



WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

SUNDAY, MARCH 1.—To avert any trouble over the unveiling of the Marquette statue in the Capitol, which has aroused antagonism from the A. P. A., the covering was removed from the statue, and will not be replaced. Judge J. W. Lacey, of Wisconsin, and Sgt. Trenta, the sculptor, went to the Capitol to look at the statue. No arrangements for a formal unveiling had been made, and Judge Lacey, who represents the State of Wisconsin, which is the donor, concluded that the ceremony might be dispensed with. After the demonstration by a crank who was arrested Saturday, it was feared that public gathering about the statue might be attended by some unpleasant incident.

MONDAY, MARCH 2.—Officials of the Secret Service decided today to make an effort to secure a change in the present statistics, and to provide some information for persons who pass mutilated coin. There is now no law covering such cases, and frequently persons have knowingly attempted to pass mutilated coin on unsuspecting people. Secret Service detectives report that crooks have introduced an ingenious method of realizing from gold currency. A short time ago the Department was deeply concerned over the great number of light-weight coins in circulation, and an investigation was instituted. It was discovered that the milled or corrugated rim of the coin had been removed, decreasing its value about five per cent. New mintage was then put out and the coin apparently made perfect. The law at present provides a punishment for those who engage in the work of mutilation, but it is deemed necessary to provide a well punishment for those who aid in the circulation of such coins. The law will be changed so as to make punishable, equally with mutilation, the knowing and fraudulent passing of such coins.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.—The members of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee held a meeting and selected the officers who will have control of the organization in this Congress. Mr. Babcock was re-elected Chairman, Mr. Apley, of Massachusetts, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Wm. J. Thompson, of Michigan, Treasurer. The Executive Committee chosen were Representatives Hall, Cannon, Sherman, Overstreet, Mercer, and Senators Prichard, Pettigrew, and Mitchell.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.—Mr. J. Louis Ulrich, member of the job-room of the Government Printing Office, removed yesterday by Public Printer Benedict, to-day filed with the President charges against the management of that office, which include the allegation that Mr. Benedict purchased unnecessary presses and machinery in order that he might sell the old ones to favored friends. The charges also say that a secret organization, known as the "Wabacots," a faction in the Typographical Union, controls the Government Printing Office and the Public Printer, and that this organization tried to punish Mr. Ulrich because he would not do as they wanted him to. Mr. Benedict denied the truth of the charges made by Mr. Ulrich, and said: "I did not want to remove him, but I was compelled to do so. He failed to comprehend my kindness and resigned. Every press sold had been condemned during Mr. Palmer's administration. Mr. Ulrich does not know, probably, that not a single thing is sold out of the office except on the decision of a commission provided for by statute, and that then the articles sold must be put up publicly to the highest bidder. Furthermore, no presses or other machinery have been bought without the advice and approval of the joint committee on Printing in Congress. Now, I have spent nearly \$250,000 for better machinery, presses, type, and all that, and I covered back last year \$124,000 to the Treasury that under the law I could have spent for improvements."

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.—Senator Gallinger, Chairman of the Pension Committee, introduced in the Senate several bills bearing upon the pension laws. One of these provides that, upon the consideration of the application for a pension, the fact that the applicant was accepted and mustered into service shall be accepted as satisfactory proof that he was of sound mind and sane. Of the other bills one empowers the class of pensioners to administer oaths to pensioners; one that in pension cases the oath of a private shall have equal weight with the oath of an officer; one that the failure of a soldier to receive an honorable discharge, providing there is no charge of desertion against him, shall not be a bar to the granting of a pension to his widow, or those dependent upon him in case of his death.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.—The Venezuelan Commission to-day received the report of Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard College, who was entrusted with the difficult task of going over the 330 maps of the Venezuela-Guiana boundary territory. These maps came from all available sources, including the collection of the State Department, the Congressional Library, and numerous maps which are reproductions of earlier maps. The final conclusions of Mr. Winsor are regarded as an important step in the development of the case. Members of the Commission went over the report to-day, but nothing was made public as to its nature. The Commission has invited George L. Burr, Professor of Medical History, to aid the Commission as a historical specialist. Prof. Burr has decided to undertake the work. After looking over the historical sources at the National Archives, the Commission is studying the treaty of Munster, and Prof. Burr is asked to furnish data for its correct interpretation.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.—The National Academy of Sciences, in response to a resolution of the Secretary of the Interior, named the following Commission to report upon a National forestry policy: Chairman, Prof. Charles S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard; Mr. Alexander Agassiz, Gen. Henry D. Abbott, an engineer and hydrographer familiar with the Western country; Prof. Wm. H. Brewer, of Yale University, botanist, who has served on the geological surveys of California; Mr. Arnold Hague, of the United States Geological Survey, and Mr. Gifford Pinchot, arboriculturist. Secretary Smith had become convinced of the necessity of a radical change in the existing system of disposing of and preserving the forests, and particularly requested an official expression of the Academy upon various points.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS. Senator Warren, of Wyoming, gave utterance the other day to some eulogistic sentences concerning the hospitality and honor of Westerners. He said: "I would regard it as a personal insult if I went to a house on any ranch and found the door locked. The first impulse of the average Western man on such an occasion would be to break the door down. It would make no difference at all if the family were away. We all go on the general supposition that a man traveling through the country is hungry. If he has any food in his larder, and finds nobody at home, he goes in the house, takes possession of the kitchen, and cooks his meal. If he has nothing, he helps himself to what he can find. He does it as a matter of course, and the family would feel that he was worse than a dog if he declined to share with them even the smallest bit of food that they happened to have in store."

Senator Callum has avowed his candidacy for the Presidential nomination. When asked last week for an authoritative statement he said: "After the consideration and careful investigation of the situation, I have said to the

Pacific Coast, and is now principal owner of the Los Angeles Times, one of the live and leading papers of the Pacific Coast. He keeps in touch with his old comrades, and has a warm interest in the Grand Army and Loyal Legion. He was for a part of the time a guest of Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, the distinguished correspondent and traveler.

A Representative from a Western State called on Speaker Reed the other day to ask recognition on the floor for the consideration of a bill of local importance, which involves the expenditure of only \$1,100 of public money. He explained the situation to the Speaker, and told him that the failure to pass the bill would probably destroy his political future.

"I would like to help you, Jim," replied the Speaker; "but if I recognize you I will be compelled to recognize every man in the House for a similar purpose, and that would be the destruction of the policy we have decided upon for this session."

"Who do you mean by 'we'?" demanded the Representative.

"I refer to the gentlemen who are running the House of Representatives, and I supposed you had made their acquaintance before this," replied the Speaker, with the characteristic drawl which he assumes when he says anything sharp or savage.

The many who are determined to see grave portents in every incident have been filling the air with rumors as to the cause of the visit to Washington of Maj.-Gen. Merritt. Some would have it that he was called to council with the Administration as to preparations for a possible war with Spain; others that he was to be sent to Cuba to gain exact information for the President as to the military situation, and so on. The Secretary of War says that the General is here "simply on Department business," whatever that may mean.

The members of the present Congress are not at all disposed to accept meekly the dominating tone adopted by President Cleveland toward the last Congress, and there are already strong signs of "pulling him down." The Cuban resolutions may be made the occasion of this. Quite a large number of Senators and Representatives are in a frame of mind to administer quite a sharp lesson to the President as to the limitations upon his prerogatives and the rights of the Legislative Branch of the Government. The more conservative members deprecate such a step, and have so far held the radicals in check, but it is doubtful how long they will be able to do so.

Col. J. W. Dorr, who is known and liked by more G. A. R. men, I believe, than almost any other comrade in the Order, was at Washington last week, in company with Commander-in-Chief Walker. He is Special Passenger Agent for the Chicago Great Western Railway, and helped much to bring about the satisfactory solution of the dispute over the rates to St. Paul. His office is 210 Quincy Building, Chicago.

A computation made some time ago of the number of Federal officers in Ohio credited to the several States originally returned by the several States shows the remarkable, almost incredible, fact that Ohio has less than its quota of Federal appointments. The number credited to Ohio in Washington Departments is 738, whereas according to her population the State should have 873.

SOLDIERS' HOMES. The Inspector-General, after an inspection of the several branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, sent a report to the House last week. The financial affairs are found to be in a satisfactory condition, a considerable surplus remaining at the end of the year. The average number of members carried during the past year was 16,477, which, the report says, nearly equals the combined strength of our infantry and artillery. The number of persons cared for has increased at the average rate of one per year, and the institutions are in consequence greatly overcrowded. Many of the inmates at the time of inspection were sleeping on floors, in attics and basements, and were originally intended for sleeping purposes. A system of outdoor relief is recommended, the cost of such relief not to exceed the amount expended upon actual inmates of the institutions.

ARMY AND NAVY. The establishment of a large military post at some point on Puget Sound opposite the British naval station at Vancouver is now under consideration by the War Department, and will be undertaken within the next few months. Gen. Merritt has come to Washington at the direction of Secretary Lamont to consult with the authorities regarding the most advantageous location for the post. Congress has authorized the establishment of the post, but so far has made no appropriation for the erection of buildings. An examination of the various points available for a station has been conducted by a Board of which Gen. Merritt is President. One of the principal arguments in favor of the post is the fact that the Government has a great naval dry dock which is not defended from land attack.

Secretary Lamont sent to the House last week additional estimates of appropriation of \$47,030 for armament of fortifications, and \$2,500 for the Water-viet Arsenal. The estimates for fortifications are as follows: To manufactory about 25 3-10-inch steel field guns, \$25,000; to provide carriages and battery wagons for the equipment of the same, \$11,000; for 10,000 rounds of steel shell, \$35,000; for the purchase and manufacture of carriages for mounting sea-coast guns of 8, 10 and 12-inch caliber, \$125,000; for steel breech-loading rifles, siege, of five inch, \$30,000; for steel breech-loading rifled howitzers, siege, of seven inch, \$30,370; for carriages for the same, including implements and equipments, \$97,140; for steel breech-loading mortars of seven inch, \$40,000; for carriages for the same, \$10,000; and for sights for cannon, \$800. The estimate for Water-viet Arsenal is for improving the grounds.

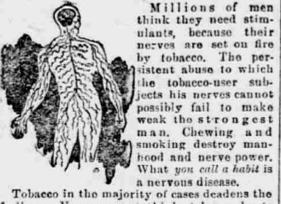
The March Century will present three more of the series of pictures by the celebrated painter J. J. Vibert, accompanied by sketches or stories from the pen of the artist. In the April number three similar sketches will close the series. The ones in the March number are "The Call After the Pillage," and "The Boat Call After the Pillage," and one can well imagine after reading these that Mr. Vibert might have succeeded admirably as a writer, for the happy style and point of these sketches are rarely found outside France. The Schism describes a quarrel between two dignitaries of the Church, and the picture is well known. The Reprimand is also familiar, whereas The Boat Call After the Pillage is a vivid description of the horrible and vagabond side of war. The Perils of Small Talk is the quaint title of a three-page article by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, rarely found outside France. The Schism and the Reprimand are illustrations of slang and unconscious speech to cerebral deterioration.

The main articles in the February Arena are: Mexico, by Justice Walter Clark, illustrated with 11 beautiful pictures; interesting account of Max Beer's visit to the United States, by Max Beer; The Schism, a story, and book reviews. Boston, Mass. Price 25 cents.

The Philistine for March is bright and jolly, hitting right and left, as usual, sparing nothing in its prinking its way with surprising ideas. There is an interesting discussion of charities, and a clever sketch, The Filling of the Joneses, telling the tale of a worthy poor, hungry, and cold family to whom comes a green in form, who brings them a valuable and beautiful picture, lent through The Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Poor, by the "relying influences of art, literature, and music." There is a gentle note from a Fiume Avenue belle, who tells them they may keep the picture for a week, and that they must study its beauties; which does not at all satisfy the hungry little Joneses. Published at East Aurora, N. Y. Price 10 cents.

TOBACCO-TWISTE NERVES. The Unavoidable Result of the Continued Use of Tobacco.

Is There a Sure, Easy and Quick Way of Obtaining Permanent Relief from the Habit?



Millions of men think they need stimulants, because their nerves are set on fire by tobacco. The persistent abuse to which the tobacco-user subjects his nerves cannot possibly fail to make them tremble and vibrate. A man, chewing and smoking destroy manhood and nerve power. What you need is a nervous disease. Tobacco in the majority of cases deadens the feelings. You may not think tobacco hurts you, but how are you ever going to tell how much better you would feel without it, unless you follow the advice of Postmaster Holbrook: CURED 49 CASES OUT OF 50.

HOLBROOK, N. Y., June 13. GENTLEMEN:—The effects of No-To-Bac are truly wonderful. I had used tobacco for forty-three years, a pound a week. I used two boxes of No-To-Bac and have had no desire for tobacco since. I gave two boxes of No-To-Bac to a man named West, who had used tobacco for forty-seven years, and two boxes to Mr. Whitman, and neither of them have used tobacco since, and say they have no desire for it. Over fifty that I know of have used No-To-Bac and are cured. I don't know of one case where it did not cure, and then it was 48 years old tobacco. I have gained seventeen pounds in flesh since I quit the use of tobacco. You can use this letter, or any part of it, as you wish. Yours, respectfully, G. E. HOLBROOK, P. M.

You say it is wonderful. Indeed, it is. No-To-Bac cured over 50,000 cases just as had. You can be cured of your No-To-Bac. The one cure drug that cures. Get our booklet, "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee of cure and free trial, and two boxes of No-To-Bac, sent by the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, or New York.

RECENT LITERATURE. THE KING OF ARGIS AND OTHER POEMS. By Florence Eaton Walker. Published by George T. Putnam & Co.

The long dramatic poem that gives the title to the book is interesting, but the Spring sonnets bound in with it are dainty, and the poems to the daisy and buttercups have a certain freshness about them that one likes.

A RUTHLESS AVENGER. By Mrs. Cooney. Published by Lippincott, Philadelphia. For sale by Brentano, Washington, D. C. Price \$1.

A story of a foolish woman, a jealous husband and a cunning villain. Amelie Rives is blackmail, jewel robbery, murder, insanity, and spite to make it exciting.

DIVISIONS IN THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. By Thomas H. Speakman. Published by Lippincott, Philadelphia.

A long and interesting account of the troubles and schisms in the Society of Friends, written by a Hicksite, who makes a strong plea for justice and fairness and for peace that should be one of the foremost objects of their religion. One is surprised to note the bitterness existing. To the world outside, the Society of Friends has always seemed the home of peace, but we find that it differs not from other religions in the matter of dogmatic and disciplinary troubles.

CONKLI'S HANDY MANUAL OF USEFUL INFORMATION. By Prof. George W. Conklin. Published by Laid & Lee, Chicago. Price 50 cents.

A very useful little reference book with a surprising amount of information considering its size. There are 50 full-page maps. The tariff laws, and the various forms, and all sorts of statistics, from the Indian census to horticultural records. It is well indexed.

SEA WOLVES. By Max Pemberton. Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. Price \$1.

A story of love, adventure and crime, of hidden treasure, and Spanish wiles.

STRANGE AT LISCONNEL. By Jane Barlow. Published by Dodd, Meade & Co. Price \$1.25.

Jane Barlow's Irish stories are fast becoming very popular. They are delightfully simple and abound in a kind of quiet fun and philosophy that is an easy part of their simplicity and naturalness. The brogue slips slightly from the pen, but does not mar the rest in the least. There are 14 sketches in the book, each a separate story, but all connected, because Ody Rafferty's aunt and Mrs. Kilroy, Theresa, and the other neighbors are to be seen in all but a bit of gossip over the happenings in the lonely little village of Lisconnel. The old dame, the young maid, the Irish boy lover, the old Pais cutting turf, all have a fresh, lively interest, and one is fortunate to be the chance to peep at the daily life in the quaint old Irish town.

A MORMON WIFE. By Grace Wilbur Trout. Published by E. A. Weeks & Co., Chicago.

Magazines and Notes. The Pocket Magazine for March contains stories by Brandeis, Maxwells, Mrs. Barton Hanson, Richard Henry Stoddard, and a poem by Rudyard Kipling. Published by Frederick A. Stokes & Co., New York. Price 10 cents.

The February number of Little Men and Women has a charming fairy story—"The Blue Robin"—by Mory Kipling. Alpha Publishing Co., Boston. Price 10 cents or \$1 a year.

Harper's Round Table has a jolly valentine number, with stories, poems, jokes, athletic notes, the Camera Club, and news of all sorts that will interest the young folks. Harper Brothers, New York. Published weekly. Price 10 cents.

The babies, too, have a valentine number of their magazine. Babyland comes out full of jolly reading for the tiny folk, and with pictures galore to amuse them.



A \$300,000 gown is being fashioned for the Empress of Russia to wear on her coronation day. The gown is of heavy white satin, encrusted with pearls and diamonds. It all sounds like a bit of a fairy tale in these work-a-day times. Jewelers, modistes and artists have been at work for months to make the dress. It frets our ideas of economy to learn that the Empress will only wear the frock for a few hours during the ceremony, then it will become the property of the state, will be put away in a glass case, and the diamonds and pearls, the beautiful work and the face cloth will be of no more use to woman.

There is a question now as to whether it is polite for a man to laugh at his own funny stories. Bill Nye always was as solemn as an owl when he was getting off his funniest tales, but Chaucer Depey always laughs heartily at any good joke—his own or another man's—so they say.

The announcement of the recall of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth from America and their flat disobedience of the General's commands, arouses anew the interest in the army. There are ever so many Booths—eight in all, including a son-in-law—and all have commands. The Booth-Tuckers—husband and wife—have been called away from the Army in India to take command here in America, but then comes Ballington Booth's refusal to leave this country, and a split in the ranks seems inevitable.

Spring coats must not have sleeves that stand up nor any outside pockets, according to tailors.

Grandladies have forsaken their old demure habits, and now a black grandlady, flowered all over with chrysanthemums, pink and green and brown, is hardly recognizable as the same modest ironed stuff that we know a decade ago.

Coats continue to be jaunty, and will be worn this Spring. Graceful models are shown.

The chaffs this year are prettier than ever, and quite as inexpensive. They make the prettiest of wrappers, tea-gowns, dressing-gowns, and house-gowns for wear when cool evenings come in the Summer and Fall. One of the best, copied from a drawing in the Ladies' Home Journal, shows a most graceful house-jacket, which could be prettily copied in a daintily-striped or flowered chaffie. To make it most interesting it should be silken lined—and that will not be so very expensive, for one can get some silks as low as 30 cents a yard. A pretty gray or tan-colored chaffie with a fine Persian pattern of pale-greens and pinks and a narrow pink satin stripe through it would be very daintily lined with pink silk and fastened across with a pink cord. Besides the ordinary flowered chaffies, the satin striped and Persian patterns there are crinkled chaffies, Dresden chaffies and open-work chaffies—so that the chaffie being so very dainty bids fair to be a popular material for this year. It always looks pretty with silk and lace and ribbons for trimming.

Amelie Rives Chanler, who a few years ago was well known as account of her book, "The Quick or the Dead," was divorced from her husband about a year ago, and is married again to a Russian, Pierre Trounbski, a Prince and a nobleman, a composer of several operas, and also a gentleman of wealth.

Amelie Rives has been very quiet since the sensation of her book entitled, or the papers have been letting her, she and her wedding was a quiet affair. She is said to be a very beautiful woman—one of the most beautiful of all American beauties.



Ouida is still scolding about the ugliness of things in this world—men's clothes, architecture, tourists, and cities.

Mr. Howells has entered the arena and is trying to persuade woman to take off her hat at the theater. He goes at it diplomatically, by saying that a refined woman, of course, and that a woman who keeps hers on has probably artificial coloring in her hair and cheeks.

Narrow black frames are now being used chiefly for pen-and-ink drawings, engravings, or for the black and white or platinum photographs. The narrow frame with a wide white mat looks very well, and has the further advantage of not being expensive. Furthermore, a woman who has some pretty print that she wishes to keep, but does not care to frame expensively, can buy a little black enamel print and fix up an old frame to suit, or a simple wooden frame can be made for her if any of her family have a bit of carpentering ingenuity. The prints, of course, must have a glass over them.

The carnation has been called the flower of wit—because of its spiciness probably.

Poke bonnets are promised us again.

White veils are stylish still, which is well, because they are usually becoming.

The new flag to be officially inaugurated in the Army and Navy next Fourth of July will have a slightly different arrangement of the stars in order to add a new one for Utah. Secretary Lamont and Secretary Herbert have agreed upon a design which arranges the stars in six rows, the first, third and fifth having eight stars, and the second, fourth and sixth having seven—in all 45. As five new States come into the Union no new design will be needed, as stars can be added to the second and fourth and sixth rows, so probably this design is fixed for a long time. We only have three more Territories, any—Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico, Alaska, the Indian Territory and the District of Columbia are not on the path to Statehood.

A cauliflower, which Mark Twain says is "a cabbage with a college education," and is likewise very good; whether its college education has improved it or not, every person must decide for himself. A good way to prepare it is to wash it well and then place it, flower down, in a deep bowl filled with salt water. Let it stand for two or three hours, and then shake it free from the cold water, tie it in a muslin bag, and put it in a pot of boiling water. Let it cook for 40 minutes. Place it in a deep vegetable-dish, flower-side up, and cover with a sauce made by creaming two tablespoonsful of butter into one of butter, and stirring slowly into this a pint of milk, allowing it to cook until it is the consistency of thick cream. In this manner you can prepare a most delicious dish for all who like cauliflower.

One of the pet fancies for Spring frocks is to have a vest of white silk braided with the dress color, and perhaps a bit of metallic thread for glinting. Gray and tan dresses are especially pretty with vests like this.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR THE HOLMES-PIETZEL CASE AND THE SEARCH FOR ALICE. A World-famous Detective, FRANK P. GEYER, has been engaged to investigate the case of the missing girl, Alice Holmes. The case is one of the most sensational and exciting of the year. The search for Alice is being conducted by the most expert and experienced of detectives. The case is being followed by the public with the greatest interest. The search for Alice is being conducted by the most expert and experienced of detectives. The case is being followed by the public with the greatest interest.

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