to say to the House that the Senate would never agree to another urgent deficiency bill unless that item was passed, and he thought the House had better recede from its position. Mr. Catchings moved to suspend the rules, and that the Senate amendment be adopted, but Mr. Hutcheson was on hand with a request for tellers.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Richardson and Hutcheson as tellers, and the members began to crowd between them, but before the vote was announced 3 o'clock arrived, the gavel fell, and the Speaker announced that the House stood adjourned sine die.

Campania Now Holds Both Records.

Steamer Campania, from New York, passed Browhead, England, at 11:5 p. m. Nov. 2. Time of passage, five days nine hours and 30 minutes. The Campania has beaten all records for the eastern passage. Her sister ship, the Lucania, of the same line, made the eastern voyage in five days 13 hours and 30 minutes on Oct. 20, beating all previous records.

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SONS OF VETERANS.

News from the Various Divisions—Election of Officers, etc.

KANSAS.

In recent General Orders the Division Commander, W. Y. Morgan, gives some excellent advice on interesting the present members and drawing in more. He says:

The time for aggressive work is at hand. Camps which have lost members or have become weak in attendance must begin at once to rally. The following suggestions are made to such Camps, to be acted on where practicable:

Have a rally, that is, a meeting to which every member of the Camp is urged and especially invited to come. The Captain should attend to this in person. Invite and secure the attendance of neighboring Camps, and have some brother primed for a rattling speech. The Captain, or a committee of the Camp, should visit the G.A.R. Post and its members. And something to eat will help the program. At this rally make plans for the next meeting and the Winter.

Have a committee, carefully selected, visit the Post of the G.A.R. and explain the objects and work of the Sons of Veterans, invite their co-operation, and ask them to appoint a special committee to visit the Camp. Then see that the committee does its duty.

Give reports of these meetings to the newspapers, and have especial mention made of the loyal and military work of the Order and its freedom from politics.

Organize a drill squad with all the members of the Camp if possible. Secure a brother or a comrade who is a competent drill-master. Drill for a short time every meeting night, and, if the members become interested, have special meetings for drill.

If there is a Ladies' Aid Society, have a joint meeting to discuss and decide upon social entertainments. If there is no L.A.S., organize one if possible. Send a committee to the W.R.C. and the Ladies of the G.A.R., asking their co-operation and to plan some undertaking. Decide upon a date for a public meeting, or one open to the G.A.R., W.R.C., Ladies of the G.A.R., and L.A.S. Prepare this carefully. Get the other organizations to appoint committees to assist. Secure a good S. of V. speaker. If you have none in view, write the Division Commander and he will get one for you. Make this meeting the great event in soldier and patriotic circles of your community this Winter.

If the Camp's finances are low, decide on an entertainment, and enlist the aid of the other Orders already described. Get money in the treasury, and do not let bills go unpaid for carelessness or lack of funds.

Arrange with neighboring Camps for fraternal visits. Have joint meetings when possible, and in preparing for these have every arrangement made carefully and with a view to a large and enthusiastic gathering.

Do something. Decide upon what you want and go after it. Set the mark on anything you think right and best, and then do not stop until you are through. Start a fund for uniforms, prepare to equip the Camp room, organize for literary work, give social entertainments—anything so the Camp has something to do. The secret of success in Camp work is to have work on hand at every meeting and a definite object in view.

Camp 30, of Newton, offers the following prizes, which will be publicly awarded at the time of Division Encampment. The winners will not only receive the prizes, but will gain the admiration and applause of the Division. First prize: One $10 officer's sword for the best company drill. The company to consist of not less than 18 men. U. S. drill regulations to be used. Second prize: One set gilt embroidered rank straps and one set of chevrons to the Camp having the most members in line on the day of parade. Harvey County Camps excluded from this contest. Third prize: One brass cannon ballot-box and two gavels to the Camp making the greatest numerical increase in membership from Dec. 31, 1892, to Dec. 31, 1893.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit Camp, 15, Detroit, recently gave a very successful complimentary hop.

A Camp was mustered in at Saugatuck by Capt. W. A. Holley, of John Krammer Camp, 118, Holland. There were 16 charter members. The officers elected are: Capt., Hugo Haub; First Lieut., Wm. Dunton; Second Lieut., Telasfor Kleeman; Council, Judson Doud, Frank Kirby, Arthur Doud; Chap., F. Kirby; First Serg't, Lewis Lamour; Q.-M. S., F. Scales; C. S., Wm. Stillson; S. G., G. W. Lamour; C. G., J. Murt; Camp G., H. Stillson; P. G., J. Otter. Camp was organized by Hugo Haub, formerly Color-Sergeant of Black Eagle Camp, 51, Pullman, Ill. The new Camp was named John Priest Camp. After adjournment all partook of a lunch served by the new organization.

RHODE ISLAND.

The official visitation of Division Commander Wm. M. P. Bowen and staff to Chas. F. Gordon Camp, 10, Woonsocket, will always be remembered as a memorable event. The Camp, numbering 25 rifles and Drum Corps, and three officers, Capt. Walter R. Williams commanding, received the Commander and staff and visiting officers at the depot, and escorted them through the principal streets to their Headquarters in G.A.R. Hall. After mustering in a recruit, the manual of arms was gone through, followed by a very rigid inspection, the Camp being armed with Springfield rifles and fully equipped according to the U. S. Army Regulation fatigue. Smith Post, 9, was represented by 25 veterans, including the Post officers, all of whom made very complimentary remarks upon the manner in which the work was done, and especially the manual of arms and inspection. After the meeting closed a supper was served and a very social time enjoyed till the early hours arrived. Accompanying the Division Commander were Past Col. T. A. Barton, who mustered the Camp; Junior Vice Commander R. H. Dexter, Division Inspector Lieut. Herbert S. Thompson, Delegate-at-Large A. B. Spink; Capt. I. B. Munroe, Bristol, R. I.; Past Capt. Frazer, East Providence; Capt. Pierce, Pawtucket; First Lieut. Kent, East Providence; First Serg't Chipman, Uxbridge, Mass.; A. Fiske, Camp 6, Hartford, Conn., and about 20 visiting brothers from Camps throughout the State, including a few from Massachusetts.

The Camp was the guests of Co. D, 2d Reg't, R. I. M., Nov. 2, at a bazaar the latter gave. A street parade was made by both companies.

Bogus Money in the Midway.

The queer folks of the Midway will carry home with them, it is estimated, something like $1,000,000 as the result of their operations during the Fair. Not all of it is good money, however. So eager were the Plaisance people to gather in the shekels of the heathen Americans that they took no means of verifying the money shoved at them, and the consequence was that they gobbled up thousands of dollars of Confederate money. Bills of State banks that went out of existence 35 years ago, leaden dollars, halves and quarters were also taken with avidity, and so much of this was in circulation that Capt. Porter, of the Secret Service, has set an investigation on foot in order that none of it shall get on the market again.

One thrifty Egyptian, who sold small coins worth four cents in the street of Cairo for $2, has nearly $1,000 in Confederate money to show for his season's work, while the Algerians, Assyrians, Turks, Copts, Cingalese, Nubians, Chinese, and other artless foreigners, who kept small booths, are well loaded up with paper money that represents nothing at all now.

Have you done your duty in getting one more subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? You should do this, for it is the best way to help your comrades.

Money in Circulation.

The Treasury circulation statement issued last week states the per capita circulation at $25.49, an increase of 20 cents per capita during the month of October, or $16,604,764. The general stock of all money coined and issued in the United States is placed at $4,204,651,000, of which $485,106,318 is in the Treasury, and $1,718,544,682 is in circulation.

The money in circulation on Nov. 1 consisted of gold coin, $498,121,679; standard silver dollars, $58,725,818; subsidiary silver, $64,309,807; gold certificates, $78,889,309; silver certificates, $325,717,232; Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890, $150,818,582; United States notes, $321,892,028; currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872, $22,325,000; National bank notes, $197,745,227.

The changes in circulation during October were: Gold coin, increase, $13,825,570; standard silver dollars, decrease, $106,850; subsidiary silver, increase, $209,602; gold certificates, decrease, $738,290; silver certificates, increase, $762,098; Treasury notes, act of July 14, 1890, increase, $1,994,383; United States notes, decrease, $10,336,878; currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872, increase $14,125,000; National bank notes, decrease, $3,129,871.

Anniversary of Port Royal.

The 32d anniversary of this important naval victory will be appropriately celebrated by the Survivors' Association with a banquet and entertainment at Mannaerchor Hall, Fairmout avenue and Franklin street, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13. The officers of the Association, from whom full particulars may be obtained, are as follows: Pres., William McMurray; V.-P., M. J. O'Mara; Treas., Richard Binder; Sec., William Simmons. Address Richard Binder, 35 South Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.

If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Hood's and only Hood's.

The Three Tailors.

[*Western Figaro.*]

Three tailors—an Englishman, Welshman, and Irishman—were bragging on their attainments in their particular line of business.

Says the Englishman—Why, if a man happened to be walking on the other side of the street I could take his measure at a glance.

Says Taffy—That's nothing. If I was only to see the tip of his shoulter coming rounf the corner I could measure him, look you.

Pat—Och, by the Vargin! Show us the corner he wint round, and O'd fit him.

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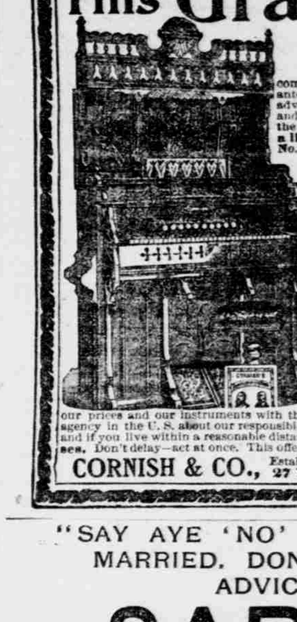
WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

Report of Certificates Issued During the Week Ending Nov. 4, 1893.

Classes.	Original.	Increase and additional.	Release.	Restoration.	Accrued.	Duplicates.	Total.	Act June 27, 1890, with— Original pending.	Original rejected.	Certificate pending.	Certificate not pending.	Total issues Act June 27, 1890. Original.	Add'l, etc.
Army Invalid	91	247	105	18	.....	24	485						
Army Invalid, act June 27, 1890	103	4	.....	.....	.....	28	135	17	10	7	34	130	26
Army Widow, etc.	78	.....	9	1	188	4	280						
Army Widow, etc., act June 27, 1890	263	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	270	56	18	.....	8	337	8
Navy Invalid	5	1	2	.....	.....	3	11						
Navy Invalid, act June 27, 1890	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Navy Widow, etc.	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6						
Navy Widow, act June 27, 1890	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Army Nurse	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1						
1812 Survivor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
1812 Widow	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1						
Old War Invalid	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1						
Old War Widow	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1						
Indian Wars Survivor	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40						
Indian Wars Widow	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87						
Mexican War Survivor	2	165	5	.....	.....	2	174						
Mexican War Widow	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12						
Act June 27, 1890, with other claims	102	26	20	3	.....	.....	151						
Total	793	443	143	22	188	78	1667	74	28	7	42	472	34

Average net monthly rate of increase, $4.50

This Grand Organ $45.00



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brand new, (exactly like cut) absolutely perfect, containing all the latest and best improvements. Solid Black Walnut Case. 10 Effective Stops, 3 Sets Orchestral Toned Reeds, Double Octave Couplers, New Tone Swell, Grand Organ Swell, all known modern improvements, making a complete Parlor Organ, specially warranted 10 years. The regular retail price of this Organ is $78.00. This is but one of MANY BARGAINS in Organs and Pianos to be found in our mammoth Illustrated Catalogue. Organs from $27.50 up. Pianos from $175 up. We send it absolutely FREE to anyone, anywhere. Send for it at once and see how much better you can do by buying from our factory at manufacturer's prices. It shows you how you can get the best Organs and Pianos at bed rock prices for cash or

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The "mackintosh"—a thin cloth coat impervious to rain—is universally used abroad as an overcoat for Winter, Spring, and Autumn. The mackintosh is a regular Spring overcoat of fine quality, so far as appearances go, and only the wearer knows that it is perfectly waterproof and warmer than an ulster.

The ordinary cost of a mackintosh ranges from $16 to $35; but one of the American manufacturers has agreed to sell single coats to subscribers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE at the wholesale price per thousand, and

this reduction brings the cost to about one-half the usual retail price. The offer is limited to two colors and two grades, and to sizes (bust measurement) ranging from thirty-six to forty-six inches. Each coat is fifty-three inches long, with a detachable cape twenty-four inches long, of double texture goods, the lining being a handsome plaid. They are made of fine materials and in the best manner. They will not grow hard or stiff, and are first-class in every respect.

The dark-blue coat is of very fine cloth, ribbed, not all wool, but very handsome, and the price, including delivery to any express office in the United States, is $8.85.

The black coat is made from a fine wool, smooth-surface cloth, that is less showy than the blue, but will give the best of service. The price, including delivery to any express office in the United States, is $9.85. Coats of different sizes will be made to order for $2 extra.

Measure over your coat.

SOLID GOLD LADIES' BUTTON.

We have secured for the ladies a solid gold front collar button, set with a beautiful diamond cut brilliant, as shown in the cut. We send this little beauty as a premium free to any present subscriber who will send us two new subscribers. For sale for 10 cents. No. 90.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect July 9, 1893.

Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C street.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express trains 11:35 a. m., 6:15, 8:40 p. m., 12:35 night. Sleeping car open for passengers, 11 p. m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited, 3:30 p. m., express 12:35 night.

For Pittsburg and Cleveland, express daily 11:25 a. m. and 8:40 p. m.

For Lexington and Staunton, † 10:40 a. m.

For Winchester and way stations, † 5:30 p. m.

For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Memphis, 11:10 p. m. daily; sleeping cars through to Memphis.

For Luray, 3:30 p. m. daily.

For Baltimore, week days, 5:00, x5:40, 6:35, x7:15, (8:00, 45 minutes), x8:05, 8:30, x9:20, (10:00, 45 minutes) a. m., x12, 12:15, x2:20, x2:40, x3:15, 3:25, x4:18, x4:28, 4:31, x5:00, x5:30, 5:35, x6:20, 6:30, x7:30, x8:00, 8:05, x9:00, x11:20, and 11:35 p. m. Sundays, x5:40, (8:00, 45 minutes), x8:05, 8:30, x9:20, (10:00, 45 minutes) a. m., x12:00 1:00, x2:20, x2:40, 3:25, x4:18, 4:31, x5:00, x6:20, 6:30, x7:30, x8:00, x9:00, 9:30, x11:30, 11:35, p. m.

For Annapolis, 7:15 and 9:15 a. m., 12:15 and 4:28 p. m. Sundays, 8:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

For Frederick, † 10:40, †11:35 a. m., †1:15, † 4:30 p. m.

For Hagerstown, † 10:40 a. m. and † 5:30 p. m.

For Boyd and way points, * 9:40 p. m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, †