

MUST BE NO DELAY.

Commissioner Evans's Order to Examining Surgeons.

Certificates to Be Sent Within Seven Days After Examination—Failure to Comply Regarded as Cause for Rejection of Candidates to Fee Agreements—Old Soldiers Promoted and Reinstated.

Commissioner of Pensions Evans instituted a much-needed reform last week when he issued an order to be sent to Examining Surgeons relative to the prompt forwarding of their certificates.

The order reads: "Paragraph 72 of Instructions to Examining Surgeons of the Pension Bureau is amended to read: Certificates of examination for each day's work must be at once made out and properly signed, then forwarded to this Bureau within seven days from the date of the examination.

Failure to comply with this order will be regarded as sufficient cause to warrant the retirement of the Examining Surgeon or Surgeons to whose neglect the delay is traceable. Each member of a Board is alike responsible for the prompt forwarding of the certificates, and when the Secretary is absent or unable to promptly prepare them, or when he has not taken part in the examination, the other members of the Board must prepare and forward them within the specified time.

This, it is expected, will put a stop to the frequent delays in sending certificates, and the Commissioner is very earnest about its enforcement. He remarked to a NATIONAL TRIBUNE representative that often months went by with examinations and complaints began to come to the Bureau asking why something had not been done with the writer's claim.

The Commissioner said that the office came in for criticism that it did not deserve on this account. In one case where it had been ordered that the Examining Surgeon visit the applicant because of his utter inability to go to them owing to his weak and diseased condition, a return had not been made for many months.

Col. Evans is determined that the applicants who have no attorneys to follow up these matters shall have a law, and this action of his is calculated to do much good.

The Commissioner is still complaining that one-third of his force is obliged to work at looking up the status of cases of all sorts, in many of which no new evidence has been filed since last report, and some of which have been rejected. He wants to adjudicate claims, but applicants, Congressmen and attorneys, he says, keep clerks busy with work that accomplishes little valuable service.

The recent action of the Commissioner in discontinuing the practice of examining fee agreements and powers of attorney filed by pension attorneys to determine their validity, has been modified by an order directing the Record Division to make such an examination to ascertain if they have been properly executed before a duly authorized officer.

It will be advised in case it is found that such papers were executed before an officer not required to use a seal whose official character is not authentic, and a report is made to the officer required to do so fails to affix his seal, both being formal in all other respects. If otherwise informal, such papers will be filed without further action.

Changes among those assigned to various classes of work are being made every week. Several reinstatements of veterans have taken place as well as a greater number of promotions of the same. One of the high officials said to a NATIONAL TRIBUNE representative that the old soldiers had strong friends in the Pension Bureau nowadays, and the policy was one of liberality without extravagance.

A glance at the figures on this page will reveal a marked increase in some instances over the number of certificates issued the week ending May 15. The report for that week showed: Original certificates, 1,145; additional certificates, 529; reissue, 71; restoration and renewal, 87; supplemental, 2; duplicate, 43; accrued, 302. The total was 2,378 as against 2,600 for the week ending May 22.

WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

Events of General Interest in the National Capital.

TUESDAY, MAY 18.—The Senate Elections Committee heard argument by attorney for H. W. Corbett in support of the attorney's claim to a seat in the Senate to succeed Senator Mitchell, under the appointment of the Governor of Oregon, but the committee took no action, as had been expected it would. The attorney contended that the appointment was valid, because there had been no session of the Oregon Legislature since the death of a State of the Union should be at all times represented in the Senate; that, as he expressed it, the sovereign States should ever be represented by their ambassadors in the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.—A memorial signed by numerous business men of New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other large cities having dealings with Cuba, asking the Government to do something to bring to an end the present unsettled state of affairs in Cuba, was received at the State Department by Secretary Sherman. It was referred to the usual course to Assistant Secretary Day, who is giving a large part of his time to the consideration of the subject of the Cuban insurrection.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.—Senator Don J. D. Rodriguez, Minister of the Great Republic of Central America, started home on leave. He called upon the President, explaining that he intended to return to Washington in the fall. The Minister was presented to this Government Dec. 24 last, being the first diplomatic representative to be sent to the United States by the Republic of Central America, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. He was under special instructions to watch the developments in legislation here touching the Nicaragua Canal. A fact which became strongly apparent when the pending bill in the Senate received a sudden and powerful setback through the presentation of a letter from the Minister to the Secretary of the Navy, noting exceptions by his Government to the proposed legislation.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.—Representative Thomas H. Fongue, of Oregon, who was taken down by the cable car and painfully injured. He received a number of severe cuts and bruises, and but for the tender word had been ground to death beneath the wheels. It was reported that he had been with a number of Senators and Representatives on an excursion. When the party returned he left the train in advance, as he was in a hurry to reach home. In running for one car he failed to notice another approaching in the opposite direction, and was struck.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

Report of Certificates Issued During the Week Ending May 22, 1897.

Table with columns: Class, Original, Increase and additional, Reissue, Restoration and renewal, Supplemental, Duplicate, Accrued, Total, Balance of same date.

SATURDAY, MAY 22.—At a meeting of the Senate committee which is investigating the operations of the Civil Service System, it was developed that 300 appointments in the Government Printing Office were credited to Senator Gorman. Several letters were received from Chiefs of Bureau, among others from Mr. Miller, Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who suggested the propriety of amendments to the Civil Service rules. He thought the number of excepted positions should be increased to include the Chief Deputies and Cashiers of Revenue Collectors in the larger districts. He also suggested that the Collector should have control of the selection of a large number of his subordinates.—Commissioner of Patents Butterworth expressed the opinion that the rules, as recently extended and administered, diverse duty and responsibility from the executive and administrative authority essential to produce desirable results. He advocated a change permitting heads of Departments to select their executive staffs regardless of the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission.

SUNDAY, MAY 23.—It was stated that a cablegram had been sent by the Secretary of War to the British Ambassador, Sir John Hay, in London not later than June 15 to represent the United States Army at the ceremonies in honor of the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the British throne. The United States Navy will be represented by Admiral Miller and the armored cruiser Brooklyn.

MONDAY, MAY 24.—President McKinley remitted the sentence of dismissal imposed by the court-martial in the case of Capt. Henry Remyen, convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer in striking Lieut. O'Brien at Fort McPherson, Ga. The President says the findings are approved, but remits the sentence on recommendation of the majority of the court; in consideration of his long and honorable service; his wound received in battle; his medal of honor; the fact of his retirement by operation of law on June 1, and his appeal for clemency. "I cannot fall victim to the conduct of a British President," of the conduct of which Capt. Remyen has been guilty, and the regret that he failed to control his temper in a manner becoming his service and age.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

Since his speech of Wednesday, Senator Foraker has been deluged with letters and telegrams from various parts of the country, and especially Ohio, congratulating him upon his effort. They come from every corner of the State, and speak in praise of his stand on the Cuban question.

Frank A. Vandervliet, of Chicago, who succeeds Scott Wick as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been serving as Private Secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury, and he was Mr. Gage's first appointee on assuming his office. He is 32 years of age, and finished his education at the University of Illinois, where he made a specialty of political economy and finance. In 1888 he obtained employment as a reporter on a Chicago paper, and soon thereafter was made financial editor. In his new office he will be the financial adviser of Secretary Gage.

The round of the Departments is a weary round for the Congressmen. It is made all the more weary by the wall of Civil Service reform. One of the most prominent of New York Republicans says that he does not really obtain one per cent of the appointments sought by him. This average undoubtedly holds good, except in extreme cases. But there is no end to the tide of applicants. They pour into the city with every train, their faces alight with fond anticipations. The trains bear back scores of men with downcast features—the army of the disappointed. But there are some benefactors. One is the Union soldier, who was sent to the rear months ago under various excuses and pretenses. He is again marching to the front and resuming his place in line. A moderate number of reinstatements as well as appointments are being made each week in several of the Departments.

The fight against some of Mr. Cleveland's extensions of the Civil Service will soon be fairly on. A prominent Republican said this week that it would come after the changes have been made in the Internal Revenue Collectors and the Customs Collectors throughout the country. All of that service is now under the protection of the Civil Service law, and in times past it has had an influential figure in National campaigns. Particularly is this true of the Internal Revenue service. In West Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky Internal Revenue offices are numerous, as they are also in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, where the Republicans have strong organizations and are hoping for party success next time. These places pay well, and are sought by men of influence and good capacity. Mr. Cleveland threw the protection of the Civil Service law over all the places but that of the Collector and that of the Chief Clerk, and there the matter stands. The Union veteran ought to come in for some of the positions now protected.

The appointment of Charles Lyman, a Union veteran, as Chief of Division in the Treasury, was one of the most important made last week. He took the place of a man recently dismissed for "inattention to duty." Having served in the Union army, he was eligible to reinstatement in the classified service under Rule 9 of the Civil Service rules. Secretary Gage made requisition on the Civil Service Commission for his appointment as Chief of the Stationery Division, and he took a Civil Service examination.

Whenever a new head of a bureau takes office, he is besieged, not only with applications for positions, but with letters full of recommendations of those already under him, who want to make sure that they will not lose their places. Sometimes the anxious ones overstep the bounds in their enthusiasm. One clerk was reduced a few days ago because of this undue energy. She was really sincere in her position. Letters from Senators and Representatives were pouring in on the official who was her superior officer, but finally certain Senators called upon him and complained that the lady in question was making their lives a burden by constant request that they intervene in her behalf, and asked that a stop be put to that sort of proceeding. They were so indignant that the lady was promptly transferred to a minor position.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, promoted Major-General and just retired, was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, and graduated in 1854. He served in Texas until the breaking out of the war, when he was with the Federal troops that were surrendered under Van Dorn in 1861. He was released in the following year and commissioned Colonel, 10th R. I. He commanded a brigade in the campaign against Richmond in 1864, and was at the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, being brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallantry in the former. He also commanded a brigade at the siege of Petersburg. Since the war he has served mainly in the South and West, and was in command of the troops at Trinidad, Colo., during the labor strikes.

Gen. Brooke's nomination was sent in this week. Four Colonels of the Army are soon to be advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General to fill the vacancies made by the recent rapid changes that have taken place in the ranks of the higher officers. The ranking officer in the cavalry is Col. Wade, in the infantry Col. Merziman, and in the artillery Col. Graham. These are the most formidable candidates. The promotion of two of these Colonels has already been made.

HELP FOR CUBA.

How the Two Resolutions were Treated in Congress.

Hardly anything but the Cuban situation engrossed the attention of Congress last week. The Morgan joint resolution, recognizing the belligerence of the Cuban insurgents, was adopted by a vote of 41 to 14.

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Baker, Bates, Berry, Butler, Carter, Chandler, Clifton, Clark, Gay, Cockerill, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Foraker, Gallinger, Gorman, Hansbrough, Harris, Hoar, Tamm, Field, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Lindsay, McBride, Mannix, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Nelson, Pasco, Pettibone, Pettit, Pugh, Rawlins, Stewart, Stewart, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Turpie, Wall—14.

Nays—Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Fairbanks, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Spooner, Wellington, Weinstock, Wilson, Total, 14. Paired were announced, the first named Senator being in favor of the resolution and the second opposed—Faulkner with McKim, Harris with Morrill, McEnery with Platt, Daniel with Gray, Allen with Fratt (Conn.), Vest with Nelson, Knoch with Perkins (Conn.).

The resolution reads: "Resolved, That a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for sometime maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States is neutral in the contest, and strict neutrality between the contending parties, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territories of the United States."

After a three days' debate a motion to refer to committee was lost. Then Mr. Fairbanks (Ind.) offered a substitute resolution providing that the President tender the good offices of the United States to secure the independence of Cuba. This was laid on the table.

When the result of the vote was announced the people in the galleries made a long and noisy demonstration. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, on Thursday, Mr. Dalzell reported a resolution for consideration of the Senate Cuban relief resolution. Mr. Bailey endeavored to secure recognition to present the views of the majority of the committee, but the Speaker recognized Mr. Dalzell to demand the previous question. Mr. Bailey was attempting to present a substitute rule for consideration of Senator Morgan's resolution.

Mr. Hitt said relief would have been given on Monday had not "a certain gentleman," meaning Mr. Bailey, "decided to gain political notoriety and party advantage, and made objection, showing he would allow American citizens to starve while he played politics." The Republican party had demonstrated its friendship for Cuba by passing a resolution a year ago identical with that offered by Mr. Bailey.

Said Mr. Hitt: "I do not pretend to know all the facts connected with the negotiations that may be in progress, but no negotiation can be forwarded by having another party of an Government interfere, and by legislative acts—by law—suddenly change the situation. Does anybody believe that our President, or the Secretary of State will sacrifice the rights of Americans or abandon them anywhere? I think the best thing we could do just now would be to set upon the President's request for the means to relieve the American citizens who are starving. As he has already secured relief for American citizens who were in prison, we hope and believe that soon he will solve, as far as the powers within his reach, the circumstances that surround the case, will admit, and as speedily as possible, the whole Cuban question; and then we shall have free Cuba by our side."

The resolution was passed.

Both Houses adjourned on Monday without business, upon announcement of the death of Senator Earle, of South Carolina.

FOUGHT FOR HIS COUNTRY.

Jacob Ulrich Has also Battled for His Life in Other Ways.

From the Tribune, Colfax, Iowa.

Mr. Jacob Ulrich, of Colfax, Iowa, is probably as well known and as highly respected as any man in Jasper County. Mr. Ulrich has always lived an active life. He served 3 years and 6 months in the war, first in the 26th N. Y., and then in the 34th N. Y. His war experiences have often his clothes and feet were wet for weeks at a time, and he slept on the damp ground night after night. Such exposure brought on rheumatism. It first attacked his right leg and continued to trouble him more and more. Remedy after remedy was applied, but no relief came. He was in New York, and about three years ago a circular was sent him by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Schenectady, N. Y., recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure. Being a native of New York, and knowing something of the firm, he concluded to try them as a last resort. Mr. Ulrich had become very helpless, could do no work of any kind, and the pain was excruciating. Life was a misery instead of a pleasure to him. He purchased a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which he began to take according to directions. After taking them for a time the pain left him entirely, and he was soon able to walk out to the field where his sons were at work. He has never felt the rheumatism from that day to this. He took the pills for some time after he was cured, and still keeps them in the house in case of necessity, and nothing is more highly regarded in that home than a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.



"THEY'RE JOHNNIES BOYS, AS SURE AS YOU'RE BORN."

Mr. Ulrich is an aged man of 62 years, and his hair shows that it has passed through the frosts of many winters. He says he feels like a new man, and that the work he does by Pink Pills alone.

His wife and daughters have also used them for different afflictions from which they have derived great benefit. They have also recommended them to their neighbors, who were troubled with different diseases, and they, too, have been benefited. Mr. Ulrich today expresses with pleasure that he can do as much work as either of his sons. He is tending a large crop this season of 90 acres of corn, and 22 acres of wheat, and has most of the work himself. Agrarians interested in these statements, and doubting their accuracy, may verify them by writing him.

Mr. Jacob Ulrich, being duly sworn, deposes and says, he is the gentleman referred to in the above interview and it is true in every respect.

STATE OF IOWA, ) JACOB ULRICH, )  
JASPER COUNTY, )

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence by the said Jacob Ulrich, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1896.

G. E. CATZEL, Notary Public.

In and for Jasper County, Iowa,

An attractive book of sixteen pages, entitled "To the Veterans," containing interviews with prominent ex-soldiers, and beautifully illustrated, will be sent to any address by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., on receipt of a two-cent stamp for postage.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus's dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of a grippe, palpitation of the heart, pain and salivary complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the dozen), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE RETREAT FROM DOMOKOS.

The Fierce Pursuit by the Turkish Cavalry Checked by the Greek Infantry.



May 18, the Turks made an attack in force on the Greek position in the Phleura Pass. There were about 15,000 Turks and 10,000 Greeks. The Greeks retired, and were hotly pursued. Twenty squadrons of Turkish cavalry attempted to take them in flank, but were held at bay until the orders for an armistice stopped operations on both sides.

How Duty Has Been Rewarded. M. Reynolds, Lieutenant, 5th N. Y. Cav., Orleans, Ontario, Canada, writes: "When we enlisted we were not quizzed too closely about disabilities and how we incurred them. We were promised a pension if disabled, and that our widows and orphans should be cared for if we were killed. Nothing was said of Special Examiners going about seeking evidence that the pension might be reduced or we be dropped from the roll. Neither were we told that the Government would subject us to all the inconvenience that could be kept up of the roll. They did not tell us if we got into a rebel prison they would leave us there to starve and be shot down like dogs. All they desired was to have me to do brave deeds, and we did all that was asked."

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER. The best hair grower, color restorer, dandruff eradicator, scalp cleanser, falling hair and baldness preventer and curer known to science. A fine hair dressing. Physicians recommend it.

The "Better-Half"

COOKING ACCORDING TO SCIENCE. Give me a spoon of olive oil, and the sodium alkali, For I'm going to bake a pie, mamma, I'm going to bake a pie. For I'm going to be hungry and tired, mamma, And his tissues will decompose. So give me a gramme of phosphate, And the carbon and cellulose.

Now give me a chunk of castine, ma, To shorten the thermic fat, And hand me the oxygen bottle, ma, And look at the thermostat; And the electric oven's heat, Just turn it on half an hour. For I want to have supper ready As soon as John comes home.

Now pass me the neutral dose, mamma, And rotate the mashing machine, But give me the sterilized water first, And the account of the new soap. And the phosphate, too, for now, I think, The new typewriter's quit, And John will need more phosphate food To help his brain a bit.

The President and Mrs. McKinley gave their first formal reception on May 19, in honor of the delegates to the Postal Congress. It was a very handsome affair, the Cabinet families assisting the President and his wife in receiving their distinguished guests. The rooms were gay with flowers, the Marine Band contributed music, and a delightful supper was served. With so many pretty women of course there was no dearth of pretty gowns. Mrs. McKinley remained seated during the reception, but greeted every guest cordially. She wore a handsome frock of white broadcloth made with a high-necked, long-sleeved bodice elaborately trimmed with rare lace and jewels. She wore her hair curled, parted and drawn away from her face with side-combs. Mrs. Hobart also wore white silk brocade with a low-cut bodice, a collar of diamonds, a necklace of pearls, and violets drooping from the shoulders. Madame Patenote, wife of the French Minister, wore an artistic frock of black lace over pale blue, with the lilies for the trimming. Almost all of the Cabinet ladies wore white frocks and roses, except Mrs. Sherman, who wore a black moire with lace and diamonds.

Wilhelmina, the girl Queen of Holland, attended her first ball not long ago, and is described as behaving and looking very well. She wore a gown of white silk, with two red roses for her only ornament.

There is an old superstition that declares May an unlucky month for a wedding. There are plenty of girls who dub superstitions "nonsense," and so there are many weddings in May; nevertheless, June is the favorite month of roses, it is the prettiest season; but here and farther south June is apt to be too warm for roses or girls to be their freshest and prettiest.

The following is clipped from an Atlanta paper: "Mrs. W. D. Ellis, Jr., will entertain Chapter A of the Order of Old-Fashioned Women at an elegant luncheon to-day. I wonder what a woman does when she deliberately sets out to be old-fashioned. It seems as though the very effort would make being truly old-fashioned impossible."

The chiffon, lace and feather froils for the neck, so much in vogue, are a great aid to a woman who is trying to grow old gracefully. According to the best authorities, the first ugly lines of age that come to a pretty woman, are the lines of the throat and chin; they usually show too much flesh or too little. Many a woman would be as pretty or prettier at 35 than she was 10 years before, if she would only take care to conceal any ugly lines that there may be in her neck, and for this purpose there could be nothing more satisfactory than the rucies and soft folded collars.

Many bicycle women are planning to discard leggings and high boots this Summer, and to wear heavy stockings and low-cut shoes instead; a highly sensible fashion, and one that will in no wise be startling nor conspicuous.

Velvet and velveteen waists having become common, and, besides, being exceedingly warm, it is now the fashion to have bouffes of satin. They are made with the smocked yoke that gives an exceedingly graceful puffing fullness for the front. Also, slack the day! the tale ends unhappily, for it is also the fashion to wear white linen collars with these bouffes, and a smocked satin blouse does seem too gay, soft, and festive to suit the severe, business-like linen. However, the girls will have it that way, and that settles it.

A black grenadine frock made up over black taffeta, and brightened with a belt and collar of gray-velvet or satin, is a serviceable frock, and may be very becoming.

The new grass-line suits are made with an Eton jacket and a moderately wide minired skirt finished with a wide hem. The cuffs and lapels are usually prettily braided with white linen braid in small scroll patterns, or in knots and military frogs and loops.

A most startling frock that is heralded as the latest and most fashionable of styles consists of a black satin skirt accented or "sun pleated," a short jacket of fine chalk-white broadcloth lined with heavy black silk, and a blouse of black satin with a wide white stock.

Pique embroidered with jet is another of the extreme styles, and one that finds little favor with sober-minded women.

Cording is one of the fads for trimming. Silk blouses are corded across the yoke line, and slim women frequently have five or six rows of cording about their skirts at the hips.

An exquisite Paris frock is of some sort of thin, transparent, gray stuff, having a shimmer of black and heliotrope color of its own, and made up over a taffeta that is a close plaid of pale green, heliotrope, pink and blue. The effect is very much that of the gray clouds and sunset colors.

Parasols as green as the tree tops are now carried by my lady of fortune, regardless of any wrack in her complexion that the green glow may cause.

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.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 price offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

VETERANS IN THE CITY. C. E. Fitch, Sergeant, 23d Ohio, Wampum, Pa. Comrade Fitch is in the lumber business. Capt. Chas. A. Nimocks, 7th Mich., Minneapolis, Minn. Comrade Nimocks is an expert accountant, and also engaged in the real estate business. He is a candidate for United States Railroad Commissioner.

Boys We have a first-rate watch and chain for you, which you can own in one hour. Send your name and address for free samples to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every bottle of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, Dr.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A blue and white organdy, trimmed with Valenciennes lace edging and insertion, and with bands of narrow pale-blue satin ribbon, and with bell, collar, and bows of wider ribbon of the same shade makes an elaborate Summer frock, but is exceedingly dainty.

Mother who dress their little ones in odd or awkward or very rich or very poor clothes are very thoughtful. Fashions for children do not at first seem a particularly vital matter, and yet the children are teased and snubbed and twitted so unmercifully if there is anything eccentric in their attire that school life becomes very unhappy for them.

It is said that Queen Victoria is one of the wealthiest individuals in the world, and that her fortune approximates the \$100,000,000 mark. England pays all her expenses and gives her \$200,000 a year, in plus money besides. She has practically no use for money except to portion her daughters when they marry, to pay off the Prince of Wales's debts, and to buy the shawls and jewels that she gives to people who please her. She must have effected some pretty savings in the 60 years of her reign. Her husband left her a fortune, and several wealthy individuals have bequeathed great sums to her. Besides, she has all the money left over from the appropriations for running the court, and, as her court is not given to great display nor extravagance and the appropriations are generous, this must mean a nice sum.

ELMER POMEROY McBLEOD.

Widows Wanted!

We have a plan for the pleasant and profitable employment

At Home

for every Soldier's Widow in the United States. Full particulars will be furnished to any who would like to take advantage of this opportunity. Address The National Tribune, Washington, D. C.

National Tribune School of Poetry.

We have decided to open a school of poetry. This is a utilitarian age. Inventions and manufacturing improvements and scientific and geographical discovery are encouraged on every hand, but poetry is neglected. We propose to do something to supply this want. We need poets. The art of versification should be studied.

It will cost only 50 cents for the term, and the instructions will be given by mail. The first term will close July 1. All desiring to enter should send a poem not less than 10 lines nor more than 100 lines in length. It may be a lyric or a sonnet or any other style of the poetic art, according to the fancy or talent of the writer.

These poems will be criticised by the Professor of Literature in the Washington High School, an institution whose certificates are accepted by various universities without examination of candidates for admission.

Four cash prizes will be given in order of merit. All the income received from tuition fees will be devoted to this purpose, the first receiving one-half, the second three-tenths, the third three-twentieths, the fourth one-twentieth of the total. The poems of the prize-winners will be published. The others will be returned.

This school is open to all subscribers, except professional journalists, authors of a published book, instructors or professors in any institution of learning competent to confer the degree of A. M. or LL. B., or students in same above the sophomore class. The object of restrictions is to limit the school to those who need it most and have no other convenient avenue of literary culture.

No entrance fees will be accepted from persons not on our subscription list, and if any person wish to enter he or she must first become eligible in the prescribed manner. No exceptions will be made to this rule. We make no charge for the service, and we take the liberty to confine its advantages to our own people.

Those who wish to enter can do so on the above terms any time prior to June 20. Address—THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C. (Mark it School of Poetry.)

FREE! A HUGE OFFER! NO LOTTERY! NO CATCHWORD CONTEST! One will win \$100,000.00. The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., is offering a grand prize of \$100,000.00 to the person who can find the hidden word in the National Tribune. The prize is \$100,000.00. The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., is offering a grand prize of \$100,000.00 to the person who can find the hidden word in the National Tribune. The prize is \$100,000.00. The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., is offering a grand prize of \$100,000.00 to the person who can find the hidden word in the National Tribune. The prize is \$100,000.00.

PENSIONS! PENSIONS!

Mr. Hunter goes to the Departments every day and examines cases, and uses all the testimony on file. Neglected and rejected cases looked up. No fee until you get your money. If you want your pension without delay, should write—

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