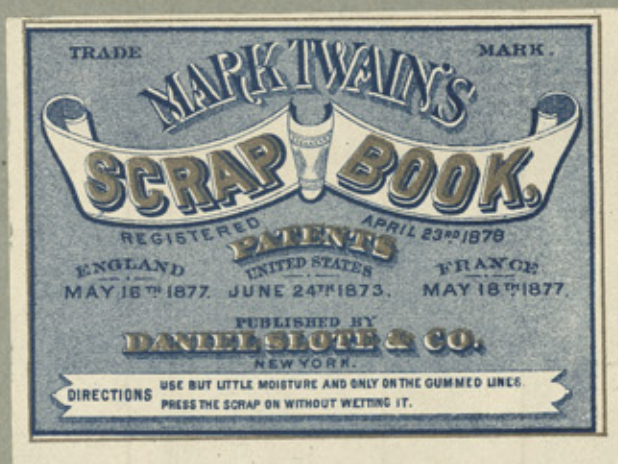




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The Sacramento
Daily Record-Union
Oct. 11 1906.

THE YOUNG MEN.

ASSOCIATED EFFORTS IN THEIR BEHALF.

Major-General Howard and Major Hardie Address an Immense Union Service.

Major-General O. O. Howard spent Sunday in Sacramento, in accordance with previous announcement, and delivered three addresses during the day and evening. In the morning he attended service at the Congregational Church, and at its close spoke to the Sunday-school and children of the Orphan Asylum, in the lecture-room of the church. The room was crowded, and his words were listened to with eager attention, and with pleasing and marked effect. At 3:30 p. m. a meeting for men only was held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Sixth-street M. E. Church. Major Hardie, of Alabama, first delivered an earnest and stirring gospel address, and was followed by General Howard in the same line, both producing strong impressions. An after meeting was held, in which many young men took part, some for the first time.

In the evening the usual services at the various city churches were omitted, and all joined in a union service, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., at the Congregational Church. It was one of the largest audiences that ever assembled in the city, the aisles and gallery and all available space being seated with chairs and persons standing, and many being unable to even gain admittance. There were upon the platform C. M. Campbell, President of the Association, presiding; General Howard, Major Hardie, of Alabama, Rev. E. R. Dille, Rev. W. C. Merrill, and Moore Hesketh, General Secretary. To the right and in front was a large number of the members of the Sumner and Warren Posts, G. A. R., wearing their uniforms and badges, and elsewhere in the audience were members of Fair Oaks Post. Slightly to the rear of the Grand Army men, General George Stoneman sat, and was a thoroughly interested listener to the address of his old comrade in arms, from whom he had received a visit at his residence on Saturday evening. It was a noticeable episode of the evening, that upon the platform were two speakers, both soldiers, who a quarter of a century ago were arrayed in arms against each other, but who were now jointly battling against a common foe.

The services opened with a voluntary by the quartet choir of the church, which was followed by invocation by Rev. Mr. Merrill. After one verse of "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," sang by the audience, Rev. E. R. Dille read the 19th Psalm, commencing, "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth His handiwork." C. M. Campbell, President of the Association, then introduced General Howard, whom he stated had kindly consented to address the people of Sacramento in the interests of the Y. M. C. A. work.

GENERAL HOWARD'S ADDRESS.

General Howard spoke as follows:

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, whose headquarters are in New York, learning that I proposed to visit Germany during the summer of 1884, kindly gave me the credentials of a delegate to their International Convention. It was to assemble

in the month of August, at Berlin. I was on hand in time, and spent with the delegates from the different civilized nations, a most profitable and delightful season of seven days. The President, Herr Von Behrensdoerff, Chamberlain to Emperor William, presided with ease and dignity over the large Convention, giving his opening address, with equal facility, in three different languages, the German, French and English. We were specially blessed in having with us that honored man and charming Christian gentleman, who was the founder of the first Young Men's Christian Association, which he when a young man, with a few coadjutors, started in London less than forty years ago. He appeared full of interest and energy, much like our own William E. Dodge, Sr., of New York, who has so lately left us and gone to his reward. I had attended several of our International gatherings in this country, as those held at Washington, at Detroit, at Lowell, and at Portland, Me. No Christian assemblies could have excelled them in the working power they seemed to represent; in the energetic measures they adopted; and certainly none in the spiritual impress they left behind them upon the community where they for a few days sojourned and labored for the salvation of young men.

In these respects, the Berlin Conference was hardly abreast of the others. But it was a most remarkable body of earnest Christian souls, speaking various tongues, yet with a perfect unity of the Spirit, praying God to lead them, while they sought to lay broadly and deeply the best foundations for awakening anew the zeal and energy of members of all churches, with special view to extending the helping hand of Christian love to young men.

The German and French delegates were especially persistent in questioning the English and American Secretaries concerning their methods of procedure. How do you raise so much money? How do you build so many capital structures? What about your gymnasiums and other provisions for amusement? Tell us concerning your literary arrangements, your lectures, your libraries, your evening classes. What is that grand organization called the "railroad work," in which even railway officials take an interest, and to which the managers make large contributions? And, again, how is it with the Bible classes; who teach them? Is there not serious danger of introducing heresy here? Do describe the evangelizing process, the meetings for prayer and conference, the neighborhood meetings, the visiting committees sent to the streets, the jails and almshouses?

Is there not danger of laymen, in their blind zeal, getting up too much steam for the engine? Will not the Y. M. C. A. work, forgetting the Church division lines, take away all the best workers from the churches, and so the churches suffer a great loss?

How shall we answer objections like these, coming from faithful pastors. Several times was our quick-witted and well-informed Secretary, Mr. Morse, of New York, made to stand on the platform and be bombarded with such queries as these, "It asked kindly and answered most readily and happily. I assure you this did me great good. It taught me to appreciate better than I had ever done before the wonderful development of these Christian Associations, the grand problems they were solving for humanity, and the remarkable catholicity of spirit they were fostering and everywhere diffusing. They, like the steam transportation and telegraph lines, have already girdled the world. They, like the skirmish line to a grand army, have searched out the hedges, the pitfalls, the nooks and corners of the variegated field of operations. They prepare the way by their week-day open rooms and open houses for the Sabbath-day advance. Their warm welcome is at the steamboat landing, the railway station and the market gathering. To the traveler and to the stranger they say: "Come with us and we will do thee good." They introduce the newcomer to the pastor, to the Bibleclass, to the Society of Christian Endeavor, and often to a respectable social life.

But why does not the Church of Christ do all this? Or, in other words, why do not the churches, like the synagogues of the Jews, take care of their own?

The best answer I can make to this is, "Yankee-like, to ask another question. What makes up the Church of Christ? My answer, to which all ought to assent, is that Christ's church is made up of all the believers in Christ both living and dead. And the churches are different organizations of believers with enough differences like the distinguishing badges of divisions and corps in an army, to make them known and recognized along their line of useful work.

The Y. M. C. A. bands proceed from these organizations. They go and they come. They keep the fences between them full of open bars and gateways, but never, never are these skirmishers disloyal to their own brigades or divisions. Where is the single church that can run along 300 miles of railroad, gather the young men into assemblies, give them proper amusement, books to read and preach the simple gospel to them? Where is the combination of churches that has week-day and Sunday machinery equal to this, or equal to the religious wants of colleges and universities which intellectualism is everywhere developing, without God and without Bible truths?

These Y. M. C. A. bodies are ready armed and equipped for this business; they are the pioneers of the churches—nay, my friends, they are part and parcel of the churches themselves; they are the churches at work. Look at the home mission struggle, then at the grand foreign mission fields. Glorious you say! Souls saved, women rescued from bondage, youth redeemed and built up in character, in spite of the prevailing scientific doubting and literary infidelity, which, like the snow mountains, are often high and lifted up, but, handsome as they may be, cold and frigid against the best interests of society. Yes, as in the days of the apostles, the missions thrive and enlarge in the face of the world, the flesh and the devil. Yet, how are these grand results accomplished? Answer: By the churches, the live churches, working through their missions and societies. Again, the leaves of the Bible are like the leaves of the trees for multitude—and they carry the word of God to every nation on the globe. Who does this and so renders every man who rejects God without excuse? It is the Bible societies whom the churches put forth so that they can penetrate every home and family that will open the door to them. How glad, then, must the churches be to add this much-needed helper, this association for youth, whose province it is to set youth to help youth; to make each young man his brother's keeper; and to put into the field an agency to rescue those who have already fallen under temptation.

An experience of upwards of fifty years has shown me many men who have been drunkards, licentious men and hardened sinners, arrested in their downward course and brought back to the innocences of childhood. It is never too late to mend. Genuine repentance, which, of course, involves the utter abandonment of criminal practices, is always possible. I will not limit the mercy of God, for He loveth mercy rather than sacrifice. He is kinder than the noblest father; He is more tender than the gentlest, most self-denying mother. Yet the saved among the middle-aged and old who have long led abandoned lives are lamentably few. It is hard for a poor soul, withered by avarice, to put on a generous expansion. It is hard for a debauchee to recover his lost strength or exclude the filth of his life from his mind. It is hard for the passion for gambling to subside, or

for fraud to end in an honest life. Oh, reform, reform, by all means. God give us reform.

But more, a thousand times more, give us the prevention against trembling drunkenness, rotten vice, miserly avarice, gambling and cheating and all impurity and degradation. Let us put up the bars and close the gates before these vices come trooping in to our inclosures. How?

Godliness is profitable to all things. Let the child and the youth walk with God, like Enoch of old, and the child and the youth are safe for here and for hereafter. Men and women working for young men mean just this: we will lead them to God who manifests himself in Christ, so that God through Christ may keep them from the evils depicted. Oh, how they, the zealous working Christians, long to adapt all their agencies to this end! The Young Men's Christian Association is the best agency for youth wandering away from home, the best that I know.

The mother tells the Secretary in Berlin, "My son is in Chicago on such a street in business; do what you can for him." The letter is sent to the Secretary at Chicago. He finds the son, leads him to friends, and if possible to the Friend of friends. The Lord bless the effort. A stranger in a strange land responds quickly to the tone of genuine sympathy.

Come now—let us look facts in the face. Of the 300,000 young men from 17 to 35 years of age in California, can you do too much? Even a vicious mother wants a good son. How much more the good mother? A father who rejects the Bible, because it condemns him, still in his heart wants an honest son. Then let us all come up heroically to lend a helping hand to this efficient society which embraces such a variety of methods.

Some of us periled life to get such glorious results, as we, who are not pessimists, now plainly see around us: Constitution, laws, Congress, Courts, Executive, schools, churches, great parties, rich States and Territories, and many of them; revenues abundant; an unbroken currency; letters and papers brought to our very doors without delay or confusion; homesteads open to seekers, and pensions in profusion, and unlimited opportunities for the enterprising, and what not?

Oh! sustain the sacrifice and labor which has been put forth, by fostering the good and wiping out the bad. Here is, in this society, a good channel for merely patriotic effort.

And now as we raise our eyes to heaven and think of eternity—an endless day or an endless year—how can we grasp the thought! Let us be in union with the Divine Spirit, so that eternity may be a perpetual joy! Then no matter how long! If we ourselves get right we will help the right.

In conclusion I want to do as I did during our war of rebellion—I want to appeal to those who should be enlisted to accomplish the great work of covering the hills and filling the valleys of California with a host of young men who shall be as a whole superior to any that have preceded them. While in the summer of 1862 I was at home recovering from wounds, the Governor of Maine sent me to the seaport towns, where there had been a little backwardness in enlistments, to canvass for volunteers. What did I say? Did I appeal to them, showing them how easy was the work demanded of them? Did I tell them they would be kept in the rear, where they would have a thousand privileges and little or no danger? No, indeed! I called to their manhood. I told them the country was in danger. I told her sons as never before. Our inheritance. There

GEN. O. O. HOWARD

Morning Times

Last Evening in Doctor
McLean's Church.

Comrade's Recollections
RECOLLECTIONS OF GEN. GRANT.

First Address of the Sixth Annual
Course of Lyceum Lectures at
the First Congrega-
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Last evening was the opening night of the sixth annual course of the Lyceum Lectures, under the auspices of the First Congregational Church, and between seven and eight hundred people were present to greet the speaker of the evening. Exclusive of all this it may with propriety be said that the evening afforded a sort of Grand Army occasion, as the pastor of the church, Rev. Doctor McLean, an ex-member of the Union Army, had invited his old comrades to attend the lecture which was to be

DELIVERED BY A COMRADE
of the Grand Army of the Republic.

So it was, and at seven o'clock last evening the two Grand Army Posts in our city rallied at their respective headquarters, and with uniform on fell into line, and to the step of life and drum-music supplied by Comrades Clamage and Abbott of Lyon Post, marched down Twelfth street and into the First Congregational Church, where they greeted the announced speaker of the evening.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, with three rousing cheers and a tiger. The speaker's stand and its surroundings were becomingly dressed in flowers, and American flags and portraits of Grant and Washington; also either side of the speaker's desk was flanked by stacks of bayonets.

Before the speech of the evening the "Star Spangled Banner" was effectively sung by Mrs. Chas. Poulter, and Comrade W. R. Thomas pleased the Boys in Blue before him by putting the good old tune they all knew into the words that were written for the "battle hymn of the Republic," and they joined with him heartily in the chorus. Following the singing,

REV. DOCTOR McLEAN announced that the lecture of the evening would be the first of the sixth annual course of the Lyceum lectures; that it was quite incidental, almost accidental that this course should begin on this notable day, but he was glad of it, and glad to be able to announce as the speaker no less a personage than General Howard, and wished it might be that this anniversary day might be more unanimously and zealously remembered all over our country. I am glad we can at least begin our present course—do this little to-night toward celebrating

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. "Judge Gibson," said Doctor McLean, "Who is himself a member of the Grand Army and was a private in the service of Uncle Sam when he was wounded at Gettysburg, where General Howard commanded, will now introduce his old comrade—General." [Applause.]

Comrade E. M. Gibson said: Ladies and Gentlemen—I deem it among the distinguished favors of my life to be privileged to-night to introduce to you so distinguished a speaker as he who is about to address you. It brings vividly to mind one of the most eventful periods in not only my own life, but the life of our nation itself. I refer to Gettysburg, and to General Howard, who occupied an important position on the right of the Grand Army line in that sanguinary conflict. And I may say in truth, also, that history has its omissions, and that General Howard's part in the Gettysburg battle has never to my knowledge been presented as prominently as it ought to be. He at that time commanded the Eleventh Corps, and his ranking commander being shot down at an early hour in the conflict, General Howard stepped to the front of the entire Union Army and won the day, but laid on the altar of our country

HIS STRONG RIGHT ARM, which you see to-night is not here. General Howard was equal to the occasion, and if he speaks to-night a one-tenth part as well as he fought, you will be delighted. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you General O. O. Howard." [Applause.]

General Howard was warmly received, and spoke for two hours on his "Personal recollection of General Grant," being cheered to the echo at repeated intervals. He said:

Ladies and gentlemen: It is a special pleasure to me to be present with you on this occasion, and more especially to be introduced by one who was a private soldier in the fire and battle of Gettysburg, and to be referred to in his pleasant way. We were together in those times, my friends—all of us young men, and to meet again in after years—a quarter of a century later—on an occasion like this, it does us good, and you will forgive, I know, for our little mutual admiration observations. The last quarter of the eighteenth century gave to our country her integrity and her independence; the States became united, cemented by a constitution glorious and strong.

The central figure of that bright historic period is

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the father of his country, whose birth on the 22d of February made this an anniversary our country has to-day respected and observed. Washington was nearly an hundred years older than I. You know Abraham was an hundred years old when Isaac was born; so Washington was an hundred years older than I. [Laughter.] Washington carried off the triumphal banner of victory from the midst of contending posts, and then held for two terms, by voluntary suffrages of a free people, the chief place of power in the land. The third quarter of the 19th century opened for our Union but gloomy prospects. A gathering plague, which was under our fathers but a small spot, had spread till the eyes, ears and mouths of vast multitudes of our countrymen were involved in disease, till the end of

OUR COUNTRY'S LIFE] constantly predicted by our wise men seemed near at hand. A part was affected by a singular overpowering weakness and others entered into interminable janglings with each other, full of fury and hate—a kind of a rage like unto madness—that made them bent upon universal destruction. As a government, as a people, we had reached that pass described by Carlyle in his "French Revolution," when "verily, if somebody did not do something soon, things would do themselves satisfactory to nobody." The period of agitation, turmoil and strife has gone by. And we now look back and ask ourselves what has been accomplished? We answer, that plague was stayed. A fever, burning, raging, spreading, consuming, like a conflagration, did follow it; but it was met by staunch courage and effective remedies; decays and purifications set in; but the sharp knife applied without hesitation, again and again, accomplished its work of removal.

PEACE AND REST have at last come to reinvigorate and recuperate the system, so that the third quarter of the nineteenth cen-

tury has triumphed for our land; has triumphed in the interests of liberty and national unity—yes, in the interests of mankind.

All along this eventful time, and amid all the turbulence and madness of the plague-stricken and fevered millions, two figures among the remedial workers were and are most prominent, those of

LINCOLN AND GRANT.

Multitudes at first of course saw them but dimly. Against one, tall and lifted up, they cried one thing, and against the other, modest, silent, but never idle, they shouted another thing. These outcries were full of hate and distrust; but what a change has come; all hearts are now filled with love, and all mouths with praise for these two workers.

The General then remarked on the birth, boyhood days, marriage and military training of Grant, and said: Young Ulysses left West Point in June, 1843, as a Brevet Second Lieutenant, and as army officers say, it took him two full years to get that Brevet off and to become a full Second Lieutenant. In that period an event occurred which had much to do with shaping his career. His classmate, Lieutenant Dent introduced him to his father's family at St. Louis, and here he found the tender-hearted womanly companion who was to become the companion, the stimulus, the safeguard and the solace of his chequered life. It was Julia Dent.

WHOM HE LOVED and trusted, and who believed in him from the first acquaintance, when he had few friends, and who always had a word of cheer and of praise for him in the darkest days, and whom even prosperity could not divert from her sincere love and simple taste. Before their marriage, according to the fortune of a soldier, Grant's regiment was sent to the frontiers of Texas, and the contemplated marriage had to be postponed, not occurring till after the close of the Mexican war.

After this war, in 1848, the happy marriage, so long deferred, took place. The speaker then spoke at length of Grant's resignation and his civil life, and finally traced him as a general in the war of the rebellion. Of the dead chieftain's

BELIEF IN PROVIDENCE

General Howard said: As an instance of the ever presence conviction in his mind that there is an All-controlling Power which somehow moves in the events of life, I will give a brief conversation that I had with Gen. Grant after the death of Colonel Bowers, who had long been his favorite adjutant. I said, "Is it really true, Grant, that Bowers is dead?" "Yes," he answered, "by a terrible accident on the Hudson River Railroad." He then described to me more in detail the painful circumstances.

"It was strange that he of all others should have been thoughtless or careless," I said.

"He was not, Howard; it could not be helped—it was to be!" On Wednesday, the 25th of March, 1885, being at the house of a friend in Brooklyn, I received a kindly note from Colonel F. D. Grant, saying that his father would be glad to see me at any time when he could see anyone. The next day I called. The General was alone, though through the open door I could see members of the family and friends, on the same floor and within call.

"How do you do, General," he said, as he turned his face toward me and extended his hand. His face was natural except the large swollen appearance on the left side. His voice could hardly be recognized. "I like to see my friends, everybody so thoughtful and kind," he said. "All are remembering me now, the churches, too, in their prayers—all denominations—and one society in the East—I think some faith-cure society," and he expressed his willingness to co-operate with any sincere effort for his good. His last remark on the subject was: "I trust I have not put any hindrance in their way. I spoke of the action of Congress, and of the different legislatures, and the thousands of old soldiers—his comrades of the

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

He expressed his gladness at this, but desired me to return to the subject of prayer and its fruits, which I did. He had confidence in himself, it is true, but it was because he knew of a power beyond self, because he was helped and strengthened by that real power beyond self, you may call it spirit, Providence or God. The name is not material. It is all the same. It was said of him that his reverence for God was so great that

HE COULD NOT SWEAR.

As to the Sabbath, how quickly he rebuked one who offered him a Sunday railroad excursion. He said: "I was obliged to travel during the war on the Sabbath. I don't see why I should do it now for mere pleasure." How beautiful was his love for wife and children. The family is the touching picture of his administration. In this simple, pure life he has herein surpassed the brilliancy of Napoleon and the wisdom of Solomon. The pure in heart shall see God. The purity of living is a veritable test of the purity of the soul. His partial friends are trying to-day to make General Grant a saint! Well, my friends, can you and I stand the test of the plumb-line so well? Let us be wise and judge gently, that the cups of our blessing may be full and sweet. Infirmitates our heroic leader had, but he knew them, he met them, he fought them, he overcame them. I saw evidences of that victory often and am not mistaken. It would be utterly folly for a young man to yield to dire temptation and excuse himself by the example of a great man. Oh, what a struggle Grant at one time had, stronger than that with Lee, Johnson, and Pemberton, yet, thank God, he conquered. Few public men of to-day have become more abstemious than he was the latter years of his life. What a fire of prolonged suffering he passed through!

DID HE BELIEVE?

Notice the words of July 21: "If it is within God's providence that I should go now, I am ready to obey his call without a murmur."

His faith was as simple and as strong as that of a child. He was like his mother. Mother and child are to-day in the arms of the Beloved. In the large universe there are many mansions, prepared by the expansive love of Christ. Let us go there then to find our hero, our leader, our brother, our friend. *بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم* Amen.

IN MEMORIAM.

Lines to the memory of Lieutenant Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Navy, who died at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., May 5th, 1886.

BY COL. G. DOUGLAS BREWERTON.
"Ad astra per aspera."

Lieutenant Hunt died at the Soldiers' Home after a lingering illness. He was a son of General Hunt the present governor of the Home and was taken to his father's quarters on his return from South Carolina where he went for the benefit of his health. He was a son-in-law of Adjutant General Drum, having married his daughter Blossom three years ago. He leaves two children.

Lieutenant Hunt was a member of the Rogers expedition for the relief of the Jeannette and of the party that made the overland trip from Behring's Straits through Siberia, taking part, also, in the search for Lieutenant Chipp. In the Greek relief expedition, he was attached to the Alert returning in broken health, terminating in consumption and death.

When, in full time to slow decay,
Some monarch of the wood gives way;
Finding the lot assigned to all
To grow, to flourish and to fall.
Or, when the sheaves of tasselled corn
O'er ripe are to the garner borne;
We recognise a fate fulfilled;
An ending to the work we build;
A kindly voice, that far and wide,
Calls home to rest at eventide.
With whitened hair and furrowed cheek,
With tired brain and hand grown weak,
We see, unmoved, the shadow fall;
The bed prepared that waits for all;
Hear the last call sound *tags* and truce,
And feel the lines of life cast loose.

ON REPASSING THE GOLDEN GATE.

[WRITTEN FOR THE BULLETIN.]

How gayly I sailed through the Golden Gate
It was forty long years ago;
How little I dreamed of the changes that
wait

On life's tidal ebb and flow.
As I passed its rocks with a flowing sheet
And a fair and favoring breeze,
But little I feared the storms that would
beat,
Or the winds that might baffle and freeze.
I have drifted afar on the tide of time,
For two-score years since then,
And life has proved hard and fate unkind
'Mid treacherous women and men.
Till now with gray hair and wrinkled brow,
I pass through the Golden Gate,
And know as I sail be it calm or gale,
I cannot have long to wait.

So fate brings me back to this Western shore,
That I trod in the morning of youth,
Ere I battled life's ocean and turbulent roar
Till I doubted e'en honor and truth;
Am I, wiser now, as my course I steer,
And study its devious chart,
Than when blindly led with never a fear
By the faith of a trusting heart?

There's another gate beyond the tide,
Where life's tempests cease to blow,
Whose portals open on a sea full wide
And ports that no pilot know—
A gate that grows near with each changing
year.

Let the breeze blow high or low,
Though the days glide by with smile or tear,
To that shadowy goal we go.

It may be the gate through which I must sail,
Will be lost in fog and mist,
As beacon lights grow wan and pale,
By the early morning kissed.
Yet fearless of all through that gate I go,
To launch on its untried sea,
With never a care for its ebb or flow,
For it surely brings peace to me.

Yet I fain would pass with your hand in mine
As through its waves I glide,
Let that unknown sea be gloom or shine,
I should miss you from my side.
Then, love, let us go when that night falls
still

To the rest prepared for all,
As the sun sinks down on the darkened hill
When the twilight shadows fall.

G. DOUGLAS BREWERTON.
ON BOARD P.M.S.S. COLIMA, May 29, 1887.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD

"Morning Times"

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WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. "Judge Gibson," said Doctor McLean, "Who is himself a member of the Grand Army and was a private in the service of Uncle Sam when he was wounded at Gettysburg, where General Howard commanded, will now introduce his old comrade—General." [Applause.]

Comrade E. M. Gibson said: Ladies and Gentlemen—I deem it among the distinguished favors of my life to be privileged to-night to introduce to you so distinguished a speaker as he who is about to address you. It brings vividly to mind one of the most eventful periods in not only my own life, but the life of our nation itself. I refer to Gettysburg, and to General Howard, who occupied an important position on the right of the Grand Army line in that sanguinary conflict. And I may say in truth, also, that history has its omissions, and that General Howard's part in the Gettysburg battle has never to my knowledge been presented as prominently as it ought to be. He at that time commanded the Eleventh Corps, and his ranking commander being shot down at an early hour in the conflict, General Howard stepped to the front of the entire Union Army and won the day, but laid on the altar of our country

MIS STRONG RIGHT ARM, which you see to-night is not here. General Howard was equal to the occasion, and if he speaks to-night a one-tenth part as well as he fought, you will be delighted. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you General O. O. Howard." [Applause.]

General Howard was warmly received, and spoke for two hours on his "Personal recollection of General Grant," being cheered to the echo at repeated intervals. He said:

Ladies and gentlemen: It is a special pleasure to me to be present with you on this occasion, and more especially to be introduced by one who was a private soldier in the fire and battle of Gettysburg, and to be referred to in his pleasant way. We were together in those times, my friends—all of us young men, and to meet again in after years—a quarter of a century later—on an occasion like this, it does us good, and you will forgive, I know, for our little mutual admiration observations. The last quarter of the eighteenth century gave to our country her integrity and her independence; the States became united, cemented by a constitution glorious and strong.

The central figure of that bright historic period is

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the father of his country, whose birth on the 22d of February made this an anniversary our country has to-day respected and observed. Washington was nearly an hundred years older than I. You know Aoraham was an hundred years old when Isaac was born; so Washington was an hundred years older than I. (Laughter.) Washington carried off the triumphal banner of victory from the midst of contending posts, and then held for two terms, by voluntary suffrages of a

PEACE AND REST have at last come to reinvigorate and recuperate the system, so that the third quarter of the nineteenth cen-

tury has triumphed for our land; has triumphed in the interests of liberty and national unity—yes, in the interests of mankind.

All along this eventful time, and amid all the turbulence and madness of the plague-stricken and fevered millions, two figures among the remedial workers were and are most prominent, those of

LINCOLN AND GRANT.

Multitudes at first of course saw them but dimly. Against one, tall and lifted up, they cried one thing, and against the other, modest, silent, but never idle, they shouted another thing. These outcries were full of hate and distrust; but what a change has come: all hearts are now filled with love, and all mouths with praise for these two workers.

The General then remarked on the birth, boyhood days, marriage and military training of Grant, and said: Young Ulysses left West Point in June, 1843, as a Brevet Second Lieutenant, and as army officers say, it took him two full years to get that Brevet off and to become a full Second Lieutenant. In that period an event occurred which had much to do with shaping his career. His classmate, Lieutenant Dent introduced him to his father's family at St. Louis, and here he found the tender-hearted womanly woman who was to become the companion, the stimulus, the safeguard and the solace of his chequered life. It was Julia Dent.

WHOM HE LOVED and trusted, and who believed in him from the first acquaintance, when he had few friends, and who always had a word of cheer and of praise for him in the darkest days, and whom even prosperity could not divert from her sincere love and simple taste. Before their marriage, according to the fortune of a soldier, Grant's regiment was sent to the frontiers of Texas, and the contemplated marriage had to be postponed, not occurring till after the close of the Mexican war.

After this war, in 1848, the happy marriage, so long deferred, took place. The speaker then spoke at length of Grant's resignation and his civil life, and finally traced him as a general in the war of the rebellion. Of the dead chieftain's

BELIEF IN PROVIDENCE General Howard said: As an in-

Three score and ten the limit stands,
Nature approves and God commands;
Or if a longer lease we gain
Our strength, but heaviness and pain;
Finds halting step and deafened ear
With loss of all that life holds dear.
But ah, how changed when death's stern shock,
Tears from his hold, like rifled rock;
The growing tree, the rooted pine,
The grape, untripped from the vine;
Breaking the youthful eagles wing;
The untrilled chalice at the spring,
Leaving the feeble heart of age
To beat against its time worn cage,
Like bird that longs to take its flight
Through "realms of mystery and night?"
To join its loved ones on that shore
Where friends clasp hands to part no more.
To thee, alas, my friend is given,
The cross to see thy chalice risen;
The casket rent that held a life,
The soul set free that bore its strife;
And won, though brief his toilsome day,
Lance and wreath, in gallant way,
A knight, in honors to be sung;
Winning such praise as minstrels sing.
Beating, like Paladin of old,
The bravest heart on Field of Gold;
His crest "without reproach or fear,"
True to the friends who held him dear,
Loyal in every walk of life,
Happy in home, beloved by wife.
Your boy is dead: his still and cold,
The Gods love those who ne'er grow old,
The shining mark to death is given,
The truest heart, the soonest riven.
At duties call, for honors go,
Where winter guards the frozen Pole;
He braved the dark and dreary north,
To bring his prisoned comrades forth.

set in, and without hesitation, again and again, accomplished its work of removal.

ON REPASSING THE GOLDEN GATE.

[WRITTEN FOR THE BULLETIN.]

How gayly I sailed through the Golden Gate
It was forty long years ago;
How little I dreamed of the changes that
wait

On life's tidal ebb and flow.
As I passed its rocks with a flowing sheet
And a fair and favoring breeze,
But little I feared the storms that would
beat,

Or the winds that might baffle and freeze.

I have drifted afar on the tide of time,
For two-score years since then,
And life has proved hard and fate unkind
'Mid treacherous women and men.

Till now with gray hair and wrinkled brow,
I pass through the Golden Gate,
And know as I sail be it calm or gale,
I cannot have long to wait.

So fate brings me back to this Western shore,
That I trod in the morning of youth,
Ere I battled life's ocean and turbulent roar
Till I doubted e'en honor and truth;
Am I, wiser now, as my course I steer,
And study its devious chart,
Than when blindly led with never a fear
By the faith of a trusting heart?

There's another gate beyond the tide,
Where life's tempests cease to blow,
Whose portals open on a sea full wide
And ports that no pilot know—
A gate that grows near with each changing
year.

Let the breeze blow high or low,
Though the days glide by with smile or tear,
To that shadowy goal we go.

It may be the gate through which I must sail,
Will be lost in fog and mist,
As beacon lights grow wan and pale,
By the early morning kissed.
Yet fearless of all through that gate I go,
To launch on its untried sea,
With never a care for its ebb or flow,
For it surely brings peace to me.

Yet I fain would pass with your hand in mine
As through its waves I glide,
Let that unknown sea be gloom or shine,
I should miss you from my side.
Then, love, let us go when that night falls
still

To the rest prepared for all,
As the sun sinks down on the darkened hill
When the twilight shadows fall.

G. DOUGLAS BREWERTON.
ON BOARD F.M.S.S. COLIMA, May 29, 1897.

THE SECRET OF A HAPPY DAY.

FRANCES RIDLEY HAVERGAL.

"The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him."
Ps. xxv. 14.

Just to let thy Father do
What He will;
Just to know that He is true,
And be still;
Just to follow hour by hour
As He leadeth;
Just to draw the moment's power
As it needeth;

Just to trust Him, this is all!
Then the day will surely be
Peaceful, whatso'er befall,
Bright and blessed, calm and free.

Just to let Him speak to thee
Through his Word,
Watching, that his voice may be
Clearly heard;
Just to tell Him everything
As it rises,

And at once to Him to bring
All surprises;
Just to listen, and to stay
Where you cannot miss his voice;
This is all! and thus to-day,
Communing, you shall rejoice.

Just to ask Him what to do
All the day,
And to make you quick and true
To obey;
Just to know the needed grace
He bestoweth;
Every bar of time and place
Overfloweth;

Just to take thy orders straight
From the Master's own command.
Blessed day! when thus we wait
Always at our Sovereign's hand.

Just to recollect His love,
Always true,
Always shining from above,
Always new;
Just to recognize its light,
All-enfolding;
Just to claim its present might,
All-upholding;

Just to know it as thine own,
That no power can take away;
Is not this enough alone
For the gladness of the day?

Just to trust, and yet to ask
Guidance still;
Take the training or the task
As He will;
Just to take the loss or gain
As He sends it;
Just to take the joy or pain
As He lends it.

He who formed thee for His praise
Will not miss the gracious aim;
So to-day and all thy days
Shall be moulded for the same.

Just to leave in His dear hand,
Little things;
All we cannot understand,
All that stings;
Just to let Him take the care
Sorely pressing,
Finding all we let Him bear
Changed to blessing;
This is all! and yet the way
Marked by Him who loves thee best:
Secret of a happy day
Secret of His promised rest.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

He expressed his gladness at this, but desired me to return to the subject of prayer and its fruits, which I did. He had confidence in himself, it is true, but it was because he knew of a power beyond self, because he was helped and strengthened by that real power beyond self, you may call it spirit, Providence or God. The name is not material. It is all the same. It was said of him that his reverence for God was so great that

HE COULD NOT SWEAR.

As to the Sabbath, how quickly he rebuked one who offered him a Sunday railroad excursion. He said: 'I was obliged to travel during the war on the Sabbath, I don't see why I should do it now for mere pleasure.' How beautiful was his love for wife and children. The family is the touching picture of his administration. In this simple, pure life he has herein surpassed the brilliancy of Napoleon and the wisdom of Solomon. The pure in heart shall see God. The purity of living is a veritable test of the purity of the soul. His partial friends are trying to-day to make General Grant a saint! Well, my friends, can you and I stand the test of the plumb-line so well? Let us be wise and judge gently, that the cups of our blessing may be full and sweet. Infirmities our heroic leader had, but he knew them, he met them, he fought them, he overcame them. I saw evidences of that victory often and am not mistaken. It would be utter folly for a young man to yield to dire temptation and excuse himself by the example of a great man. Oh, what a struggle Grant at one time had, stronger than that with Lee, Johnson, and Pemberton, yet, thank God, he conquered. Few public men of to-day have become more abstemious than he was the latter years of his life. What a fire of prolonged suffering he passed through!

DID HE BELIEVE?

Notice the words of July 21: 'If it is within God's providence that I should go now, I am ready to obey his call without a murmur.'

His faith was as simple and as strong as that of a child. He was like his mother. Mother and child are to-day in the arms of the Beloved. In the large universe there are many mansions, prepared by the expansive love of Christ. Let us go there then to find our hero, our leader, our brother, our friend, *our God*.

Feb. 23/97

Mid Arctic ice and storm swept seas,
With ardor that no chill could freeze;
He strove to rend the frost bound gates
Where baffled exploration waits,
Then sailed once more to rescue those,
Lost watchers mid the frozen snows;
Who seek, for science sake, the source
Of nature's weird electric force.
Bearding the storm king in his lair,
A fiercer foe no man may dare,
A hero still in every strife,
Sealing his sacrifice with life;
With broken frame and fading eye
Returning to his home to die.
Adding another name to those
Who dignify our last repose;
Whose tombs are kept by Honors guard;
Whose fame is sung by harp and bard.
Leaving to mess-mate and to friend
A legacy no chance can rend.
A fame so bright, a life so pure,
Shall strengthen others to endure;
Leave impress on the sands of time
And write its name in deeds sublime.

I would that words might comfort you
Whose own life rises grand and true;
Your son was worthy of the sire
Who dauntless braved the rebel fire.
His lips though dumb repeat the tale
That blood and nurture never fail.
The eaglet of the parent nest
Anticipates your well earned rest;
Standing where many a comrade waits
To welcome you "beyond the gates."
We mourn with you, your gallant son,
We write for epitaph: well done.
*No life is lost that nobly ends;
That patient takes each ill it sends;
Till fate itself to courage yield,
And effort win the well fought field.*



To The Old Pine Tree State

BY
COL. G. DOUGLAS BREWERTON.

I mark the gleam of thy warning lights,
Guarding the coast from an hundred heights,
Shining like stars from each rocky ledge,
Streaming afar from the waters edge.
Over the heaving sea
I hear once more the swell and roar,
The strife of waves, on the windy shore
The breakers booming free;
From wanderings wide, I greet again
And hail the scent, Oh! wood crowned Maine,
Of pines that tell of thee.

Fit emblem of thy strifes endured,
Thy well earned victories secured,
Of strength, to brave the coming blast,
Though deeply scarred by conflicts past
Yet holding still thine own.
Fast rooted to thy scanty sod,
As Christians cling by faith to God
With 'nere a doubt or moan;
Bidding thy stalwart sons be free
With largest, legal liberty,
Yet making right, thy throne.

I hear the rush of foaming rills,
The tides that shake thy pine clad hills;
Thy blue lakes, stretching far and free,
Like mirrors in a verdant sea,
Delight the wearied eye.
Or, growing crimson in the light
When day steals softly from our sight,
They catch the sunsets dye.
Learn, then, from nature's book, proud State,
Thy destiny in patience wait,
As waves reflect the sky.

I mark the slender golden rod,
Upon thy sunny hill slopes, nod;
And see thy frost stained forests gleam,
'Neath Indian summer's smoky beam,
Through woodland aisles of gray.
I watch the white winged, drifting fog,
Born of the reedy marsh and bog,
Creep in at dawn of day:
Type of thy record, high and pure,
That, though a thousand mists obscure,
They cannot take away.

I see, o'er green Katahdin's height,
The screaming eagle speed his flight:
I watch him, high and higher soar,
Reckless of rain or tempest roar,
Up-looking to the sun.
So upward be thy course, proud State;
Pride of a nation, strong and great,
Forget thy battles won:
Rest not, till through thy broad domain
Thou breakest every cumbering chain,
Then, be thy eyrie won.

SPEECH OF MR. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,

AT CONCORD, N. H.,

JUNE 9TH, 1887,

On accepting the nomination of U. S. Senator.

MR. CHAIRMAN: REPUBLICANS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From a full heart I thank you for the nomination you have conferred upon me. To receive such an honor in the state and city of my birth is a distinction as high as can come to any American citizen. I shall ever count it as the most gratifying experience of my life.

If your nomination shall be followed by an election, I shall esteem it a sacred duty, not merely to serve, in the high office, the state of New Hampshire, but also, as ably and faithfully as I may, the great Republican party to which I belong, discarding all differences and animosities of the past, and recognizing in all Republicans, equal members of the organization which has hitherto done so much for humanity, and to which we all look for further achievements equal to those which, emanating from the party, have so ennobled the last thirty years of American history.

The Republican party well deserves the best service which any man can give it. Its record is full of honor and glory. It opposed and abolished slavery; saved the Union in a bloody civil war; and enfranchised the race which it had set free.

The Democratic party defended and endeavored to extend slavery, encouraged secession and rebellion, and can point to no distinctive party position during thirty years which does not do it discredit. No wonder it is ashamed of its history and wishes to see the past buried and forgotten;—while the Republican party, as a good reason for its success in the future, recurs with confidence to all its achievements.

To deserve and obtain future success the Republican party must assert and maintain the wisdom and patriotism of its record in the past.

It must not permit its facts to be falsified or its glories to be dimmed by the recitals or arguments of interested and dishonest Democratic historians or critics.

A great effort is being made in behalf of certain Union generals, who, by reason either of their incapacity or of a desire not to hurt the rebellion too much, were failures in the war, to make it appear that they were as capable, and as deserving of historic renown as those Union generals who were admittedly successful leaders in the great conflict.

Side by side with this movement is another—the two apparently acting in concert—which seeks to demonstrate that there was no moral distinction between the Union and Rebel forces; that each fought for country and honor; that history should make no difference in their record; that Albert Sidney Johnston and Robert E. Lee—who were educated at West Point, and sworn to defend the union of these states, but who in May 1861 violated their oaths, resigned from the Union army and fought against the flag—illustrate in their characters and lives the traits of the noblest manhood, and are entitled to have erected for them enduring monuments of American affection and honor equally with Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, McPherson, Logan, and the other heroes of the Union army!

The surviving soldiers of the Union side are taking part in the debate on these questions, which are to be settled by the young men of this generation and those of the near future.

The Republican party must also enter into the discussion and must maintain the important and essential moral difference, never to be forgotten or overlooked, between freedom and slavery, loyalty and treason, the Union army and the Confederate army, Ulysses S. Grant and his Union comrades and Robert E. Lee and his rebel associates.

The Republican party must also be true to one issue of the past, which is also a living and not merely a sentimental issue of the present; the question of free elections at the South.

The story is old but a sad one. It involves the question on which I feel the most deeply, but on which I shall not enlarge to-night.

The North gave the colored man the ballot; the colored population gives the solid south 38 extra representatives in Congress, and 38 extra electoral votes. The colored men's ballots are suppressed, and their votes are used solely in the interest of the enemies of the political

equality of the race upon which they are based!

Tell me not this is a dead issue. On the 2d of December last three colored men were taken from jail by a mob in Washington county, Texas, and hanged. They had been, like Judge Chisholm of Mississippi, put in jail on a false charge so that they might be conveniently taken therefrom and murdered,—simply because they had been Republicans and had tried to exercise the right of suffrage as Republicans.

On May 1st of this very year, 1887, Roderick Gambrell of Jackson, Mississippi, was waylaid, shot, and killed by Jones S. Hamilton and a saloon-keeper named Albrecht and a gambler named Figures. The murderers were Democratic leaders and Gambrell was a Prohibition editor, and he was doomed and murdered solely because he dared to oppose the Democratic party!

Republicans of New Hampshire! Do you give up opposition to such political crimes as these? Or do you demand that agitation shall continue until fraud and murder, used as ordinary political agencies, shall cease to elect congresses and presidents of the United States? The commercial spirit of the North before 1861 deprecated the agitation of the slavery question as injurious to trade. It is the same commercial spirit, I fear, which now creates a seeming indifference to the vital question of a free ballot. But a nation which puts money and its uses before man and his liberty cannot long endure as a republic.

Where I have stood on this question I shall remain, as long as life shall last.

It is true that the Republican party must be right on new issues. I will not undertake to enumerate all its duties.

It must favor reforms in government, and make itself a purer, and better and nobler party than the one which it proposes to defeat;—and which, masquerading under the guise of reform, has proved itself the party of unrelenting proscrit, and has driven from office thousands of Republicans whom the president pledged himself over and over again not to change, except for misbehavior.

It is not of their removal that we complain, but because of the libels, false charges, lies, hypocrisies, and violations of pledges, which have accompanied the seizure by the Democratic party of the offices which the president, to gain his election, voluntarily and with excessive volubility, pledged himself not to treat as partisan spoils!

The Republican party must favor the reviving cause of temperance and defeat the free-ram policy of the Democratic party.

It must give to the laboring men of the country all that they can reasonably demand in order to secure their full share of the products of their toil.

In order to protect labor and maintain high wages for American workmen it must continue to be the advocate and the bulwark of the protective tariff system, to which more than to any other cause we owe our marvellous growth and prosperity as a nation.

It must protect the dependent and disabled Union veterans from the sneers and hostility of a Democratic president and must prove to them that a grateful nation will liberally support its gallant defenders.

It must assert the national interests and honor against foreign countries, but oppose the bullying of weak friendly republics while needlessly cringing to strong monarchies.

Thus true to its traditions and glorious memories, sound and right on vital pending questions, facing the sunrise, the friend of humanity, of education and progress, the Republican party, which we love and honor, under the lead of Blaine, or a Sherman, or Sheridan, or Allison, or Depew, or some other true and noble American, will, I believe, win the presidential contest of 1888, and hurl from national power the false reformers, the suppressors of the ballot, the opposers of the tariff, and the enemies of labor, who now accidentally and unfortunately hold the reins of government.

Foremost among the states of the Republican column, fellow Republicans, let us place the Granite State of New Hampshire.

"In the Bonds of Peace."

A REBEL BOY'S RECOLLECTIONS OF RELIGION IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.

One of our statesmen, asked to define his creed, replied: "I believe in God and the American people." As a definition, the above may not include all the essential articles of a sound religious and political system; but it excludes sectional narrowness and partisan hate. It is along the line of that broad national patriotism which invites to the columns of the *Religious Herald* the records of Christian manliness and heroism displayed by either side during the late civil strife. The writer claims to be national in all his sympathies. Well he may be, you may believe, when he tells you he was born in Georgia, educated at a college in Rhode Island and at a theological seminary in South Carolina, ordained to the ministry in Texas at the order of a church in Tennessee, for a season a missionary in Mississippi, with his first pastorate in Louisiana, his second in Georgia, and his third in Virginia; old enough, too, to remember the Confederacy, and young enough to be very little affected by its downfall.

Yes, there was religion in the Federal army, if the judgment of a boy is to be considered, who enjoyed some exceptional opportunities for testing the matter. As well as the events of yesterday, do I now recall the capitulation of Savannah, Ga., in December, 1864. Nearer and nearer every day for weeks drew the troops of Sherman, till the wings of his army, like the arms of a mighty giant, shut up in the embrace of inevitable surrender. Our decimated battalions having withdrawn across a pontoon bridge to the Carolina side of the river the night before, early one blue, misty morning the Mayor and Council went out of the city under a flag of truce, to inform Gen. Sherman that we were his "to command." Soon afterwards, regiment by regiment, brigade by brigade, division after division, and corps after corps, by every road, in moved the blue-coated conquerors. A quiet civil surrender was followed by an orderly, well-conducted occupation of the Forest City. Our own soldiers, massing for a grand review under the eagle eye of Beauregard, did not surpass the enemy in strict attention to the business in hand. No rioting, nor insult, nor sacking, nor loud and unseemly demonstrations of joy or of hatred, marred the superb discipline of the conquerors.

None the less all hearts among the conquered were sullen and sad. We expected nought but tyranny and humiliation, and strained every nerve of fortitude to its utmost tension, to bear up under the very worst. Of the 25,000 inhabitants, not one was there who did not love the Confederacy, and very few who doubted for a moment the ultimate triumph of our cause. Under the circumstances, we naturally let the Northern soldiers "severely alone." Our women drew down the shutters and sat in the shadows. Our men talked seldom and sparingly with the military, and only when necessity so ordered. Even the children, enticed into the camps by the little kindnesses of men in whose hearts the rough usages of war had not blurred the memory of bright little faces left behind, doubled up their fists and cried out, "We are rebels." We were human. We did not love our enemies, and we did not expect them to love us.

On secular days, we may be like the world if not of the world—we Christians, I mean; but how shall we behave on Sunday, the Lord's day? That was the question which agitated my father, the Baptist pastor. Will I be allowed to open the church and preach the gospel? Must I take the oath of allegiance to the United States—which I am not prepared to do so long as there is a government at

Richmond—before enjoying the duties of my office? Since no one at home could give an answer, he posted off, on Friday morning, to the provost marshal, to get an authoritative reply. In the presence of that dignity, Gen. Geary, if I remember correctly, some such dialogue as this took place:

"Will I be allowed to preach the gospel in the Baptist church next Sunday?" my father inquired.

"Are you a rebel?" rejoined the General. "I suppose that is what you would call me; I certainly sympathize with the South," was my father's answer. "Am I to suppose then, that you will deliver treasonable or political sermons?" continued the officer.

"No," responded the minister; "I preach salvation through the Cross. I preach to men as sinners needing a Saviour, and urge them to accept him. I have never delivered a political sermon in my life. Last Sunday I spoke to Confederate soldiers on the subject of a kingdom not of this world, and I would gladly do the same thing to yours next Sunday. Governments may change above me a thousand times; but the kingdom of Christ is eternal and unchangeable."

"Go, then," concluded the marshal, "and do as you please; but remember a file of men will be on hand, with guns in their hands, to see that you keep your word."

Will I ever forget that Sunday? "A file of men," indeed! They were present, to be sure, with glistening bayonets; but the unarmed crowd of blue-coats, the press, the jam almost to suffocation, in the galleries, filling every pew, sitting tailor-fashion flat down in the aisles, and covering every inch of available space! Sensational gathering—do you say?—flocking, with itching ears, to hear a "rebel" preacher, and perchance to mock, to criticise, or to entrap him in some unguarded disloyal utterance. Look into their faces. They are earnest, honest men. Hear them sing. It is a worshiping assembly. Why, the majestic sweep and swell of that volume of chorusing voices reverberates through the halls of my memory to this hour. In that miracle of marble, the Cologne cathedral, I have caught the melody of 7,000 German voices; at the Boston Peace Jubilee of 1871, I trembled with ecstasy under the magic spell of 20,000 trained singers, accompanied by the mightiest organ on earth; but neither the one occasion nor the other so uplifted my soul towards heaven—the soul of a "rebel" boy—as the long pent-up thankgivings to God of 1,000 "Yankee" men of war in the Savannah Baptist church. The sermon was evangelical, simple, warm. Under its influence many wept. When it was over, the pastor, coming down out of the pulpit, expressed his wish to become personally acquainted with any of his hearers who were Christians and would be pleased to know him. He reminded them how it was possible some had neglected their Bibles on the long march from Atlanta, and secret prayer, and nearness to the Saviour; and how it might be helpful to confess one's sins and pray for a restoration of lost spiritual joys. The preacher assured them that he would offer a brother's hand and heart to all who would come forward after the singing of the last hymn. And they came—not one or two, but many. With streaming eyes and throbbing hearts, they came—backsliders, penitents, Christians who were hungering after righteousness and Christians who were happy in the Lord. Verily it was a time of refreshing. Political enemies were transformed into personal friends. Brethren, divided by the arbitrary enactments of hostile republics, clasped hands for the glory of the kingdom in the unity of the spirit and in the bonds of peace.

After that, who could shut the door of domestic hospitality? Over the threshold of the pastor's home brethren came as freely as the dear Southern "boys" had done. Politics were tabooed, of course; but religion was ever a welcome theme, or any topic of ordinary conversation. And many delicate kindnesses were shown us. We were near starvation. They discovered our destitution. One brother, on shaking hands, at parting left in my father's palm a five-dollar "greenback," the first we ever saw. Another, who was attached to the commissary department, sent up to the house an army wagon loaded with flour and bacon, as an expression of his fraternal regard. Later, it occurred to the deacons that, since the church, almost to a man, was away from home in the Confederate army, and they knew of no way to provide a support for the pastor—that he be requested to accept as salary whatever money was put in the collection baskets by the Northern soldiers. Collections were good and the family larder full all during the Federal occupation. *The first offering amounted to ninety dollars.* It is not much to say that we fared far better than during the six months next preceding the capitulation.

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To Major General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army,
With the compliments of the Associated Veterans of
the Mexican War, of San Francisco.

IMPROMPTU

WRITTEN DURING THE

Banquet of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War,

(40TH ANNIVERSARY)

SEPTEMBER 21, 1887,

AND DELIVERED IN RESPONSE TO THE TOAST "Our Invited Guests,"

By WM. H. BARNES,

Fraternal Society Editor EXAMINER.

On the occasion on which my father met with him was a series of evangelistic meetings in Memphis, Tenn., held under the joint leadership of the ex-Federal officer and the lamented singer, P. P. Bliss. The man I have referred to was Major Whittle, known from one end of America to the other as a sound, earnest and effective preacher of the gospel. He it was who prayed the earliest petition ever heard in my father's house, coming from a political and military enemy, that the dis severed sections might speedily be united on the broad, high ground of Christian love and mutual respect and co-operations for national good and greatness.

These instances, and a number of others I might relate, convinced me, when a boy, that the kingdom of Christ is something unspeakably higher in character and conception than the noblest of earthly republics, and that to be a Christian is to be a member of an eternal and universal empire, all of whose citizens are brothers in the Lord.—Wm. W. Landrum, D.D., in (Richmond) Religious Herald.

The Grainless Mill.

And Brother Deal announced to all: "Have order now throughout the hall."

And then he read from absent guests Letters, in which they did express Their sorrow and regrets that they Were, from various causes, kept away.

And then began the "flow of soul," And forth the sentiments did roll: "Our Country," first, of course was given, "The fairest Country under Heaven," And well did Brother Morrow say: "He could not in an entire day Do justice to the mighty thought," But yet he to the subject brought Sound facts and figures which did prove That "Our Country," which we love, Had risen to its present power Because its sons, in trial's hour, Determined they would ever be Patriots, in deed and purity. He said that Gladstone, statesman rare, Foretold for us "a future rare," He said "he hoped that come what may True men would labor for the day When, everywhere throughout our land Each one would work with heart and hand To drive back Vice of every kind; And should the vicious be inclined To break down what our fathers reared— To soil that for which our fathers cared— Our people like a single band Would hurl such traitors from our land."

"Our President" next was toasted free, And wished health and prosperity; And Brother Cross, with words did well, As he, the history did tell Of our Chief, at Washington, And of the work that he had done. The speaker said "it might be true He took a prejudicial view, For patriotism might, you see, Get mixed up with Democracy. But summing up, the only thing That anyone could truly bring Against the President, was his fate Of failing to 'add to the State,' But parties hope that soon there'll be At Washington a young 'G. C.'"

Captain Blanding next, with words of power, Recalled the Veterans to that hour When with but bare 6,000 men Old Scott went "out and in again" Throughout that land of chapparal, Went in with no such word as fail; The Captain said "that in miles square, One-tenth of all this earth so fair Was won by the boys who went down there And did the bullets and bayonets dare."

His figures also plainly told That each man's weight in solid gold Was certainly won in that daring fight, And he didn't exactly think it was right That tho' he'd been hunting every way, His share was still missing, even up to this day;

Webster said that our people always "go for the water." The boys that are here, and those that will be Will broaden our lines in prosperity. None now can predict when the years roll by Where the lines of America's border will lie.

"The Army," the Nation's Defenders—came next, A glorious, thrilling, inspiring text, And General Howard, our Veteran true, Responded, as he knows so well how to do. He sketched us the army from school unto field, From scholars to warriors, nowhere known to yield. He gave us the names of illustrious men Whom he'd met here and there, time oft and again. He told us of Scott, the old man of dash Who took for himself "four times as much sash" As a company used; "and if any man swore" He just sent him flying right out through the door. And also of Harney, now and then bluff enough; Of Marcy, who sometimes cut up somewhat rough; But tho' called "imperial," which doubtless was true, The "Old Army" was there "when work was to do. Of the Civil War Army, well, it was somewhat queer, Perhaps not so strict, but there was not any fear; True the boys were quite tony and carried their pipes, But they'd lay them down quick at the sign of a fight; He closed with the thought: "Let us ever be true In all of the work that good men ought to do; Let us earnest go forward, ever seeking the Light, Devoting our lives for God and the Right."

"The Navy," our forces that sail on the sea, Our Sailors, the pride of our Land of the Free," Did Commodore Belknap a full justice do, And tribute deserved, paid unto the true, Brave, hardy, bold seamen, from the days of Paul Jones, (Who spoke to his foes in most vigorous tones), Down unto our day, when we have at command On our ships gallant tars, who undaunted will stand At their guns in defence of the flag that they love, And will, with their lives, their bravery prove.

"Territory Acquired," an Empire grand, Which the Mexican War did add to our land, Friend Hagar depicted, with eloquent glow, Which served, beyond question, to forcibly show How he loved California, our far Western home; We turn to this land, with eyes and with heart, And determine that from it, in Life we'll ne'er part. Why of course we are proud of this Land of the blest, Of our own California—the Star of the West."

"The Ladies"—most surely, remember, you see, Without their dear presence, what would the men be?" Captain Duncan responded, in a speech short and sweet, But filled the programme, in a manner most neat.

"Our Comrades Departed," Captain Swayze extolled, The men who have gone—those hearts true as gold— It is meet we should stop, in the hurry of Life, 'Mid the whirl and the click of our business strife, And remember the men who have gone to their rest, Who gave to their country their noblest and best.

None the less all hearts among the conquered were sullen and sad. We expected nought but tyranny and humiliation, and strained every nerve of fortitude to its utmost tension, to bear up under the very worst. Of the 25,000 inhabitants, not one was there who did not love the Confederacy, and very few who doubted for a moment the ultimate triumph of our cause. Under the circumstances, we naturally let the Northern soldiers "severely alone." Our women drew down the shutters and sat in the shadows. Our men talked seldom and sparingly with the military, and only when necessity so ordered. Even the children, enticed into the camps by the little kindnesses of men in whose hearts the rough usages of war had not blurred the memory of bright little faces left behind, doubled up their fists and cried out, "We are rebels." We were human. We did not love our enemies, and we did not expect them to love us.

On secular days, we may be like the world if not of the world—we Christians, I mean; but how shall we behave on Sunday, the Lord's day? That was the question which agitated my father, the Baptist pastor. Will I be allowed to open the church and preach the gospel? Must I take the oath of allegiance to the United States—which I am not prepared to do so long as there is a government at

Richmond—before enjoying the duties of my office? Since no one at home could give an answer, he posted off, on Friday morning, to the provost marshal, to get an authoritative reply. In the presence of that dignity, Gen. Geary, if I remember correctly, some such dialogue as this took place:

"Will I be allowed to preach the gospel in the Baptist church next Sunday?" my father inquired.

"Are you a rebel?" rejoined the General. "I suppose that is what you would call me; I certainly sympathize with the South," was my father's answer.

"Am I to suppose then, that you will deliver treasonable or political sermons?" continued the officer.

"No," responded the minister; "I preach salvation through the Cross. I preach to men as sinners needing a Saviour, and urge them to accept him. I have never delivered a political sermon in my life. Last Sunday I spoke to Confederate soldiers on the subject of a kingdom not of this world, and I would gladly do the same thing to yours next Sunday. Governments may change above me a thousand times; but the kingdom of Christ is eternal and unchangeable."

"Go, then," concluded the marshal, "and do as you please; but remember a file of men will be on hand, with guns in their hands, to see that you keep your word."

Will I ever forget that Sunday? "A file of men," indeed! They were present, to be sure, with glistening bayonets; but the unarmed crowd of blue-coats, the press, the jam almost to suffocation, in the galleries, filling every pew, sitting tailor-fashion flat down in the aisles, and covering every inch of available space! Sensational gathering—do you say?—flocking, with itching ears, to hear a "rebel" preacher, and perchance to mock, to criticise, or to entrap him in some unguarded disloyal utterance. Look into their faces. They are earnest, honest men. Hear them sing. It is a worshiping assembly. Why, the majestic sweep and swell of that volume of chorousing voices reverberates through the halls of my memory to this hour. In that miracle of marble, the Cologne cathedral, I have caught the melody of 7,000 German voices; at the Boston Peace Jubilee of 1871, I trembled with ecstasy under the magic spell of 20,000 trained singers, accompanied by the mightiest organ on earth; but neither the one occasion nor the other so uplifted my soul towards heaven—the soul of a "rebel" boy—as the long pent-up thankgivings to God of 1,000 "Yankee" men of war in the Savannah Baptist church. The sermon was evangelical, simple, warm. Under its influence many wept. When it was over, the pastor, coming down out of the pulpit, expressed his wish to become personally acquainted with any of his hearers who were Christians and would be pleased to know him. He reminded them how it was possible some had neglected their Bibles on the long march from Atlanta, and secret prayer, and nearness to the Saviour; and how it might be helpful to confess one's sins and pray for a restoration of lost spiritual joys. The preacher assured them that he would offer a brother's hand and heart to all who would come forward after the singing of the last hymn. And they came—not one or two, but many. With streaming eyes and throbbing hearts, they came—backsliders, penitents, Christians who were hungering after righteousness and Christians who were happy in the Lord. Verily it was a time of refreshing. Political enemies were transformed into personal friends. Brethren, divided by the arbitrary enactments of hostile republics, clasped hands for the glory of the kingdom in the unity of the spirit and in the bonds of peace.

After that, who could shut the door of domestic hospitality? Over the threshold of the pastor's home brethren came as freely as the dear Southern "boys" had done. Politics were tabooed, of course; but religion was ever a welcome theme, or any topic of ordinary conversation. And many delicate kindnesses were shown us. We were near starvation. They discovered our destitution. One brother, on shaking hands, at parting left in my father's palm a five-dollar "greenback," the first we ever saw. Another, who was attached to the commissary department, sent up to the house an army wagon loaded with flour and bacon, as an expression of his fraternal regard. Later, it occurred to the deacons that, since the church, almost to a man, was away from home in the Confederate army, and they knew of no way to provide a support for the pastor—that he be requested to accept as salary whatever money was put in the collection baskets by the Northern soldiers. Collections were good and the family larder full all during the Federal occupation. *The first offering amounted to ninety dollars.* It is not much to say that we fared far better than during the six months next preceding the capitulation.

All that time, be it remembered, in one of our chambers in the second story lay a thin, emaciated Confederate soldier from South Carolina, recently returned from the Federal prison at Point Lookout. Exposure in prison had undermined his constitution, and a slow, wasting disease was gradually consuming his strength. Aware of his condition, the poor man often expressed his wish to be allowed to pass beyond the Federal lines and die at home. His wife and my mother finally promised him to do all they could to get him a parole. They had learned that there was a General whose reputation for piety was wide-spread throughout the army, and to his headquarters these modest Southern women repaired to sue for the parole. General O. O. Howard received them kindly, expressed his personal sympathy for the sick man, and

sent with them one of his aids to my father's house to see the disabled Confederate. That officer was a Christian. His inquiries on business over, he questioned the Confederate as to his hope in Christ, and, by his leave, knelt down and offered up a fervent prayer that God would spare his life to reach home and give journeying mercies on the way. On the Federal officer's recommendation, a comfortable ambulance was provided for Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery—the names of our soldier and his wife—and they passed through the lines with everything Christian courtesy and kindness could bestow.

Gen. O. O. Howard is well known, but it may be interesting to learn the name of his staff officer. Years rolled by. The occasion on which my father next met with him was a series of evangelistic meetings in Memphis, Tenn., held under the joint leadership of the ex-Federal officer and the lamented singer, P. P. Bliss. The man I have referred to was Major Whittle, known from one end of America to the other as a sound, earnest and effective preacher of the gospel. He it was who prayed the earliest petition ever heard in my father's house, coming from a political and military enemy, that the dissevered sections might speedily be united on the broad, high ground of Christian love and mutual respect and co-operations for national good and greatness.

These instances, and a number of others I might relate, convinced me, when a boy, that the kingdom of Christ is something unspeakably higher in character and conception than the noblest of earthly republics, and that to be a Christian is to be a member of an eternal and universal empire, all of whose citizens are brothers in the Lord.—Wm. W. Landrum, D.D., in *(Richmond) Religious Herald*.

The Grainless Mill.

At ten P. M. a sound was heard;
The President rapped upon the board,
And Brother Deal announced to all:
"Have order now throughout the hall."

And then he read from absent guests
Letters, in which they did express
Their sorrow and regrets that they
Were, from various causes, kept away.

And then began the "flow of soul,"
And forth the sentiments did roll;
"Our Country," first, of course was given,
"The fairest Country under Heaven,"
And well did Brother Morrow say:
"He could not in an entire day
Do justice to the mighty thought,"
But yet he to the subject brought
Sound facts and figures which did prove
That "Our Country," which we love,
Had risen to its present power
Because its sons, in trial's hour,
Determined they would ever be
Patriots, in deed and purity.
He said that Gladstone, statesman rare,
Foretold for us "a future rare."
He said "he hoped that come what may
True men would labor for the day
When, everywhere throughout our land
Each one would work with heart and hand
To drive back Vice of every kind;
And should the vicious be inclined
To break down what our fathers reared—
To soil that for which our fathers cared—
Our people like a single band
Would hurl such traitors from our land."

"Our President" next was toasted free,
And wished health and prosperity;
And Brother Cross, with words did well,
As he, the history did tell
Of our Chief, at Washington,
And of the work that he had done.
The speaker said "it might be true
He took a prejudicial view,
For patriotism might, you see,
Get mixed up with Democracy.
But summing up, the only thing
That anyone could truly bring
Against the President, was his fate
Of failing to 'add to the State,'
But parties hope that soon there'll be
At Washington a young 'G. C.'"

Captain Blanding next, with words of power,
Recalled the Veterans to that hour
When with but bare 6,000 men
Old Scott went "out and in again"
Throughout that land of chapparal,
Went in with no such word as fail;
The Captain said "that in miles square,
One-tenth of all this earth so fair
Was won by the boys who went down there
And did the bullets and bayonets dare."

His figures also plainly told
That each man's weight in solid gold
Was certainly won in that daring fight,
And he didn't exactly think it was right
That tho' he'd been hunting every way,
His share was still missing, even up to this day;

Mexican War,

But we're doing, he said, "the things that we oughter,"
Webster said that our people always "go for the water,"
The boys that are here, and those that will be
Will broaden our lines in prosperity.
None now can predict when the years roll by
Where the lines of America's border will lie.

"The Army," the Nation's Defenders—came next,
A glorious, thrilling, inspiring text,
And General Howard, our Veteran true,
Responded, as he knows so well how to do.
He sketched us the army from school unto field,
From scholars to warriors, nowhere known to yield.
He gave us the names of illustrious men
Whom he'd met here and there, time oft and again.
He told us of Scott, the old man of dash
Who took for himself "four times as much sash"
As a company used; "and if any man swore"
He just sent him flying right out through the door.
And also of Harney, now and then bluff enough;
Of Marcy, who sometimes cut up somewhat rough;
But tho' called "imperial," which doubtless was true,
The "Old Army was there" when work was to do.
Of the Civil War Army, well, it was somewhat queer,
Perhaps not so strict, but there was not any fear;
True the boys were quite tony and carried their pipes,
But they'd lay them down quick at the sign of a fight;
He closed with the thought: "Let us ever be true
In all of the work that good men ought to do;
Let us earnest go forward, ever seeking the Light,
Devoting our lives for God and the Right."

"The Navy," our forces that sail on the sea,
Our Sailors, the pride of our Land of the Free,"
Did Commodore Belknap a full justice do,
And tribute deserved, paid unto the true,
Brave, hardy, bold seamen, from the days of Paul Jones,
(Who spoke to his foes in most vigorous tones),
Down unto our day, when we have at command
On our ships gallant tars, who undaunted will stand
At their guns in defence of the flag that they love,
And will, with their lives, their bravery prove.

"Territory Acquired," an Empire grand,
Which the Mexican War did add to our land,
Friend Hagar depicted, with eloquent glow,
Which served, beyond question, to forcibly show
How he loved California, our far Western home;
And though we may often away from it roam,
We turn to this land, with eyes and with heart,
And determine that from it, in Life we'll ne'er part.
"Why of course we are proud of this Land of the blest,
Of our own California—the Star of the West."

"The Ladies"—most surely, remember, you see,
Without their dear presence, what would the men be?"
Captain Duncan responded, in a speech short and sweet,
But filled the programme, in a manner most neat.

"Our Comrades Departed," Captain Swayze extolled,
The men who have gone—those hearts true as gold—
It is meet we should stop, in the hurry of Life,
'Mid the whirl and the click of our business strife,
And remember the men who have gone to their rest,
Who gave to their country their noblest and best.

These gatherings mean that we reap the reward Of those who are gone, who once were on guard. That we think of those who have their race run, And cherish results that their life work has done, That there is something more than a sentiment told When we speak of the men who nobly enrolled Beneath the old flag, and gave their life's blood. To advance their dear land, they died for its good; Let none here forget, that as years roll on One after another, we soon will be gone. Let us think of this, comrades, and let our lives show When the last call is made, that "we're ready to go."

Fraternally yours,

WM. H. BARNES.

San Francisco, Sept. 21, 1887.

Call John 2
224 7
the basement who wants to go up and the man on the top floor who wants to go down find their maledictions meeting half way. It was suggested yesterday that the passenger-car be taken out of the shaft and a ladder substituted in its place. The ladder would, at least, always be reliable.

MEXICAN VETERANS.

A Banquet in Honor of the Capture of the City of Mexico.

The fortieth anniversary of the entrance of the American army into the City of Mexico was celebrated by the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War by a banquet at Pioneer Hall last evening. An elegant repast was served to the numerous veterans and guests, and the Seventh United States Artillery Band discoursed delightful music during the entire evening.

Letters of regret at not being able to attend were received from the following invited guests and read by President Samuel Deal: Isaac E. Davis, Senator Leland Stanford, W. B. Davidson, Lawrence Marshall, John Q. Adams, Charles N. Felton, R. P. Hammond, Secretary of the Navy Endicott, A. M. Kennedy, Secretary of the National Veterans' Association, and Colonel A. A. Andrews.

After the table had been cleared the following toasts were responded to:

"Our country," responded to by Hon. W. W. Morrow.
"The President of the United States," Hon. C. W. Cross.
"The day we celebrate," Captain Bland-ing.
"The army," General O. O. Howard.
"The territory acquired," Collector of the Port John Hager.
"The ladies," Captain William Duncan.
"Our departed comrades," Col. Sweasey.
"The press," Col. Philip A. Roach.
"The Texas Rangers," Thomas J. Knipe.
"The heroes of Monterey," Major Sherman.
"The soldiers," Judge James A. Way-mire.

Between each of the toasts the band played appropriate airs. Among those present were: Commodore Belknap, Chief Seannell, Judge Broderick, Major E. A. Sherman, General O. O. Howard, Colonel Philip A. Roach, Hon. W. W. Morrow, Colin M. Boyd, General P. E. Connor, Collector John S. Hager, Rev. Charles M. Blake, Chaplain, U. S. A. (retired), Fisher Ames, Lieutenant E. St. J. Greble, W. A. Briggs, Captain William Blanding, T. W. Tallaferrro, Judge Waymire, Colonel Thompson, Captain Thomas J. Knipe and others.

HOWARD'S BOUQUET.

An Incident of the Grand National Army Review of 1865.

San Francisco Advertiser. An incident of interest to Grand Army men, and especially to those who were present in the National Capital at the close of the War, is related by an eye-witness, and, having never to our knowledge been published, is given herewith.

At the close of our bloody Inter-State difficulties, as will be remembered, one of the grandest military reviews of modern times took place in Washington. All the armies of the Federal Government, both regular and volunteer, that had served in the Virginia and other contiguous campaigns, passed in review along the world-renowned Pennsylvania Avenue before President Johnson and Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps and Supreme Justices, and many foreign persons of rank. This was in May, 1865, only a little more than a month after the assassination of Lincoln. It took the whole day to review the remaining veterans of the War, those who had survived the bullets and the fivers of the "Old Dominion," and not two days, as has been generally stated.

The Army of the Potomac had just passed down the avenue on the memorable day in question, and Gen. Sherman rode at its head, some distance ahead of his staff. The avenue was black with enthusiastic spectators. A veritable sea of heads, roaring with excitement, greeted the veterans as they passed along. Each mounted General or staff officer's horse was ornamented by a wreath of flowers around its neck, made by the fair hands of patriotic ladies. Behind Sherman and staff, some distance off, rode Gen. Howard, with his single arm. The cheering was so intense that Gen. Sherman's animal began to grow restive, when the stand was reached that had been erected in front of the Treasury Building, and filled with girls dressed in white, bearing baskets of flowers which they flung at the heroes of the victorious army. At this point a handsome young lady stepped out to present an elegant bouquet to old Tecumseh, but his charger was too restive to admit of his taking it, and the old hero exclaimed to an old soldier near, in a sonorous voice, loud enough to be heard many feet off: "Give it to Howard." The crowd shouted to Howard to take it, and the latter, putting his reins into his mouth, placed a bouquet that he had been carrying under his surviving arm and gracefully accepted the sweet offering from the hands of the beauty. The roar of the multitude at this act was said to have been as mighty as a cataract. Cheers rent the air for several minutes, and the scene was simply indescribable. Perhaps old Tecum or some of the heroes remember it yet.

REMARKABLE WELL.

Personal Appearance of the Unfortunate Queen.

Her complexion, though likened by Brantôme to alabaster and ivory, does not seem to have possessed the clearness and brilliancy which the comparison implies; for Sir James Melville, though anxious to vindicate his Queen's claim to be considered "very lovely" and "the fairest lady in her country," acknowledged that she was less "white" than Elizabeth, says a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March. The brightness of her eyes, which Brantôme likened to stars, and Chastelard to beacons, has not been questioned; but their color is a point about which there is less unanimity, opinions varying between hazel and dark gray. As regards her hair, the discrepancy of contemporary authorities is even greater. Brantôme and Ronsard describe a wealth of golden tresses, and this is to a certain extent confirmed by Sir James Melville, who, when called upon by Elizabeth to pronounce whether his Queen's hair was fairer than her own, answered that "the fairness of them bath was not their worst fault." To this, however, must be opposed the testimony of Nicholas White, who, writing to Cecil in 1563, described the Queen as black haired. The explanation of this may possibly lie in Mary's compliance with the fashion, introduced about this time, of wearing wigs. Indeed, Knollys informed White that she wore "hair of sundry colors," and, in a letter to Cecil, praised the skill with which Mary Seton—"the finest busker of hair to be seen in any country"—did set such a carried hair upon the Queen, that was said to be a perewyke, that showed very delicately. According to some account, the Queen of Scots wore black, according to another, auburn ringlets on the morning of her execution. Both, however, agree in this, that when the false covering fell she "appeared as gay as if she had been 60 and 10 years old."

Mary's hand was white, but not small, the long, tapering fingers mentioned by Brantôme being, indeed, a characteristic of some of her portraits. She was of tall stature, taller than Elizabeth, which made the Queen of England pronounce her cousin to be too tall, she herself being, according to her own standard, "neither too high nor too low." Her voice was irresistibly soft and sweet. Not only does Brantôme extol it as "très douce et très bonne," and Ronsard poetically celebrate it as "capable of moving rocks and woods, but Knox, although ungraciously and unwillingly, also testifies to its charms. He informs us that at one of her Parliaments the Queen made a "paynted orison," and that, on this occasion, "their myght have been hard among hir flatterias, 'Vox Diane!' The voice of a goddess (for it could not be Del) and not of a woman! God save the sweet face! Was their ever orator spack comparable and so sweet!"

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.

The British Colony of San Francisco Commemorate the Event—International Good-Will Pleasantly Expressed.

The sixty-seventh birthday and fiftieth year of Queen Victoria's reign was commemorated by a banquet at the Lick House last evening. The banquet hall was beautifully decorated with flowers and flags for the occasion. Denis Donohoe, H. B. M. Consul, sat at the head of the table. He was supported on either side by Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, Charles Webb Howard, Charles Page and Col. Bardel. Among the guests were H. Beveridge, D. Porter, J. McNab, W. J. Lawry, J. Macpherson, W. B. Chapman, Col. de Russy, J. F. Bizelew, C. F. Mullins, W. L. Chalmers, W. J. Younger, C. L. Clough, W. G. Harrison, S. C. Alexander, Capt. Gennett, Capt. Naunton, James Dobinson, Wesley Moore, D. Harrison, J. J. Theobald, Alexander Cummings, Judge Elliott, J. Ralph, E. Bosqui, G. Frances Sydney-Johns, Percy Rothwell, W. P. Thomas, Robert Bruce, Robert Balfour, H. H. Nagle, George Spencer, A. Scrivener, Dr. McNutt, C. P. Farnfield, J. Plan, G. F. Brandon, P. T. Hollings, W. H. Watson, A. H. Sandall, S. D. Mayer, Benjamin Clark, S. D. Leach, C. B. Stone.

On the conclusion of the dinner President Donohoe proposed the toast of "The Queen," which was drunk standing.

A special choir, composed of Stephen Leach, Benjamin Clark and Col. Samuel D. Mayer, sang England's national air, "God Save the Queen."

The following were the toasts and responses, and music:

"The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," proposed by the Chairman.

Music, "God bless the Prince of Wales," by the choir.

"The United States of America," proposed by W. F. Lawry, responded to by Major-General Howard, U.S.A.

Music, "Hail Columbia," by the choir.

"The Queen's Jubilee," proposed by Charles Webb Howard, responded to by R. Balfour.

Music, "The Queen's Letter," by the choir.

"Our Guests," proposed by C. F. Mullins. Music, song, by the choir.

The dinner was good and the speeches were brief and entertaining. Sentiments of good-will for all English-speaking people were expressed and everybody was happy.

PRACTICAL COLLEGE ENDOWMENTS.

Twenty years ago Ezra Cornell endowed a new college with grounds, buildings, and outfit upon a scale so generous that it attracted attention all over the country. Since that time endowments of new institutions and large contributions to the old ones have become so common that they have ceased to be an object of remark. Within a very short time Senator Stanford of California has deeded trustees over ten millions of property for the erection of a university at his ranch of Palo Alto, in the Santa Clara Valley, as a memorial to his dead son. Mr. Clark, a citizen of Worcester, Mass., has contributed a million dollars for the erection of a college in that city, and when it is finished will still further generously endow it. The late Washington De Pauw, who died in this city only a few days ago, left \$1,250,000 to the Indiana University which bears his name. There are other institutions of learning—like the Johns Hopkins, Vassar, and Wellesley—which owe their existence to the munificence of individuals and will enshrine their names in memory of a grateful posterity.

Such generosity as this is a crushing rebuke to the slander of labor agitators and demagogues that capital is selfish and does nothing for the world. It is still further emphasized by the fact that in every one of the cases mentioned above, and in many smaller institutions which owe their existence to individual generosity, these contributions have been applied in a useful and practical way. It is not a public benefit to found a university for the teaching of a certain belief, nor would it be desirable to leave millions for the erection of new colleges intended for the curriculum of the routine university education. There are enough of these institutions already to supply the demand. There is a surplus already of ministers, doctors, lawyers, writers, and scholars. The market is overstocked with brain and wit workers. The dead language business is overdone. What is now wanted is institutions where young men can learn how to make a living by the use of practical, scientific knowledge or by the expert labor of their hands. Fortunately, in the three prominent cases we have mentioned this want has been met. Mr. De Pauw was a prominent manufacturer. So is Mr. Clark, and Senator Stanford is a business-man of the busiest kind. The most prominent feature of Mr. Clark's scheme is its practicality, and the De Pauw University, we believe, pays special attention to manual training. The Stanford University, though the youngest, will be the largest and richest in the world. While general instruction will be given in the arts, sciences, and languages, special attention is to be paid to the mechanical arts and to practical work in shops, and to this end the most liberal space has been given to workshops, engine-rooms, foundries, and forges, so that the graduate of this great training-school will go out into the world ready for practical work. Teachers will be employed who have had experience in manual-training schools, all the latest improvements of a mechanical kind will be utilized, and the best scientific apparatus will be procured. Thus the university will not only offer facilities for scholars but for those who want to prepare themselves for an active business life in the mechanical and scientific industries.

Endowments of this kind represent the practical drift of the age. There is no danger that Harvard, Yale, Amherst, or Brown is going to lose its usefulness for a certain class, but it shows that the dead language and so-called higher education colleges are not to be allowed the monopoly of training youth. The time has come for education in another direction—education which shall equip a boy or girl to go out into the world and earn his or her living, which they cannot all do now, however skilled they may be in Latin, Greek, calculus, moral and intellectual philosophy. They may be wise as Plato or learned as Bacon, but what shall it profit them if they cannot transform their knowledge into money and the essentials of life which money will buy? The new education is beginning to assert itself and these institutions will give it a strong impulse. The old-time education of roots and acorns and the lore of the schools and cloisters will still have its way for those who want it, but the education of the ax, the square, the surveyor's chain, the mining drill, the loom, the mill, the engine, the mover, the printing press, the electric apparatus, and the forge and the lathe is coming in for the benefit of those who have hitherto been deprived of the opportunity to make their living by head and hand work combined.

THE RAILROAD PROBLEM CLEARING UP.

Kern County Californian

THE COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SATURDAY DEC. 3, 1887.

Gen. O. O. Howard.

The lecture of Gen. O. O. Howard, last Tuesday night, was a great treat to the intelligent and appreciative audience that listened to it. It was not easy to realize that an event so far off in the dim past as the battle of Gettysburg was being described by one of the principal actors in it. Upon the stage were displayed two fine maps, one showing the ground occupied and traversed by the two armies previous to the battle, and the other that maneuvered and fought over in the vicinity of Gettysburg. The lecture was preceded and followed by vocal music accompanied on an organ by Professor Taylor. The General commenced by pointing out the positions of the two armies on the Rappahannock before the campaign commenced, their strength, organization, etc., the routes taken by each on their northward march, and the state of feeling then prevailing throughout the North. The Confederate army was the strongest in the beginning of the campaign, but the subsequent reinforcements to the Federals brought the respective forces up to an equality as to numbers at the time of the battle. But in discipline and morale the Confederates were superior. Up to that time they had been accustomed to success and the Federals to reverse. Until then the affairs of the Confederacy had generally prospered, and a large portion of the Northern people had begun to despair of maintaining the Union. The elections had gone against the Government, and the general aspect of affairs was depressing in the extreme. It was a favorable opportunity for the movement of Lee, and any considerable success on his part might have assured a separate government for the Southern States. He explained the reason of the dangerous experiment of the change of commanders on the Federal side just before the battle.

Gen. Hooker desired to take an aggressive attitude toward Lee and endeavor to defeat his widely separated corps in detail; but the authorities at Washington favored a defensive policy. Hooker was not disposed to co-operate with them, and sent in his resignation, which was promptly accepted, and Gen. Meade appointed in his place. The battle appears to have been the result of chance rather than calculation with either party. The command of Gen. Reynolds was nearest the enemy, that of Gen. Howard next and it appears that Gen. Lee had ordered a concentration of his forces near Reynolds and on his line of advance. This brought on a collision. Gen. Howard moved to the support of Reynolds as fast as possible. Reynolds was killed and Howard succeeded in command. He soon found that the enemy was fast gathering strength and that it would be necessary to fall back. In preparation for this movement he selected a strong position, a system of hills somewhat in the form of a horseshoe, with one of the heels turned inward in the form of a hook. This he occupied with such troops as he had in hand to form a nucleus for his retreating columns to rally upon, and directed his subordinates to fall back to it as slowly as possible and only as forced to give ground. In the meantime he informed Gen. Meade of the situation, and urged the other corps commanders to come up as soon as possible. He succeeded in falling back on his chosen position without any serious disaster. Meade came up, approved it and soon the whole army followed and was marshalled in order of battle along it. The Federal line was about five miles in length and the Confederate line facing it about eight as it formed necessarily an outer circle. The Federals stood strictly on the defensive. Their position was strong, and advantageous in that any part of it could be readily and quickly reinforced from unengaged portions of the line. The Confederates directed their attention successively to the right and left flanks, to the hook on the right and Round Knob on the left. The possession of either one of them would have been fatal; but their attacks upon them were repulsed with such ruinous losses that it amounted practically to defeat and General Lee was forced to return to his old defensive lines in Virginia. He defended Lee against the criticism of one of his lieutenants, General Longstreet, that he should not have attempted to force the Federal position and compelled its abandonment by a flank movement. He showed that nothing decisive could have resulted from such an operation, and that if he could have captured Round Knob, he would have had a decisive victory in his grasp—the one thing necessary that would have assured the success of his cause. It was not likely that such an opportunity would ever again occur, and he did right to strive for a decisive result when it was possible. The General, in striving to make everything clear to his audience, made little or no use of the technical terms and forms of expression of the military art, and for that reason labored under material disadvantage. He spoke, as it were, in a language with which he was unfamiliar, and was not always happy in expressing what he desired to say. Probably there were some in the audience who would have been better pleased if he had spoken in a strictly professional way. General Howard was one of the most reliable officers on the Union side in the civil war. He was equal to every trust imposed upon him. But he was not a politician and intriguer and for that reason missed many opportunities that were given to the less deserving. He is about the same size as was General Grant though differing essentially from him in appearance, strongly and compactly built and active in his movements; but the trying scenes he has been through, his wounds and the great responsibilities he has borne have aged him more, or at least given him more appearance of age, than his years should have done.

AROUND THE BAY.

An Enjoyable Excursion to Vallejo, Benicia and Martinez.

The Hink & Almas excursion yesterday to Vallejo, Benicia and Martinez was largely attended, a great many children accompanying their parents, and the little ones taking advantage of the opportunity to make themselves as ubiquitous, noisy and happy as possible.

Arriving at Vallejo, the First United States Infantry Band on board complimented the Mare Island residents with "The Red, White and Blue," which was received with demonstrations of appreciation, the officers in sight removing their caps and the marines waving their handkerchiefs.

Upon reaching Martinez many of the excursionists sought shady nooks and fell to on the lunches they had brought, while others repaired to the skating-rink, where dancing was the order of the day. The rink is a wooden structure entirely exposed to the sun, and the atmosphere within its four walls was distressingly tropical. The musicians discarded their coats, and the dancers of both sexes disencumbered themselves of as much toilet as was convenient and proper.

There were no disturbances en route, and the excursionists were quiet, orderly, and generally composed of children. The music was rendered by the First Artillery band of sixteen pieces, and was very good. The party reached the city at 7:45 last evening thoroughly pleased with their Sunday's outing.

On the return trip the sword-swallowing trick and feats of legerdemain were exhibited. As the steamer approached the city fireworks were discharged for the amusement of the children.

SHOT IN THE LEG.

Enclose the slip of paper and ask is this the way a Christian soldier uses his men on the Sabbath day. The Chap will take up the subject next week and ask the Y. M. C. A's if this is their way of doing things

**Horace B. Dunn's Valuable Suggestions
to the Fish Commissioners.**

Fishing along the Saucelito shore has been fair during the past week, some good catches being made at Lime Point and Point Cavallo. On Thursday Frederic Meyer and companion caught 45 pounds of rockcod and blue rockfish at Lime Point and near the Sugarloaf rock, the largest fish weighing $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. On the same day John Leavy and two companions made a good catch at Point Cavallo, among which was a green codfish weighing $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Opposite the beach, just below the tide register wharf, the professional fishermen in drawing seines often take quantities of young codfish averaging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each.

Good catches have also been made around Angel Island, and also at California City, during the past week, a Mr. Wigmore and companion at the latter place, on Tuesday last, being reported with a catch of 400 rockcod, mostly of small size.

Good catches of large smelts have been made at Cone rock and at the fishyard opposite, where a codfish vessel is discharging her catch. Some of these smelts weighed two pounds each. A few smelts have been taken in the vicinity of Yellow bluff and Point Cavallo. Smelts are also abundant at Oakland railroad wharf, where the best catch to a single rod was 54, on Sunday week.

Trout fishing at Lagunitas reservoir has been poor during the past week, the fish evidently having a plentiful supply of water insects, which makes them indifferent to the temptation of either flies or bait. Trout in Pilarcitos reservoir have been biting well during the past week, but the fish are poor from lice and other parasites. Fishing for black bass in Crystal Springs reservoir will commence on the 1st prox., when the Espinosa Club will declare the

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Letter to C. O. 1st July June 3
" " 12th July " "

He has the frank, brave and dignified manner of the old soldier, is a fine, genial conversationalist, is well informed on all subjects, has strong, intellectual features and a noble head. In one respect he seems to belong to another age. Like many of the Generals of our revolution and Cromwell and his lieutenants he is a firm believer in the bible and devout and religious from deep conviction. He created a most favorable impression here—one not due to his position and reputation, but to the man.

Boston Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1888.

HON. WILLIAM SEWELL GARDNER, ex-Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, died on the 4th inst. at his residence in Newton. He was obliged to retire from the bench about a year ago on account of ill-health, resulting in nervous prostration. Mr. Gardner visited Europe, but returned little improved, and since then has been gradually failing.

Born in Hallowell, Me., Oct. 1, 1827, a descendant on the maternal side of the noted family of Sewalls, William S. Gardner inherited many of the strong traits that were prominent in the characters of his ancestors. He entered Bowdoin College in 1846, having among his classmates Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., Hon. William F. Frye of Maine and Prof. C. C. Everett, and after graduation, entered upon the study of law in Lowell. In 1852 he was admitted to the Bar in Middlesex county and then began traveling through the South and West, intending to settle in one of those sections of the country. But not meeting with encouragement such as he desired the young lawyer returned to Lowell and there opened an office in 1853. Two years later he entered into partnership with Hon. Theodore H. Sweetser, and in 1861 the firm removed its offices to Boston.

The connection between the two lawyers continued until Mr. Gardner's appointment to the Bench in 1875, when Gov. Gaston nominated him to the Justiceship of the Superior Court. The position was unsought by Mr. Gardner, but when taken was sustained with dignity and honor. In this court he remained until Oct. 1, 1885 (his birthday) when he was promoted to a seat in the Supreme Judicial Court. Gov. Robinson having nominated him to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Waldo Cobburn. Though a Democrat, Judge Gardner had never engaged actively in politics, devoting his time assiduously to his judicial duties and to literary pleasures, and throughout his career as a Judge he maintained the high standard he had established at the beginning of his course. Last September failing health compelled him to send in his resignation, and in accepting it Gov. Ames took occasion to tender him in behalf of the Commonwealth the sympathy of all her citizens on account of his continued illness, and their regret that he was compelled to relinquish a position in its judicial department which he had faithfully, ably and honorably discharged for a period of 12 years with great benefit and credit to the State.

In Masonic circles Judge Gardner held high rank, particularly as a writer and historian of the order. In 1833 he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of Massachusetts, and received re-elections in the two subsequent years. When the seventeenth triennial session of the Grand Encampment of the United States was held at Columbus, Ohio, he was the Deputy Grand Master of the body, and at the next triennial—at St. Louis—he was chosen its Grand Master. The same year—1868—he delivered the centennial oration before St. Andrew's H. A. Chapter of Boston. Judge Gardner served as Grand Commander of the Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and during that term of office wrote the history of the order and of its introduction into the United States. When the tenth anniversary of the union of German Free Masons was held at Darmstadt, Germany, in 1871, he was elected corresponding member of that body and honored with its diploma. He was twice married, his first wife, whom he wedded in 1863, being Mary Thornton Davis, widow of Dr. Charles A. Davis, and his second wife, whom he married in 1877, being Sarah M. Davis, daughter of Hon. Isaac Davis of Worcester, who survives him. He had one child, a daughter, by his first wife. In his death the State loses an able citizen and his friends a true companion.

W. GARDNER, ex-Postmaster.

GEN. TERRY'S RETIREMENT.

The application of Major-Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY to be placed on the retired list, on the ground of permanent disability, was by no means a surprise, since the failure of his health had long been known; but it certainly was the occasion of unusual regret. So far, indeed, as his personal interests were concerned, removal from the active list of the army did not appear to be a serious misfortune. Retirement now would anticipate by only about three and a half years the compulsory withdrawal for age, which would take effect Nov. 10, 1891. The dull routine, too, into which, happily for the country, military affairs have of late fallen offers little attraction to the soldier advanced in years, while the liberal provision of three-fourths pay and allowances made by our laws for the retired officer give him only a small deduction of income, with total relief from work. It happens, also, that Gen. TERRY could look for no further advancement from the operation of retirements for age, since the only two officers now above him on the active list, Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN and the senior Major-General, Gen. SCHOFIELD, cannot be retired for age until 1895, or several years after he himself would have reached the age of 64.

But the real regret, independently of sympathy for the enfeebled health which caused the application, was for the prospective loss to the service. Gen. TERRY has shown great ability and usefulness in all the duties that pertain to the administration of the army in ordinary times, and that might be looked for in the years immediately to come. He has been, too, a noble example of the best type of a citizen soldier turning from aptitude and by force of exceptional circumstances to a professional military career. An officer of the Connecticut militia and a zealous student of military matters while practicing law in that State, he was among the foremost to offer his services to the country on the capture of Fort Sumter. He entered the field as the Colonel first of a three months' and then of a three years' regiment and served faithfully, steadily, and usefully as regimental, brigade, and division commander in the Carolinas and further south until the year 1864. The formation of Gen. BUTLER'S Army of the James, to co-operate with the Army of the Potomac in Gen. GRANT'S Virginia campaign gave larger opportunities to Gen. TERRY, and his famous capture of Fort Fisher in January, 1865, carried him to the front rank of field commanders at one bound.

That famous victory, accentuated by the failure experienced a few weeks before at the same point, electrified the country and became the theme of unqualified praise. Congress passed a special vote of thanks for "the unsurpassed gallantry and skill" thus exhibited by him and his men, as well as for their "long and faithful service and unwavering devotion to the cause of the country in the midst of the greatest difficulties and dangers." His commission as Brigadier-General in the regular army, dated from the 15th of January, 1865, the day of his great victory, was specifically given for "gallantry and generalship" in that action, as well as for "distinguished services during the war."

A commission expressed to be for specific services is always highly prized, and the word "generalship" is found in TERRY'S alone among such commissions of officers now on the active list.

As commander of the Tenth Corps Gen. TERRY took part in the subsequent operations of SCHOFIELD and SHERMAN in North Carolina. In hostilities with Indians since the close of the civil war and in negotiations with the tribes he has shown sound judgment, while in many minor duties his high personal character and rectitude, commanding universal respect, have been of the greatest value. Certainly the volunteer soldiers of the Union Army could ask for no better type to represent them in the regular forces than the officer who has risen to the highest rank there attained by any of them.

ABOVE THE LAW.

President Cleveland and Secretary Endicott, with the assistance of Adjutant-General Drumm, have evidently reached the conclusion that they are above the law, and that their orders may suspend or supersede an act of Congress. This is clearly deducible from the correspondence in the case of General Gibbon, published by direction of the Secretary of War in the *Army and Navy Register* of April 14th. Our criticisms must not be construed as upholding General Gibbon in a direct disobedience of orders from the War Department, but only as affecting the right of the Secretary of War and the President to virtually nullify an act of Congress.

On June 22, 1887, General Gibbon, commanding the Department of the Columbia, was instructed that all applications for clemency for military prisoners confined in penitentiaries, made to the department commander, be sent to the Adjutant-General's office at Washington for final action by the Executive authority. In the face of this order General Gibbon, on August 25, 1887, remitted a portion of the sentence of a private soldier at that time confined in the Oregon Penitentiary, and ordered him to be set at liberty. Upon this being done the Adjutant-General called upon General Gibbon for an explanation of his conduct, which he gave, or attempted to give, by citing Article 112 of the Articles of War, which reads: "Every officer who is authorized to order a general court-martial shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment adjudged by it, except the punishment of death or of dismissal of an officer."

At this point begins the usurpation of power by the Secretary of War and the President's indorsement of his action. Secretary Endicott replied to General Gibbon that "the article (Article 112) is to be construed in the light of the provision of the Constitution of the United States touching the power to pardon vested in the President. No one can pardon a person sentenced to imprisonment for a crime under the laws of the United States and confined in a penitentiary under sentence except the President. The power conferred by Article 112 to pardon or mitigate a punishment adjudged by a court-martial must be limited to the time when the findings of the court are before the officers named in the article for approval. After the findings and sentence are approved and the prisoner is committed to a penitentiary in execution of the sentence, the authority of such officer ceases, and the President alone can exercise clemency and pardon the offender."

From this decision of the Secretary, General Gibbon appealed to President Cleveland, and the President made upon his appeal the following indorsement:

I am of opinion that the censure of the Secretary of War referred to within is none too severe. The proper construction of the One Hundred and Twelfth Article of War, it seems to me, is correctly given by the Secretary of War, to the effect that the power of an officer ordering a general court-martial to pardon or mitigate its punishment is only to be exercised when the proceedings and sentence of such court-martial are submitted to him for revision and action. In June, 1887, this article was so interpreted by the War Department, and General Gibbon was directed to submit applications for clemency to the Executive authority. Even if the power of pardon was given him, as he claims, such power was not his exclusively, and the order that he should forego the exercise of that power and submit such questions to the commander-in-chief was an entirely proper one, and should have been obeyed.

This is the most obvious begging of the whole question. In order to support the order of the Secretary of War the President was forced to fall back upon an "interpretation" of Article 112, which interpretation in effect expunges it from the statute-book, and substitutes for it an arbitrary direction of the War Department. But where do Secretary Endicott and President Cleveland get any authority to "interpret" a plain and simple act of Congress? The Constitution gives to Congress absolute power "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces," and Section 1342 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the armies of the United States shall be governed by the following rules and articles," among which is Article 112. It is the sheerest nonsense in the world for Secretary Endicott to attempt to limit the power of pardon conferred by that article to the point of time at which the findings of the court-martial are before the department commander for revision and action. Congress might have so provided, but it did not; and the Secretary of War has no legal right, under the guise of "interpretation," to interpolate a limitation into that section which Congress did not put there.

It will be noticed that the President takes another tack. He virtually admits that the pardoning power is not vested exclusively in the Executive, but he argues that because it is not placed exclusively in the hands of the Department Commander the order to forego the exercise of that power should be obeyed. Under the military code, the first and highest provision of which is unquestioning obedience to orders from superiors, the President is right, but on any other theory he is clearly wrong. If the pardoning power is conferred upon a department commander by the act of Congress, as Mr. Cleveland admits it to be, the General commanding the department is under no legal obligation to refer his action to any one. Within the powers conferred upon him he is supreme, and the same law which authorizes him to order a court-martial also authorizes him to pardon those convicted by it, except in two specified cases.

Secretary Endicott asserts that the assertion of the right to disobey an order, if the department commander is of opinion that the Secretary of War has not correctly construed a statute, is subversive of discipline and fraught with danger. This may be conceded, but the people of the United States, if they will consider the matter, will be of the opinion that when the Secretary of War puts himself above the law and nullifies a plain and direct provision of an act of Congress by a mere order of the department, and when the President approves his action, the liberties of the people secured to them by the Constitution and by law are more exposed to danger. If the President and his Secretary can cancel one section of an act of Congress, they can cancel them all; and in place of the laws of the United States, enacted by a duly chosen and qualified legislative body, we may be governed by rules and orders emanating from the various officers of the Cabinet and approved by the President, which would be, to say the least, hardly consistent with the idea of a government by the people.

THE baseball season opens.

THE AIMS OF NIHILISM.

General O. O. Howard Investigates Its Theories and Facts.

A Talk With an Intelligent Nihilist—The Origin and Leading Principles of Nihilism—Atheism Common in Russia Among All Classes.

Correspondence of the Post.]

I send you some facts and theories concerning Nihilism that have come to my knowledge and interest me.

With a little of the spirit of the interviewer, and with a desire to come more directly to certain useful information than could be had by the searching of libraries, your correspondent resolved to interview the first intelligent Nihilist that he came across, or perhaps better, some intimate friend of a Nihilist.

He was most fortunate, as he was one day walking the streets of San Francisco to meet a bona fide Russian.

Now, as Nihilism and Russia were closely connected in the correspondent's mind, he stopped this Muscovite friend at once and buttonholed him for an interview. The two leisurely proceeded to the lunch table, and, under the genial influence of food and drink, conversed intimately on this subject. The new friend, however, was at first a little "offish," and recalled the existence of other Russians in the city beside himself. He insisted on taking some of them into confidence. He then mentioned two such men, very well known, men of learning and of philosophical turn of mind. They were sought out and found kindly disposed and very willing to impart what knowledge they had concerning the origin, principles, aims and present condition of Nihilism in Russia.

The first "Muscovite friend," whom we may designate as "A," really had some surprising statements to make and convictions to avow.

In the first place he traced the origin of the word "Nihilist" to the principal character in a Russian novel written by Ivan Turgeneff. The novel was entitled "Father and Children." Like very many books of the same kind, though it purports to be a novel, it is, in fact, historic in character, and contrasts very clearly the thoughts and feelings of the present generation with those that have gone before.

A young student, overflowing with the love of humanity, and having an ardent ambition to be of service to his country and a blessing to his fellowmen, had become quite conspicuous by the repeated enunciation of a cherished principle—viz.: "that nothing under the sun ought to be taken for granted, or be accepted by intelligent beings without due investigation." It was from this reiterated statement that this student came to be known as a "Nihilist"; that is to say, to take nothing on trust or for granted. Bazaroff, as our young philosopher was named, had many admirers and a large following. His adherents came to be known as Nihilists and took a great pride in the designation, for by so doing they sought to give honor to the founder of their philosophy. Hence it is evident that in Russia proper the word Nihilism did not primarily indicate any purpose or tendency to upset or destroy the existing social or political order.

The recognized creed of Nihilism was, as we have intimated, for many years, expressed in the sentence: "Accept nothing without examination." Ivan Turgeneff, who died five years ago in Paris, and whose body was sent back to Russia for a most distinguished burial, was indeed a great author, using fiction especially as a vehicle of efforts to benefit humanity. By this he strove to reform abuses and elevate the moral tone of the people long before Nihilism proper was heard of. As the new creed became gradually known throughout the world, he (Turgeneff) was already making it the central theme of many of his well-written stories. For this reason, even before his death and increasing since, he has been accepted as high authority upon the subject.

While he was writing, Nihilism in Russia existed only as a theory, and had not yet attained the revolutionary features which now belong to it as a system of action. Of course, it proposed examination, it urged—nay, it insisted—on a searching investigation of every existing law, custom or method. The popular idea in this country, which has some foundation in the action of Nihilists—namely, that their desire and purpose is to destroy everything existing and to build up nothing—is, says the informant, simply an error. Its true mission in Russia can be shown by the nature of the demands made by its adherents upon the functionaries of the government. For example, a letter was prepared and addressed to Alexander III a few days after the terrible assassination of his father. The demands in that letter of the secret enemies, the Nihilists, were substantially as follows: "Let the government call upon the people to elect representatives to a National Assembly, with power to examine into the affairs of the nation. The Nihilists will submit unconditionally to whatever decision this assembly may agree upon, provided, however, that all restrictions upon the freedom of assembling, the freedom of speech and liberty of the press be removed during the time of the election of representatives; and during the subsequent session of the assembly."

So the Nihilists claim that they do not purpose or desire to force upon the people any particular form of government, but merely that for once—a thing which they say has not happened for ten centuries—let the people be put in position to look into their own national affairs, see how they themselves are governed and judge honestly whether or not it be wise to introduce improvements. Should the new National Assembly declare the present autocratic government best adapted to the wants of the Russian people, these secret operators pledge themselves to become submissive to the verdict rendered. Of course, it is plain to us in America that it is never wise to take a plunge in the dark. Judging by the fruits of the secret operators, the Nihilists, their own malignancy and cruelty can hardly be outdone by any autocrats. Still they claim that all men should trust them and that their demand for a free press and free speech during the election and session of their National Congress demonstrates the reliance and hope of Nihilism. It is, in my judgment, only their fancied doorway to a constitutional government like that of England or of the United States.

It is alleged by some that Nihilism represents Atheism and Socialism combined. It is fair, however, to its theoretic defenders to state, first, that the society does not in its creed require the renunciation of a God, though its followers have considered one as a poor disciple who is not willing to break the law of God; nor does their creed demand a disbelief in the Scriptures; yet in conduct every adherent is required to violate unscrupulously the Divine law. Their argument is, "Bow down before no authority, examine first for yourself, then accept or reject." This, of course, at once produces a muddle of confusion, for one who listens to no authority whatever must make a poor show at examination.

Nihilism, like all systems of infidelity, vainly attempts to take a neutral stand with regard to religion, so that we may not be surprised that some Nihilists, fraught with superstitions, while dying on the scaffold have kissed the cross and made what they thought to be a spiritual preparation for the world to come, while others, and probably the majority, have been rank Atheists.

It is said by one of our informants that Atheism is common in Russia—in fact, prevalent among all classes of society, whether Nihilists or not—so that Atheism is not specially a characteristic of the Nihilist. Unbelief in God's revelation excuses itself on the plea that the powers of the Czar over the Church are absolute; that he can give any form or church regulation that he chooses; that if he wished to do so he could abolish the Church altogether. Further, that unbelief among the intelligent classes has discovered a higher conception of true religion than can be found in the creed and ceremonies of the Greek Church. It rebels particularly against being obliged to worship as the Czar worships, or against being punished for the opposite conduct of its votaries as for a crime. It declares that even investigation of religious subjects is prohibited under the present regime; that foreign missionaries are forbidden to stop on Russian soil, and religious discussions are prohibited by law.

Possibly intolerance, superstition and bigotry may have driven men to infidelity and Atheism. Yet, while there is a human conscience, a capacity for love and a Divine Spirit everywhere present, that folly seems, to an American Christian, simply impossible. Probably in Russia, as elsewhere, the truth is that Atheism and infidelity, if they exist largely, have sprung from the deep-dyed sins of wicked hearts. Most probably a pledge to murder and commit any crime, with a view to some great fancied good, has led straight to the blackness and darkness so evidently in vogue.

Our informant is happier with Communism, and thinks it does not even imply anything bad, anything frightful, as translated in Russia. In hundreds of rural districts Communism is the state of society. The people work in common upon land which they hold in common. Of the products they make a common use. Therefore, really, there is no essential connection between Communism and Nihilism except, perhaps, that the former favors the spread of Nihilism after it has once been introduced and taken root. With this view of Communism—certainly not that of Paris—it is evidently not part and parcel of Nihilism nor Nihilistic teaching. In fact, this sort of association has most of its adherents among the uneducated—the peasants.

"A" describes Socialism in its connection with Nihilism, indicating their relations somewhat as follows: Abstractly considered, Nihilism recognizes no particular form of political or social organization. Some of its believers speak favorably of constitutional monarchy; or, perhaps, more of them advocate the form of a republic; yet it is well known that its most fanatical, turbulent and violent agitators are recognized Socialists. The Socialists are the people who do the fighting, after having taken the initiatory steps in the line of threatenings and terror, with a view to break up and change the government; these are the individuals who supply the national demand for martyrs, and furnish the victims for the gallows or for banishment to dreary Siberia. Such Nihilists are usually denominated "Socialists," but by some publications "Democrats," who figure often before the nation as "The Will-of-the-People party." These enthusiasts, as is well known, insist on a change not only of the political status, but also of the social; they work for Russia, but they plan and organize for the world. It is earnestly claimed by them that their bottom object is to submit to the will of the people, yet they have distinctively formulated a platform, Democratic and Socialistic. This makes them partisan.

"A" also furnishes us with a transcript of a Socialistic preamble which he says can be published without any objection. It is of so much interest to me, that I will reserve it, and a further development of the same subject, for a subsequent letter.

O. O. HOWARD.

THE FOES OF THE CZAR.

General Howard Inquires Further Into Nihilistic Principles.

The Demands of the Discontented Not So Preposterous As Is Generally Supposed—The Nihilists' Blind Devotion to Their Cause.

Correspondence of the Post.

The Socialistic preamble of my Nihilist friend, to whom I referred in my last, I will make a text for this letter. It is as follows:

By our general convictions we are Socialists and Democrats. We are convinced that on Socialistic grounds humanity can become the embodiment of freedom, equality and fraternity, while it secures for itself a general prosperity, a harmonious development of man and his social progress. We are convinced, moreover, that only the will of the people should give sanction to any social institution, and that the development of the nation is sound only when free and independent and when every idea in practical use shall have previously passed the test of national consideration and of the nation's will. We further think that as Socialists and Democrats we must first recognize an immediate purpose to liberate the nation from its present state of oppression by creating a political revolution. We would thus transfer the supreme power into the hands of the people. We think that the will of the nation should be expressed with perfect clearness, and best, by a National Assembly freely elected by the votes of all the citizens, the representatives to be carefully instructed by their constituents. We do not consider this as the ideal form of expressing the people's will, but as the most acceptable form to be realized in practice. Submitting ourselves to the will of the nation, we, as a party, feel bound to appear before our own country with our own programme or platform, which we shall propagate even before the revolution, recommend to the Electors during electoral periods, and afterwards defend in the National Assembly.

This programme consists of the following heads:

First. The permanent Representative Assembly to have supreme control and direction in all general state questions.

Second. In the provinces, self-government to a large extent; to secure it, all public functionaries to be elected.

Third. To secure the independence of the Village Commune ("Mir") as an economical and administrative unit.

Fourth. All the land to be proclaimed national property.

Fifth. A series of measures preparatory to a final transfer of ownership in manufactories to the workmen.

Sixth. Perfect liberty of conscience, of the press, speech, meetings, associations and electoral agitation.

Seventh. The right to vote to be extended to all citizens of legal age, without class or property restrictions.

Eighth. Abolition of the standing army—the army to be replaced by a territorial militia.

It will be noticed that the headings four and five contain special Socialistic demands; and did the Nihilists or Socialists confine themselves to their documentary teaching, it could be said in their favor that they constantly declare that the will of the nation—that is, of the people alone—can give sanction to political or social acts, and that this sanction should be sought for peacefully by the channel of addresses to the electors and by urging it in a National Assembly. But it is plain enough that this process in Russia means peace and peaceable effort after a terrific storm, because there are now no electors and there is no National Assembly, and the present Russian government must be first overturned.

Our friend, who is a printer by trade, but is of considerable journalistic attainment, expresses a firm conviction that Nihilism proper is a principle, which has not now, and never has had, any part in the bomb-throwing, or in any of the spasmodic acts of violence which of late years have created so much terror and excitement.

The two other Muscovites, one a professor of natural science and the other a physician of extensive acquirements, were together during the conversation upon this subject. They both love their country and predict for it a grand future. They are not political agitators. They have lived in the United States for several years, for there is less obstruction here to professional life than under the Czar. Their views of Nihilism, being in substantial agreement, are as follows: There is very little distinction between Nihilism and Socialism in Russia. A determined opposition to absolute monarchy exists among intelligent classes throughout the empire, not excepting officials, who hold their convictions secretly. All desire reform. The degree and nature of such reform, with the ways and means, cause wide differences of opinion in the many provinces.

Everywhere there are organizations already formed throughout the vast domains of European and Asiatic Russia. As yet there appears to be no central committee, or head center, still leaders of spirit, courage, intelligence and devotion, who affiliate with the progress party, now reside in England, Switzerland, France, Germany, America, and even in Russia herself. They somehow manage to issue proclamations and appeals at different periods favorable to terrorism or agitation against the Russian government; and they have spurred on sundry fanatics, easily found, who have become willing tools to undertake some great mischief, being ready to risk liberty and life for their cause. To the Russian division, the name of Socialists, Democrats, Republicans or Nihilists have been given—the latter being used indiscriminately for all.

Still our friends say there is a great variety of opinions. Some desire a constitutional monarchy to transfer all their legislative power to representatives of the people, keeping their control of finance and securing freedom for assembly, speech and press. Others are urging a republic, with more or less radical change in the laws and social institutions. They particularly desire a change in the tenure of land, in the protection of labor, in the security of the laborers against the capitalists and monopolists. But all the numerous parties agree in one thing—to abolish the absolute monarchy which now exists, which claims omnipotence over life, property and the very functions of the mind and soul of every individual in the land, from the Prince near the throne to the peasant in the hut. Here then we find the aspirations of a hundred millions of people facing an opposing array of governing forces long ago organized. These forces are the Russian civil service, the army and navy, the police and last, but not least, in power, the National Church.

It is plain that whenever the Progressive party makes head against the Conservatives, resorting to argument in speeches or in literature, demonstrating directly and indirectly the necessity for reform as a matter of national interest, that no answer in kind is ever returned. The Conservatives invariably resort to the use of force. They use imprisonment, flogging, the executioner's knout and rope, banishment to Siberia and its well-known horrors.

It is this modus operandi of the government, so hard, so cruel, so relentless, that stirs up the Progressive party to the use of their terroristic measures. Such are the pictures presented by Russian patriots. Perhaps there is a fair excuse for violence to people who find no other means of relief, a thing, however, which cannot be made clear to the free American mind. Nevertheless it is a fact that terrorism has become almost co-extensive with the country of Russia and that it takes root easily among a semi-civilized people.

Our two friends, on the other hand, are firm in the conviction that Russians in general have been devoted to mildness in manners, hospitality and charity, and that, considering these dispositions as natural characteristics, the present Russian statesmanship is conspicuously faulty somewhere. Think of the want of safety valves anywhere! No other government engine, except, perhaps, in the interior of Africa, exists which does not possess them—that is, some guards against explosion—but in Russia there are alleged to be none. Abuses are endured, hardships and injustice borne as long as there is the least hope for amelioration. In Russia the government is represented to us by the Nihilists as a monster in size and power that sits upon every safety valve, preventing free speech, free press and legislative bodies.

Our two friends illustrate this view historically as follows:

Some years ago the Chief of Police of St. Petersburg, Trepoff, was wounded by a pistolshot fired at close range by a young woman named Vera Sassulitch. Trepoff had had a young man arrested on suspicion of high treason, had kept him in jail and caused him to be flogged from time to time with the hope of bringing him to denounce his fellow conspirators. He and Vera Sassulitch were much attached to each other. She was tried before a jury in St. Petersburg, and the jury found her "not guilty." The action of acquittal by that jury was believed by government officials to express a positive disaffection of the people.

It was at once resolved and carried into effect to establish a law that thereafter no case of political crime should be tried by jury, except when the jury had been selected by the government. Under this new arrangement many cases had been tried, but the government has reserved the option of either selecting the jury or having the accused tried by the judge alone, and often condemned without the formality of any trial whatever. Vera Sassulitch was ordered to be re-arrested and tried again, but some of the numerous friends that the course of the government had raised up for her succeeded during the first stages of excitement caused by the verdict in speeding her away, and, as we may well believe, she was seen in Russia no more. Her name, however, has become a synonym or byword in the illustration of Russian justice.

This case is a reminder of the notorious branch of imperialism usually understood under the designation of "Third Section of the Ministry of the Household." Its head is always the commanding general of the gendarmes, a very large force of detectives, some in full uniform and some in citizen's clothing. They are detailed in detachments, often by twos, and stationed everywhere, even in the smallest villages. Any member of the corps, under a simple order from a senior, can arrest, imprison and even transport to Siberia the person suspected, without warrant or other process. Certainly such arbitrary measures will ever be denounced by other European nations, and are not compatible with the spirit of the nineteenth century. Certainly the rulers in Russia have not kept up the reforms which Alexander II introduced more than a quarter of a century ago. The Conservatives have indeed undertaken to go backward and not forward. Such lapses are ever spasmodic; they cannot continue in a country which needs not in literature fear comparison with that of any other in Europe. True, this literature, much of it, is published abroad, and comes back to circulate nobody knows by what process, but it is nevertheless Russian literature, ever distinguished by simplicity and a touching originality. Many books so composed express in a masterly way the genius, the poetic humor, the sincere heart-throbbings of a great people.

A word for their music. Who has not heard the Russian national hymn? Whose very soul has not been stirred and elevated by its low, sweet yet passionate minor chords? There are hundreds of such songs, sung every day by the poor Russian peasants. These people speak even now in midst of oppression of their Emperor as "Little Father." Can it be, then, that the knout and Siberia are necessary means in the hands of the government in ruling such devoted subjects?

In illustration of the theme and of the literature let us introduce into this letter a passage from Ivan Turgenieff's work entitled "Verses in Prose":

"THE THRESHOLD."

I see a huge building with a narrow door in its front wall; the door is open and a dismal darkness stretches beyond. Before the high threshold stands a girl—a Russian girl. Frost breathes out of the impenetrable darkness, and with the icy draught from the depths of the building there comes forth a slow and hollow voice:

"Oh, thou who art wanting to cross this threshold, dost thou know what awaits thee?"

"I know it," answers the girl.

"Cold, hunger, hatred, derision, contempt, insults, a fearful death even."

"I know it."

"Complete isolation and separation from all?"

"I know it. I am ready. I will bear all sorrows and miseries."

"Not only it inflicted by enemies, but when done by kindred and friends?"

"Yes, even when come by them."
"Well, are you ready for self-sacrifice?"
"Yes."
"For anonymous self-sacrifice? You shall die and nobody shall know even, whose memory is to be honored?"

"I want neither gratitude nor pity. I want no name."

"Are you ready for a crime?"

The girl lent her head: "I am ready—even for a crime."

The voice paused awhile before renewing its interrogatories. Then again: "Dost thou know," it said at last, "that thou mayest lose thy faith in what thou now believest; that thou mayest feel

that thou hast been mistaken and hast lost thy young life in vain?"

"I know that also, and nevertheless I will enter!"

"Enter then!"

The girl crossed the threshold and a heavy curtain fell behind her.

"A fool!" gasped some one outside.

"A saint!" answered a voice from somewhere.

According to the eternal principles of right it is easy to see where those who advocate or suggest such self-abnegation as that which this poor girl exemplifies will land.

Our fathers on American soil did resist aggression, but they never advocated a secret organization, bound together by oaths, to break every law, human and divine.

O. O. HOWARD.

Major General United States Army.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD

Last Evening in Doctor McLean's Church.

RECOLLECTIONS OF GEN. GRANT.

First Address of the Sixth Annual Course of Lyceum Lectures at the First Congregational Church.

Last evening was the opening night of the sixth annual course of the Lyceum Lectures, under the auspices of the First Congregational Church, and between seven and eight hundred people were present to greet the speaker of the evening. Exclusive of all this it may with propriety be said that the evening afforded a sort of Grand Army occasion, as the pastor of the church, Rev. Doctor McLean, an ex-member of the Union Army, had invited his old comrades to attend the lecture which was to be

DELIVERED BY A COMRADE

of the Grand Army of the Republic. So 't was, and at seven o'clock last evening the two Grand Army Posts in our city rallied at their respective headquarters, and with uniform on fell into line, and to the step of life and drum-music supplied by Comrades Clarage and Abbott of Lyon Post, and the drum corps of Appomattox Post, marched down Twelfth street and into the First Congregational Church, where they greeted the announced speaker of the evening.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, with three rousing cheers and a tiger. The speaker's stand and its surroundings were becomingly dressed in flowers, and American flags and portraits of Grant and Washington; also either side of the speaker's desk was flanked by stacks of bayonets.

Before the speech of the evening the "Star Spangled Banner" was effectively sung by Mrs. Chas. Poulter, and Comrade W. R. Thomas pleased the Boys in Blue before him by putting the good old tune they all knew into the "battle hymn of the Republic," and they joined with him heartily in the chorus. Following the singing.

REV. DOCTOR M'LEAN announced that the lecture of the evening would be the first of the sixth annual course of the Lyceum lectures; that it was quite incidental, almost accidental that this course should begin on this notable day, but he was glad of it, and glad to be able to announce as the speaker no less a personage than General Howard, and wished it might be that this anniversary day might be more unanimously and zealously remembered all over our country. I am glad we can at least begin our present course—do this little to-night toward celebrating

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

"Judge Gibson," said Doctor McLean, "Who is himself a member of the Grand Army and was a private in the service of Uncle Sam when he was wounded at Gettysburg, where General Howard commanded, will now introduce his old comrade—General." [Applause]

Comrade E. M. Gibson said: Ladies and Gentlemen—I deem it among the distinguished favors of my life to be privileged to-night to introduce to you so distinguished a speaker as he who is about to address you. It brings vividly to mind one of the most eventful periods in not only my own life, but the life of our nation itself. I refer to Gettysburg, and to General Howard, who occupied an important position on the right of the Grand Army line in that sanguinary conflict. And I may say in truth, also, that history has its omissions, and that General Howard's part in the Gettysburg battle has never been prominently as it ought to be. He at that time commanded the Eleventh Corps, and his ranking commander being shot down at an early hour in the conflict, General Howard stepped to the front of the entire Union Army and won the day, but laid on the altar of our country

MY STRONG RIGHT ARM.

which you see to-night is not here. General Howard was equal to the occasion, and if he speaks to-night a one-tenth part as well as he fought, you will be delighted. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you General O. O. Howard." [Applause.]

General Howard was warmly received, and spoke for two hours on his "Personal recollection of General Grant," being cheered to the echo at repeated intervals. He said:

Ladies and gentlemen: It is a special pleasure to me to be present with you on this occasion, and more especially to be introduced by one who was a private soldier in the fire and battle of Gettysburg, and to be referred to in his pleasant way. We were together in those times, my friends—all of us young men, and to meet again in after years—a quarter of a century later—on an occasion like this, it does us good, and you will forgive, I know, for our little mutual admiration observations. The last quarter of the eighteenth century gave to our country her integrity and her independence; the States became united, cemented by a constitution glorious and strong.

The central figure of that bright historic period is

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

the father of his country, whose birth on the 22d of February made this an anniversary our country has to-day respected and observed. Washington was nearly an hundred years older than I. You know Abraham was an hundred years old when Isaac was born; so Washington was an hundred years older than I. (Laughter.) Washington carried off the triumphal banner of victory from the midst of contending posts, and then fell for two terms, by voluntary suffrages of a free people, the chief place of power in the land. The third quarter of the 19th century opened for our Union but gloomy prospects. A gathering plague, which was under our fathers but a small spot, had spread till the eyes, ears and mouths of vast multitudes of our countrymen were involved in disease, till the end of

OUR COUNTRY'S LIFE

constantly predicted by our wise men seemed near at hand. A part was affected by a singular overpowering weakness and others entered into interminable janglings with each other, full of fury and hate—a kind of a rage like unto madness—that made them bent upon universal destruction. As a government, as a people, we had reached that pass described by Carlyle in his "French Revolution," when "verily, if somebody did not do something soon, things would do themselves satisfactory to nobody." The period of agitation, turmoil and strife has gone by. And we now look back and ask ourselves what has been accomplished? We answer, that plague was stayed. A fever, burning, raging, spreading, consuming, like a conflagration, did follow it; but it was met by staunch courage and effective remedies; decays and putrefactions set in; but the sharp knife applied without hesitation, again and again, accomplished its work of removal.

PEACE AND REST

have at last come to reinvigorate and recuperate the system, so that the third quarter of the nineteenth cen-

tury has triumphed for our land; has triumphed in the interests of liberty and national unity—yes, in the interests of mankind.

All along this eventful time, and amid all the turbulence and madness of the plague-stricken and fevered millions, two figures among the remedial workers were and are most prominent, those of

LINCOLN AND GRANT.

Multitudes at first of course saw them but dimly. Against one, tall and lifted up, they cried one thing, and against the other, modest, silent, but never idle, they shouted another thing. These outcries were full of hate and distrust; but what a change has come; all hearts are now filled with love, and all mouths with praise for these two workers.

The General then remarked on the birth, boyhood days, marriage and military training of Grant, and said: Young Ulysses left West Point in June, 1843, as a Brevet Second Lieutenant, and as army officers say, it took him two full years to get that Brevet off and to become a full Second Lieutenant. In that period an event occurred which had much to do with shaping his career. His classmate, Lieutenant Dent introduced him to his father's family at St. Louis, and here he found the tender-hearted womanly woman who was to become the companion, the stimulus, the safeguard and the solace of his chequered life. It was Julia Dent.

WHOM HE LOVED

and trusted, and who believed in him from the first acquaintance, when he had few friends, and who always had a word of cheer and of praise for him

in the darkest days, and whom even prosperity could not divert from her sincere love and simple taste. Before their marriage, according to the fortune of a soldier, Grant's regiment was sent to the frontiers of Texas, and the contemplated marriage had to be postponed, not occurring till after the close of the Mexican war.

After this war, in 1848, the happy marriage, so long deferred, took place.

The speaker then spoke at length of Grant's resignation and his civil life, and finally traced him as a general in the war of the rebellion. Of the dead chieftain's

BELIEF IN PROVIDENCE

General Howard said: As an instance of the ever present conviction in his mind that there is an All-controlling Power which somehow moves in the events of life, I will give a brief conversation that I had with Gen. Grant after the death of Colonel Bowers, who had long been his favorite adjutant. I said, "Is it really true, Grant, that Bowers is dead?" "Yes," he answered, "by a terrible accident on the Hudson River Railroad." He then described to me more in detail the painful circumstances.

"It was strange that he of all others should have been thoughtless or careless," I said.

"He was not, Howard; it could not be helped—it was to be!"

On Wednesday, the 25th of March, 1885, being at the house of a friend in Brooklyn, I received a kindly note from Colonel F. D. Grant, saying that his father would be glad to see me at any time when he could see anyone. The next day I called. The General was alone, though through the open door I could see members of the family and friends, on the same floor and within call.

"How do you do, General," he said, as he turned his face toward me and extended his hand. His face was natural except the large swollen appearance on the left side. His voice could hardly be recognized. "I like to see my friends, everybody is so thoughtful and kind," he said. "All are remembering me now, the churches, too, in their prayers—all denominations—and one society in the East—I think some faith-cure society," and he expressed his willingness to co-operate with any sincere effort for his good. His last remark on the subject was: "I trust I have not put any hindrance in their way. I spoke of the action of Congress, and of the different legislatures, and the thousands of old soldiers—his comrades of the

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

He expressed his gladness at this, but desired me to return to the subject of prayer and its fruits, which I did. He had confidence in himself, it is true, but it was because he knew of a power beyond self, because he was helped and strengthened by that real power beyond self, you may call it spirit, Providence or God. The name is not material. It is all the same. It was said of him that his reverence for God was so great that

HE COULD NOT SWEAR.

As to the Sabbath, how quickly he rebuked one who offered him a Sunday railroad excursion. He said: "I was obliged to travel during the war on the Sabbath, I don't see why I should do it now for mere pleasure." How beautiful was his love for wife and children. The family is the touching picture of his administration. In this simple, pure life he has herein surpassed the brilliancy of Napoleon and the wisdom of Solomon. The pure in heart shall see God. The purity of living is a veritable test of the purity of the soul. His partial friends are trying to-day to make General Grant a saint! Well, my friends, can you and I stand the test of the plumb-line so well? Let us be wise and judge gently, but the cups of our blessing may be full and sweet. I affirmities our heroic leader had, but he knew them, he met them, he fought them, he overcame them. I saw

evidences of that victory often and am not mistaken. It would be utter folly for a young man to yield to dire temptation and excuse himself by the example of a great man. Oh, what a struggle Grant at one time had, stronger than that with Lee, Johnson, and Pemberton, yet, thank God, he conquered. Few public men of today have become more abstemious than he was the latter years of his life. What a fire of prolonged suffering he passed through!

DID HE BELIEVE?

Notice the words of July 21: "If it is within God's providence that I should go now, I am ready to obey his call without a murmur."

His faith was as simple and as strong as that of a child. He was like his mother. Mother and child are today in the arms of the Beloved. In the large universe there are many mansions, prepared by the expansive love of Christ. Let us go there then to find our hero, our leader, our brother, our friend.

In the course of the debate at the Council meeting Monday evening, Mr. T. L. Barker said: "I believe in treating the Water Company liberally, and I think they ought to be so treated. We are dependent upon them for our water. The sooner we buy the works, were it at \$4,000,000, the better it will be for the city." Now it seems only fair to say this: is Mr. Barker consistent? He claims that the Contra Costa Water Company's property is only worth about \$3,000,000, and he is willing to advise purchasing it even at \$4,000,000, a straight million more than he values it at. Few men in Oakland would be willing to place themselves in that position, and certainly such statements would influence some people in selecting men to the Council, lest they may be found erring in judgment upon matters of less importance.

The city of Oakland should own its own water works, and there can be no objection to discussing the value of the Contra Costa Company's plant, but if it is only worth \$3,000,000 no one should consent to paying \$4,000,000. But if it is worth \$4,000,000 buy it gentlemen, and have the business done at once.

SHERIDAN DYING.

All Hope of Recovery Abandoned.

His Death May Occur at Any Moment.

The Great Commander Passing Away Without Suffering Pain.

Special Dispatches to the CHRONICLE.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—General Sheridan's condition is much worse than it was last night. He appears to be gradually sinking, and almost all hope has been abandoned. His strength is gradually failing, and while there has been no recurrence of the heart failure there is a continual tendency in that direction, and his pulse has been growing weaker and his breathing more labored. His blood is thick and black. Ever since the attack last night the physicians have been doing everything in their power to stimulate the action of his heart, but without success, and his beating is feeble and uncertain. Despite the administration of digitalis and other powerful remedies his strength gradually failed during the day, and the hope that he would be able to rally has proved illusive.

General Sheridan rested well during the early part of last evening. He had some trouble in breathing during the night, but he improved early in the day. At 3 A. M.

1:45 A. M.—General Sheridan is sleeping quietly and no immediate danger is apprehended. The only persons in the room are a physician and a nurse. The other doctors are lying down and Mrs. Sheridan has also been persuaded to take a short rest. The General has had one or two slight spells of coughing.

4 A. M.—All is quiet at Sheridan's house. The General has been sleeping at intervals and all have retired for much-needed rest except Mrs. Sheridan, one of the physicians and a valet.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1 A. M.—At this hour it is reported that there is no change in Sheridan's condition. He is holding his own and is rational at all times, except immediately after inhaling oxygen, when he becomes somewhat delirious. The doctors say that it is improbable that any change will occur for several hours.

1:45 A. M.—General Sheridan is sleeping quietly and no immediate danger is apprehended. The only persons in the room are a physician and a nurse. The other doctors are lying down and Mrs. Sheridan has also been persuaded to take a short rest. The General has had one or two slight spells of coughing.

4 A. M.—All is quiet at Sheridan's house. The General has been sleeping at intervals and all have retired for much-needed rest except Mrs. Sheridan, one of the physicians and a valet.

An Old Chestnut Revived.

NEW ENGLAND IN THE WAR.

No magazine article in modern times has attracted the attention that has been bestowed upon WILLIAM F. FOX's "The Chances of Being Hit in Battle," in the Century for May. The writer has marshalled an imposing array of figures to show that the generally-accepted theory about regiments losing one-half or three-fourths of their number in a single engagement is false and greatly exaggerated. The loss in killed and mortally wounded was never so great as has been represented, and though the men who told such stories did so in good faith, they counted every man who was missing from the ranks at the close of a fight as either killed or wounded, while in fact a majority of those away were either on the sick list or detained from coming to roll-call by other causes than shots from the enemy. For instance, there were 2,778,304 men enlisted on the Union side during the war, while there were only 110,070 killed in battle, or about 5 per cent. of those mustered into service.

The above is the average for the whole Federal army. Many regiments suffered much heavier losses, and to compensate for them many regiments had a very small per cent. killed, while others that went into the service late never were in battle at all. Among the heaviest losers in battles were regiments from the New England States. The greatest mortality of any regiment that went to the war was in the First Maine Heavy Artillery, raised largely on the Penobscot and composed of stalwart farmers and lumbermen. This regiment, though stationed at one of the forts just above Washington during the early part of the conflict, was the largest loser of any in the war. It followed Grant through the Wilderness and at Petersburg, and the "plank road" suffered an immense loss. Of 2,202 enrolled men 423 were either killed outright or died of their wounds, making the per cent. of death from engagements 19.2, the largest of any regiment, and far greater than the loss of the famous "Six Hundred" at Balaklava. The second heaviest loser among artillery regiments was the Eighth New York, which, out of 2,675 men, lost 361 killed, or 14 per cent. of all.

It was a New England regiment of infantry also that suffered heaviest. The Fifth New Hampshire had 976 men on its original roll, of whom 175, or 17.5 per cent., were killed. Later on new recruits came in, and at the close of the war, the roll of killed and wounded contained 1,031 names, or 75 more than went to the front when the regiment entered the service.

Thus we see that it was a New England regiment of heavy artillery and also a New England regiment of infantry that suffered the greatest per cent. of losses, which seems to be glory enough for the six Eastern

The General appeared to gradually grow weaker as the night fell, and this change was noticed in the doctor's bulletin which was prepared at 8 o'clock and issued later. It read as follows: "Repeated acts of partial failure of the heart and its condition of the lungs have induced a condition of the lungs which prevents a proper aeration of the blood. This condition hitherto has been measurably controlled, but shows such a tendency to recurrence as to justify the most serious apprehensions. It is critical. He is free from pain and so expresses himself."

Two hours later another bulletin was issued. It simply said: "No change for the better has taken place in the General's condition."

10:30 P. M.—All hope has been abandoned and it is not believed that General Sheridan can live another twenty-four hours.

To an inquiry made at 11:30 P. M. as to General Sheridan's condition the answer returned was: "He is hovering between life and death."

States. But it was also a New England cavalry regiment that suffered most of all the cavalry on the Union side. For this we have Mr. Fox's own words. He says: "The heaviest cavalry loss seems to have fallen on the First Maine Cavalry, it having lost 15 officers and 150 enlisted men killed." It may be well to add here that the First Maine Cavalry claims to have participated in more battles than any other regiment in the service.

The article of Mr. Fox is so full of information that no sufficient summary of its contents can be given without republishing the whole. We have selected enough to show that New England soldiers were present where bullets flew thickest, and that New England regiments have the grandest record for courage and sacrifice of any that came from any part of the Union. In doing this Mr. Fox has performed a noble service.

presented at Chicago.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Bowdoin's Annual Discovery of Great Men.

Seasonable Hints to the Trustees and Overseers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ADVERTISER.

In a few weeks commencement will occur at Bowdoin college. As usual, in these latter years, many honorary degrees will be conferred; also, thereafter, if matters go on as usual, many good men all over this fair State of ours and many alumni of Bowdoin, here and there over the land, will lift up their voices in inquiry as to who is this Smith that has received the degree of LL. D., or this Brown, or Jones, or Thompson, who has been honored with the degree of D. D. After many inquiries here, there and everywhere, these little fellows will flash out of their obscurity, and, becoming visible, will look like small boys with their fathers' hats on; and then they will at once relapse into their native and normal obscurity and the public will no more remember, except as the fact shall appear in college catalogue or in obituary notice, that the degree was ever conferred on any of them. We put the case a little strongly, perhaps, for no one would say that all the degrees have been unwisely conferred, but probably every alumnus, outside the boards, would say that the average in these latter days has been mighty slim. We mean to state the case a little extravagantly so that its ridiculous aspect shall appear in all its glaring colors. To put our point in a little different phrase from our first statement, we affirm that the ordinary run of the degrees have been conferred in these recent years on men unknown beyond the little sphere in which they severally lived.

Now we understand that college degrees ought not to be bought, and by no means should be obtained by cajolery or solicitation. The theory of the matter is that the college seeks to honor itself as well as the individual by the bestowment of the several degrees. If they are granted on any other basis, then the honor is cheap all round; the college gets no glory, while the recipient of the degree gets a little transient fame which his acquaintances know he is not worthy of.

Now, if any alumnus of Bowdoin will casually glance over his triennial or other catalogue of the graduates or former students, he will be surprised to find how many men of not only a national but almost a worldwide fame, have failed to secure any recognition from the college in this way of a degree. Is there any authority in financial matters better known than Hon. Hugh McCulloch (class of 1829) at home and in Europe? Who leads the Republican party in the Senate of the United States? Hon. William P. Frye (class of 1850). And what Senator is better or more favorably known North, East, South and West?

Has this country produced a nobler soldier or one with a prouder record, if we except Grant and Sherman, than Major General Oliver O. Howard (class of 1850) of the United States army? Nor should it be forgotten, that no Havelock, or Stonewall Jackson, or other Christian hero of any time, was more filled with the spirit of the Master he humbly serves.

In the ranks of the Episcopal clergy of the State of Maryland, no man stands higher or is more beloved than Rev. William S. Southgate (class of 1851) of Annapolis. Had he been a religious politician, many years ago he would have been well known as Bishop Southgate.

Ask any man in all this land, who knows ever so little of the public men of this country, who Tom Reed (class of 1860) is, and the instant reply will be, "He is the Republican leader in the House of Representatives." No man in Congress for these dozen years has been better known, more respected, or has had a wider influence in national affairs.

At the next commencement the college will very properly hasten to confer her highest honor on Hon. Melville W. Fuller (class of 1853). We earnestly entreat the members of the honorable boards of trustees and overseers to make a galaxy of degrees at that time, and honor the college by conferring degrees on Mr. McCulloch, Senator Frye, General Howard, Rev. Mr. Southgate and Mr. Reed. Should this be done, wherever the news shall be flashed the next day, the inquiry will be, "Where is this Bowdoin college that is conferring degrees on these distinguished men?" And when it is known that they are all sons of Bowdoin college, the universal remark will be that the Alma Mater can well afford to be proud to rank such able, wise and celebrated men among her graduates. Nor will the average graduate feel otherwise than profoundly happy, when he sees such evidence that the day of Smith, Jones and Robinson has passed by, and the time has come when the college will return to the old-fashioned and highly honored and only proper plan of seeking to honor those who will in turn add to her fame.

ALUMNUS.

NG, JUNE 12, 1888.

PRESIDIO FASHIONS.

Styles of Dress Enforced at the Point of the Bayonet.

GENERAL GRUMBLING.

The Commandant's Manual of Patterns Is the Book of Army Regulations.

Officers and enlisted men at the Presidio read with much satisfaction the account in the EXAMINER yesterday of General Graham's peculiarities as a commander, and in the club-room where the titled soldiers smoke, chat and have a quiet game of cards, as well as in the barracks where the privates hold intercourse with one another, it was the only subject talked of.

General Graham, who is a short stout gentleman, with a gray mustache and a little goatee of the same color, did not look nor talk like a martinet to a reporter who visited the Presidio yesterday afternoon, not having so severe a countenance nor expression as one would expect in so strict a disciplinarian. He even condescended to smile occasionally during his conversation.

He spoke affably enough to the newspaper man, and without betraying any temper denied that there had been any arrests for such infractions in etiquette and regulations in dress as were reported.

GENERAL GRAHAM'S DENIAL.

The stories he pronounced nonsense, and as the reporter could not tell him from whom the information came the General indulged in theory and thought it might have proceeded from some enlisted man who had probably been offended by the enforcement of the regulations concerning the roads. Some of the enlisted men are wagoners, and have found it convenient at times, when in a hurry, to drive on the avenue fronting the officers' residences instead of going around on the other road behind the barracks, which is designed for heavy wagons.

General McDowell, when the roads were constructed under his direction, ordered that heavy wagons should enter and depart only by the Union-street gate and that the road from Central avenue should be kept for light vehicles. General Graham found, he says, when he took charge of the post eight or nine months ago, that this rule was being disregarded by teamsters, who, in order to save time and avoid making a long detour, used the Central-avenue gate and the avenue along which is the row of officers' houses.

This practice he stopped and the teamsters, he thought, were down on him in consequence. He had also found, he said, that carriages were being driven over the path reserved for pedestrians leading to the Central-avenue gate, and that people in vehicles and on horseback sought to use the alameda, also intended for persons on foot only, and this violation of regulations he ordered stopped.

WHAT'S THE WOMAN'S NAME?

Although General Graham remarked that it seemed as if some enlisted man was endeavoring to make him appear ridiculous, he did not seem entirely sure that this was the primal reason why the occurrences related yesterday were made public, as he asked with some solicitude whether any woman had furnished the EXAMINER with the information.

It was easily ascertained that General Graham had not deliberately admitted at the Presidio. Officers and men consider him severe. His predecessor, Colonel Piper, was a different sort of man, not being as decisive as the General. He also had peculiarities of temperament which lessened the esteem of the soldiers for him, but he did not bear with so firm and hard a hand upon them. General Graham enforces obedience of even the pettiest details of the army regulations.

MUST WEAR THEIR REGIMENTALS.

Previous to his advent as Commander of the Post many of the enlisted men were accustomed to change their regulation uniforms for civilian attire when they had leave of absence to come to town, because they did not wish to have attention attracted to them while on the streets as men in the service. When General Graham learned of this he directed that the uniform should be worn by them at all times and that on no account would they be permitted to doff it for the ordinary raiment of a citizen.

This order has caused much grumbling, none of which, it is presumed, has as yet reached the commandant's ears. The reason many of the men object to being g-r-b-d in this uniform while away from the post is not that they are ashamed to have it known that they are in the army, but that the dress is not suited for men in mingling with their friends in town.

Many of the enlisted men have tastes not of a high character, and when they come into the city they visit saloons and disreputable places with the utmost unconcern. A sort of odium clings to the uniform in consequence, and some men wearing it, who belong to the Young Men's Christian Association or who are entirely respectable in their demeanor, prefer to wear a suit of quieter colors on Kearny or Market street, and thus avoid becoming the object of contemptuous glances. Formerly these men had their civilian clothes kept for them in some place near the post boundary, and whenever they went out changed their attire. Some of them even now take the chances of incurring the commandant's displeasure, and continue doing this.

A FEELING OF INDEPENDENCE.

They and the officers also believe that the commandant has no right to enforce any such rule, on the ground that the regulations only require the wearing of army uniform while under orders, and while depriving the enlisted men of the right to keep civilian attire, do not say that others may not keep such clothes for them on the outside.

"This is one of the causes of desertions being so numerous," said an officer yesterday in speaking to the reporter.

The arrest of Major Edward Moale for appearing at a social dinner given by General Graham in full evening dress, instead of wearing his uniform, is not the only instance where the letter of the regulations relating to dress has been impressed on the minds of the officers.

DR. TILTON'S OVERCOAT.

Dr. Tilton, the post surgeon, was subjected to a reprimand for wearing a rubber coat one rainy night when he went out to see a patient.

General Graham, being an infantry officer, was apparently unaware of the necessity which cavalry officers had found of having rubber cape, coats and boots for wet weather, and on ascertaining that the cavalry officers at the Presidio were provided with these articles, consulted his manual and found no mention therein of any other overcoat than the heavy blue woolen one. He, therefore, ordered that none of the officers should wear these rubber overcoats while in uniform.

Dr. Tilton, for his disregard of this dictum, was summoned before the commandant, and was sharply told of his offense.

"But, General," explained the doctor, "it would have been unwise for me to wear the woolen overcoat, as on entering the sick man's room the heat would have caused it to steam."

"No such excuse is recognized by the regulations, sir," responded General Graham. "You will please comply with orders hereafter."

These blue overcoats cost \$75. The rain makes them weigh twenty pounds, and it takes several days to dry them after they are wet.

CUTTING SHORT THEIR DREAMS.

There is another reason why the kick is general. Instead of getting up at 5 o'clock, as they had to do in former times, the officers and men are now obliged to turn out at 4:30 A. M.

The regulations prescribe that the time for leaving the arms and Morphey's shall be sunrise, and General Graham one day, on turning over the almanac, discovered that Old Sol's schedule time for beaming over the eastern hills was 4:30 in this month of roses. He therefore lopped off half an hour from the post's period of sleep.

All the officers are not affected by this new regulation.

The lieutenants take charge of the regiments, and they are obliged to be up, but the other officers must follow soon after. Drill goes on from 6:30 to 7:30 o'clock, and many of the officers do not think this early morning practice necessary in such a climate as is here. Some of them say that the posts in which the best discipline has been maintained have been those in which the men were not aroused until 6 o'clock.

A CAVALRY GROWL.

The cavalry officers are not disposed to say much about General Graham, since he is an infantry officer, and there is a sort of etiquette which restrains one branch of the service from complaining of the other.

One of the cavalry officers, however, was vexed that one of the evening papers should have blamed the cavalry for its delay in joining the procession on Memorial Day. This delay was indirectly due to the strict regulations as to dress.

The cavalry officers, in conformity with General Graham's orders, wore their blue army overcoats, as rain was falling. They had reached the Presidio gate when a telephone message from General Howard directed them to use their rubber coats. The cavalry marched back to the post, and half an hour was lost in changing their outer covering.

Billy Dunn, a Plute, murdered Charley Winnamucca, son of the late chief Winnamucca, at Wadsworth last Tuesday, and was tried the same day and convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, June 15th. The sentence was confirmed by telegraph from Washington, and the execution took place at 10 o'clock.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

NOT ONE WOMAN,

But All the Presidio Fair Sex Object to Graham's Rules.

A PRIVATE'S OPINION.

Life at the Reservation a Hollow Mockery Without Officers as Escorts.

"Well, it's pretty tough, the treatment we are receiving under Colonel Graham," said a private at the Presidio to an EXAMINER reporter yesterday afternoon.

"The life of a soldier at this station is more laborious than that of a quarry slave and the system under which the service is at present operating is working great injury to the army. Besides creating discontent, it is daily forcing men to desert. Within the past two months over sixty men have deserted. Among the lot are some who had been seventeen years in the service."

"When a man joins the army he does not calculate that he is placing himself in bondage. He expects to live a soldier's life and not that of the most laborious of civilians."

HARD WORK AND STRICT DISCIPLINE.

"The soldiers at this station are employed fifteen hours a day. At 4:40 o'clock in the morning is reveille. We breakfast at 5 o'clock, and from 6:30 until 7:30 is artillery drill. Guard mounting occupies the time until 9:30, when we fall in for artillery instruction, with a pick and shovel, which lasts until 11:45. At noon we go to dinner, and at 1 o'clock we are detailed to work dismounting guns at Fort Point, quitting at 6 in the evening for dinner. But this does not complete the day's duties, for at 7:30, or at sunset, every man in the service is compelled to attend dress-parade. We are then at liberty until reveille next morning."

"According to the new rules, it is impossible for a man to attend theater or to go into the city before 9 o'clock at night."

Besides the long hours we have to work, the discipline is very severe. If a soldier is seen with a button of his blouse loose he is liable to be placed under arrest. A short time ago John Comfort, a member of Company A, First Artillery, accidentally appeared about the grounds with the lower button of his blouse unfastened. He happened to be seen by Colonel Graham, who ordered him to be placed in the guard-house, where he remained a prisoner for a week before he was tried by a court-martial. He was found guilty of violating a rule of the service, and was fined \$5.

COMFORT NO OBJECT.

"When Colonel Graham took command last winter he noticed that the messenger, who goes errands for the officers and drives the supply wagon to the city every morning, wore during rainy weather a rubber coat. He immediately issued an order that the rubber coat be discarded and that the man don the regulation blue coat. The messenger objected, on the ground that the heavy woolen coat is no protection from the rain, and that when it is once wet it is impossible to dry it inside of a week. His objection did not avail, and after that on rainy days he would return to the post after his day's work soaking wet and chilled through. Another rule obliges the men to cut kindling-wood and do laborious service for the officers' Chinese servants."

"WHERE'S THE WOMAN?"

A kind but officious friend went to inquire of Colonel Graham whether he had seen a copy of the Monarch's expose of the situation and he found the officer assiduously perusing the articles and muttering to himself as he read.

"Where's the woman?" said he. "I am certain that Mrs. — is at the bottom of this. I thought there would be a row as soon as I interfered with these young officers doing escort duty for the young girls with managing mamma."

Following this clue the lady in question was sought, and it was learned that she had got up early that morning, stood at her front gate and asked each officer's opinion of the publication, as they passed by.

There is general indignation among all the ladies, not on account of the regulations in dress, because most women have a weakness for stripes and buttons, but because parade is ordered at sundown instead of 9 A. M., and that prevents the husband from accompanying the wife to any place of amusement for the evening. It is impossible to reach the city in time for the theater, and a dinner party even among themselves is out of the question. These regulations hold good for Sunday as well and compel every one to remain on duty, when formerly inspection at 9 A. M. was all that was required. General Howard did not approve the inspection, but as it was an old established custom, did not attempt to change it.

A CAUTIOUS OPINION.

"The worst of it all is," said a Lieutenant's wife, "that Colonel Graham has never called parade under these regulations, but no one knows that it will not be called until after 7 o'clock. Fancy how provoking! Just enough to make every one uncomfortable, without doing the least bit of good."

Said an officer who is not affected by the new regulations: "Graham never had as large a command before. He is known as a severe disciplinarian and is usually given some outpost where he can't do much harm. I must say, however, that he is a just man. He is never over-severe in punishment, and I have heard him sharply reprimand officers for unnecessary rudeness to inferiors. A man in the ranks receives as much consideration as the officers. But I don't blame the young folks, and especially the ladies, for complaining. Life is dull enough out here, anyhow."

ISCO: MONDAY MORN

EXCITED WARRIORS

General Graham Convulses Society at the Presidio.

A MARTINET ON DECK.

Officers Reprimanded for Various Trifling Offenses.

The Presidio reservation is one of the oldest garrison posts of the United States. It was established as early as September, 1776, and since that date has been continuously occupied by soldiers of Spain, Mexico or the United States.

From the rude stockade of the last century it has grown into one of the most complete and aristocratic garrisons of the country. Since the territory of Upper California passed into the hands of the Americans, it has been the place of residence of General Riley, of Commodore Stockton, General Halleck, General McDowell and General Pope. General Howard seems to have been one of the few division commanders of the Pacific who avoided it.

It has been since the years following the close of the war a great center of social attraction for officers with families. To be transferred from Fortress Monroe or Lafayette, from the torrid heat of Yuma, or the isolation and dangers of the posts on the plains, to the green lawns, the picturesque slopes and the cozy, flower-embowered cottages of the Presidio, was considered a boon by the aristocracy of West Point.

Here Mars laid aside his shield and frown and only in dreams thought of ambuscades by bloodthirsty Sioux and savage Apaches, of long, weary pursuit in the desert and in the inaccessible Sierra Madre. He put on his best claustrum suit and missed not a single social in city or garrison.

Successive Colonels in command of the post for years when no outbreak on the Indian reservations called officers and troops to arms, contributed to make the Presidio the pleasantest post in the army.

AN UNPOPULAR COMMANDER.

All these pleasures of social life were, it is claimed, stopped with the advent last October of the new commander of the post, Brevet Brigadier-General William M. Graham, who holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Artillery. He came to the Presidio from Fort Frbie, at Portland. He is said to be a strict disciplinarian and has made social life at the garrison anything but pleasant for his subordinate officers. During the war he commanded a fine battery and at Antietam rendered gallant service, but for all that he rarely fails to rap his subordinate officers over the knuckles for the slightest breach of army regulations, many of which, to the civilian mind, appear absurd.

GEN. OLIVER OTIS HOWARD.

The Havelock of America.

THE observance this week throughout the Northern States, of Decoration Day, turns all our thoughts back to the bitter struggle which a quarter of a century ago desolated homes and filled the land with mourning. No patriotic citizen desires to revive the memories of that time in an angry spirit, or to inflame passions which the years of peace have happily tranquilized; but we cannot, and it would not be honorable to human nature if we could, forget the dead heroes who took part in that desperate struggle. We decorate their graves and cherish their memories, the tributes of affection and personal sorrow mingling with the floral offerings which public reverence places on their last resting-place. In harmony with the emotions which are aroused through the community by the day, THE CHRISTIAN HERALD this week bears upon its first page the portraits of two Christian men who were leaders in the long strife, each of whom, while taking opposite sides, honestly and sincerely, we cannot but believe, acted conscientiously in thus choosing the flag under which they fought—General Oliver Otis Howard.

"The Havelock of America,"

and General Stonewall Jackson, the Christian hero of the South, are to Christians of all names and denominations the two representative men who, without invidious distinctions, will be recognized as fitting types of what was best and noblest in the two armies.

Oliver Otis Howard, who is now the general commanding on the Pacific slope, and whose continuance in that position recently evoked strong expressions of gratification from men of all parties in that section, was born at Leeds, Maine, in 1830, and is now therefore fifty-eight years of age. He was descended from an English family which settled at Bridgewater, Mass., where for several generations the name held an honored place in the esteem of the citizens. His great grand-father, Seth Howard, had so far abjured his English prejudices that he fought in the Revolutionary War and attained the rank of Captain. His youngest son, who during that heroic conflict remained at home caring for his mother, and carrying on the work of the farm, was the grandfather of Gen. O. O. Howard, the subject of this sketch. Rowland B. Howard, the father of the General, married Eliza, daughter of Oliver Otis of Scituate, Mass., from whom our hero derives his first names.

Early in Life

the future general gave evidence of Christian character. It is recorded of him that during his father's last illness, the boy, then only nine years old, one day looked earnestly up in his father's face and put to him the solemn question, "Father, do you ever pray?" "Sometimes, my son," said the sick man; "would you like to have me pray now?" "Yes," said the boy, and there and then, father and son knelt together at the throne of grace. Not many weeks afterwards the father died, and the boy was left to the care of his noble Christian mother. He acquired the rudiments of education at a school in the neighborhood, after which he was sent to the Academy at Hallowell, residing in the house of his uncle, the Hon. John Otis, member of Congress. Subsequently, he studied at Monmouth and Yarmouth Academies, until he was ready to enter Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1850. Thence he went to West Point, graduating there in 1854.

Strong Temperance Principles

characterized him in those days. In his first term he declined to join a companion on some festive occasion in a bottle of wine, and being reminded that great men had always had a liking for intoxicants, replied that if it were necessary to drink to be a great man, he would rather never be great. He has steadfastly adhered to that resolution through his distinguished career, and has successfully demonstrated the possibility of a temperance man becoming great,

Throughout his career at West Point he was known, not only as a total abstainer in a society where it was the fashion to drink, but as a young man abhorring profanity, and as a Bible-reader and a praying man.

His first position after leaving West Point was at Watervliet, N. Y. Shortly after attaining the rank of second lieutenant he secured a twenty days' leave of absence, and running down to Maine in February, 1855, he was married to a lady whom he fell in love with in his boyhood, and who has been to him ever since the best wife and the staunchest friend man ever had. Little more than a year afterward—a year spent in pleasant association with congenial friends, at the arsenal at Kennebec, Me., and at Watervliet, the young husband and wife were separated by the call to military service. Mrs. Howard went home to her friends, and her husband went to Florida to serve against the Seminoles. During that conflict the gentleness and humanity which have distinguished his later years were first observed, and were all the more remarkable by being united with daring and valor. At the close of the Seminole war he received the appointment of mathematical instructor at the military academy, and had the happiness of again enjoying the society of his wife.

His Conversion

he has himself frequently described. His brother had a sweet-heart, a simple fragile girl, who had been brought under the influence of the Holy Spirit and had a yearning desire to know more of the great truths unknown to any one. She visited a minister and shortly became an ardent believer and true Christian. Gen. Howard's brother soon felt the influence of his lady friend, and through him the General himself was led to Christ, "and the cause of all," said General Howard in the course of an address a few weeks ago to the prisoners in the State prison at San Quentin, Cal., "was the tender, simple girl. And what is the result? My brother has been ministering to thousands for years, and thank God! with success." He commenced Christian work at West Point, immediately organized a cadets' prayer meeting, regularly visited the soldiers' hospital, and every Wednesday held a meeting for soldiers and their wives and families, at which he gave religious addresses.

The Outbreak of War

interrupted this life of happy usefulness. In May, 1861, he received the appointment of Colonel of the Third Maine Regiment of volunteers, and resigned his commission in the regular army to accept it. At the dinner given at the Astor House, New York, to the officers of the regiment, the health of the Colonel was proposed, and the guests raised their bumpers of wine to drink it. The Colonel duly responded, but his glass was filled with water. "The true beverage of a soldier," he said, "is cold water, and in this I pledge you." Every glass was lowered and his health was drunk in water. How many lives might have been saved if every officer in that army had been similarly minded! The regiment marched on to Washington, and shortly afterwards—in September 1861 Colonel Howard received his star, and became Brigadier General of volunteers. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run, and after that disaster to the Union arms went into camp near Alexandria Va., to drill and instruct his men.

The Empty Sleeve

In the succeeding campaign General Howard was assigned to the duty of making a reconnaissance from Warrenton Junction to the Rappahannock, and acquitted himself with so much sagacity as to win special praise from Sumner, who was in command of the Second corps. The bloody battle of Williamsburg was fought before Howard could reach the scene of action, though he marched all night through a drenching rain. The sight of the field with its heaps of dead filled him with sorrow, but he exerted himself in aiding and directing the men engaged in the removal of the wounded. (See Illustration No 1.) He also visited the hospital

and prayed with the dying. It was, however, with the battle of Fair Oaks that General Howard's name was to be most closely identified. The battle had gone against McClellan all through the first day, when toward evening Sumner's corps crossed the bridge, which was trembling under the pressure of the swollen waters, and attacked Johnston's flank. Howard gallantly led the attacking force (See Illustration No 2) and fought with dauntless courage. He was wounded in the right arm; but tying a handkerchief about it to stop the bleeding he was soon again in the thick of the fight. His horse was shot under him, but another was secured, and he was waving his wounding arm aloft to cheer on the men when a second shot struck it and shattered it. Then he was compelled to leave the field and go under the care of the surgeons who quickly amputated the injured limb. He went home to be nursed back to health, but even there he sought to serve his country by stirring speeches delivered in the chief centres, pleading for volunteers and arousing patriotic enthusiasm.

At Chancellorsville.

After two months' rest, General Howard insisted that he was well enough to return to duty, and in spite of the urgency of his friends, he rejoined McClellan as the army was returning from the Peninsula. He was assigned to the command of "the California Brigade," but after Antietam he was transferred to the command of Sedgwick's division, and subsequently of the Eleventh Corps. A month later, on May 3, 1863, occurred the incident depicted in the lower left of the illustration on the first page. It was at Chancellorsville and the corps was overwhelmed with the panic which sometimes seizes troops on the field when without shelter, they are exposed to the enemy's fire. Howard, careless of his own danger, rode toward the retreating men earnestly trying to check the stampede. Seizing the colors and holding them under the stump of his maimed arm he rode in front of the troops, that had become a mere mob, with voice and gesture vainly striving to induce them to make a stand. For some time the disgrace of this panic reflected on General Howard, but those who knew all the circumstances praised instead of blaming him, and the public has long since given him the honor he deserved.

Our space does not permit of our tracing, in detail, the heroic actions which marked General Howard's career in the later years of the war. He was conspicuous at Gettysburg, and bore a worthy part in the conflict before Chattanooga. He was placed in command of the Fourth corps shortly afterward, and made the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. As commander of the army of the Tennessee, he led the right wing of Sherman's army from Atlanta to Savannah, and thence northward in the march which terminated in the surrender of Johnston. The administrative capacity and sterling

Christian Principles

for which he was noted, led to his being chosen Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, an appointment which he accepted in deference to the wishes of President Lincoln though conscious of the enormous labor and responsibility it entailed. Since that time, his life has been one of continuous activity. In command against the Indians and in his duties on the Pacific slope, where he is now stationed, he has won the good opinion of the military authorities and the general public. It may be mentioned as a striking proof of the energy and devotion of the General that though engaged so constantly in the duties of his profession he has found time to study the Bible in the original languages, and has neglected no opportunity of conducting religious services and visiting the hospitals and prisons wherever he might be placed.

The Antichrist, Babylon, and the Coming of the Kingdom, by G. H. Pember, M. A. A new work of remarkable originality and power, written in a popular and simple style, yet showing much scholarly research, 171 pages; Price in cloth covers, 75 cents (postage included). For sale at this office, 63 Bible House, New York.

Mrs. Laura C. Holloway.

BY WILLIAM J. BOK.

Mrs. Laura Carter Holloway, the distinguished Brooklyn authoress who charmed the woman's convention in Washington recently, was born at Nashville, Tenn., on August 22, 1848, was graduated at the Nashville Female Seminary in June, 1862, and in August, at the age of fourteen, was united in marriage to Janus B. Holloway, a wealthy resident of Richmond, Ky., and a friend of Henry Clay's family. Mrs. Holloway is a descendant of an aristocratic Southern family, her father, the Hon. Samuel Jefferson Carter, being one time Governor of Tennessee and the intimate friend of Andrew Jackson.

She began to contribute to Southern periodicals at the age of eleven, and in 1870, when but twenty-two years old, wrote her famous work, "The Ladies of the White House or the Home of the Presidents," of which over 140,000 copies have been sold in America and nearly 25,000 in foreign lands. This notable book, which gave Mrs. Holloway a national reputation at this early age, was written at the suggestion of Mrs. Harriet Lane, Mrs. Holloway's friend, afterward Harriet Lane Johnson, the niece of President Buchanan. Mrs. Holloway was a guest at the White House during the three years she was engaged in writing this book, which Dr. Benson J. Lossing, the historian of

the Presidents, declared would "be forever associated with the history of the Republic." Among the many charming books written by Mrs. Holloway are "Adelaide Neilson, the Beautiful Actress," "Charlotte Bronte, or Flowers from a Yorkshire Moor," "Representative American Fortunes, and the Men Who Made Them," "Howard, the Christian Soldier," "Chinese Gordon, the Uncrowned King," "Mothers of Great Men and Women," "The Buddhist's Diet Book," "The Saviour in Verse," and she also edited Miss Cleveland's "Poems of George Eliot."

For twelve years Mrs. Holloway was the associate of the late Thomas Kinless on the Brooklyn Eagle, which position she filled until Mr. Kinless's death in 1884, when she made a seven months' tour through Europe, Egypt and Persia with General Oliver Otis Howard and family.

Mrs. Holloway resides in a luxurious home in a fashionable part of Brooklyn, and with her resides her only son, a young man of twenty-four, who was named for General George H. Thomas of the South. In appearance Mrs. Holloway has a broad, intellectual face, large, brilliant brown eyes, a complexion of transparent purity, a voice of rare sweetness, and a graceful, girlish figure. She is an accomplished eques-

A Famous American Poet

Margaret J. Preston—Her Works and Her Life—A Noted Woman's Career—Mention of Her Books—Home Life in Virginia—Personal Characteristics, etc.

(Copyrighted 1888.)

Mrs. Margaret Judkin Preston, the poet, essayist and novelist, and one of the really famous American authors of the day, is perhaps less known than any other writer of equal or even less reputation. This is due to the fact that she has assiduously avoided publicity, and also to her having lived so far away from the literary centers. For the past twenty years her fame as a writer has been steadily growing, and her rank from the start has been with the first of American poets. During all this time she has lived a secluded life in Lexington, Virginia, and has successfully escaped the interviewer and the newspaper illustrator. The habit of years cannot be departed from without a pang, and in Mrs. Preston's case it will not be at all, for she has the greatest aversion to having the personalities of private life held up to public gaze. She has often criticised the indifference of American women to the sort of newspaper notoriety to which many of them who are in public life are subjected. Speaking recently to a friend on this subject, she said: "We American women differ so widely from English women. Think of it! There never has been a memoir of Elizabeth Browning written

trienne, and like all Southern women, thoroughly at home in the saddle. Horace Greeley, James Gordon Bennett, Henry J. Raymond, George D. Prentice and James Watson Webb were among her most intimate journalistic friends, and Florence Nightingale, Olive Thorne Miller, Marion Harland, Jean Ingelow, Grace Greenwood, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Emily Faithful, Francis Power Cobbe, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Henry Watterson, Dr. Talmage, President and Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, Mrs. Beecher, Edna Dean Proctor, Margaret E. Sangster, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Grant, Augusta Evans Wilson, Kate Field, Margaret J. Preston, Louise Chandler Moulton, Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Garfield and a host of other eminent personages are included in her circle of friends.

Several years ago Mrs. Holloway delivered a lecture in all the large cities, entitled "The Perils of the Hour, or Woman's Place in America," which Henry Ward Beecher declared to be the most eloquent lecture ever delivered to the women of America. The Woman's International Convention before the Woman in Journalism," and was telegraphed all over the country at the time.

She has been selected by the Lothrop's of Boston to write "The History of Tennessee"—her native State—for the series, "The Stories of the States." The volume will be elaborately illustrated, and include valuable information, hitherto unpublished, regarding Presidents Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson.

"Parson" Brownlow and other distinguished Tennesseans.

Her "Ladies of the White House" is frequently presented by Mrs. President Cleveland to her girl friends about to marry, as she considers it a valuable wedding gift, containing as it does a superb portrait of the "first lady of the Republic" in her wedding-robes. Mrs. Cleveland has on many occasions praised Mrs. Holloway's famous book, and it occupies a prominent place in her private library, bound in sumptuous style. When President Garfield during his mortal illness was allowed to read books occasionally, he requested that Mrs. Holloway's "Ladies of the White House" be given him, in order that he might read the finest tribute ever paid by a woman to his devoted companion.

Recently a long letter reached Mrs. Holloway, signed by the leading ladies of the city of Louisville, Kentucky, requesting her to visit that Southern city and allow them in a public manner to testify their appreciation for the deep interest she has always manifested in Southern affairs and the young writers of the South she has encouraged—among them Amelia Rives, and this invitation will be accepted in the early autumn.

She is constantly besieged with letters from young

yet!" She was reminded that the newspapers of England are not the enterprising and interesting journals that ours are; and one reason of their dullness is the absence of pleasant personal gossip. Her opposition to publicity was not overcome by this argument, nor by anything else that was said to her regarding the right of the public to know something about the home life and domestic career of a writer who long ago sang her way into the hearts and homes of the American people.

Mrs. Preston is not, as is generally supposed, a Southerner; she was born in Philadelphia, about sixty years ago, and age sits so lightly upon her noble face that she does not show her years by a decade or more. She is the daughter of the Rev. George Judkin, a distinguished educator, and the founder and President of Lafayette College, now one of the largest and best endowed in the United States. In 1848, Dr. Judkin was elected President of Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, and in that same year removed to Lexington, Virginia. Mrs. Preston's early life was spent in Philadelphia, where she was educated; but she has lived in the South for forty years. She was married, in 1857, to Col. John T. L. Preston, an able writer, and a Professor of the Virginia Military Institute, the West Point of the South, located at Lexington. Her married life has been an ideally happy one, and she has spent it in the retirement of a home well suited to the tastes of a poet and refined woman. She is the mother of two children—two sons, now grown to manhood:

ladies in seminaries, not only in the South, but throughout the country. Her heart is a warm one, and her sympathies go out to those who are struggling to gain a place in literature, and therefore she is appealed to by those who long for words of encouragement, and find the road that leads to literary success a difficult one to travel. Indeed, it has been said that her daily mail, from her own sex, largely in the South, seeking friendly advice or the benefit of her influence, is larger than that of any other woman writer in America.

Dr. George I. Preston, a young physician, who is an occasional contributor to medical and other periodicals, and Herbert R. Preston, a young lawyer, both of whom reside in Baltimore. Her family circle is limited to herself and her husband, and her home is the abode of comfort and repose. Unlike many American literary women, she has never been dependent upon her pen, and has been able to do her work consequently under advantageous conditions always. Her house is a beautiful, substantial brick residence, surrounded by grand old trees, and situated in a retired part of the town. It is the scene of many pleasant reunions and quiet entertainments, and about her gather a delightful and cultivated circle of people, including the Faculty and friends of the University.

Mrs. Preston is debarré much social life on account of an affliction of the eyes, caused by overwork, and for a long time past she has been dependent in her literary work upon an amanuensis. Her personal appearance is most striking; without being tall, her dignity of carriage gives her the appearance of greater height than she really possesses; her figure is somewhat inclined to stoutness, she has a thin, striking face, broad and intellectual forehead, and her rich auburn hair, which is now thickly sprinkled with gray, is worn in simple fashion at the back of her head. Through the spectacles to which she is now permanently subjected one sees that her eyes are as blue and as bright as they were in girlhood. But of all her charms her voice is the one which most distinguishes her. It is tender and sweet, and modulated to suit a disposition most quiet and retiring. She is in every sense of the word an accomplished woman, a linguist, a musician and an artist, though of late years she has not kept up her acquirements in these two latter branches. Like all Virginia matrons, she is a model housekeeper, and her good taste is discovered as much in her home as in her personal appearance. In her dress she is simple and unpretentious, and as friend and hostess she is remarkable for a like simplicity, and an absence of all show and parade. Her sister, long since dead, a noble and intellectual woman, was the first wife of the famous Southern general, Stonewall Jackson. Mrs. Preston's literary life dates back to her girlhood. Her first book, "Silverwood," a novel, was published before her marriage. It was issued without her name, and was well received. It has been out of print for many years. Her shrinking nature asserted itself in her refusal to permit this novel to be published with her name attached, although the publishers offered her a hundred dollars—a great sum then—in addition to the price paid for the manuscript, if she would allow her name to go on the title page. Nothing could move her from her fixed resolution; and it was not till after her marriage that the authorship of this book became known. But for the persuasion of friends, it is likely she would have continued to write anonymously. The most popular of Mrs. Preston's books, "Beechenbook," was written during the war. It is a narrative poem, descriptive of those troublous times which tried men's hearts. This book



PORTRAITS AND LIVES OF GEN.
"STONEWALL" JACKSON.
DISABLED HUNTERS. Dr. Talbot's
Sermon last Sunday Morning.
THE BUDDENSOME STONE. By
Rev. A. C. Tins.
A GHI WOLF RECORDED—A Nobleman's
Testimony—A Chinese Christian Be-
headed—A Superstitious Examination
—Bright's Disease Cured, etc.
INVITATIONS TO THE WEDDING.
A Sermon by C. H. Spurgeon.
PICTURE OF MEROHANT STREET,
MANDALAY.
AN INJURED WIFE'S RESOLVE.
THE FLOODS OF A LIFE. A New
Serial Story by Rev. L. S. Keyser.
JESUS RISEN. By Mrs. M. Barker.

MAY 31, 1888. THE CHRISTIAN HERALD AND SIGNS OF

GENERAL "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

On the Southern side of the terrible conflict the name of General Thomas Jonathan Jackson occupies a place second to none in military ability, as well as in the Christian graces of character, and his tragic death on May 10, 1863, has invested him almost with the glories of martyrdom. He was born at Clarkesburg, Va., on January 21, 1824, and was therefore only thirty-nine years old when he died. He was left fatherless at the early age of three years, and his mother after a hard struggle of three years, at length found it necessary to accept the offer of her husband's family to take charge of her children. Thomas and his brother Warren were received into the home of an uncle. The parting with their mother was a very bitter one, and Thomas especially could never speak of it even after he had attained manhood without tears. He loved her with a passionate devotion rare in so young a boy, and when one year afterward he was recalled to her bedside during her last illness, the earnestness with which she pleaded with him to love the Saviour, and trust only in Him, was never effaced from his memory.

In June, 1842, Jackson, then eighteen years of age, was admitted to West Point, where he devoted himself most earnestly to his studies. Owing partly to his own restless temperament and his impatience of the control which his uncle wisely endeavored to exert over him, he was behind most of his fellow students in acquirements when he entered the institution. He graduated, however, in 1846 with distinction and when asked afterward by an aunt, whom he loved tenderly on account of her resemblance to his dear, dead mother, how he had managed to learn so much in so short a time, said, "By weeping, study and prayer."

The War With Mexico
was raging when Jackson graduated, and he went at once to the front with the brevet rank of Second Lieutenant of artillery. His bravery in that war, and notably his intrepidity at the capture of the City of Mexico won him considerable fame, and he rose to the rank of Captain, and at the close of the war to that of major. From Mexico, Major Jackson was sent with his command to Fort Hamilton, Long Island. There he remained two years, his thoughts dwelling much upon religious subjects. In July, 1851, having been elected Professor of Natural Philosophy and Artillery Tactics in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, he resigned his position in the army, and went thither. A few months later he joined the Presbyterian Church. His perfect and childlike faith in God's goodness, as revealed most fully in Christ, made him cheerfully confident that nothing could happen except for the best.

He had been in Lexington a little over two years, when he married Miss Eleanor Junkin, on the 4th of August, 1853. After spending fourteen months of uninterrupted happiness with his young wife, she was torn from him by death, in the autumn of 1854. His grief for her was so great that his friends were alarmed about him; yet in his moments of bitterest agony his resignation to God's will was unshaken. His duties as professor might well have satisfied the appetite of any ordinary man for teaching, but Jackson longed for more distinctively Christian work, and he accordingly

Opened a Sunday-School
at Lexington, in which he labored with all his heart. His thoughts often turned longingly to the Foreign Mission field, and in his letters to his aunt he frequently referred to missionary work as that which seemed to him the grandest occupation in which a man could engage. For the present, however, the way was not open, and he was content to labor in the sphere in which he was placed, until God should indicate His will by clear leading. His grief over the loss of his wife lightened under constant occupation, and eventually he married a second time. The lady was Mary, second daughter of Dr. Morrison, an eminent Presbyterian clergyman of North Carolina. A quiet summer vacation

spent in New England in 1860, was probably the happiest period in Jackson's life; but its calm enjoyment was ended by

The Cry of Secession,
the meaning of which, and all it involved, none knew better than he. He declared that war was inevitable, "but," said he, "it seems to me that if our people would unite in prayer, even yet peace might be preserved." The decision of Virginia could not be ignored by such a man as Jackson. Nor was he one to stand idle in such a crisis. Robert E. Lee, on his appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces, called out at once the senior cadets in the Virginia Institute, and it devolved on Jackson to lead them to Richmond. Before setting out he retired with Mrs. Jackson, and devoted two hours to reading the Bible, and prayer. After a few days in drilling the raw levies, Jackson was appointed major in the engineer department, but almost immediately it was exchanged for that of colonel at Harper's Ferry.

The events which followed in rapid succession are too well known and too numerous to have description here. His valor and his extraordinary strategic ability did much to secure for the Southern armies the victories which marked the early stages of the gigantic struggle. No more able nor daring a General rode under the Southern flag, and his firmness and determination soon won for him the love and ardent admiration of his men, and the significant title of Stonewall Jackson. The circumstances of

His Death
will never be forgotten while American history is read. They form so romantic and pathetic a picture that the interest and sympathy of the reader dwell upon them with unfeigned zest. It was at Chancellorsville, on May 3, 1863, that the memorable attack of Lee on the Union army was made. In that dreadful charge Jackson was the impersonation of military enthusiasm. Onward he dashed at the head of his column, as much carried away by the success of his men as the most thoughtless soldier in the ranks. "Forward!" "Press on!" were his answers to every question. His enthusiasm was contagious, but the men had marched twenty miles and were weary. They received a check and began to retreat. After endeavoring to restore order to his lines, he rode along the turnpike to make a reconnoissance. On both sides the skirmishers were firing, and Jackson's escort was mistaken for a body of Federal cavalry and received a volley from the Confederate line of battle. General Jackson was struck and received three balls, one in the right hand and two in the right arm, one of which shattered the bone and cut the artery about two inches below the shoulder. Captain Wilbourne, one of his escort, and Wynn, his assistant, ran up to him as he reined up his horse on the plank road near the spot where he had received the fatal fire, and stood gazing at his troops as if dumb-founded at what they had done. The firing had ceased, but around him were lying the dead and wounded, while their horses, dashing riderless and terrified through the woods, added to the confusion and horrors of the scene.

The wound was dressed and he was placed in a litter (see illustration), and though firing had recommenced he was carried through the leaden storm to the rear. It is thought that his wound would not have proven fatal had it not been for an accident. One of the men who was helping to bear the litter, caught his foot in a trailing vine, and fell. The General was thrown out and fell heavily on his wounded shoulder. On reaching the hospital the arm was amputated, and for a day or two hopes were entertained that he would recover. He grew worse, however, and on Sunday, May 10, he peacefully passed away. The illustration in the centre of the front page is a representation of the statue which his sorrowing fellow citizens have erected to his memory.

established her popularity in the South, where she is greatly beloved and revered as a Southern poet, and the revelation of the fact that she is not a daughter of the South will be a surprise to many people of that section. The exceptional popularity of this beautiful idyl is best attested in the fact that nine editions have been issued. Her first volume of poems, called "Old Songs and New," appeared in 1870, and a no less authority than the *London Saturday Review* declared it to be the best book of American poetry after Lowell yet published. Five years later another volume, "Cartoons," which was received with universal praise in her own country, appeared. Her Centennial poem for Washington and Lee University, written at the request of the Trustees, made her again the idol of the new South, as she had been of the old. Margaret Preston is a name which has been revered in the South for two generations, and all Southern publications, referring to her in anywise, boast of her Southern lineage. Her fame is irrevocably associated in the Southern mind with the literary South. Other books of her's are "For Love's Sake," a volume of religious verse, and "Monographs, Continental and English," which have been widely read. The last work published by Mrs. Preston was "Colonial Ballads," the most charming of all her volumes. It is a remarkable collection of ballads, sonnets and verses, treating of early colonial traditions and incidents. An English writer has said of this: "Groups of these sonnets, in which such diversified subjects as old English churches, the genius of Philip Bourke Marston, Mendelssohn, Haydn, Bayard Taylor, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and certain abstract ideas as 'Art's Limitations,' 'Horizons,' and 'Human Providence,' show great richness and variety of mental culture and vigorous and original treatment." It has been said of Mrs. Preston that a knowledge of her work would have made Leigh Hunt happy. No finer tribute to the grace and beauty and simplicity of her writings could be paid. Jean Ingelow pronounced her poem, "The Childhood of the Old Masters," unlike in all respects to what anyone else had done in poetry. "A most truly original poem," she called it.

Perhaps the qualities which most endear Mrs. Preston to the American reading public are the humanity, spiritual insight and unselfishness recognizable in all she has written. Her great soul speaks through her simplest ballad.

Her religious poems are written in a winning and graceful style without cant or affectation, and hence are destined to immortality. Perhaps of all her poems written during the civil war, the best known is her "Dirge for Ashby," to be found in every Southern Reader published since that time.

As a reviewer and critic, Mrs. Preston is far less well known than she deserves to be, because her work has been anonymous. She has written volumes for the various magazines and periodicals of the day for which she has received no credit as a writer; this is much to be regretted, since her style as a prose writer is equal in grace and diction to her poetical work.

For many years after the war, in order to advance Southern literature, Mrs. Preston helped to edit, gratuitously, the literary columns of several of the best quarterlies of the South. In its palmy days, the "Southern Literary Messenger," perhaps the best Southern magazine ever published, contained frequent contributions from her pen, principally in verse.

For what she has done in literature she is world-famed, for what she has done for the advancement of the literary South, she is beloved by a people quick to appreciate kindness and chivalric towards those who advance sectional prestige. In her case, the old adage, that "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country," is not true. Go to her home to know Mrs. Preston; there you will find her enthroned as queen, and swaying a mighty sceptre over the hearts of a people who know her well and love her loyally.

LAURA C. HOLLOWAY.

SHERIDAN ABROAD.

Criticisms on Foreign Armies.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER.

Incidents Which Illustrate the Noble Character of Little Phil.

Adam Badeau in St. Louis Globe Democrat

The death of General Sheridan and the announcement that he had prepared an article on the battle of Gravelotte, reminds me of a letter of his to General Grant, in which he discussed the Franco-German war. I was in England at the time, and had been requested by Mr. Froude to furnish a paper on that war for *Fraser's Magazine*. I wrote to General Grant, then President, asking if he could help me, and he replied as follows:

"I am in receipt of your letter in which you speak of the article you propose writing for the British press, and of getting something from Sheridan to aid you in preparing it. I have received but one letter from Sheridan since he has been with the Prussians. It is probably too late for that letter to be of any service to you, but I send it."

REIMS (France), September 13, 1870.

My Dear General Grant: The capture of the Emperor Napoleon and McMahon's army at Sedan on the 1st of September has thrown France into a chaos which even embarrasses the Prussian authorities. It seems to a quiet observer as though Prussia had done too much. Who to negotiate with; who to hold responsible in the final settlement, are becoming grave questions, and one cannot see what will be the result. I was present at the battles of Beaumont, Gravelotte and Sedan, and have had my imagination clipped in seeing these battles—of many of the errors it had run into in the conception of what might be expected of the trained troops of Europe.

There was about the same percentage of sneaks or runaways, and the general conditions of the battles were about the same as our own. One thing was especially noticeable—the scattered condition of the men in going into battle and their scattered condition while engaged. At Gravelotte, Beaumont and Sedan the men engaged on both sides were so scattered that it looked like thousands of men engaged in a deadly skirmish without any regard to lines or formation. These battles were of this style of fighting, commencing at long range, and might be called progressive fighting, closing at night by the French always giving up their position or being driven from it in this way by the Prussians. The latter had their own strategy up to the Moselle, and it was good and successful. After that river was reached the French made the strategy for the Prussians, and it was more successful than their own. The Prussian

soldiers are very good, brave fellows, all young, scarcely a man over 27 in the first levies. They had gone into each battle with the determination to win. It is especially noticeable, also, that the Prussians have attacked the French wherever they have found them, let the numbers be great or small, and so far as I have been able to see, though the grand tactics of bringing on the engagements have been good, yet the battles have been won by the good, square fighting of the men and junior officers. It is true the Prussians have been two to one, except in one of the battles before Metz—that of the 16th of August; still the French have had the advantage of very strong positions.

Generally speaking, the French soldiers have not fought well. It may be because the poor fellows had been discouraged by the trap into which their commander had led them, but I must confess to having seen some of the "tallest" running at Sedan. I have ever witnessed, especially on the left of the French position; all attempts to make the men stand seemed to be unavailing. So disgraceful was this that it caused the French cavalry to make three or four gallant but foolish charges, as if it were to show that there was at least some manhood left in a mounted French soldier.

I am disgusted; all my boyhood's fancies of the soldiers of the great Napoleon have been dissipated, or else the soldiers of the "Little Corporal" have lost their elan in the pampered parade soldiers of the "Man of Destiny."

The Prussians will settle, I think, by making the line of the Moselle the German line, taking Metz and Strasburg, and the expenses of the war.

I have been most kindly received by the King and Count Bismarck and all the officers at the headquarters of the Prussian army—have seen much of great interest, and especially have been able to observe the difference between European battles and those of our own country. I have not found the difference very great, but that difference is to the credit of our own country. There is nothing to be learned here professionally, and it is a satisfaction to learn that such is the case. There is much, however, that Europeans could learn from us—the use of rifle-pits—the use of cavalry, which they do not use well; for instance, there is a line of communication from here to Germany exposed to the whole of the South of France, with scarcely a soldier on the whole line, and it has never been touched. There are a hundred things in which they are behind us. The staff departments are poorly organized, the quartermaster's departments very wretched, etc. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—We go to-morrow, with the headquarters of the King, to a point about twenty miles from Paris. P. H. S.

It is needless to call attention to the keen military criticisms of so famous a commander; to his patriotic delight at the equality of the American soldier with the picked troops of Europe; his predictions of the terms which were exacted by the victors months afterward; or the clear, terse, picturesque language in which he portrays for his former chief the peculiarities of the rival armies. The familiar style into which he lapses here and there is itself a charm, and makes one sure that the letter was written with no idea that it would ever become historical; yet, what could be more historical than the comments of one of the greatest of American commanders to another on the events of Gravelotte and Metz and Sedan?

I have seen scores of the letters of Sheridan to Grant, and he wrote not a few to me, on points connected with his own military history. They were often short, and at times almost rugged, but invariably to the point, full of meat, and sometimes extremely felicitous in expression, like his ringing dispatches from the valley: "We sent them whirling through Winchester." "I deemed it best to make a delay of a day to settle this new cavalry General." "They were followed by our men on the jump twenty-six miles."

He had a large share of that power of expression which men of great executive ability often possess when they approach subjects in which they are interested. He knew what he meant and what he wanted, and he could say it, not only so that a child could understand, but often with positive eloquence.

Whenever the correspondence between Grant and Sheridan during the reconstruction period is published, it will prove all that I say. That correspondence was secret. Grant's letters were not copied in the ordinary letter-books; they were seen by none of the clerks and by few of the officers at the headquarters of the army. I retained single copies of them at the time, and when Grant became President I copied these into a book, which for some reason was not turned over to the War Department, but the first drafts or rough copies he gave to me, and told me they might serve as material for a political memoir. All that were of importance I have already so used, but Sheridan's replies have not yet been given to the world. They will demonstrate the ultimate character of the re-

lations of Grant and Sheridan, the complete harmony in their feeling and the accord in their judgment on a subject which they had never discussed in spoken words; for one was in Washington and the other in New Orleans before the Louisiana difficulty arose, and they did not meet after this until Sheridan had been relieved.

I consulted Sheridan frequently in the course of my historical labors, and he gave me all the assistance I asked, but desired me not to name him as authority in political matters. He did not wish to be involved in political controversies, especially while he was serving under a Democratic Administration, but he promised to furnish me all the facts in his possession, and he kept his word. After the appearance of "Grant in Peace" he assured me that he would never contradict or give cause to contradict any statement that it contained.

When he saw the picture I tried to make of myself for my military history, he objected to my saying that he swore, and I struck out the statement; but he allowed me to describe him as rising in his stirrups and swinging his hat in the famous ride from Winchester. He was loath, however, to go down to history as a mere Murat, and naturally so, for he was much more than a cavalry leader. Still, he had all the passion and magnetism that are so irresistible with troops. I have often been told that on the great ride his face was fairly black with the rage of battle, and he cried out again and again: "Well lick 'em out of their boots, boys; well lick 'em out of their boots!" He was all the more general because he shared and inspired the feeling of his soldiers.

I shall never forget how he looked on the day of the surrender of Lee. His troops had outnumbered the great Southern leader and fairly surrounded him at last; but when this was discovered Lee sent word that he was negotiating with Grant for a surrender, and asked for a suspension of hostilities. Sheridan had heard nothing of the negotiations, and feared the report might be a ruse of Lee. At this moment I happened to ride up, and Sheridan, supposing I had come from Grant, asked eagerly if the story was true. He was pacing up and down, in a piece of a farmyard that looked like a pig pen, and I could not but think how like his action was to that of a wild beast in a cage. His face flamed and he clenched his fist as he said to me: "I've got 'em, damn 'em; I've got 'em like that," and his nails were doubled into his palm.

In March, 1865, when Grant was known to be near his end, I was at his house, and Sheridan wrote me the following letter, inclosing a proof of a burial at the Soldiers' Home. This I was to present to the family when the sad moment came:

Headquarters Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.—MY DEAR BADAU: I am requested by the Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home to forward to you the accompanying letter, to be delivered in case of the death of General Grant from his present illness, and request you to fill in the proper date.

We will select the most agreeable and commanding site on the grounds of the Home.

It is unnecessary for me to use words to express my attachment to General Grant and his family. I have not gone to see him, as I could only bring additional distress. Then I want to remember him as I knew him while in good health. With kind regards, yours truly,

P. H. SHERIDAN. But the tomb of the chief is at Riverside, and it is Sheridan who lies at the capital, where he proposed to bury Grant.

Daily Evening Bulletin.

San Francisco, Monday, Sept. 10, 1888.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

His Letter of Acceptance at Last Given to the Public.

A General Review of the Present Political Situation.

Reiteration of His Former Views on the Tariff.

Trusts Condemned—Pauper Immigration Denounced, and Misrepresentations Complained Of.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The following is Cleveland's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for President:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1888. HON. PATRICK A. COLLINS AND OTHERS, COMMITTEE—Gentlemen: In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is invited, and to the political party to which I belong, and which is just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy. The world does not afford a spectacle of more sublimity than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their Chief Magistrate and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and the full measure of publicity in ready submission to their will.

It follows that the candidate for this high office can never forget, when the turmoil and strife which attend the election of its incumbent shall be heard no more, that there must be in the quiet calm which follows a complete and solemn self-consecration by the people's chosen President of every faculty and endeavor to the service of the confiding, generous nation of free men. These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the Presidential office, which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen. It is of the highest importance that those who administer our Government should closely protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are

so great and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care.

INTERESTS TO BE GUARDED.

Among these are regulations of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of means of defenses to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety reposes; the protection of our national domain still stretching beyond the needs of the country's expansion and its preservation for the settler and the pioneer of our marvelous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leaving to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workmen the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightfully claim; a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sacrifice is quickened, the application of the Pension funds to improper cases may be prevented; the protection against servile immigration, which is an injury to industry and competes with our laboring men in the field of toil and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimilation with our people, and dangerous to our peace and welfare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of Civil Service Reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for that purpose.

THE TARIFF.

Our Government is a creation of the people established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice and was made for a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is a free Government because its guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toil and of all his income, except what may be his fair contribution to the necessary public expense. Therefore, it is not only the right, but the duty of a free people in the enforcement of this guarantee to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when a Government thus instrumentally created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them and through an utter perversion of its powers extorts from their labor and capital a tribute largely in excess of the public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator, and the masters are robbed by their servants.

WORKING OF THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

The cost of the Government must continue to be met by tariff duties collected at our custom houses upon imported goods, and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the article upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy those articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, that it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed on such articles permit a corresponding increase in the price to be made upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase is paid by all our people as consumers of such productions, and, entering every American home, constitutes a form of tax as certain and inevitable as though the amount were annually paid into the hands of the tax-gatherer.

The results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of the revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our custom houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public Treasury represents many millions more which, though never reaching the National Treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws.

Scrap-book

HOWARD ❁ ❁

❁ ❁ AT BEREA



SUNDAY, May 29, 11:00 a. m.

MONDAY, May 30,

MEMORIAL DAY, 9:30 a. m.

Pack your lunch basket and come.

—(See the other side.)—

The Last ❀ ❀
Great Soldier of the Civil War,
Maj. Gen. O. O.

...HOWARD...

Graduated West Point 1854.

Indian Wars in Florida 1856.

Brigadier General 1861.

Lost Arm at Fair Oaks 1862.

Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg.

Major General 1863.

Selected Union Position at Gettysburg.

Command eleventh and fourth corps.

Missionary Ridge, Command of Army of the
Tennessee.

Freedman's Bureau. Peace Commissioner of
Indians '72. Indian Wars '77, '78.

Superintendent at West Point '80. Command
Department of Atlantic '88.

Retired under the law at age of 64 in 1894.

Has traveled around the world and lectured
upon many historic and military themes.

Best of all Howard is known as the Christian
Soldier. When holding his highest commands
he has found time to preach, and thousands of
soldiers have been led to a better life.

—(See the other side.)—

DUTY OF LIMITING COLLECTIONS.

Under these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the Government seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of the public needs, is surely something which, in a Government based upon justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated. While heavy burdens incident to the necessities of the Government are uncomplainingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities.

THE SURPLUS.

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation, and yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom houses and by means of our Internal Revenue taxation millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the National Treasury a surplus of more than \$130,000,000. No better evidence could be furnished than this that the people are exorbitantly taxed. The extent of the superfluous burden indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents taxation aggregating more than \$108,000 in a county containing 50,000 inhabitants.

TAXATION CLOSELY SCANNED.

Taxation has always been the feature of an organized government hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented direct nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, merchants, laborers and all our citizens closely scan the slightest increase in the taxes upon their land and other property, and demand a good reason for such increase, and yet they seem to be expected, in some quarters, to regard the unnecessary volume of insidious and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference, if not with favor.

EVIDENCES OF UNJUST BURDENS.

The surplus revenue now remaining in the Treasury not only furnishes conclusive evidence of unjust taxation, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people. This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country, which is needed in the channels of trade and business. It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequences which follow the continual withdrawal and handling by the Government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens, and only concern those engaged in large financial transactions. In the restless enterprise and activity which free and ready money among the people produces is found that opportunity for labor and employment and that impetus to business and production, which bring in their train prosperity to our citizens in every station and location. New ventures, new investments in business and manufacture, the construction of new and important works and the enlargement of enterprises already established depend largely upon obtaining money on easy terms with fair security. All these things are stimulated by an abundant volume of the circulating medium. Even the grain of the farmer remains without a market unless money is forthcoming for its movement and transportation to the seaboard.

RESULT OF SCARCITY OF MONEY.

The first result of the scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for its use. Increasing distrust and timidity is followed by a refusal to loan or advance on any terms. Investors refuse all risks and decline all securities, and in the general fright the money still in the hands of the people is persistently hoarded. It is quite apparent that when this perfectly natural, if not inevitable, stage is reached, depression in all business and enterprise will, as a necessary consequence, lessen the op-

portunity for work and employment and reduce the salaries and wages of labor. Instead, then, of being exempt from the influence and effect of an immense surplus lying idle in our National Treasury, our wage-earners and others who rely upon their labor for support are most of all directly concerned in the situation. Others, seeing the approach of danger, may provide against it, but it will find those depending upon their daily toil for bread unprepared, helpless and defenseless. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of idleness resulting from disputes between the laboring man and his employer, but produces an absolute and enforced stoppage of employment and wages.

A FULL TREASURY TENDS TO EXTRAVAGANCE.

In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus, and the scale of tariff duties by which it is produced, we must not overlook the tendency toward gross and scandalous public extravagance which a congested Treasury induces, nor the fact that we are maintaining without excuse in time of profound peace substantially the rate of duties imposed in time of war, when the necessities of the Government justified the imposition of the weightiest burdens upon the people.

Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at variance with all the rules of good finance, some are delusive, some absurd and some betray by their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the judgments of individuals. While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty and sanctioned by sound judgment to avoid the danger by the useful disposition of the surplus now remaining in the Treasury, it is evident that if its distribution were accomplished another accumulation would soon take its place, if the constant flow of redundant income were not checked at its source by reform in our present tariff laws.

We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories, nor by alone urging their assent to a political doctrine. We present to them the propositions that they are unjustly treated in the extent of present Federal taxation; that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy and that defense and safety promised in the guaranties of their free government. We believe that the same means which are adopted to relieve the Treasury of its present surplus and prevent its recurrence should cheapen to our people the cost of supplying their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the present tariff rates upon the necessities of life.

A PROTECTIVE DOCTRINE.

We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprises. In ratification of existing wrongs their maintenance should be carefully and, in a friendly spirit, considered. Even such reliance upon the present revenue arrangements as has been invited or encouraged should be fairly and justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes which might endanger such enterprises and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance are not contemplated or intended, but we know that the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and their price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that confined to a home market our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor is irregular, and the rates of wages paid uncertain. We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty imported raw materials, which by the employment of labor are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with an allowance of abundant profits.

THE INTERESTS OF LABOR.

True to the undeviating course of the Democratic party we will not neglect the interests of labor and the workman. In all efforts to remedy the existing evils we will furnish no excuse for loss of employment or reduction of the wages of honest toil. On the contrary, we propose, in any adjustment of our revenue laws, to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate them for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose, too, by extending the markets for our manufactures, to promote the steady employment of labor, while by the cheapening of the cost of the necessities of life we increase the purchasing power of the workman's wages and add to the comforts of his home.

And before passing from this phase of the question I am constrained to express the opinion that while the interests of labor should be always sedulously regarded in any modification of our tariff laws, an additional and more direct and efficient protection to these interests would be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of the immigration or importation of laborers from other countries, who land upon our shores having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow-citizens or acquiring any permanent interest in our country, but who crowd every field of employment with unintelligent labor, which ought not to satisfy those who make a claim to American citizenship.

TRUSTS CONDEMNED.

The platform of our party contains the following declaration: "Judged by Democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed, when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered up, while only enriching the few that combine for the robbery of our citizens by depriving them, as purchasers, of the benefits of natural competition." Such combinations have always been condemned by the Democratic party. The declaration of its national convention is sincerely made and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious result of the devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by common law for hundreds of years, and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies. We believe these trusts are the natural outgrowth of a market artificially restricted. An inordinately high tariff, besides furnishing temptations for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increases the extent of their power for wrong doing. With an unalterable hatred of all such schemes, we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform.

MISLEADING ISSUES.

While we cannot avoid partisan misrepresentation, our position upon the question of revenue reform should be so plainly stated as to admit of no misunderstanding. We have entered upon no crusade of Free Trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises, a jealous regard for the interests of American labor and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land. We are dealing with no imaginary danger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties, and pledges of remedy have been made on all sides. When in the legislative body, where, under the Constitution, all remedial measures applicable to this subject must originate, the Democratic majority were attempting, with extreme moderation, to redeem their pledge, common to both parties, they were met by the determined opposition and obstruction of the minority. Refusing to cooperate in the House of Representatives, or propose another remedy, they have remitted the redemption of their party pledge to the doubtful power of the Senate. The people will hardly be deceived by their abandonment of the field of legislative action to meet in political convention and flippantly declare in their party platform that our conservative and careful effort to relieve the situation is destructive to the American system of protection; nor will the people be misled by the appeal to prejudice contained in the absurd allegation that we serve the interests of Europe while they will support the interests of America.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS PROPOSE TO DO.

They propose in their platform to thus support the interests of our country by removing the internal revenue tax from tobacco and upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes. They declare also that there should be such a revision of our Tariff laws as shall tend to check the importation of such articles as are produced here. Thus, in proposing to increase the duties upon such articles to nearly or quite a prohibitory point, they confess themselves willing to travel backward in the road of civilization and to deprive our people of markets for their goods, which can only be gained by a semblance at least, of an interchange of business, while they abandon our consumers to the unrestrained repression of domestic trusts and combinations, which are in the same platform perfunctorily condemned. They propose, further, to release entirely from import duties all articles of foreign production, except luxuries, the like of which cannot be produced in this country. The plain people of the land and the poor, who scarcely use articles of any description produced exclusively abroad and not already free, will find it difficult to discover where their interests are regarded in this proposition. They need in their homes cheaper domestic necessities, and this seems to be entirely unprovided for in this proposed scheme to serve the country. Small compensation for this neglected need is found in the further purpose here announced and covered by the declaration that if, after the changes already mentioned, there still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, the entire internal taxation should be repealed rather than surrender any part of our Protective system.

FURTHER TARIFF REDUCTIONS OUTLINED.

Our people ask relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of taxation now resting upon them. They are offered free tobacco and free whisky. They ask for bread, and they are given a stone. The implication in this party declaration that desperate measures are justified or necessary to save from destruction or surrender what is termed our Protective system should confuse no one. The existence of such a system is entirely consistent with the regulation of the extent to which it should be applied and the correction of its abuse. Of course, in a country as great as this, with such a wonderful variety of interests, often leading in entirely different directions, it is impossible to settle upon a perfect tariff plan; but in accomplishing the reform we have entered upon, the necessity of which is so obvious, I believe we should not be content with a reduction of revenue involving the prohibition of importations and the removal of the internal tax upon whisky. It can be better and more safely done within the lines of granting actual relief to the people in the means of living and at the same time obtaining in-

petus to our domestic enterprises and furthering our national welfare.

COMPLAINT OF MISREPRESENTATIONS.

If misrepresentations of our purposes and motives are to gain credence and defeat our present effort in this direction, there seems to be no reason why every endeavor in the future to accomplish revenue reform should not be likewise attacked and with like result. And yet no thoughtful man can fail to see in the continuance of the present burdens of the people and the abstraction by the Government of the currency of the country inevitable distress and disaster. All danger will be averted by timely action. The difficulty of applying a remedy will never be less, and the blame should not be laid at the door of the Democratic party if it is applied too late.

With firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying upon the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, prejudice will not cloud their understanding and that menaces will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficial reform.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Press Comments.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Tribune says: The reader will find no evidence that the President has added to the meager store of knowledge on the subject of the tariff, which he displayed with so much confidence in his message of last December, or that he has corrected any of the blunders of that document.

The World says: The injustice of unnecessary taxation and the perils of the surplus have not been so strongly set forth in any speech or writings upon the subject as in Mr. Cleveland's letter. Upon the other issues of the campaign the letter is equally explicit and sound.

The Sun says: President Cleveland now declares his intention to rearrange the tariff for the purpose of stimulating domestic industries. That is the very essence of protection, and the statesman who is governed by that motive is, in the strictest sense of the word, a Protectionist.

The Herald says: Mr. Cleveland having thus far vainly attempted to persuade the National Legislature to give the nation relief, appeals to the nation itself, with consummate tact and candor. The President keeps the campaign upon its one true line.

The Times editorial says: We commend with earnestness to every sober-minded citizen Mr. Cleveland's admirable statement of the manner in which his party proceeds to the remedy of evils. We are confident that it must impress an impartial mind as a modest, honest, manly statement. There is no clap-trap about it.

The Journal says: Altogether Mr. Cleveland's letter is an able and dignified paper, and he is to be commended for his frankness and fearlessness in dealing with the questions of the day.

The Morning Star says: Like his beautiful speech to the Committee of Notification, Cleveland's letter of acceptance is inspired by a solemn sense of consecration to the duties and responsibilities of the greatest civil office within the gift of man. In brief, this most cogent letter surveys the entire field of Federal affairs, touching every subject with a master hand, omitting nothing that is essential and introducing nothing that is trivial.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says: The document is a weak dilution of the stock of arguments of those who would develop our foreign trade at the expense of home industries, unrelieved by a single really fresh thought or even mode of expression.

The St. Louis Republic says: President Cleveland's letter is by far the strongest campaign document that has yet appeared on either side; that it is bound to have a potent influence in determining the people's action upon the issues of the campaign, and that it is perhaps the ablest letter accepting a Presidential nomination that can be found in our political annals.

HARRISON'S LETTER.

San Francisco, Morning Call, Sept. 10, 1888.

Formal Acceptance of the Republican Nomination.

His Straightforward Declarations on the Chinese Question.

The General's Views on Protection, Immigration, Contract Labor, Civil Service Reform and Other Topics.

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INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—The following is General Harrison's letter of acceptance:

Hon. M. M. Estee and others, committee, etc.—GENTLEMEN: When your committee visited me on the 4th of July last and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Republican Convention, I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing almost daily large delegations of my fellow-citizens has not only occupied all of my time, but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views on questions involved in the campaign.

I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention, and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsibilities which accompany it.

THE PLATFORM'S DECLARATIONS.

It is a matter of congratulation that the declarations of the Chicago convention upon questions that now attract the interest of our people are clear and emphatic. There is further cause of congratulation in the fact that the convention utterances of the Democratic party, if in any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by Executive acts and messages, and by definite propositions in legislation. This is especially true of what is popularly known as the tariff question. The issue cannot now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide-apart principles. Foreign competitors for our market have, with quick instinct, seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so dull as to miss or neglect the grave interests involved.

THE ASSAULT UPON PROTECTION.

The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law, or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely cannot stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. Mills' bill is only a step, but it is toward an object the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it. Judged by the Executive's message of December last, by Mills' bill, by the debates in Congress and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis.

PRACTICALLY FREE TRADE.

This is practically free trade: free trade in the English sense. The legend upon the banner may not be "free trade," it may be the more obscure motto of "tariff reform"; but neither the banner nor inscription is conclusive or indeed very important. The assault itself is an important fact. Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer, and that the price of domestic competing articles is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported article, that every million of dollars collected for customs duties represents many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws, may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own

FREE-TRADE TACTICS.

We cannot doubt without impugning their integrity that if free to act upon their convictions they would so revise our laws as to lay the burden of customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this country, and to place upon the free list all competing foreign products. I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our

tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. They may be safely allowed to call their project "tariff reform." If the people understand that in the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products this end may not be reached abruptly, and its approach may be accompanied with some expression of sympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come if these early steps do not arouse the people to effective resistance.

REPUBLICAN POLICY OF PROTECTION.

The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle. We will revise the schedule and modify the rates, but always with an intelligent prevision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people. We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the American market for American producers, and to maintain discriminating duties upon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is contingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased offering of foreign goods in our market.

THE WORKINGMAN'S WAGES.

By way of recompense for this reduction in his wages and the loss of the American market, it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workingman will have an undiminished purchasing power, and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market. Our workingmen have the settlement of the question in their own hands. They now obtain higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make a choice between the substantial advantages they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of these theorizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed.

THE TREASURY SURPLUS.

The fact of a Treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to a consideration of the methods by which the national income may best be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been sized up by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous basis of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus which they affect to deprecate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenues does not necessitate and should not suggest the abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of the protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a contingency in view of the present relation of expenditures to revenues is remote.

The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is important, and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plans of revenue reduction.

The surplus now in the Treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and if it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations, the people, and not the banks in which it has been deposited, should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt. At least, those who needlessly hoard it should not be allowed to use the fear of a monetary stringency thus produced to coerce public sentiment upon other questions.

CONTRACT LABOR.

Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of services to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the Senate, and such amendments as may be found necessary to effectively deliver our working men and women from this most inequitable form of competi-

tion will have my sincere advocacy. Legislation, prohibiting the importation of laborers under contracts to serve here will, however, afford very inadequate relief to our working people if the system of protective duties is broken down, if the products of American shops must compete in the American market, without favoring duties, with the products of cheap foreign labor. The effect will be different, if at all, only in degree whether the cheap laborer is across the street or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract. They will have no inducement to come and the employer no inducement to send for them.

THE REGULATION ON IMMIGRATION.

In the earlier years of our history public agencies to promote immigration were common; the pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly instincts than the Indian. Labor was scarce and fully employed. But the day of the immigration bureau has gone by. While our doors will continue open to proper immigration, we do not need to issue special invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or share our citizenship. Indeed the necessity of some inspection and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign Governments to send their paupers and criminals to our ports. We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civilization by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible or desirable. The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration and the home the most potent assimilative force in our civilization.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The objections to Chinese immigration are distinctive and conclusive and are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. The laws relating to this subject would, if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendments or further legislation as may be necessary or proper to prevent evasions of the law and to stop further Chinese immigration would also meet my approval. The expression of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Our civil compact is a government by the majority, and the law loses its sanctity and the magistrates our respect when this compact is broken. The evil results of election frauds do not expend themselves on the voters who are robbed of their rightful influence in public affairs. The individual or community or party that practices or connives at election frauds has suffered irreparably, and will sooner or later realize that to exchange the American system of majority for minority control is not only unlawful and unpatriotic, but very unsafe for those who promote it. The disfranchisement of a single legal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly.

A FREE BALLOT AND A FAIR COUNT.

The right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot, and have it honestly counted, must not be questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make this right secure, and to punish frauds upon the ballot. Our colored people do not ask special legislation in their interest, but only to be made sure in the common rights of American citizenship. They will, however, naturally mistrust the sincerity of those party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where the suffrage is free and election results doubtful, and encompass their disfranchisement where their votes would be controlling and their choice cannot be coerced.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The nation not less than the State is dependent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of the people. This common interest very early suggested national aid in the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges in the new States. There is, I believe, at present an exigency that calls for still more liberal and direct appropriations in aid of the common school education in the States.

TERRITORIES DEMANDING ADMISSION.

The territorial form of government is a temporary expedient, not a permanent civil condition. It is adapted to the exigency that suggests it, but becomes inadequate and even a oppressive when applied to fixed and populous communities. Several Territories are well able to bear the burdens and discharge the duties of free commonwealths in the American Union. To exclude them

is to deny just rights to their people, and may well excite their indignant protest. No question of the political preference of the people of a Territory should close against them the hospitable door which has opened to two-thirds of the existing States; but admission should be resolutely refused to any Territory a majority of whose people cherish institutions that are repugnant to our civilization or inconsistent with a republican form of government.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

The declaration of the convention against all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily capital shares the losses of idleness with labor, but under the operation a trust in some of its forms the wage-worker alone suffers loss while idle capital receives its dividends from a trust fund. The producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed and competition as an element of prices is eliminated. It cannot be doubted that legislative authority should and will find a method of dealing fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with this subject.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors. What they gave and they suffered I had some opportunity to observe and in a small measure to experience. They gave ungrudgingly. It was not a trade, but an offering. The measure was heaped up and running over. What they achieved only a distant generation can adequately tell. Without attempting to discuss particular propositions I may add that measures in behalf of the surviving veterans of the war and of the families of their dead comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and most grateful liberality, and that in competition for civil appointments honorable military service should have appropriate recognition.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the Senate in the belief that it opened the way to a much-needed reform. I still think so, and therefore cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation, and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan considerations and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable, and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service in which it is applicable would receive my approval. In appointment to every grade of the departments fitness and not party service should be the essential and discriminating test and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the civil service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance civil service reform.

TEMPERANCE.

I notice with pleasure that the convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of the virtue and temperance of our people. The Republican party has always been friendly to everything that tended to make the home life of our people pure and prosperous, and will in the future be true to history in this respect.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Our relations with foreign powers should be characterized by friendliness and respect. The right of our people and of our ships to hospitable treatment should be in-

sisted upon with dignity and firmness. Our nation is too great both in material strength and in moral power to indulge in bluster or be suspected of timorousness. Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with the successful diplomacy as they are with the national dignity. We should especially cultivate and extend our diplomatic and commercial relations with the Central and South American States.

THE FISHERIES CONTROVERSY.

Our fisheries should be fostered and protected. The hardships and risks that are the necessary incidents in the business should not be increased by an inhospitable seclusion from the near-lying ports. The resources of a firm, dignified and consistent diplomacy are undoubtedly equal to the prompt and peaceful solution of the difficulties that now exist. Our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports a commercial hospitality they deny to us in theirs.

THE NAVY AND COAST DEFENSES.

I cannot extend this letter by making special reference to the other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression. In respect to them, as well as to those I have noticed, I am in entire agreement with the declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the navy, the coast defenses and public lands express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the Senate.

Inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people. The intelligent patriotism and the good Providence that made and has kept us a nation will lead them to wise and safe conclusions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

ISSUE WITH CONGRESS.

Whether There be Peace or War---McKinley Asked Military and Naval Power to End the Cuban War---Paid Little Heed to Spain's Armistice in His Message. Spain Accepts America's Challenge.

McKINLEY'S MESSAGE.

Recommends Armed Intervention But no Recognition of Independence.

United States Should Intervene in Behalf of Humanity, to Protect Americans There, in the Interest of Commerce and Lastly to Remove an Expensive Menace to Our Peace and Stability—The Destruction of the Maine Shows Their Inability to Control Affairs—He Has Made no Reply to the Suggestion of Spain to Ascertain the Responsibility of the Catastrophe.

Washington, April 11.—The President today sent a message to Congress which was as follows:

Obedient to that precept of the constitution which commands the President to give from time to time to Congress information of the State of the Union and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States and Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba.

I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the State of our Union and the grave relation the course which it is now incumbent upon the nation to adopt must needs bear to the traditional policy of our government, if it is to accord with that laid down by the founders of the republic and religiously observed by succeeding administrations to the present time.

The present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance and

disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel barbarous and uncivilized practice of warfare, shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people. Since the present revolution began in February, 1895, this country has seen the fertile domain at our threshold ravished by fire and sword by the course of a struggle unequalled in the history of the island and rarely paralleled as to the number of combatants and the bitterness of the contest, by any revolution of modern times, where a dependent people, striving to be free, have been opposed by the power of a sovereign state.

Our people have beheld a once prosperous community reduced to comparative want, its lucrative commerce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional productiveness diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins, and its people perishing by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution. We have found ourselves constrained, in the observance of that strict neutrality which our laws enjoin and which the law of nations commands, to police our own waters and watch our seaports in prevention of any overt act in aid of the Cubans. Our trade has suffered, the capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost and the temper and forbearance of our people have been so severely tried as to beget a perilous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably found expression from time to time in the national legislature, so that issues wholly external to our own body politic engross the attention and stand in the way of that close devotion to domestic advancement that becomes a self-constrained commonwealth whose primal maxim has been the avoidance of all foreign entanglements. All this must needs awaken and has indeed aroused the utmost concern on the part of this government, as well as during my predecessor's term as in my own.

In April, 1895, the evils from which our country suffered through the Cuban war became so onerous that my predecessor made an effort to bring about a peace through the mediation of this government in any way that might tend to an honorable adjustment of the contest between Spain and her revolted colony on the basis of some effective scheme of self-government for Cuba under the flag and sovereignty of Spain. It failed, through the refusal of Spanish government then in power to consider any form of mediation or indeed, any plan of settlement which did not begin with the actual submission of the insurgents to the mother country, and then only on such terms as Spain herself might see fit to grant. The war continued unabated. The resistance of the insurgents was in nowise diminished. By the time the present administration took office, a year ago, reconcentration—so-called—had been made effective over the better part of the four central and western provinces, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar Del Rio. The agricultural population to the estimated number of 500,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinage, deprived of their means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions. As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the depopulated areas of production, destitution and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to a conservative estimate by official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados, from starvation and the disease thereto incident, exceeded 50 per centum of their total number. The reconcentration adopted avowedly as a war measure in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents, worked its predestined result. As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare. It was extermination. THE ONLY PEACE IT COULD BEGET WAS THAT OF THE WILDERNESS AND THE GRAVE.

Meanwhile the military situation of the island had undergone a noticeable change. The extraordinary activity that characterized the second year of war, when the insurgents invaded even the hitherto unharmed fields of Pinar Del Rio and carried havoc and destruction up to the walls of the city of Havana itself had relapsed into a dogged struggle in the central and eastern provinces. The Spanish arms regained a measure of control in Pinar Del Rio and parts of Havana, but, under the existing conditions of rural country, without immediate improvement of their productive situation. Even thus partially relieved, the revolutionists held their own, their conquest and submission, put by Spain as the essential and sole of peace, seemed as far distant as sunset.

ADMINISTRATION'S PROBLEM.

As state of affairs my administration itself confronted a grave problem its duty. My message of last December viewed the situation and narrated steps taken with a view to relieving the situation and opening the way to a form of honorable settlement. The change of Prime Minister Canovas, the administration pledged to submit without concession, gave place to a more liberal party, committing in advance to a policy of relieving the wider principle of home Cuba and Porto Rico. The over this government made through its Gen. Woodford, and looking immediate and effective amelioration condition of the island, although the extent of admitted in any shape were met by a that home rule in an advanced could be forthwith offered to Cuba, waiting for the war to end, and humane methods should thenceforward in the conduct of hostilities. With these declarations the government of Spain continued and the policy already begun by its predecessor, of testifying friendly regard for this nation, by releasing American citizen held under one charge or another connected with the insurrection, so that by the end of November not a single person entitled in any way to our national protection remained in a Spanish prison.

RELIEF OF RECONCENTRADOS.

While these negotiations were in progress the increasing destitution of the unfortunate reconcentrados and the alarming mortality among them claimed earnest attention. The success which had attended the limited measure of relief extended to the suffering American citizens among them by the judicious expenditure through the consular agencies of money, appropriated expressly for their succor by the joint resolution approved May 24, 1897, prompted the humane extension of a similar scheme of aid to the great body of sufferers. A suggestion to this end was assented to by the Spanish authorities. On the 24th of December last, I caused to be issued an appeal to the American people, inviting contributions in money or in kind for the succor of the starving sufferers in Cuba, following this, on the 5th of January by a similar public announcement of the formation of a central Cuban relief committee with headquarters in New York city, composed of three members representing the national Red Cross and the religious and business elements of the community. The efforts of that committee have been untiring and have accomplished much. Arrangements for free transportation to Cuba have greatly aided the charitable work. The president of the Red Cross and representatives of other contributory organizations have generously visited Cuba, and co-operated with the consular general and the local authorities to work effective distribution of relief collected through the efforts of the central committee. The necessity for a change in the condition of the reconcentrados is recognized by the Spanish government. Within a few days past the orders of Gen. Weyler have been revoked, the reconcentrados, it is said, are to be permitted to return to their homes, and aided to resume the self-supporting pursuits of peace. Public works have been ordered to give them employment and a sum of \$600,000 has been appropriated for their relief.

The war in Cuba is of such a nature that short of subjugation or extermination a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in physical exhaustion of one or the other party, or perhaps of the ten years war which in effect ended the ten years war by the truce of Zanzon. The prospect of such a protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are, deeply and intimately by its very existence. Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle to seek to bring about an immediate termination of war.

PRESIDENT PROPOSED AN ARMISTICE.

To this end I submitted on the 27th ulto as a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States minister at Madrid, a proposition to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until October first for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the President. In addition I asked the immediate revocation, of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and to the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies with the United States co-operating with the Spanish authorities, so as to afford full relief. The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ulto. It offers, as the means to bring about peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular parliament inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being however understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban party does not meet until the fourth of May next the Spanish government would not object for its part to accept at once a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents' general-in-chief, to whom it would pertain in such case to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice. The propositions submitted by Gen. Woodford and the reply of the Spanish government were both in the form of brief memoranda, texts of which are before me and are substantially in the language above given. With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception by Spain the executive was brought to the end of his effort.

PRESIDENT JACKSON QUOTED.

Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the present insurgent government in Cuba we find safe precedent in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to Congress, Dec. 21, 1835, on the subject of recognition of the independence of Texas.

"It is true, that with regard to Texas the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the chief of the republic himself captured and all the present power to control the newly organized government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But on the other hand there is in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Texas. The Mexican republic under another executive is rallying its forces under a new leader and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion. Upon the issue of this threatened invasion the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgement of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions."

These are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States in addition to the test imposed by public law as to the condition of recognition of independence by a neutral state (to wit that the revolted state shall constitute in fact a body politic having a government in substance as well as in name possessed of elements of stability and forming de facto, if left to itself, "a state among nations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a state") has imposed for its own government in dealing with cases like these, the further condition that recognition of independent statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being again subjugated by the parent state has entirely passed away.

I said in my message of December last: "It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor. The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, nor from the standpoint of expedience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island."

FOR INTERVENTION.

There remain the alternative forms of intervention to thus end the war, either as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants or as the active ally of the one party or the other. The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop the war according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

First—In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarous bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there.

Second—We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection.

Third—The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth—And which is of the utmost importance, the present condition of affairs of Cuba is a constant menace to our peace and entails upon this government an enormous expense.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE.

These elements of disorder and danger already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors, marines and two officers of our navy reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor have been hurried to death, grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation. A naval court of inquiry which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the government, was unanimous in the conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a sub-marine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

In any event the destruction of the Maine by whatever cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence a despatch from our minister to Spain of the 26th ulto, contained the statement that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice required in the matter of the Maine. The reply of the 31st ulto, also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish minister at Washington of the 16th inst., as follows:

"As to the question of the fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an investigation by experts whose decision Spain accepts in advance." To this I have made no reply.

SPAIN'S CAUSE HOPELESS.

In my annual message to Congress in December last, speaking on this question, I said: "The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just as to the Cubans and to Spain as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba is likely to be attained. The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain it cannot be extinguished by present methods."

ISSUE WITH CONGRESS

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Obedient to that precept of the constitution which commands the President to give from time to time to Congress information of the State of the Union and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States and Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba.

I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the State of our Union and the grave relation the course which it is now incumbent upon the nation to adopt must needs bear to the traditional policy of our government, if it is to accord with that laid down by the founders of the republic and religiously observed by succeeding administrations to the present time.

The present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance and

disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel barbarous and uncivilized practice of warfare, shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people. Since the present revolution began in February, 1895, our threshold ravished by fire and sword by the course of a struggle unequalled in the history of the island and rarely paralleled as to the number of combatants and the bitterness of the contest, by any revolution of modern times, where a devoted people, striving to be free, have been opposed by the power of a sovereign state.

Our people have beheld a once prosperous community reduced to comparative want, its lucrative commerce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional productiveness diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins, and its people perishing by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution. We have found ourselves constrained, in the observance of that strict neutrality which our laws enjoin and which the law of nations commands, to police our own waters and watch our seaports in prevention of any overt act in aid of the Cubans. Our trade has suffered, the capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost and the temper and forbearance of our people have been so severely tried as to beget a perilous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably found expression from time to time in the na-

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In April, 1896, the evils from which our country suffered through the Cuban war became so onerous that my predecessor made an effort to bring about a peace through the mediation of this government in any way that might tend to an honorable adjustment of the contest between Spain and her revolted colony on the basis of some effective scheme of self-government for Cuba under the flag and sovereignty of Spain. It failed, through the refusal of Spanish government then in power to consider any form of mediation or indeed, any plan of settlement which did not begin with the actual submission of the insurgents to the mother country, and then only on such terms as Spain herself might see fit to grant. The war continued unabated. The resistance of the insurgents was in nowise diminished. By the time the present administration took office, a year ago, reconcentration—so-called—had been made effective over the better part of the four central and western provinces, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar Del Rio. The agricultural population to the estimated number of 200,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinity, deprived of their means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions. As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the depopulated areas of production, destitution and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to a conservative estimate by official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados, from starvation and the disease thereto incident, exceeded 50 per centum of their total number. The reconcentration adopted avowedly as a war measure in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents, worked its predestined result. As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare. It was extermination. THE ONLY PEACE IT COULD BEGET WAS THAT OF THE WILDERNESS AND THE GRAVE.

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stricted, the revolutionists held their own, and their conquest and submission, put forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace, seemed as far distant as at the outset.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROBLEM.

In this state of affairs my administration of itself confronted a grave problem as to its duty. My message of last December, reviewed the situation and narrated the steps taken with a view to relieving its acuteness and opening the way to some form of honorable settlement. The assassination of Prime Minister Canovas led to a change of government in Spain. The former administration pledged to subjugation without concession, gave place to that of a more liberal party, committed long in advance to a policy of reform involving the wider principle of home rule for Cuba and Porto Rico. The overtures of this government made through its new envoy, Gen. Woodford, and looking to an immediate and effective amelioration of the condition of the island, although not accepted to the extent of admitted mediation in any shape were met by assurances that home rule in an advanced phase would be forthwith offered to Cuba, without waiting for the war to end, and that more humane methods should thenceforth prevail in the conduct of hostilities. Coincidentally with these declarations the new government of Spain continued and completed the policy already begun by its predecessor, of testifying friendly regard for this nation, by releasing American citizen held under one charge or another connected with the insurrection, so that by the end of November not a single person entitled in any way to our national protection remained in a Spanish prison.

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The war in Cuba is of such a nature that short of subjugation or extermination a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in physical exhaustion of one or the other party, or perhaps of both—a condition which in effect ended the ten years war by the truce of Zanzon. The prospect of such a protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are, deeply and intimately by its very existence. Realizing this, it appears to be my duty in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle to seek to bring about an immediate termination of war.

PRESIDENT PROPOSED AN ARMISTICE.

To this end I submitted on the 27th ulto as a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States minister at Madrid, a proposition to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until October first for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the President. In addition I asked the immediate revocation, of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and to the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies with the United States co-operating with the Spanish authorities, so as to afford full relief. The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ulto. It offers, as the means to bring about peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular parliament inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being however understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban party does not meet until the fourth of May next the Spanish government would not object for its part to accept at once a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents' general-in-chief, to whom it would pertain in such case to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice. The propositions submitted by Gen. Woodford and the reply of the Spanish government were both in the form of brief memoranda, texts of which are before me and are substantially in the language above given. With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception by Spain the executive was brought to the end of his effort.

PRESIDENT JACKSON QUOTED.

Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the present insurgent government in Cuba we find safe precedent in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to Congress, Dec. 21, 1835, on the subject of recognition of the independence of Texas.

"It is true, that with regard to Texas the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the chief of the republic himself captured and all the present power to control the newly organized government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But on the other hand there is in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Texas. The Mexican republic under another executive is rallying its forces under a new leader and menacing

a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion. Upon the issue of this threatened invasion the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions."

These are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States in addition to the test imposed by public law as to the condition of recognition of independence by a neutral state (to wit that the revolted state shall constitute in fact a body politic having a government in substance as well as in name possessed of elements of stability and forming de facto, if left to itself, a state among nations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a state) has imposed for its own governance in dealing with cases like these, the further condition that recognition of independent statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being again subjugated by the parent state has entirely passed away.

I said in my message of December last: "It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor. The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, nor from the standpoint of expedience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island."

FOR INTERVENTION.

There remain the alternative forms of intervention to thus end the war, either as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants or as the active ally of the one party or the other. The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop the war according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

First—In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarous bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there.

Second—We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection.

Third—The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth—And which is of the utmost importance, the present condition of affairs of Cuba is a constant menace to our peace and entails upon this government an enormous expense.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE.

These elements of disorder and danger already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors, marines and two officers of our navy reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor have been hurried to death, grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation. A naval court of inquiry which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the government, was unanimous in the conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a sub-marine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

In any event the destruction of the Maine by whatever cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence a despatch from our minister to Spain of the 26th ulto., contained the statement that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice required in the matter of the Maine. The reply of the 31st ulto. also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish minister at Washington of the 10th inst., as follows:

"As to the question of the fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an investigation by experts whose decision Spain accepts in advance." To this I have made no reply.

SPAIN'S CAUSE HOPELESS.

In my annual message to Congress in December last, speaking on this question, I said: "The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba is likely to be attained. The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain it cannot be extinguished by present methods."

WANTS TO END THE WAR.

In view of these facts and of these considerations I ask Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations ensuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes, and in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of starving people of the island. I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

The issue is now with Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. I am prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law. I await your action.

THE ARMISTICE.

Yesterday and since the preparation of the foregoing message official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs Gen. Blanco in order to prepare and facilitate peace to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact with every other pertinent consideration will, I am sure have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspiration as a Christian, peace loving people will be realized. If it fails it will be another justification for our contemplated action.

(Signed) WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
Immediately after being read the message was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Washington, April 12.—The burden of responsibility for the next move in the Spanish crisis having been shifted by the President's message upon the shoulders of Congress, the capitol to-day became the storm centre, with the foreign affairs committees of the two houses as the foci. As the struggle in each committee was long and bitter, with this marked difference, between that at the Senate wing and that at the House end of the capitol—in the Senate committee the democrats as well as the republicans participated while at the House end the task was to secure harmonious action among the republicans so as to present if possible a solid front when the democrats were finally called in for action.

Pressure from every quarter was brought to bear. Radicals and conservatives strained every nerve. The vital point of the contest hinged upon whether the resolutions should go further than the President had gone and declare for the independence of Cuba from Spanish domination. To-night a compromise proposition seems certain to be reported at both ends of the capitol.

The Senate committee's resolution will be more radical of the two. It will surely be reported to-morrow and will declare for immediate intervention, a general recognition of the rights of the Cuban people to freedom, independence, and will demand the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from the island.

The republicans of the House committee as a result of their labors practically united upon a resolution which also directs immediate intervention (in that respect going beyond the President's recommendation) and for the establishment of a firm and stable government in Cuba. Mr. Smith of Michigan stood out stubbornly for a recognition of independence but the committee did not yield. When the resolutions were submitted to the republican steering committee they insisted that unless the words "and independent" before "government" were inserted so as to read "firm, stable and independent government" they would decline to accept it. Finally assurances that this would be conceded were given and if those words go in, plain sailing and harmonious action seems probable to-morrow.

The democrats of the committee have agreed to antagonize the majority resolution with one declaring for independence and immediate armed intervention.

The ultimate independence of the island without the recognition of the independence of the existing government is the step which both committees are to take beyond the President's recommendation. A significant feature of the day in this connection was the declaration of Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, the administration's spokesman made during the debate in the House that the President's recommendations must be interpreted as a declaration for the independence of the island from Spanish domination.

There is a strong impression to-night

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that the debate in the House will be made short to prevent undue criticism of the administration. Many of the republicans are in favor of no debate at all, contending that the passage of a resolution without debate would strengthen our position before the world. In the Senate it is impossible to predict how long the debate will run.

There is a general feeling in Washington to-night among public men that the action of Congress as foreshadowed in the resolutions renders the situation extremely critical, and conservative leaders of both parties consider war inevitable as a result of their adoption, unless Spain makes a final and complete surrender by giving up the island of Cuba. The situation is regarded as so critical that the republicans of the ways and means committee, as a result of private conferences, have reached an agreement as to the method of raising \$100,000,000 additional revenue annually for the prosecution of the war by increasing the tax on beer and tobacco and placing a tax on tea and coffee. They also agreed to authorize the issue of a popular loan of \$50,000,000 and the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet emergencies.

Consul General Lee arrived this afternoon and at once became the hero of the hour. There was a great outpouring of the people on the streets to-night to witness the serenade tendered him. During the afternoon he appeared before the committee on foreign relations of the Senate. While it is said he gave no startling information, his opinion vigorously expressed, strengthened the committee in the position it has taken regarding the blowing up of the Maine and was regarded as very valuable.

The resolutions agreed to by the Senate committee read as follows:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

"First—That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

"Second—That the war Spain is waging against so Cuba is so destructive of the commercial and property interests of the United States and so cruel, barbarous and inhuman in its character as to make it the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States hereby does demand, that she at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, empowered and directed to use the land and the naval forces of the United States and to call into service of the United States the militia of the several States to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect."

A SCATHING PREAMBLE.

The resolutions are preceded by a stirring preamble which declares that the horrible condition of affairs which has prevailed for two years in the island of Cuba, so near to our borders, has shocked mankind and is a disgrace to Christian civilization; that this condition of anarchy culminated in the destruction of a United States battleship and 26 of her officers and crew who were on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana; that this state of affairs can no longer be endured, and therefore, according to the facts set forth in the President's message, in which Congress was requested to act, the Senate committee adopts a resolution. These resolutions are the Foraker resolutions, with the exception of the cause providing for the recognition of the Cuban republic.

An amendment in the last paragraph striking out the words "if necessary" in the direction to use the land and naval forces of the United States and the addition of a provision for calling out the militia of the States, the resolutions were adopted unanimously by the committee but Senator Foraker reserved the right to make a minority report favoring recognition of the republic. Whether this minority report is made is uncertain in view of the developments since the meeting of the foreign relations committee. In any event it is practically certain that it will be beaten on a vote in the Senate.

THE HOUSE UNITED.

The significance of the day has been in the coming together of all parties and all factions both in the House and the Senate. In the House the radical Cuban

sympathizers met after declared unanimously resolutions substantially in line with those of the House committee on only this, but they agreed their desire for recognition of the republic and to vote a motion proposed with the republicans in the House together with splinter.

Most of the conservatives prepared to accept any the foreign affairs committee provided only that the in terms recognize the Cuban republic. They are willing that the resolutions should be mandatory in character and that they should provide for immediate intervention by force. One of the most influential of them said yesterday that there would be no factious opposition to the most pronounced declaration for intervention imaginable, provided only the committee refrained from a direct declaration of war or a recognition of the republic. This was said after consultation with other senators who had been informed in a general way of the committee's purpose and so it may be taken as indicative of the general sentiment on the republican side.

Everything now points to complete harmony of action between the republicans of the Senate and the House. Congress is united in sustaining the President and will direct the expulsion of Spain from Cuba with a magnificent display of unanimity which can not fail to have its effect among the nations of the world.

BURLINGTON, VT., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

THE HOUSE ACTS.

Washington, April 13.—It has been a day of momentous and exciting events in Congress. Not in years have both houses been engaged in the consideration of such important business as that brought before them to-day. Both committees having in charge foreign affairs reported resolutions the tenor of which is believed to mean a war with Spain. The House passed the resolutions reported by the majority of its committee and the Senate began a debate which may be protracted an interesting.

In the early part of the day it seemed that there was a possibility that unanimous action might be had in both House and Senate but divisions arising over the form and words of the resolution could not be reconciled and minority reports were presented.

The Senate was first to report its resolution and at the beginning of the session Senator Davis, chairman of the committee presented the resolution and a report which in dealing with the management of Cuban affairs by Spain, was a vigorous and scathing denunciation of that country and its military methods.

The purpose of delay on the part of some of the members of the Senate was shown in the objection to the consideration of the report which sent it over to another day, but this did not prevent a most exciting and vigorous debate upon the resolution and the Cuban situation. All day long the Senate listened with the galleries, while vigorous speeches were made for and against the postponement. The minority report which was presented by four members of the foreign relations committee, Senator Foraker of Ohio, republican, joining with three democratic members who are in favor of the recognition of the independence of the present government of Cuba and it is a fact that there seems to be quite a general feeling that the minority report of the committee, may when the vote is taken, be the action of the Senate. Debate and discussion may alter this condition which seems to exist now, but the temper of senators on both sides seems inclined in that direction.

Although the Senate was first to present its resolution the House was the first to act. For more than five hours efforts were made in the committee on foreign affairs to secure unanimous action but in the end the division of the committee on party lines prevailed, and the resolution of the majority was passed after one of the most exciting episodes that has been witnessed in the House since the Fifty First Congress. Party feeling ran high and as foreshadowed by the action of the committee, party lines were sharply drawn, resulting in a scene which became personal and disgraceful. The members of the committee were inclined to

support an unanimous report even if it did not wholly meet their views, but after a long conference with the leaders of the minority, who counseled standing on the ground which the democratic party had assumed during this Congress, it was decided to favor a direct recognition of the insurgents.

The conservative forces of the Senate favor the House resolution in preference to that reported by the Senate committee. They do not believe it is as radical and believe as much good will be accomplished. Other conservatives favor a still more mild resolution as evidenced by that presented by Senator Hale which is in direct line with the President's message.

THE HOUSE RESOLUTION.

Resolved, etc. That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing, by the free action of the people thereof, a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS.

The report of the Senate committee on foreign relations is a very thorough review of the entire situation, dealing with the Maine disaster. While there was difficulty in demonstrating the efficient personal cause of that sinister event, there was no trouble in fixing its official and responsible causes. The destruction was compassed either by the official act of the Spanish authorities or made possible by their negligence, so willing and gross as to be equivalent to positive criminal action. The following is the majority resolution:

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have in the destruction of a United States battleship with 26 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited.

Therefore, resolved,

First—That the people of the Island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States does hereby demand that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the President of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

WANTS TO END THE WAR.

In view of these facts and of these considerations I ask Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations ensuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes, and in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of starving people of the island. I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

The issue is now with Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. I am prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law. I await your action.

THE ARMISTICE.

Yesterday and since the preparation of the foregoing message official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs Gen. Blanco in order to prepare and facilitate peace to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact with every other pertinent consideration will, I am sure have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspiration as a Christian, peace loving people will be realized. If it fails it will be another justification for our contemplated action.

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The resolutions are preceded by a stirring preamble which declares that the horrible condition of affairs which has prevailed for two years in the island of Cuba, so near to our borders, has shocked mankind and is a disgrace to Christian civilization; that this condition of anarchy culminated in the destruction of a United States battleship and 265 of her officers and crew who were on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana; that this state of affairs can no longer be endured, and therefore, according to the facts set forth in the President's message, in which Congress was requested to act, the Senate committee adopts a resolution. These resolutions are the Foraker resolutions, with the exception of the cause providing for the recognition of the Cuban republic.

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THE HOUSE UNITED.

The significance of the day has been in the coming together of all parties and all factions both in the House and the Senate. In the House the radical Cuban

sympathizers met after adjournment and declared unanimously in favor of resolutions substantially like the Foraker resolutions which are favored also by the House committee on foreign affairs. Not only this, but they agreed to subordinate their desire for recognition of the Cuban republic and to vote against any amendment proposed with this end in view. The republicans in the House, therefore, will act together with splendid unanimity.

Most of the conservative senators are prepared to accept any resolutions which the foreign affairs committee may report, provided only that the resolutions do not in terms recognize the independence of the Cuban republic. They are willing that the resolutions should be mandatory in character and that they should provide for immediate intervention by force. One of the most influential of them said yesterday that there would be no factious opposition to the most pronounced declaration of intervention imaginable, provided only the committee refrained from a direct declaration of war or a recognition of the republic. This was said after consultation with other senators who had been informed in a general way of the committee's purpose and so it may be taken as indicative of the general sentiment on the republican side.

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Action.

ENTS ARE SECRET.

Squadron Has Put to Sea—The St. Louis and St. Paul Taken

ON, VT., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

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The purpose of delay on the part of some of the members of the Senate was shown in the objection to the consideration of the report which sent it over to another day, but this did not prevent a most exciting and vigorous debate upon the resolution and the Cuban situation. All day long the Senate listened with the galleries, while vigorous speeches were made for and against the postponement. The minority report which was presented by four members of the foreign relations committee, Senator Foraker of Ohio, republican, joining with three democratic members who are in favor of the recognition of the independence of the present government of Cuba and it is a fact that there seems to be quite a general feeling that the minority report of the committee, may when the vote is taken, be the action of the Senate. Debate and discussion may alter this condition which seems to exist now, but the temper of senators on both sides seems inclined in that direction.

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THE HOUSE RESOLUTION.

Resolved, etc., That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing, by the free action of the people thereof, a stable and independent government of their own in the Island of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTIONS.

The report of the Senate committee on foreign relations is a very thorough review of the entire situation, dealing with the Maine disaster. While there was difficulty in demonstrating the efficient personal cause of that sinister event, there was no trouble in fixing its official and responsible causes. The destruction was compassed either by the official act of the Spanish authorities or made possible by their negligence, so willing and gross as to be equivalent to positive criminal action. The following is the majority resolution:

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the Island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have in the destruction of a United States battleship with 265 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited,

Therefore, resolved,

First—That the people of the Island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States does hereby demand that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the President of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

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Washington, April 14.—The testimony taken before the Senate foreign relations committee, constituting a book of 650 pages, was made public to-day. General Lee was informed that torpedoes had been placed in Havana harbor since the Maine disaster, but knew of none before that. Gen. Weyler's letter to Santos Guzman, however, led him to suspect it. He said that this supposition was strengthened by a telegram from Gen. Weyler, of which he had cognizance.

Upon the whole he thought the Weyler letter (the Laine letter) was a correct copy of the genuine letter. The telegram to which he referred was addressed to Eva Canel, a noted Spanish woman and an admirer of Weyler's, and to Senor Guzman. It read as follows: "Grave circumstances cause me to ask you to destroy last letter of February 18th."

Gen. Lee said that this telegram had never before been published, and he found it strong confirmatory evidence of the genuineness of the Weyler letter.

With reference to the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine, Gen. Lee said:

"I am satisfied the explosion was from the outside. I have always had an idea about the Maine that, of course, it was not blown up by any private individual or by any private citizen but it was blown up by some of the officers who had charge of the mines and electrical wires and torpedoes in the arsenal there who thoroughly understood their business for it was done remarkably well."

"I do not think Gen. Blanco, the present captain and governor general of the Island of Cuba, had anything to do with it. I do not think he had any knowledge of it. I went right down to the palace. He had just heard of it and was crying; tears were coming out of his eyes. He seemed to regret it as much as anybody I saw in Havana."

"I think the explosion came from some of the subaltern officers who had been there under Weyler, and who were probably anti-Blanco men any how and who had full knowledge of the business."

"No electric lights went out that night. I never have been certain that a submarine explosive was placed there prior to the entrance of the Maine into the harbor. It might have been done afterwards. One or two men rowing quietly in a boat could drop it off the stern of a boat on a dark night. A boat would not have been noticed because boats go there always to a late hour of the night."

In reply to a question from Senator Gray, Gen. Lee said that the Spanish population is not especially hostile towards the United States.

Senator Lodge asked: "What does this cessation of hostilities spoken of in the last few days amount to?"

Gen. Lee replied: "Nothing; practically nothing—the armistice amounts to nothing."

"Suppose Havana was blockaded," said Senator Mills, "so that no provisions could go in. Would the people there have any way to get any food?"

"None whatever," responded Gen. Lee. "The town would surrender in a short while."

Gen. Lee said all but about 300,000 Spaniards of the population of Cuba, which is about 1,500,000, were Cubans.

"Are all Cubans friendly to the insurgents?" asked Senator Foraker.

"I never saw one that was not," was the response.

Senator Culom asked if the Spanish army got any of the supplies sent by the United States.

"No sir," said Gen. Lee. "Occasionally they might have gotten a little here and there."

Senator Frye—"What is the condition of the Spanish soldiers in the Island?"

"Very bad,"

Senator Frye—"As to clothing and subsistence, how are they?"

"Not well organized, not drilled. No body ever saw Spanish soldiers drill."

Senator Frye—"If Spain has really appropriated \$600,000 for the sustenance of the reconcentrados as it is stated, do you believe that that will be given to these people and that their own soldiers will be left to starve?"

Consul General Lee—"Oh, no; there will be very little of it paid to anybody."

Senator Foraker—"What will become of it?"

Consul General Lee—"They will divide it up here and there, a piece taken off here and a piece taken off there."

The testimony concluded as follows: Do you regard that Gen. Blanco was

lacking in courtesy to you on your leaving the island?"

Gen. Blanco and I always got along together very well. We were quite friendly. I went into the palace the morning I left as a matter of official etiquette to bid good bye. I went with the British consul general. I saw Dr. Congosto, the secretary to the general. I told Dr. Congosto that I had received instructions to leave the island and go to the United States, and I called to pay my final respects, and would like to see Gen. Blanco. He asked me to sit down and said he would go and let him know. He went off and stayed about 15 minutes and came back and said the general said to please excuse him, he was not well and was lying down. I told Dr. Congosto then to say good bye to him and turned around and left.

A TORPEDO EXPERT TESTIFIES.

Commander Bradford, torpedo expert, on duty at the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., who was before the committee on the 13th of March, was asked by Senator Morgan to state briefly the danger from the Spanish flotilla of torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers and replied:

"I am not impressed as much as many naval officers with the dangerous character of torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers. They are frail craft because everything is sacrificed to speed and weight and they are kept down for that reason and very thin plates used in their construction, very light frames and they are easily deranged. I may say that they are boats of possibilities rather than of probabilities."

"Under certain conditions they are no doubt very formidable. Their chief value in my opinion is in preventing blockades, if in ports that are attempted to be blockaded. At sea with a squadron they are so liable to accident and so often deranged that the chances of being effective, in my opinion, are slight. I understand that the present flotilla, crossing from Spain have been dismantled. That is to say the torpedo tubes and guns carried on the upper deck have been taken off and are being brought over by the conveying steamer which is a converted steamer. That adds to their seaworthiness and stability. With those off they are completely helpless, shorn of all power. The destroyers are supposed to be capable of ramming the small boats and destroying them that way. If within the destroying radius of a fleet, of course, they can be used in the same way as in a blockade. For instance, the port of Havana is about 90 miles from Key West or Dry Tortugas. They have high speed. They can slip out at night, get in their work and return under cover of darkness, and vice versa, our own could do the same work. We happen to have no destroyers and our torpedo boats have found it rather rough work crossing the Gulf stream between those ports."

Commander Bradford expressed the opinion that the destruction of the Maine was due to the explosion of a submarine mine of high explosives. He thought the ordinary torpedo would not be sufficiently powerful to produce the result shown in the Maine, but he thought the mine was sunk before the arrival of the Maine because of the difficulty of locating after arrival. In response to a question from Mr. Mills as to the method of protecting our fleet in case we wanted to blockade Havana, Commander Bradford said:

"I do not know that we have any plan, but if we approach near enough to the port to bombard it, of course the ships would be subject to bombardment. The most efficacious and at the same time the most hazardous way would be to send it to be in the harbor—light draught vessels would probably not strike any obstruction. I would say surprise them and ram them. Of course if they get near enough they are subject to a very severe fire from the secondary batteries. We have no cases on record in experiment where in the day time torpedo boats have succeeded in getting within striking distance of well armed ships."

Senator Lodge asked Commander Bradford if he would not think it very important in case war was coming to dispose of the flotilla before it reached Havana to which Commander Bradford replied:

"It would be an important advantage. Much depends upon the proposed campaign, what we are going to do, whether it is to be strictly a naval war, whether we are to confine ourselves to marine operations or whether we are to land troops on the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico and what the purpose of the government is. That ought to be decided first in my opinion and then we would discuss what to do."

Mr. Mills asked if we could land troops with the flotilla at Havana and Mr. Bradford replied:

"I would not advocate it. Warfare cannot be carried on now as it used to be, where a fleet could go in under the fort and town and take possession. The lesson of the Maine proves that such forts must be taken by attack on shore, with such aid as the ships can give, and some place not named must be selected to land. The object of the navy now is to destroy what it can by bombardment and destroy ships. The capture of territory must be left to the army."

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BURLINGTON, APRIL 15, 1898.

The Spanish Situation.

Many of those men in Congress who a few weeks ago were calling upon the President to act in behalf of Cuba are now talking; and so long as this pastime continues there will be little change in the situation, so far as this country is concerned. When the Senate comes to act and to reach an agreement with the House, however, it is very probable that a marked change will be found to have taken place in public sentiment. The delay afforded by the debate of the Cuban question is affording the conservative people of the country, who are always the last to speak, and who are unalterably opposed to war, a chance to make their voices heard. The discreditable spectacle presented by Congress has plainly convinced the great body of business men of the country that foreign characterization of our national lawmakers as a whole as unfit to deal with the Spanish problem is too true; and they are becoming disgusted with the part which our government is being made to play in the eyes of the world. If the Senate could be persuaded to fight over the question of intervention another week, the chances are that the war fever would be largely neutralized. As the situation stands at the present time the two houses cannot possibly agree upon a course of action to-day, and several days at least will undoubtedly be necessary to the accomplishment of that object.

In the meantime Spain is taking advantage of the situation to strengthen her position with the powers, and it must be admitted that she is exhibiting a large degree of shrewdness, if not genuine wisdom. She has withdrawn her principal war vessels from this side of the Atlantic, where their presence might excite further hostility on the part of Americans; and on the face of things she has done everything possible to prove to the powers that she is seeking to avert war. That her efforts are not in vain is shown by the disposition now manifested by France and Austria to intervene between the United States and Spain in behalf of the latter; and that she will make still further progress in securing European sympathy is not improbable.

We must recognize the fact that Spain is in a position to make out a strong case against the United States in an international court, in spite of her cruelty and insincerity in dealing with Cuba and with this country. This is evident to any one who has made a close study of the situation, and it is still further demonstrated by the outline of the note which Spain is said to be preparing for presentation to her European neighbors, for the purpose of securing their co-operation in a final effort to prevent the United States from interfering in the affairs of Cuba.

Spain can now say that she has made a long list of concessions to this country, including the overturn of the Weyler policy and the recall of that oppressor; the sending of the reconcentrados to their homes; the appropriation of \$600,000 for the purpose of feeding the starving, as well as the granting of free opportunity for Americans to distribute the supplies sent for the relief of the starving Cubans; the granting of autonomy to the revolutionists, and finally the proposal of a cessation of hostilities for the purpose of arranging terms of peace.

On the other hand, it is said that in her note to the European powers Spain will claim that the United States has been moved throughout the controversy by the desire to acquire Cuba, and to that end has not only failed to prevent filibustering but has actually sought to promote the success of the insurrection; that the United States consuls have constituted themselves agents of the revolutionists; and that the Maine was in reality sent to Havana for the purpose of affording encouragement to the rebels and preventing the adoption of the autonomy promised by Spain. She will undoubtedly supplement this showing by pointing to the fact that in spite of the encroachments from this country suffered by her, she has done her utmost to preserve peaceful and even friendly relations with this country. She will in all probability disavow all responsibility for the Maine calamity, and repeat the offer mentioned in the letter from the Spanish minister to our state department, published in our issue of yesterday, to the effect that she is willing to submit the question of the cause of that disaster to an international court of inquiry and agree in advance to accept its verdict.

Americans utterly disagree with most, if not all, of the assertions made by Spain as regard the facts in the case; but she will not make out her brief in the interchanges of this country. When a man goes into court, he must look at the claims of his opponent as they stand and not as he thinks they should be written or presented. Spain is appealing to the bar of public opinion in Europe and she will make her case as strong as she can, regardless of what we may think of her course. The Spanish regard the resolution passed by the House in response to the President's message as an arraignment of herself, and she feels called upon to vindicate herself in the eyes of Europe before she can hope to secure their intervention in her behalf.

It must be admitted that present indications surely point to further effort on the part of various European powers to secure more time for Spain. Even those nations which do not sympathize with her are evidently of the opinion that they can yet induce her to make further concessions to this country which will render war inexcusable, and if they join with Austria and France in asking for further probation for Spain, it will embarrass our government to refuse; for refusal of such a request would inevitably tend to align the European powers more solidly on the side of Spain than they are at present. Congress may bid defiance to European opinion, but in this age a nation can not afford to go to war in defiance of the opinion of the world, even if it would.

On the whole we believe that events are shaping themselves in the direction of either early peace or a general war; and the outcome will depend very largely upon the course of Congress during the next few days.

FOR WAR.

The United States Senate
Declares Itself so by a
Vote of 67 to 21.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE

Provided in the Resolutions, But Dis-
claims Any Intention of Exercise of
Sovereignty Over the Island—Sen-
ator Proctor Voted Yes, Senator
Morrill Nay.

Washington, April 17.—The United States Senate has spoken. Its voice is for war—war until the saffron flag of Spain shall have been furled in the western hemisphere, and furled forever. Its voice, too, is for the independence of Cuba.

"Free Cuba and the independence of the island republic," was the shibboleth of the Senate throughout the four days of debate which ended last night. While the verdict returned was decisive, it is just to say that it was not final. Notes of discord—almost foreboding in their tone—were sounded. This foreboding was prompted by a fear lest if the action taken by the Senate should ultimately be accomplished as final this government might become involved in complications that in future years would prove serious.

At 9:10 last night the divers resolutions—those reported from the committee on foreign relations, amended so as to include the recognition of the republic of Cuba, were passed by a vote of 67 to 21 as a substitute for the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives.

All day long the contest waged with an earnestness, energy, ability and eloquence seldom equalled even in the Senate of the United States. From 10 o'clock yesterday morning until the final vote the intensity of the interest did not abate for an instant. Under the agreement limiting the duration of the speeches, except in specified instances, to 15 minutes, every senator who so desired had an opportunity to express his views. Before the voting had actually begun—after 7 o'clock at night—the great speech of the day had been made by Mr. White of California, who has been consistently and conscientiously opposed to action of any kind upon the Cuban question. The speech was a masterly oratorical effort and attracted profound attention.

No less than 25 senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the day and while, under the rule, elaborate arguments were impossible, the speeches were characterized by an impassioned force and eloquence rarely heard in or out of the halls of the American Congress.

It was not until the first vote—that on the amendment of Mr. Turpie of Indiana—providing for recognition of the island republic—had been taken, that the Senate was brought face to face with the tremendous importance of its action.

The scene in the chamber of many historic debates was one of incomparable solemnity and impressiveness. The galleries which had been filled apparently to their utmost capacity throughout the day were massed with brilliantly attired women and men distinguished in all walks of public and private life.

On the floor was every member elected to the Senate, save one, Mr. Walthall of Mississippi, who was again detained from his seat by serious illness. So deep was his patriotic interest in the pending question, however, that he notified Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, with whom he was paired, that he could not deem it fair to hold him to the pair and would, therefore, release him in order that he might vote. In the semi-circles area back of the senator's desk were seated and standing men many of whose names are household words throughout the length and breadth of the land. Over all were floods of electric light softened by the multi-colored glass in which were lined the coats of arms of the 45 sovereign States of the Union.

It is no detractor from the brilliancy of the debate of the day to note that the great—notable utterances—of the closing hours of the debate, were made last night. Mr. Hale of Maine, Mr. Gorman of Maryland, Mr. Allison of Iowa, Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Mr. Jones of Arkansas and Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts addressed the Senate with an eloquence and solemnity born only of the most profound feeling for the country's welfare. As the words fell from their lips the chamber thrilled with an intensity of interest which bordered upon awe.

The test vote was quite naturally on the amendment offered by Mr. Turpie recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. It prevailed by a majority of 14, the vote being 51 to 37. By political parties the vote was cast as follows:

Yeas—Republicans 11, democrats 23, populists 7, silver republicans 5.

Nays—Republicans 32, democrats 5. Upon the final vote the alignment of parties was quite different from that on the Turpie amendment. An analysis of it follows:

Yeas—Republicans 24, democrats 31, populists 7, silver republicans 5—total 67.

Nays—Republicans 19, democrats 2—total 21.

The action of the Senate leaves the Cuban resolutions in the following status:

The House heading, number and enacting clause the Senate preamble, resolution, the Turpie amendment and a fourth paragraph proposed by Mr. Teller. In full it is as follows:

"Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people and republic of Cuba demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and the naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect."

"Whereas, the abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, and have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have in the destruction of a United States battleship with two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana and cannot longer be endured as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited, therefore, Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,

First—That the people of the Island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States does hereby demand that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such

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extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof; and assert its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

When the bells rang for a vote at exactly 7:30 p. m. there was a great stir in the Senate and in the galleries. Senators came trooping from the cloak rooms and the spectators, many of whom had been in the galleries for 12 hours, leaned over impatiently. The first vote was taken upon the amendment of the minority of the foreign relations committee, which provided for the recognition by the United States of the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

This was regarded as the most important amendment to be voted upon and the responses of the senators as their names were called were listened to with intense eagerness. When the announcement that it had carried by the decisive vote of 51 to 27 was made the galleries stirred uneasily and gave great evidence of extreme satisfaction but there was no applause, because of fears of being ejected.

The negative vote was as follows:

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Carter, Clark, Culom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Frye, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Morgan, Morrill, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore, and Wolcott.

The vote on Mr. Davis' motion to strike out all after the resolving clause of the House resolution and insert the Senate resolutions as amended was carried by a vote of 60 to 23. The negative follows:

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Carter, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Frye, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, McBride, McMillan, Morgan, Morrill, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Sewell, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore and Wilson.

Mr. Hoar then took the floor. He said he could not vote for the resolutions as amended because they were contrary to the courtesies prevailing between the executive and Congress, and because it undertook to rob the President of a constitutional prerogative. Mr. Hoar's speech was the last display of oratory of the day.

At five minutes past nine the third and final reading of the resolution as amended was begun amid much suppressed excitement although there was but little display of feeling.

Immediately afterwards came the question: "Shall the resolution pass?"

There was a general demand for an aye and nay expression on the question, and a roll call was ordered. It proceeded in the midst of a profound calm which was only disturbed by the monotonous response of the senators.

The roll resulted in the passage of the resolution by the vote of 67 to 21.

Mr. Davis then offered as amendment an additional section disclaiming intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba.

Mr. Fry moved to strike out the first section declaring that the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent; the words "are and of right." On motion of Mr. Davis the motion was laid on the table, 53 to 23, the negative votes being as follows:

Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Culom, Deboe, Welkins, Fairbanks, Frye, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, McBride, McMillan, Morgan, Morrill, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore, White and Wilson—33.

Mr. Morgan then offered his substitute, which amounted to a declaration of war. It was laid on the table—Yeas 83, nays 5. The nays were Messrs. Mason, Morgan, Pettigrew, Turner and Wilson.

There was some confusion but no demonstration when the result was announced. The galleries drew a long breath and the senators generally heaved a sigh of relief.

The title and preamble of the Senate resolution was then substituted for the House title and preamble without division. Mr. Davis moved that the Senate should insist upon its amendments, and ask for a conference. This request was met with cries of "No, no," and it was soon made manifest that many senators considered that there was a possibility that the House would concur with the Senate resolution if this motion were not entered in the Senate. Upon this suggestion Mr. Davis withdrew his motion and in its stead entered a motion to adjourn.

Before the motion was put and announced at 9:15 p. m. that the Senate stood adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock half the senators had left their seats and 15 minutes afterwards the great white capitol which had been such a scene of life and such a centre of interest for the long day was deserted.

The detailed vote on the passage of the resolution follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Clay, Culom, Cockrell, Daniel, Davis, Deboe, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hansbrough, Harris, Helfield, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kenney, Kyle, Lodge, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mitchell, Money, Pasco, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Stewart, Teller, Turner, Turley, White—35.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Elkins, Fairbanks, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, McBride, McMillan, Morrill, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Sewell, Spooner, Wellington, Wetmore, White—21.

Washington, April 19.—After one of the hardest fought battles between the two houses known in many years, Congress at an early hour this morning came to an agreement upon the most momentous question it has dealt with in a third of a century.

The Cuban resolution was passed and will be sent to the President this morning. Its provisions mean the expulsion of Spain from the island of Cuba by the armed forces of the United States. There were many roll calls in both houses and each body held tenaciously for its own resolution. The conference had great difficulty in agreeing.

The first conference showed a determination on the part of the House not to yield a single point and it was only after long consultations with the House leaders that they agreed to allow the little words "are and" in the first section of the Senate resolution which declares that "the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent."

The resolution as finally adopted is that reported from the Senate committee on foreign relations with the addition of the fourth section, known as the Teller amendment, disclaiming any intention on the part of the United States to acquire Cuba. The resolution cannot be sent to the President until after it is signed by the presiding officers to-day.

At 1:15 o'clock this morning the Senate received the report of the conference report of the two branches of the Congress and twelve minutes afterwards had adopted it. There was a fight to the last minute, however, the advocates of recognition of the independence of the island republic standing their ground until they were fairly knocked down by a vote of 42 to 25. The minority vote was cast by those who wanted radical action and insisted that the resolution should carry with it recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic. Upon this a split developed which very nearly proved fatal to any action at all.

The adoption of the conference report brought to a close one of the most interesting and tumultuous sessions of the Senate held in years. Such scenes of confusion and excitement have rarely been witnessed in the ordinarily staid and dignified body as characterized its proceedings from noon until nearly two o'clock in the morning. Interest in all other questions was dwarfed into insignificance by the one overwhelming question of war—war which all now regard to be absolutely inevitable. Efforts were made to transact the regular business of the Senate, but it was with the utmost diffidence that the senators performed the work. Among those who remained on the floor while the sundry civil bill was under consideration, the confusion was so great that business could scarcely proceed.

Notwithstanding the vice-president's earnest and constant effort to preserve order the members gathered in groups about the chamber excitedly discussing the various phases of the question of the hour.

A feeling of bitterness grew up between the Senate and the House during the late afternoon and evening that at one time

seemed likely to delay action. However, the difference was finally adjusted.

The detailed vote on the adoption of the conference report follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Culom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Jones of Nevada, Kenney, Kyle, Lodge, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mitchell, Money, Pasco, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Stewart, Teller, Turner, Turley, White—35.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Harris, Helfield, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kenney, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mitchell, Money, Pasco, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Stewart, Teller, Turner, Turley, White—21.

The Senate at 1:50 a. m. adjourned. In the House as soon as the conference report had been presented, Mr. Adams moved the adoption of the report and upon that motion he demanded the previous question.

The galleries gave cheer after cheer as the resolutions were read. The demand for the previous question cut off debate and Mr. Bailey and Mr. Johnson, rep. Indiana, both appealed for a few minutes time.

Democrats and republicans alike are voting aye on conference report in the House and it will be adopted with only a few negatives.

Mr. Adams refused to yield time for debate owing to the lateness of the hour. Mr. Johnson protested indignantly. Mr. Bailey demanded the ayes and nays and the roll was called.

The previous question was ordered, 171-121, and at the end of the roll call the vote was announced as follows: Yeas 310, nays 6.

The following voted against the adoption of the report: Boutelle, rep. Maine; Brewer, dem. Alabama; Gardiner, rep. New Jersey; Johnson, rep. Indiana; Loud, rep. California; McCall, rep. Massachusetts.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolution as agreed to is as follows: Joint resolution for the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have in the destruction of a United States battleship with two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore

Resolved, First that the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right, ought to be free and independent.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States does hereby demand that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

The President retired before midnight and the White House was deserted except for the executive clerk, Mr. Montgomery, who received the bulletin announcing the Senate's action over the Capitol wire. The message was turned over to the domestic end of the mansion, and without waiting for the action of the House the executive offices were closed for the night.

MAY CALL 70,000 VOLUNTEERS.

Washington, April 19.—Representative Hull of Iowa, chairman of the House committee on military affairs, will introduce to-morrow an administration bill authorizing the President to issue a call for volunteers to the number of 60,000 or 70,000 men.

COMMODORE HOWELL ASSIGNED.

Washington, April 18.—Secretary Long to-day decided to assign Commodore Howell to command the newly organized patrol fleet.

TEXT OF ULTIMATUM.

It Gave Spain Until Noon of Saturday to Come to Time.

Washington, April 21.—The following statement of the ultimatum was issued today: On yesterday, April 20, 1898, about 11 o'clock a. m., the department of state served notice of the purposes of this government by delivering to Minister Polo a copy of its instructions to Minister Woodford and also a copy of the resolutions passed by the congress of the United States on the 19th instant. After the receipt of this notice the Spanish minister forwarded to the state department a request for his passports, which were furnished him yesterday afternoon. A copy of the instructions to Minister Woodford is herewith appended. The United States minister at Madrid was at the same time instructed to make a like communication to the government of Spain. This morning the state department received from Minister Woodford a telegram, a copy of which is hereunto attached, showing that the Spanish government had broken off diplomatic relations with this government. This course renders unnecessary any further diplomatic action on the part of the United States.

Madrid, April 20, 1898.—Woodford, Minister.

You have been furnished with the text of a joint resolution voted by the congress of the United States on 19th instant, in relation to pacification of the island of Cuba. In obedience to that act, the president directs you to immediately communicate to the government of Spain said resolution, with the formal demand of the government of the United States that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. In taking this step the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except the pacification thereof and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people under such free and independent government as they may establish. If by the hour of noon on Saturday next, the 23d day of April, instant, there is not communicated to this government by that of Spain a full and satisfactory response to this demand and resolution, whereby the end of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the president will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority enjoined and conferred upon him by said joint resolution to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect.

Sherman.

Madrid, April 21, received 9:02 a. m.

To Sherman, Washington:—Early this Thursday morning immediately after the receipt of your telegram and before I had communicated the same to the Spanish government, the Spanish minister for foreign affairs notified me that diplomatic relations are broken off between the two countries and that all official communications between their respective representatives have ceased. I accordingly asked for passports, turned the legation over to the British embassy and leave Paris this afternoon. I have notified the consuls.

(signed) Woodford.

TO CALL OUT VOLUNTEERS.

The Bill Went Through the House in Short Metre.

Washington, April 21.—The House yesterday passed an emergency war measure, the bill empowering the President to call out the volunteer forces and providing for their organization.

The bill was drafted by the war department, introduced in the House Tuesday and considered and reported by the committee Wednesday. No such speed could have been possible except under the stress of war pressure. The bill is permanent in its character. The principal changes made in the bill as introduced was that appointments of all regimental officers are to be made by the governors of the States instead of by the President as was proposed originally by the war department. This action conforms to the practice of the civil war.

The bill provides that in time of war the army is to consist of two branches, the regular and the volunteer army, the latter to be maintained only during the existence of war or while war is imminent, and is to be raised and organized only after congress authorizes it.

All enlistments for the volunteer army are to be for three years unless sooner terminated.

Concerning the national guard, it is provided that when the members of any company or regiment of the organized militia shall enlist in the volunteer army in a body, as such company or regiment, the regimental and company officers in service with the militia organization thus enlisting may be appointed by the president, subject to an examination as to the fitness and capacity, to be officers of corresponding grades in the same organization when it is received in the service as a part of the volunteer army.

The troops in time of war, whether belonging to the regular or volunteer army or to the militia, are to be organized into divisions of three brigades, each brigade to be composed of three or more regiments, and when three or more divisions are assembled in the same army, the president is to organize them into army corps, each corps to consist of not more than three divisions.

The president is to appoint in the volunteer army not exceeding one major general for each organized army corps and divisions, and one brigadier general for each brigade, to be selected from the regular or volunteer army or the militia.

CUBAN RECOGNITION.

Senator Foraker Says That It Will Be Forthcoming Immediately.

Washington, April 21.—During the five hours of discussion in the Senate yesterday afternoon of its recent action upon the Cuban resolutions, in the course of which several extended speeches were made by senators who voted against the conference report upon the resolutions, only one new point was developed. That was made by Mr. Foraker of Ohio, in the course of a brief statement concerning the recognition of the Cuban republic's independence. He said: "I think that even now, on the very day when the ultimatum has been sent to Spain pursuant to the resolutions that passed here, this government has practically recognized the republic of Cuba, and I think possibly it is true—we will all know by tomorrow—that that government is today being officially dealt with by the representatives of this government as it should be."

This utterance, coming from a member of the foreign relations committee, created a profound sensation among senators. Being pressed for the source of his information, Mr. Foraker replied that his information was "positive but not official."

Little progress was made with the sundry civil bill, upon which the Cuban discussion was hung, but in the last minutes of the session an amendment was agreed to providing for the payment to Great Britain of a Behring sea award amounting to \$473,151.

SPANISH MINISTER LEAVES.

Will Reach British Soil Before Noon To-day—No Demonstration Made at His Departure From Washington.

Washington, April 20.—The Spanish minister, accompanied by six members of his staff, left Washington at 7:29 p. m. to-night, and the Spanish government thus terminated its diplomatic representation in the United States. The minister and his party left by the Pennsylvania road, going northward to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and thence to Toronto. By 10:40 o'clock to-morrow morning the Spanish officials will be on British soil. They will stop for a day or two on the Canadian side of Suspension Bridge, and will then spend some days at Toronto. From there they go to Halifax to take an ocean liner. While the minister is on this side of the border he has the protection of the passport issued late this afternoon by the state department at his request, following the delivery of a copy of the President's ultimatum to Spain.

Following is the text of the minister's request:

Legation De Espana, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1898.
Mr. Secretary.—The resolution adopted by the Congress of the United States of America and approved to-day by the President is of such a nature that my permanence in Washington becomes impossible and obliges me to request of you the delivery of my passports. The protection of the Spanish interests will be entrusted to the French ambassador and on the Austrian-Hungarian minister. On this occasion, very painful to me, I have the honor to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration."

(Signed) LUIS POLO DE BERNABE.
Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States of America, etc.
The departure of the Spanish party was made without noticeable demonstration and although a considerable number of secret service officers and police were on duty at the depot, there was at no time any occasion for their doing more than keeping back a crowd of curious onlookers. At 8 o'clock this evening, Senor Polo made a hurried call at the French embassy and the Austrian legation, where Spanish interests are left in charge, and then joined his staff at the legation and started for the train. An express wagon was piled high with the trunks of the large party. Just before the departure from the legation Austrian Minister Hengelmüller and Baroness Hengelmüller dropped in for a last word and several other members of the diplomatic corps called to make their final adieus. This done the legation was vacated and the party assembled at the Pennsylvania depot.

As the minister entered the station he was recognized by the crowd which closed in about him until gently cautioned by the officers. No words of indignity were spoken and the salutations of those in the crowd were rather agreeable than otherwise. He smiled in acknowledgment of the attention given him and several times touched his hat. He wore a brown tweed suit and a soft felt travelling hat. Following him came Senor Pablo Soler, first secretary of the legation, Senor Acuaroni, second secretary, Senor Pia and Almeida, attaches, Capt. De La Casa, military attaché and Lieut. De Carantha, naval attaché. Senors Du Boso and Galarsa did not accompany the party, as they will remain until to-morrow in an unofficial capacity. At the platform the minister was greeted by Viscount De Santo Thysse, the Portuguese minister and by Mr. Calderon Carlisle, an acquaintance, for the last 25 years and coronet of the legation. The party boarded the Pullman sleeper, Japan, which had been taken entire.

HIS VIEW OF THE WAR.

Secret service men remained at the platform to prevent intrusion. The minister stood on the front platform and had a few parting words with his friends. He spoke feelingly of his departure, saying the circumstances were most painful to him. One of his intimates ventured the suggestion that he would be back soon again, under much more favorable circumstances but he shook his head and said he feared this could not be the case. He said his

request for his passports had been made only after the enactment of a law which attacked Spain's sovereignty, impugned her honor and insulted her.

Lieut. D. E. Carantha asked the representative of the Associated Press to make known the lieutenant's views on the war about to be opened. He said the Spanish people, particularly members of the army and navy, had always entertained the most cordial feeling towards America and Spanish ships had found it a pleasure to salute ships of the American navy. Now, however, a war was being precipitated by an attack upon Spain's honor, and against this every spark of Spanish loyalty would be aroused.

"It is no longer a question of retaining the honor and dignity of Spain. Now a higher purpose is in view, the defence of the United States has contemptuously ordered Spain to vacate Cuba and has made the infamous charge that we are responsible for the murder of the poor men of the Maine, and these orders and charges are made with kick of boot. Spain will resist to the uttermost. There should be no mistake about this. History has recorded that even the legions of Napoleon with nearly 400,000 men bearing the triumphs of all Europe, were halted and retired from Spain after those legions had lost between 200,000 and 300,000 men. We recognize the gallantry of the American navy and the notable heroes of its past, but Spain, too, has her heroes and their blood is in the veins of those now called upon to defend her honor. I speak after recently talking with my naval associates, commanders of Spanish ships and torpedo boats, and I know that there is but one sentiment, namely, that not one Spanish ship shall be taken. Your navy may send them to the bottom; superior forces may seek to annihilate them, but not one Spanish ship will surrender to the American navy. With honor at stake, that will be the response of the navy of Spain."

Lieut. De Carantha spoke with great earnestness and his statement was taken in notes and authorized.
The departure of the Spanish party brought to a close a most eventful day at the Spanish legation. At 11:20 o'clock the minister received from the state department a copy of the ultimatum and immediately demanded his passports. During the afternoon the legation was in great confusion as the actual moving of the archives and records progressed. These were carried in large vans and taken to the Austrian legation. Despite this disorder of moving, ambassadors, ministers and diplomatic secretaries kept calling in a constant stream. They had been officially informed the minister's purpose to depart as he had written a note to each foreign representative immediately calling for his passports. The callers included representatives of nearly every foreign establishment in Washington.

CUBAN LEGATION CLOSED.

The Spanish legation is now closed. An attendant remained there to-night simply to clear up the effects of hasty departure but the official existence of the legation is terminated. The Cuban colonial delegation also terminated its relations at Washington this afternoon.

Senor Anguelo was at the head official delegation. He left for New York at 4 p. m. and his associates accompanied him. Thus both the representatives of Spain and of Spanish rule in Cuba have terminated their relations here.

Washington, April 21.—War between the United States and Spain is a fact though not yet officially declared so by Congress. The string of events of yesterday were succeeded to-day with rapidity by others of equal importance, culminating in the afternoon in an order for the departure of the North Atlantic squadron for Havana. This practically is an act of war so that war between this country and Spain may fairly be said to date from to-day, April 21, 1898.

Two minutes after the opening of the state department this morning word came from Minister Woodford that the Spanish government having anticipated and prevented his intention to present the President's ultimatum he had asked for his passports. The administration in a public statement announced that it regarded the action of the Spanish government as rendering unnecessary further diplomatic action on the part of the United States and further stated that it regarded the course adoption by Spain as one placing upon that country the responsibility for the breach of friendly relations.

WOODFORD'S DEPARTURE.

He Maintained His Usual Calmness While Before the Gaze of a Hostile Spanish Crowd.

Madrid, April 21.—The ultimatum of the United States was received early this morning, in English. The Spanish government immediately broke off diplomatic relations with the United States and notified the United States minister to this effect before he was able to present any note.

Gen. Woodford left Madrid this afternoon.

The news of the rupture was received calmly. The newspapers printed colored accounts of how Gen. Woodford was handed his passports but the circumstances in the case were as cabled to the Associated Press.

The Spanish government having received the text of the ultimatum of the United States from its own service did not wait for the United States minister to present the ultimatum but sent him his passports.

It is now predicted that there will be no formal declaration of war as Spain's action to-day is considered a virtual declaration of war and hostilities may begin at once.

the government and the enthusiasm of the public at the advent of war.
4:20 p. m.—Gen. Woodford arrived at the station about a quarter of an hour in advance of the hour at which the train was scheduled to leave. But the train started half an hour late and during the interval Gen. Woodford conversed with the representatives of the foreign press and a number of private friends. An immense crowd gathered at the station composed of all classes. A strong force of police and civic guards maintained order while amid the large crowd moved a number of private detectives. A detachment of the civil guards accompanied General Woodford to the frontier. The retiring minister retained his usual calmness, but looked worn and fatigued.

5:30 p. m.—When the crowd was thickest about him, Gen. Woodford forced his way through, and approaching Col. Morel, the chief of police, shook hands with him cordially, thanking him for his kindness and zeal in guarding the United States legation and his (Gen. Woodford's) residence for so many months.

When Gen. Woodford took his seat in the train there was a stir among the spectators and a rush toward the window of the carriage. The minister sat unconcerned and dignified.

Senor Aguerria, the civil governor of Madrid, his gigantic figure rising head and shoulders above the crowd, in a stentorian voice raised a cheer, which was thrice responded to frantically by the crowd. "Viva Espana!" resounded throughout the station until the train was fairly outside. This was not meant as a kindly farewell, but was an explosion of long pent up feelings of vengeance.

Outside the station Senor Aguerria addressed the crowd, counselling calmness and confidence in the government, which he said would safeguard the honor of Spain.

The English flag is now flying over the American legation, which is still guarded by the police.

THE NOTE TO WOODFORD.

Madrid, April 21.—The following is the text of the note received this morning by Gen. Woodford from Senor Gullon, minister of foreign affairs:

Dear Sir:—In compliance with a painful duty I have the honor to inform you that there has been sanctioned by the President of the republic a resolution of both chambers of the United States, which denies the legitimate sovereignty of Spain and threatens armed intervention in Cuba, which is equivalent to a declaration of war.

"The government of Her Majesty have ordered her minister to return without loss of time from North American territory together with all the personnel of the legation."

"By this act the diplomatic relations hitherto existing between the two countries and all official communications between their representatives cease."

"I am obliged to thus inform you, so that you may make such arrangements as you think fit. I beg your excellency to acknowledge the receipt of this note at such time as you deem proper. Taking this opportunity to reiterate to you the assurances of my distinguished consideration."

(Signed)

P. GULLON."

Free Press & Times

BURLINGTON, APRIL 22, 1898.

Judging from the rapidity with which the Spanish 4's have declined since the destruction of the battleship Maine, Spain's credit was destroyed at the same time.

It is evident from the extensive preparations in progress for building in Burlington this season that the Queen City will continue to grow this year in spite of war and rumors of war.

If Senator Foraker had labored as hard for the interests of peace and humanity by seeking to avert war as he is now working to justify his support of the Bryan-Foraker compact in connection with the Senate Cuban resolution, his standing with the people would be far better than it is at present.

War An Established Fact.

The die is cast, and Spain and the United States are now at war. The time for argument and the weighing of reasons for and against the breaking of peace is past. The hour of action is upon us. War may have been unnecessary, but its now to late to remedy any mistake on our part. Spain has accepted the challenge we sent her and questions that might have been settled through the peaceful methods of arbitration must now be decided through the arbitration of war. Yesterday we were at peace; to-day we are engaged in martial conflict. Now we can only fight and pray for decisive victories of an early to-morrow that shall give us enduring peace.

We had been upon the verge of war with Spain for days, but the crisis reached its culminating point yesterday. Spain did not wait to receive officially the ultimatum of the United States, which gave her until Saturday noon to reply, but upon the announcement of its receipt at Madrid the Spanish government immediately broke off diplomatic relations with the United States, handing Gen. Woodford his passports before he could present a note embodying the demands of our government. The Spanish already knew practically what our demands would be from the resolutions passed by Congress and approved by the President, as well as from the summary of the terms of the ultimatum sent broadcast through the news agencies. If indeed the Spanish minister had not already cabled its contents to Madrid. When the Spanish learned that the ultimatum had arrived for a certainty, therefore, it was not necessary for them to wait for its actual presentation to ascertain its nature. They merely took advantage of an official technicality to show their spite, which may have strengthened the government at Madrid, but which will certainly not tend to increase the respect of other European powers for Spain.

But war is now a certainty no matter how it was brought about, and the world will now be anxious for results rather than for the technicalities accompanying the preliminaries. The questions now pressing upon the public attention are as to what the Spanish fleet or fleets will do and what will be the course of our government in the disposition of our land and naval forces. A state of war may exist but there can be no actual conflict until the forces of the two countries come together, and upon the settlement of the question where they shall join issue may depend the outcome of the whole struggle, especially as regards the duration of strife.

VERMONTERS FOR PEACE.

Congressman Powers States That He is Against War and All Congressmen Are Anxious For Peace.

The following letter from Congressman H. H. Powers to W. H. S. Whitcomb will be found of timely interest:

Washington, D. C., April 7.

W. H. S. Whitcomb, Esq.:

My Dear Sir.—You favor of the 6th inst. is received. You rightly diagnose my attitude in the present crisis. I am not a jingo and do not share the spirit of revolt that now pervades both houses of Congress. I remember very well the existence of a similar impetuosity in the earlier months of the civil war, when many people were urging President Lincoln to go "faster" and how the sequel demonstrated the superior wisdom of the President in his policy of making haste slowly.

There is, in fact, much criticism here upon the President's policy, or, as some put it, want of policy, and conditions would be better in a political as well as public sense if it were distinctly known what the President proposes. There is not a member of the House who is not as anxious for peace as you are. There is not a member of the House that is for peace at any price, nor are you. But there is a wide difference as to the best status to insure peace. Some think that a determined stand—a vigorous policy—a readiness to fight—will drive Spain to the wall; others that undue preparation, and especially undue bluster will offend Spain and excite her pride, so that she will fight anyway, but all seek the same end—peace.

Very likely both views are erroneous to some extent, but you can reasonably assure that Congress will not lose its balance because of bellicose talk by some of its hot heads. On the contrary we shall follow the President's lead, wherever he goes, believing that he occupies a standpoint from which the best view of the situation can be had, and that whatever his plans may be, they are sure to be dictated by a lofty patriotism and a firm regard for the great responsibility he is under to the country. I have received many telegrams and letters of similar import to yours, and their number precludes an individual answer to each, but what I have written expresses my personal convictions and I doubt not, those of the majority of both houses.

If we were dealing with any other nation than Spain we would have no war. But Spain's long history of treachery serves to make the present issue doubtful. I have no manner of doubt that the Maine was blown up by the deliberate act of Spanish officials. She was purposely anchored at the right place. Nobody but Spanish officials had access to the button that touched off the explosion. It is hard to believe this charge made against any people, but the Virginius precedent in 1872, and countless other precedents in Spanish history make it probable in the case of Spain, and when the time comes this outrage must be settled for. At this writing vigorous efforts are being made by the Pope and by European courts to bring Spain to her senses, and the best opinion here is that before Monday developments will be made that will ultimately result in putting an end to Spanish control of Cuba. If this effort fails it is probable that war will follow.

This letter has been drawn out to an unreasonably length, but I do so, you and everybody else to understand that no act of mine will contribute to a state of war unless, all things else failing, it becomes an absolute necessity.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. HENRY POWERS.

EDMUNDS AGAINST WAR.

The Former Senator Says We Have no Casus Belli Against Spain.

Hon. George F. Edmunds, former United States senator from Vermont has given expression to his opinion that there is an absence of a casus belli between the United States and Spain. He said:

"There are no grounds at present for the United States to go to war. If Spain were to begin the conflict then it would be our duty to defend ourselves at any sacrifice; but those who want to go to war for the relief of the starving reconcentrados will only cause the death of at least two-thirds of them from the starvation that the citizens of the United States are now trying to preserve them from. I cannot suppose that any man is unwise enough to believe that all our armies and all our navies available can get into position in Cuba to continue the relief of these poor sufferers for a considerable length of time, and the moment war began the peaceful means we are now employing would at once terminate and the unfortunate beings would be left to starve."

"As far as the Maine is concerned, it would be the opposite of chivalrous and honorable action for us to begin the war with Spain until Spain shall have a reasonable time to make amends, either for the crime of some of her officers, or her negligence, as the case may be."

There is no possible ground on which we have any right to recognize independence of Cuba. It has no such government as any country that has hitherto been recognized to take its place in the family of nations has had, and whatever government it has has not yet proved itself able to maintain its independence by establishing, maintaining and making known to the world that it is a government such as every state in the family of nations must have to be entitled to be a member of it.

"In the case of the revolt of the Spanish colonies, they had a regularly organized government with all its departments, and yet the United States wisely refrained from recognizing their independence until they had demonstrated their capacity to defend themselves against Spain and to maintain the governments they had established. In pursuing such a policy, our patriotic and liberty loving forefathers were not thought to have been derelict in their international duties, or in the least wanting in their sympathy and good wishes for peoples struggling for free government. The principles which governed us then should govern us now."

TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE.

London, April 19.—A special despatch from Madrid received yesterday morning says Gen. Gullon, the foreign minister, having received important telegrams from Washington, immediately went to the residence of Senor Sagasta, the premier, where a protracted interview was had. Senor Gullon then went to the palace where a cabinet council was held and the prime minister imparted the contents of the telegrams. He said the ambassadors of the powers had asked Spain to grant an armistice with a view of allowing negotiations for a settlement of the whole question.

The council had a long and anxious discussion, during which Senor Sagasta went out and consulted with the Queen Regent and it was finally decided to grant an armistice which should last five days, upon the following conditions: That the United States should immediately cease to lend moral and material support to the Cuban insurgents; that the American squadron in the vicinity of Cuba should be withdrawn, and that the American war vessels near the Philippine Islands should be withdrawn.

If the United States declines these conditions, it is declared that the powers will openly lend their support to Spain.

The correspondent in Madrid of a news agency here says that if the insurgents shall not have laid down their arms by the end of the five days the war will be resumed and Spain will receive the moral support of the powers.

WILL ACCEPT NO ARMISTICE.

The Insurgents Will Not Give up the Battle With Victory in Sight.

Washington, April 19.—Mr. Quesada, the diplomatic representative of the Cubans, was seen by an Associated Press reporter with regard to the constantly reiterated report from Madrid that the Queen Regent might issue an armistice proclamation.

"It is useless for us," said Mr. Quesada, "to reiterate again for the thousandth time that we will not accept an armistice and give up the advantages we naturally possess in the rainy season. We understand perfectly what Spain seeks. We will have nothing but independence. Gen. Blanco and Gen. Gomez would have to agree to an armistice."

"Does any one think that Gen. Gomez would agree to suspend hostilities just as we are about to win the great boon for which our people have fought and struggled so long? Besides, who is to take the proposition for an armistice to Gen. Gomez? The expectation of the Cuban republic and the civil law absolutely forbid the general-in-chief under penalty of death to entertain or receive any offer from the Spanish lines unless it has for its basis the absolute independence of Cuba. Who is to carry the offer? The fate of Ruiz is a warning as to the fate which would await such an envoy."

Mr. Quesada has a letter from Gen. Gomez under date of March 3, which shows how hopeful he is of success and how then he spoke of the utter futility of attempting negotiations with Spain. A portion of the letter is as follows:

"This province (Sancti Clara) as well as Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Rico are quiet. Days, weeks and months pass without a column of troops appearing within our radius of action, which is of many leagues. In the conditions in which we are in my opinion what we need to end the war quickly are cannon and a great deal of dynamite so that we can expel them by fire and steel from the towns. Notwithstanding the opinion of the optimistic I adhere to the idea that we will never make Spain to come to terms but in that manner and that it is a loss of time and very dangerous to enter into any negotiations. We must fight them vigorously and unceasingly in order to force what we will have and will surely obtain in time."

HOSTILITIES BREAK OUT

A Spanish Ship Captured--Cuba Blockaded and Volunteers Will be Called at Once.

ORDERS TO VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

Captains Ordered to Recruit Their Companies to 100 Men--Will be Called Out Very Soon--Public Meetings Called in Some of the Vermont Cities--A Special Session of the Legislature Will be Called--A Blockade Proclamation Issued to the World--United States Will Not Resort to Privateering--Naval Officials do Not Worry About the Safety of the Oregon--Royal B. Bradford of the Navy Department to Enter Active Service--The War Department Will Increase the Equipment of Light Batteries--The Completion of Defences Being Rushed.

A NAVAL BATTLE REPORTED.

The First of the War off the Coast of Florida--Expected Spanish Cruisers Will Try to Intercept the Paris--The American Pacific Squadron is Advancing on the Philippine Islands--The Capture of a Spanish Merchantman--Gen. Woodford's Car Attacked in Spain.

Washington, April 22.--There were two other important steps in Washington toward actual hostilities, not to mention the overt act involved in the seizure of the Spanish vessel Buenaventura off Key West. The first was the issue by the president of his proclamation announcing to the world a blockade of a number of Cuban ports and the second was the signing by him of the bill providing for the utilization of the volunteer forces in war. In addition there was a notable reinforcement from the navy department in the case of Capt. Royal B. Bradford, chief of the equipment division. He leaves to enter active service.

Following up the formalities begun with the blockade proclamation the navy department this afternoon addressed an identical note to all of the representatives of foreign nations accredited to Washington, notifying them of the policy to be pursued by this government in the matter of privateering and neutrality. This was followed by the sending of cable messages to all American embassies and legations abroad containing the same information in a little more succinct form for presentation to the governments to which they are accredited.

In the engineer and ordnance bureau work was being rushed with the greatest possible speed towards the completion of defense projects and in the installation of big guns. All the available material in the way of guns and carriages are being utilized and the officials express satisfaction at the results obtained in the short space of time at their disposal. A rumor was circulated during the day that Spain would cede Cuba to Austria. This was dismissed as groundless by leading diplomatic officials whose position would make them aware of any such move.

A NAVAL BATTLE

Reported Off the Florida Coast--A United States Monitor Attacks a Spanish Warship--A Fierce Fight.

Bulletin--Jacksonville, Fla., April 22.--According to a private despatch received by the Times Union and Citizen to-night the first naval battle of the war took place opposite Boynton, about 25 miles south of Palm Beach at 10 o'clock this morning. George Lyman, a reliable man, and several others, who were fishing in Lake Worth, which is separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of land, heard heavy firing and ran to the beach. They reported to the railroad agent and postmaster at Lantana that a United States monitor was chasing and firing upon a Spanish man-of-war or gun boat conveying a coal or transport ship. The Spaniards replied shot for shot. All the ships were travelling with a bone in their teeth. The men say they watched the battle for an hour, or until only the smoke from the funnels was visible on the southern horizon in which direction they were travelling. A despatch to the Times Union and Citizen from Lantana says:

"An eye witness has just arrived from Boynton and reports a supposed transport vessel southward bound guarded by a man of war, pursued by a monitor, keeping up a heavy running fire."

This despatch was dated at 10 a. m. The Associated Press queried Jackson-

ville and the reply came they had used every means to verify the story and sent it for what it is worth. There is no verification of the story in Washington.

THE FIRST CAPTURE.

Captain of the Spanish Vessel Did Not Know War Had Begun.

Key West, Fla., April 22.--The United States gunboat Nashville has captured the Spanish ship Buena Ventura of 1000 tons, having on board a cargo of lumber. She was on her way from the coast of Texas.

The news of the capture of the Spaniard set the people of Key West frantic with enthusiasm.

The United States fleet was about 12 miles off Sand Key light this morning at seven, when the Spanish merchantman Buenaventura was sighted, bound north. The gunboat Nashville ran her down and put a shot across her bows from the four inch gun on the port side aft, manned by Lieut. Dillingham. The Spaniard ignored the shot, but another closer to her bows, brought her to. A prize crew under Ensign T. P. Magruder was put aboard.

Capt. Lucasraga, in command of her, was astounded. He said he did not know that war had been declared but when he was informed of the state of affairs he shrugged his shoulders and accepted the situation philosophically. The Nashville has taken on stores and will return to the fleet carrying Ensign Magruder, who will be relieved by Ensign Carlton F. Snow. A body of marines is pacing the deck of the Spaniard and her crew of 28 are lounging about the decks in nonchalant fashion. Not a man is in irons. According to prize laws Capt. Maynard will turn the prisoners of war over to the United States district attorney, who will decide the question of their disposition.

THE SPANIARDS PUT TO WORK.

Key West, April 22.--Commander Lyons of the Dolphin has delivered to the United States District Attorney Stripling the papers of the Buena Ventura captured by the Nashville. He will libel the ship in the usual way. The unfortunate merchantmen are still lying in the harbor. Her captain was allowed to remain on board; but the crew of twenty-eight were taken over to the Dolphin and made to assist in the work of coaling.

THE BOAT RAN AGROUND.

Key West, Fla., April 22.--It is reported this evening that the Buenaventura ran aground on a reef about a mile out and is leaking. Tugs went to her assistance and pulled her off. Considerable mystery surrounds the affair.

ATTACKED GEN. WOODFORD.

His Bravery Saved the Arrest of One of His Party--His Car Stoned at Valladolid.

Hendaye (Spanish Frontier) April 22.--Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the United States minister to Spain, accompanied by his staff and others reached the frontier at 8 o'clock this morning in safety. They had some exciting experiences. The Spanish police attempted to capture a member of the legation. At Valladolid the train was attacked. Mr. Morena was the member of the United States legation singled out by the Spanish police for capture on the ground that he is a subject of Spain, but the attempt was frustrated owing to the presence of mind of the minister.

Bayonne, France, April 22.--The farewell of the United States minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, to Spain, was in keeping with the dignity he displayed throughout the crisis. When asked if he had anything to say, he simply raised his hat and said "Good bye."

The Segovia incident was comparatively unimportant. The Valladolid affair, however, threatened to be quite serious. Thousands of excited people attempted to invade the railroad station, and the 25 civil guards who accompanied the train were compelled to form up in front of Gen. Woodford's carriage, with drawn swords, while other civil guards of the local force issued from the depot in order to protect the train. The guards did everything possible to keep back the mob, whose yells and shrieks resounded on all sides. Stones were thrown at the train and windows were broken. A newspaper man was wounded in the face by broken glass.

Sir Charles Hall, the recorder of the city of London, had a narrow escape from being hit by stones and Mr. Montague Hughes Crackanthorpe, Q. C., had a similar experience.

Gen. Woodford knew nothing of the disturbances until he reached Tolosa. There a sergeant of the civil guard, accompanied by a private detective, boarded the train, and demanded that Mr. Joaquin Morena disembark from the cars. The general's colored valet thereupon awakened Gen. Woodford, who hurriedly dressed while matters were being explained to him. The general then formally protesting against the attempted interference with his suite, declaring that Mr. Morena was his private secretary and a British subject.

The Spaniards, however, claimed that he was a Spanish subject. But the general refused to give him up to the police, and placed himself in the doorway of the compartment in which Mr. Morena was travelling, declaring he would only surrender the latter if forced to do so.

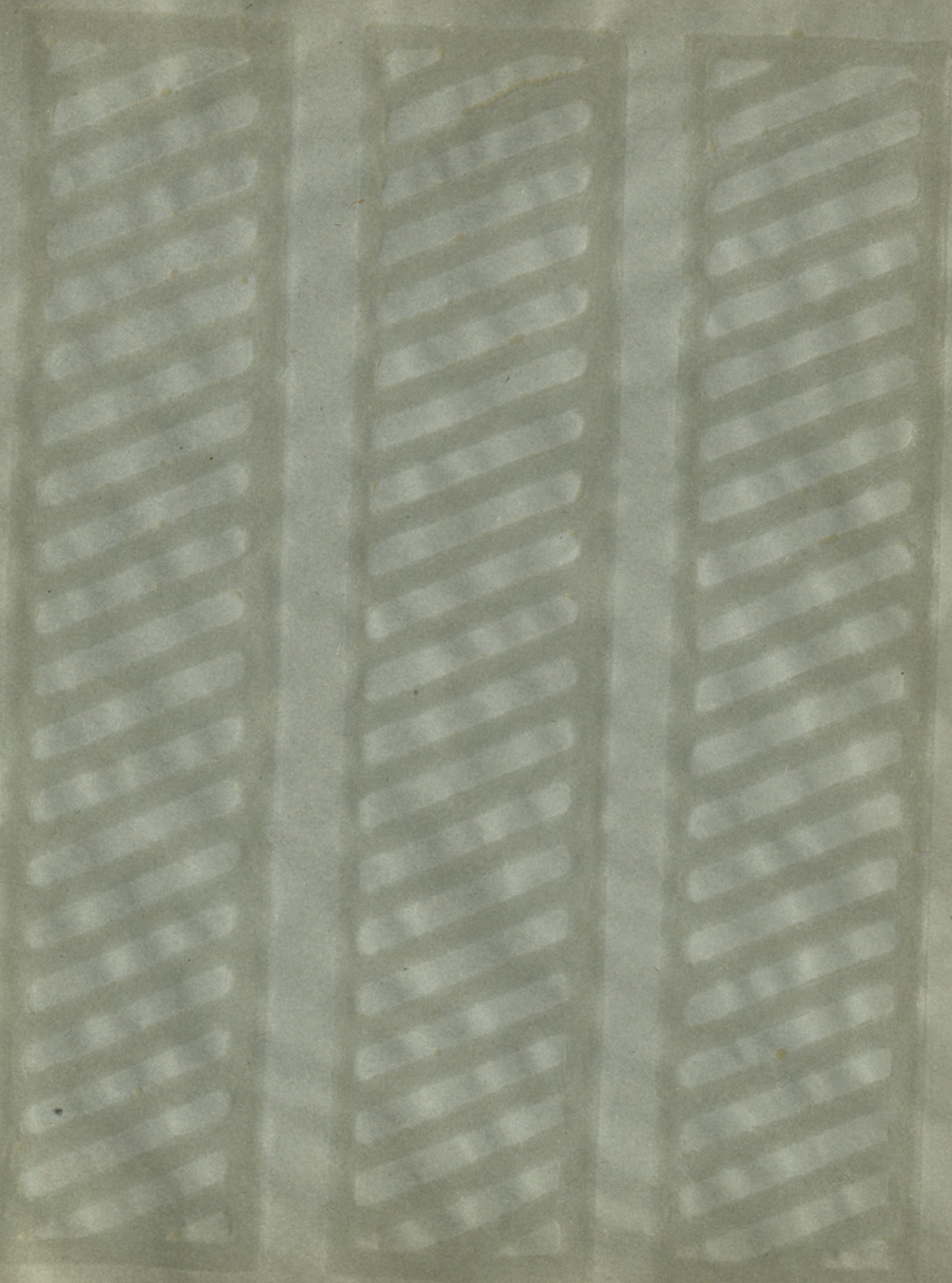
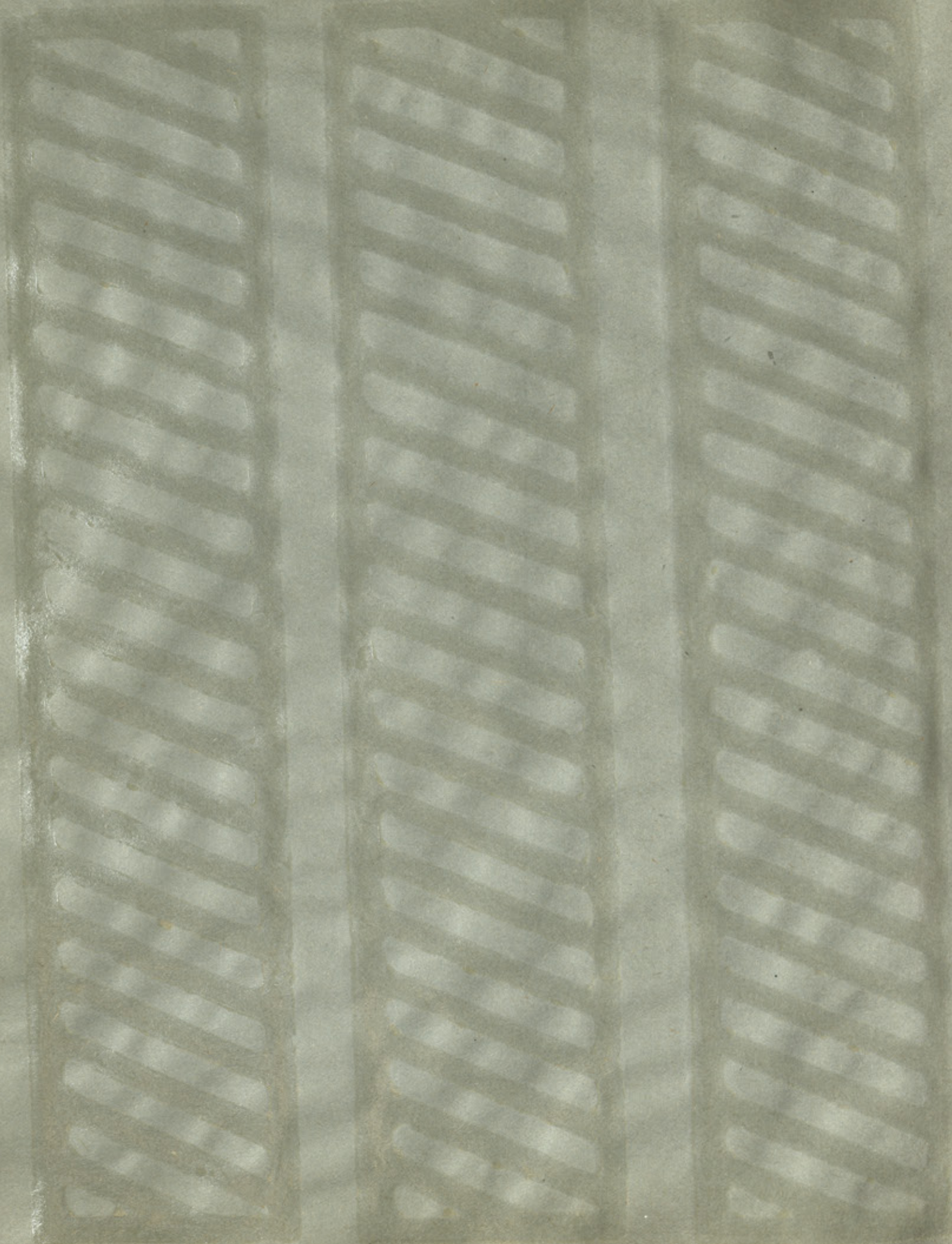
The minister then asked the correspondent of the Associated Press to explain to the Spaniards that he had Mr. Morena under the protection of the British flag, and that if they took him it would only be by using personal violence to the United States minister who was travelling.

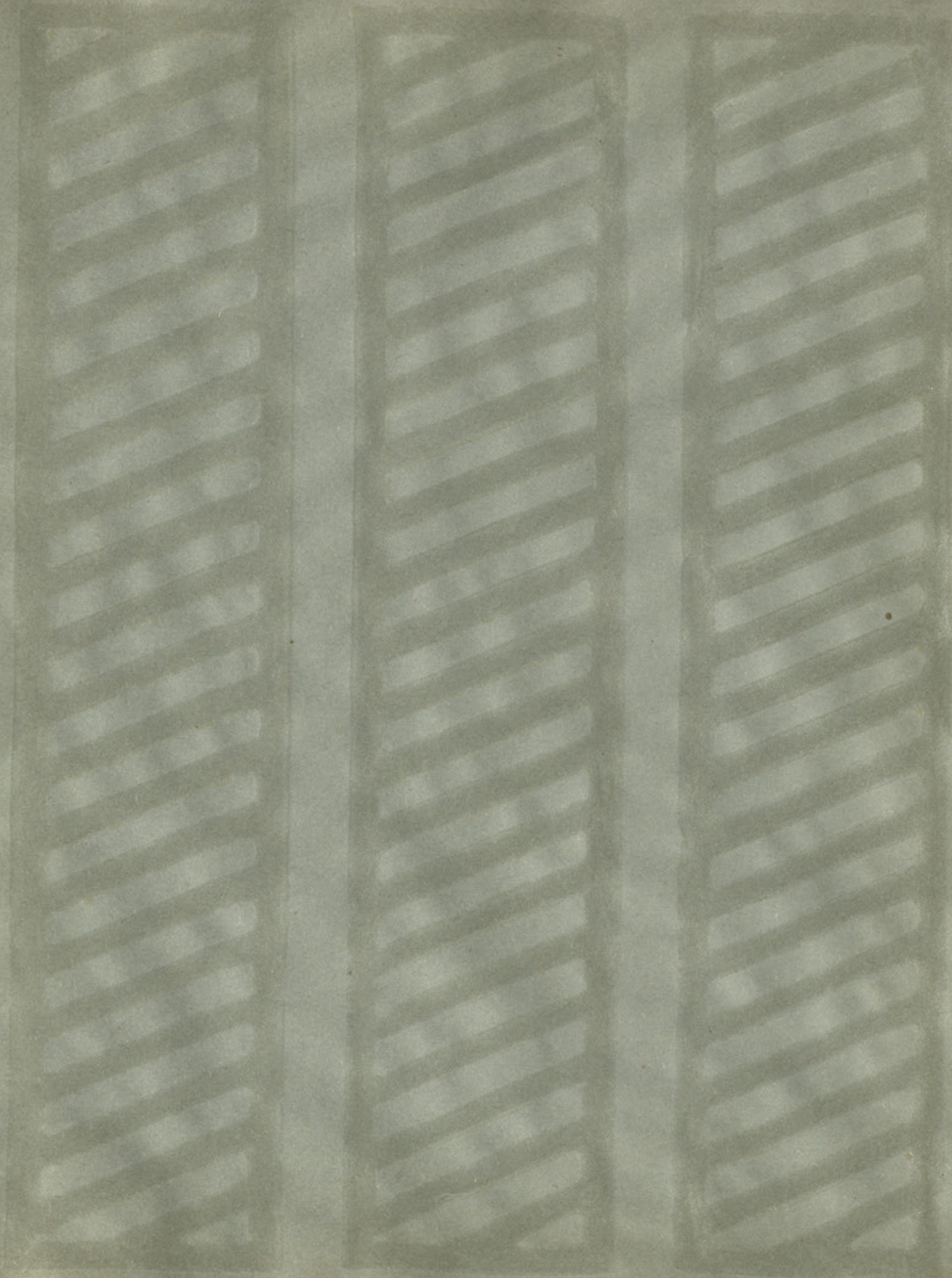
SECRETARY SHERMAN NEXT

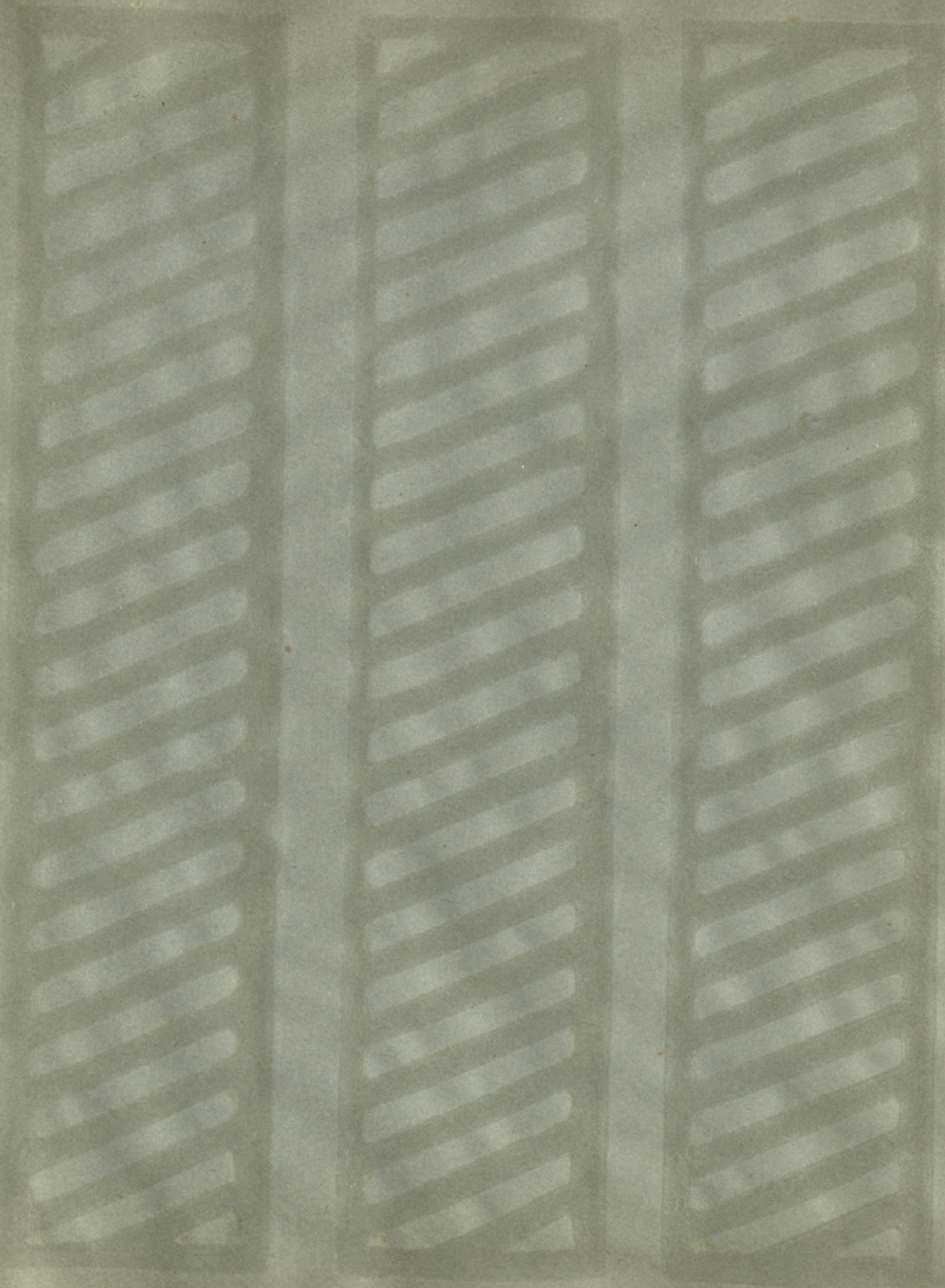
Believed That His Resignation May be Announced at Any Moment--Too Much Work Now.

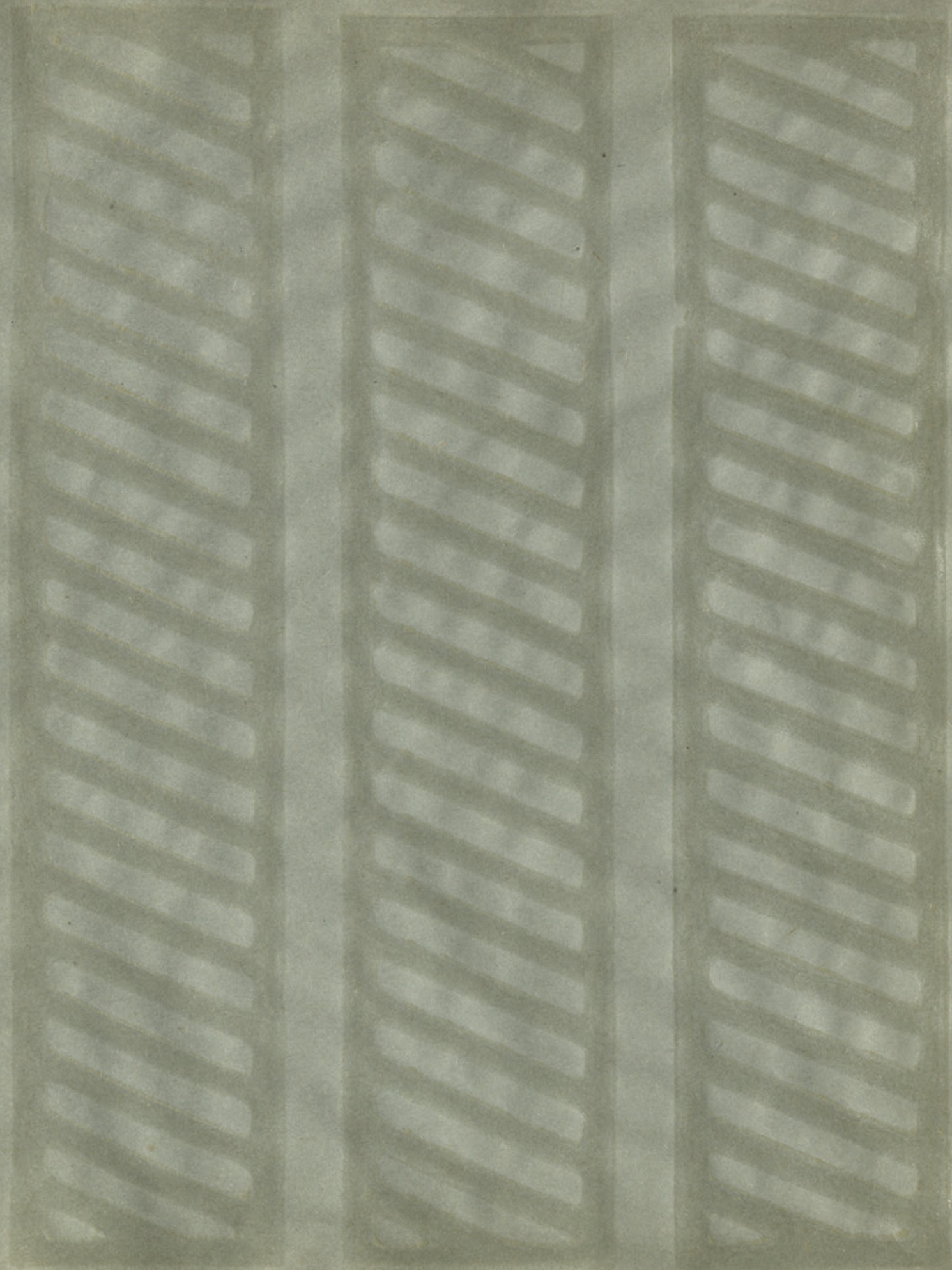
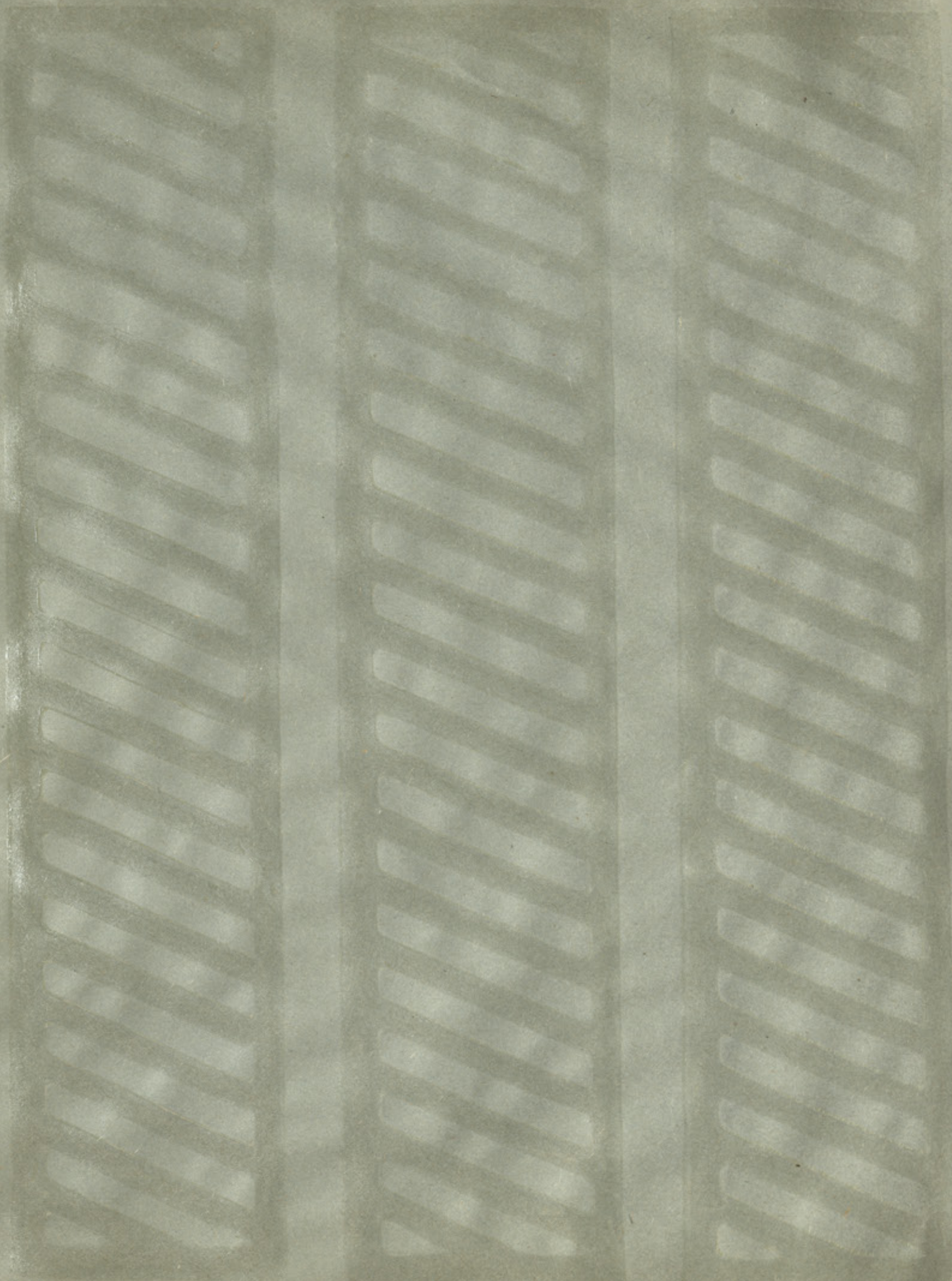
Washington, April 22.--A remark let fall to-day by Mr. Gary in conversation with a friend who called to say good bye, has started reports of a further change in the cabinet. If anything of the sort is really impending it is believed that Mr. Sherman is the marked man. While the ordinary slow diplomatic processes were at work, the secretary's mental and physical condition was not a matter of so much consequence, but from this time forth the administration is liable to have to act with great rapidity, and as the secretary of state will be called upon to attach his signature to instruments of the highest importance, it will not answer to have this duty perfunctorily performed. This consideration has been brought home to the President a good many times of late, and it would surprise nobody here if Mr. Sherman's resignation were announced at any moment.

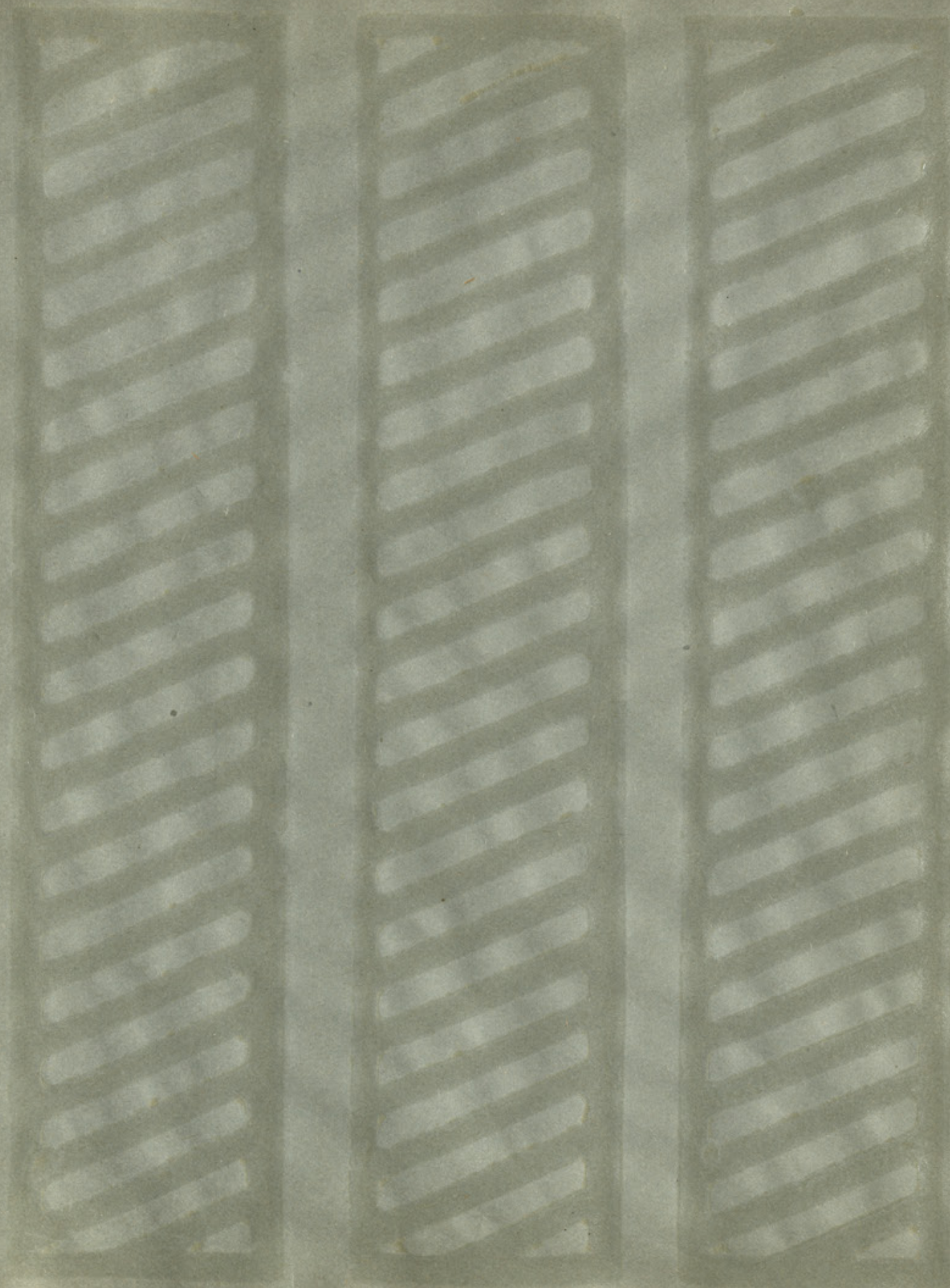


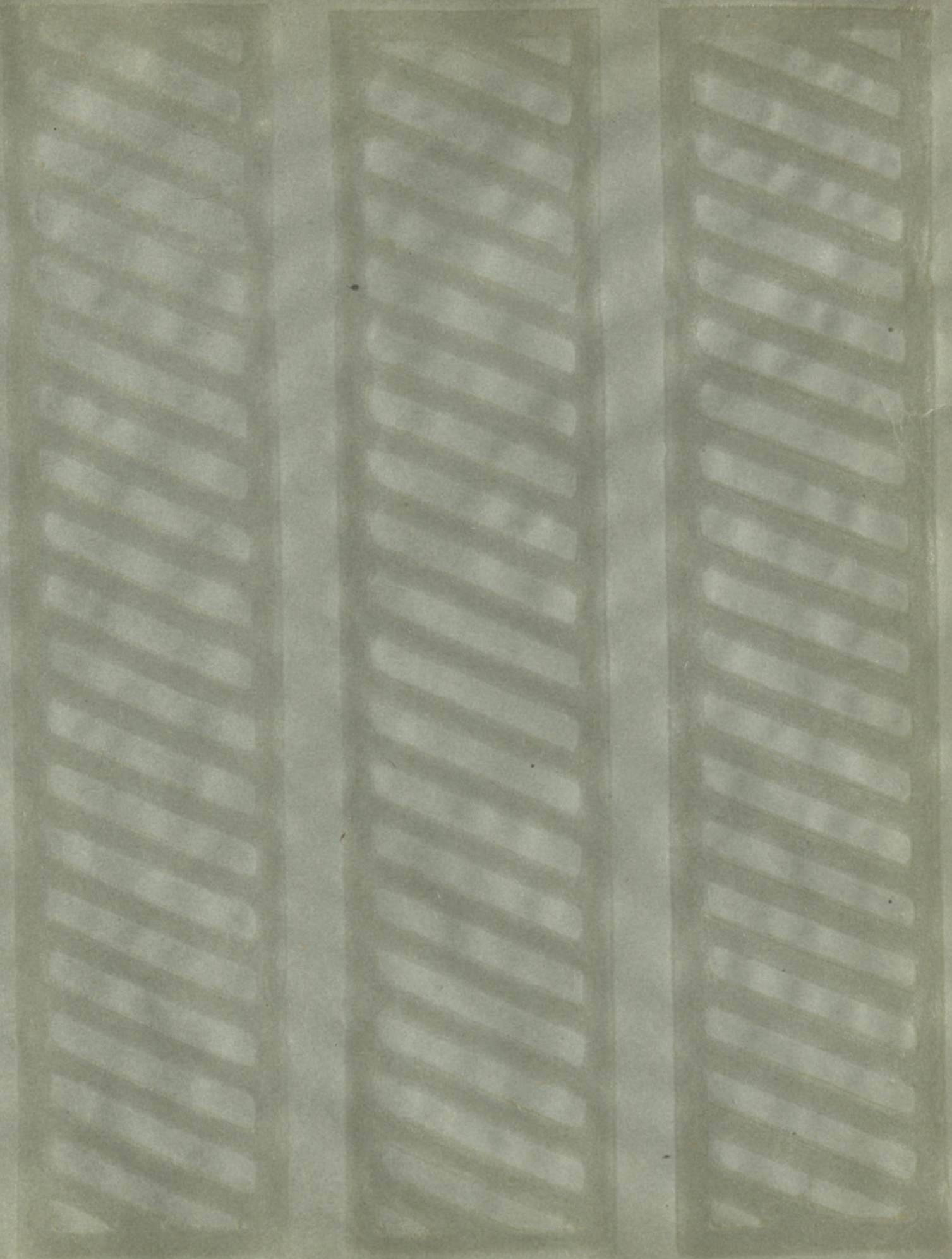
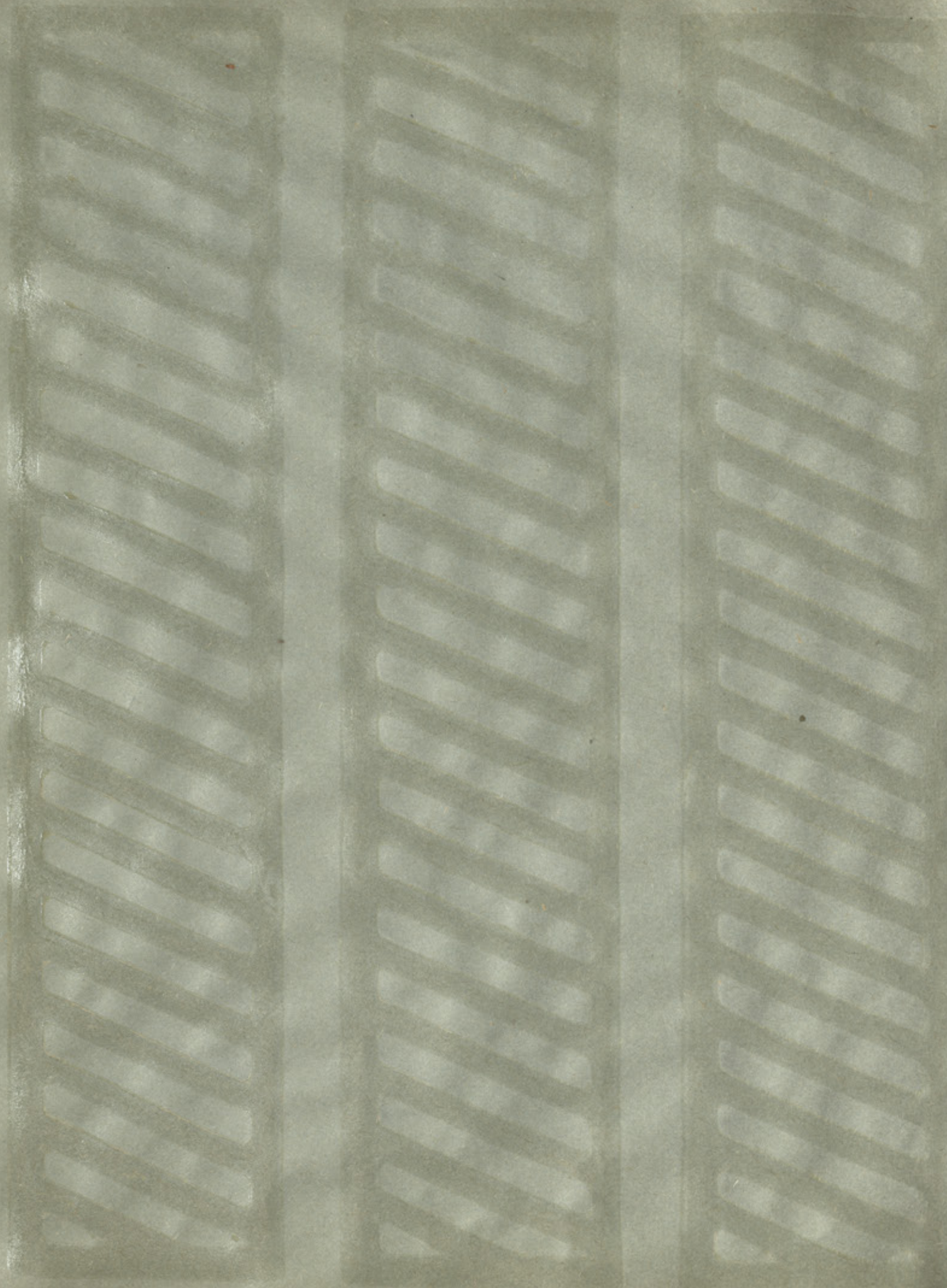


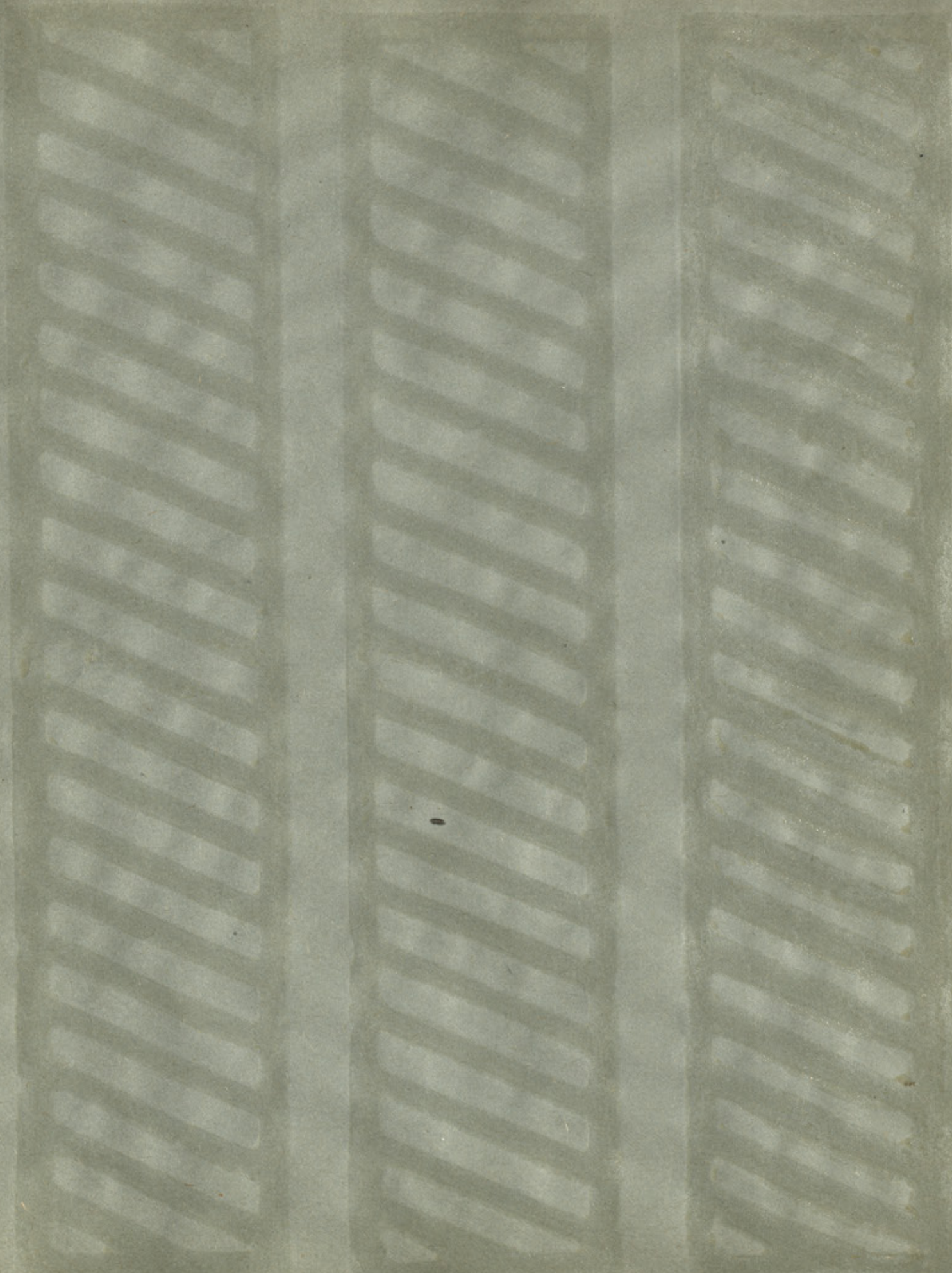


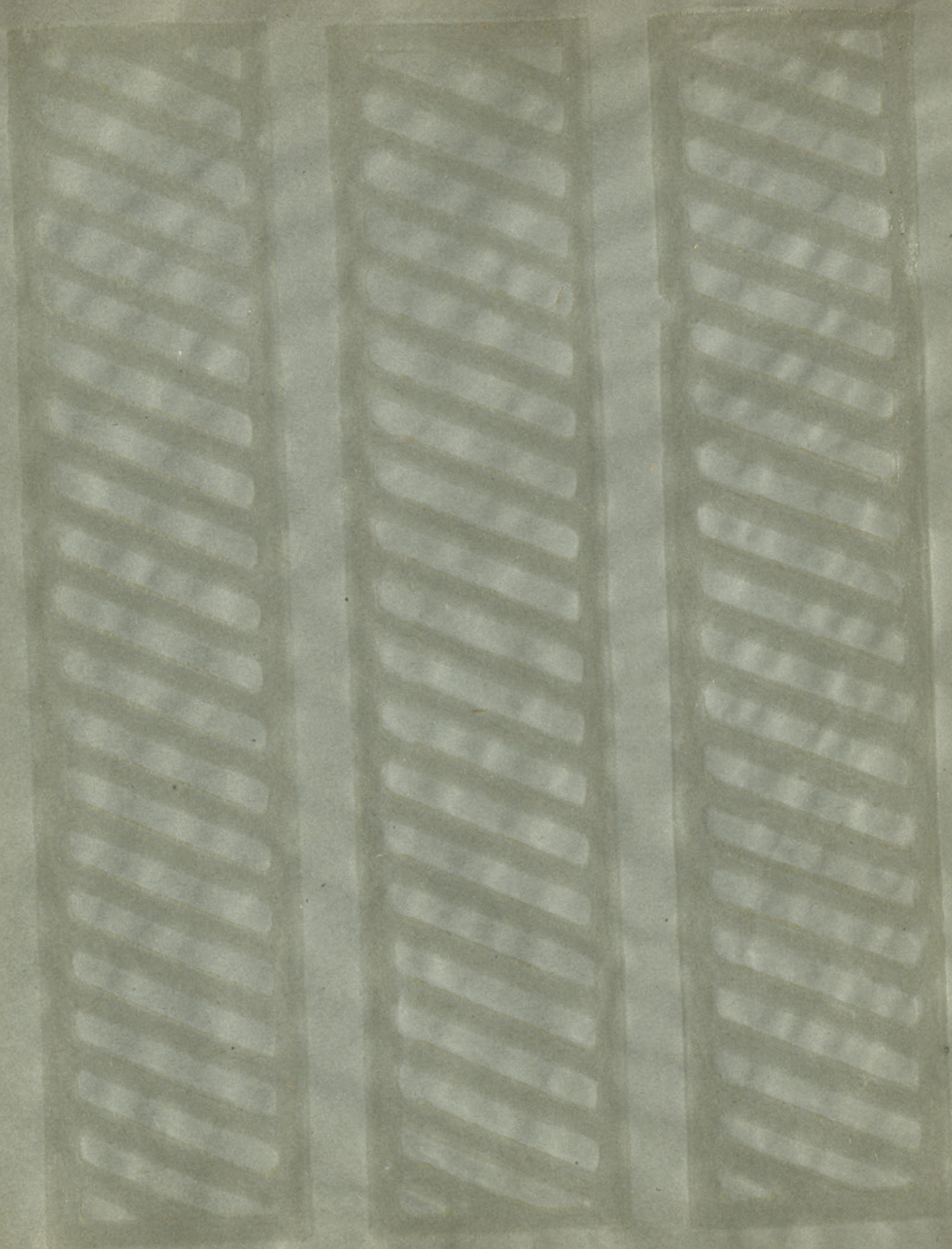


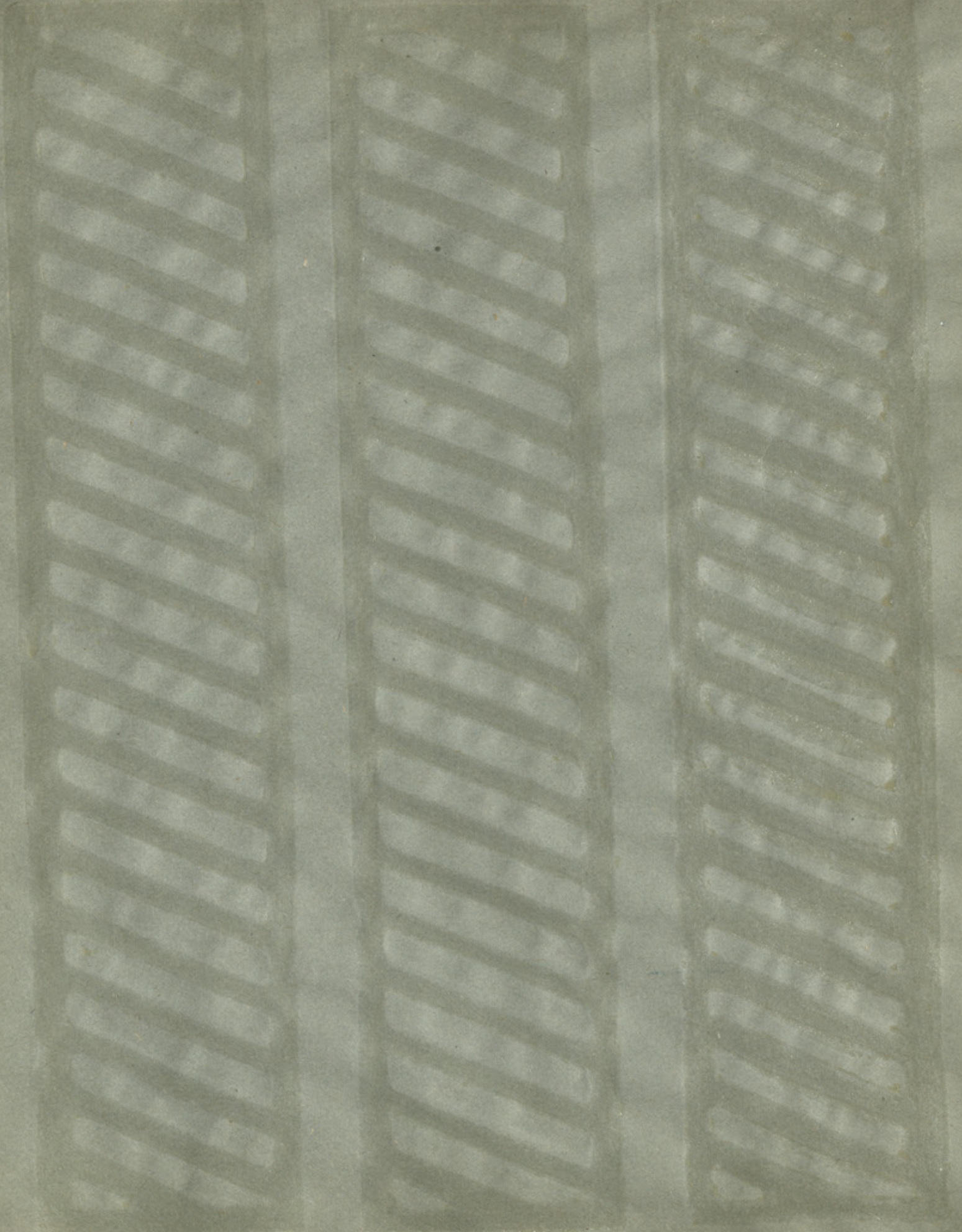


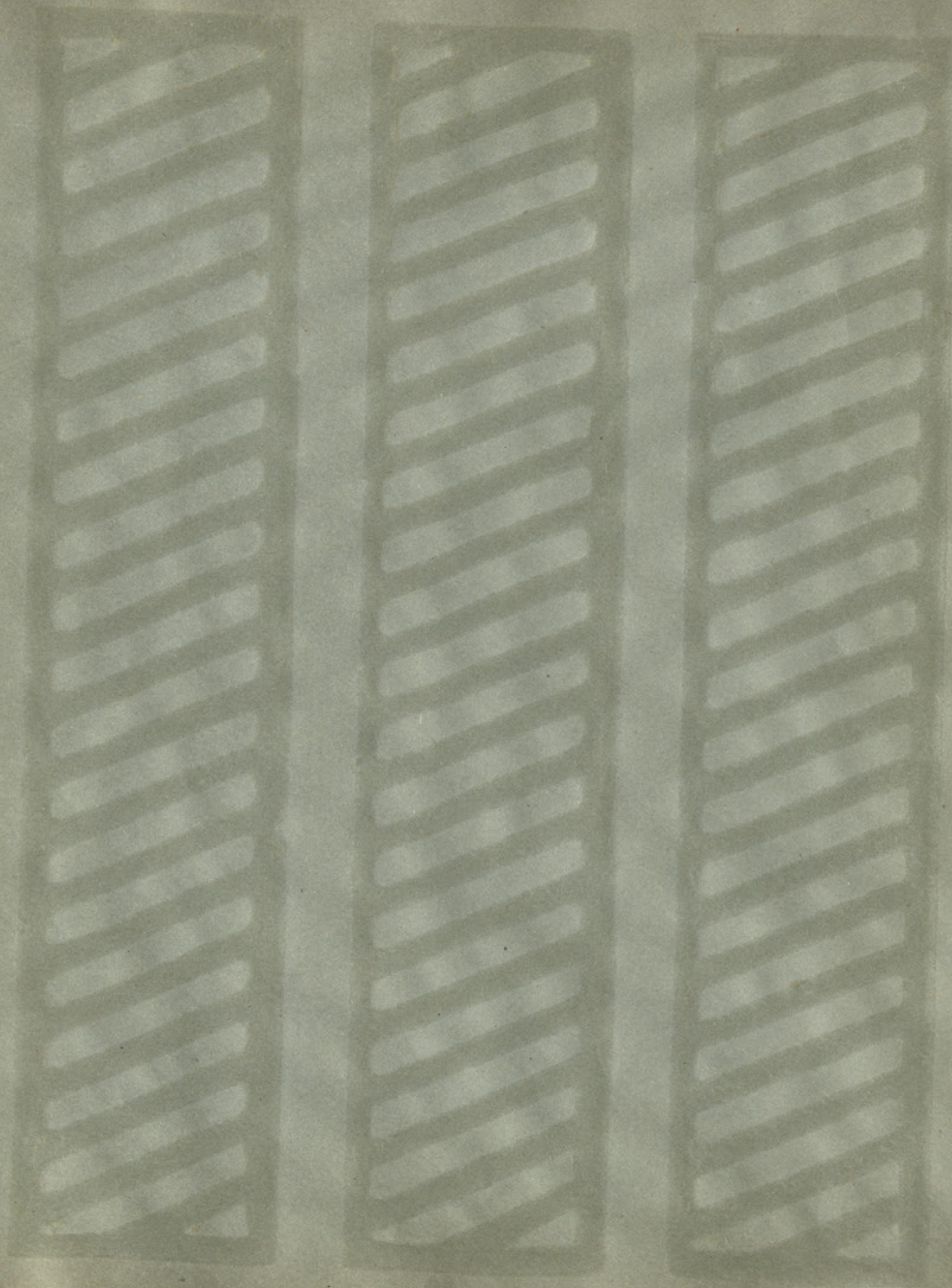


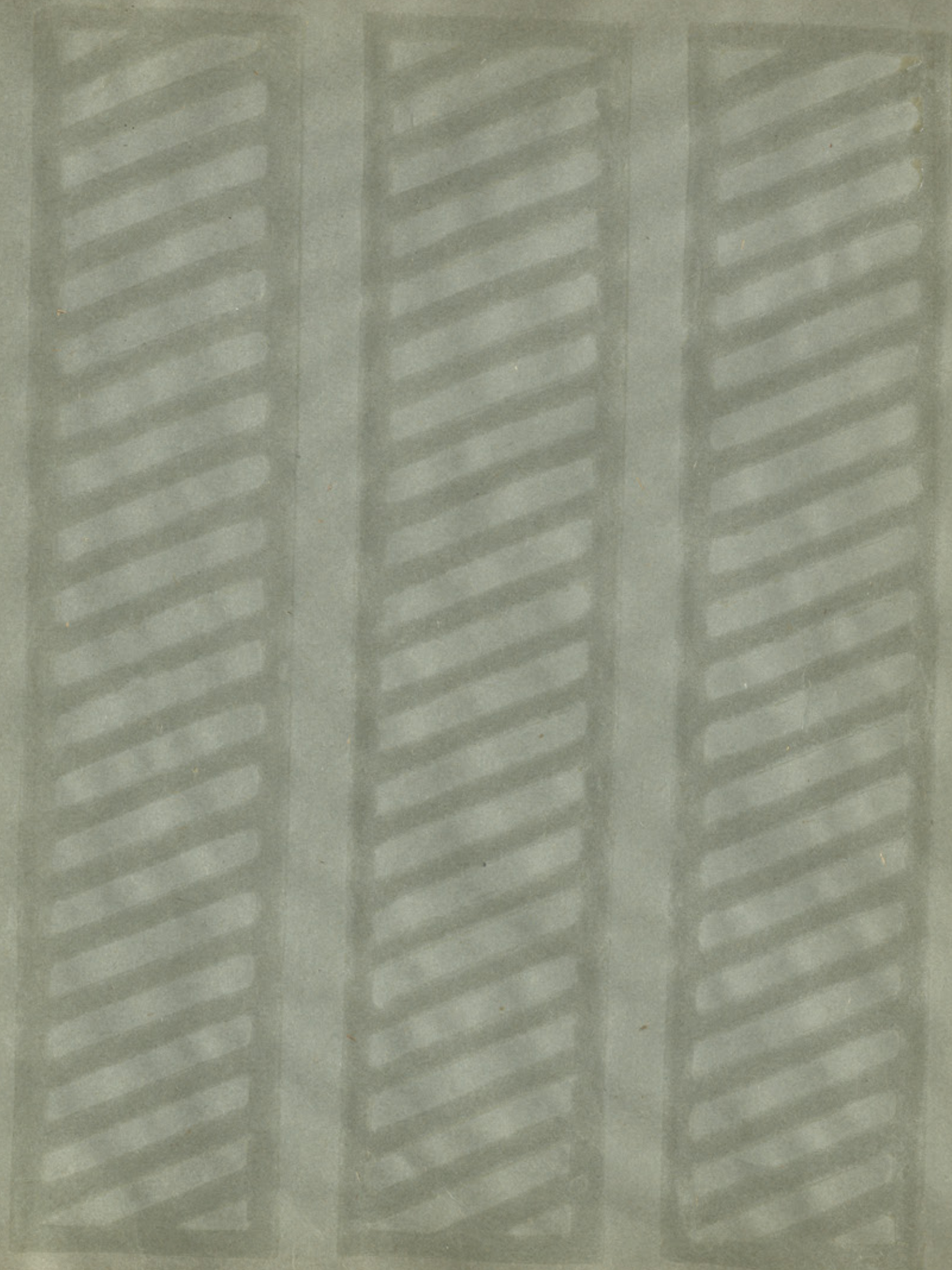
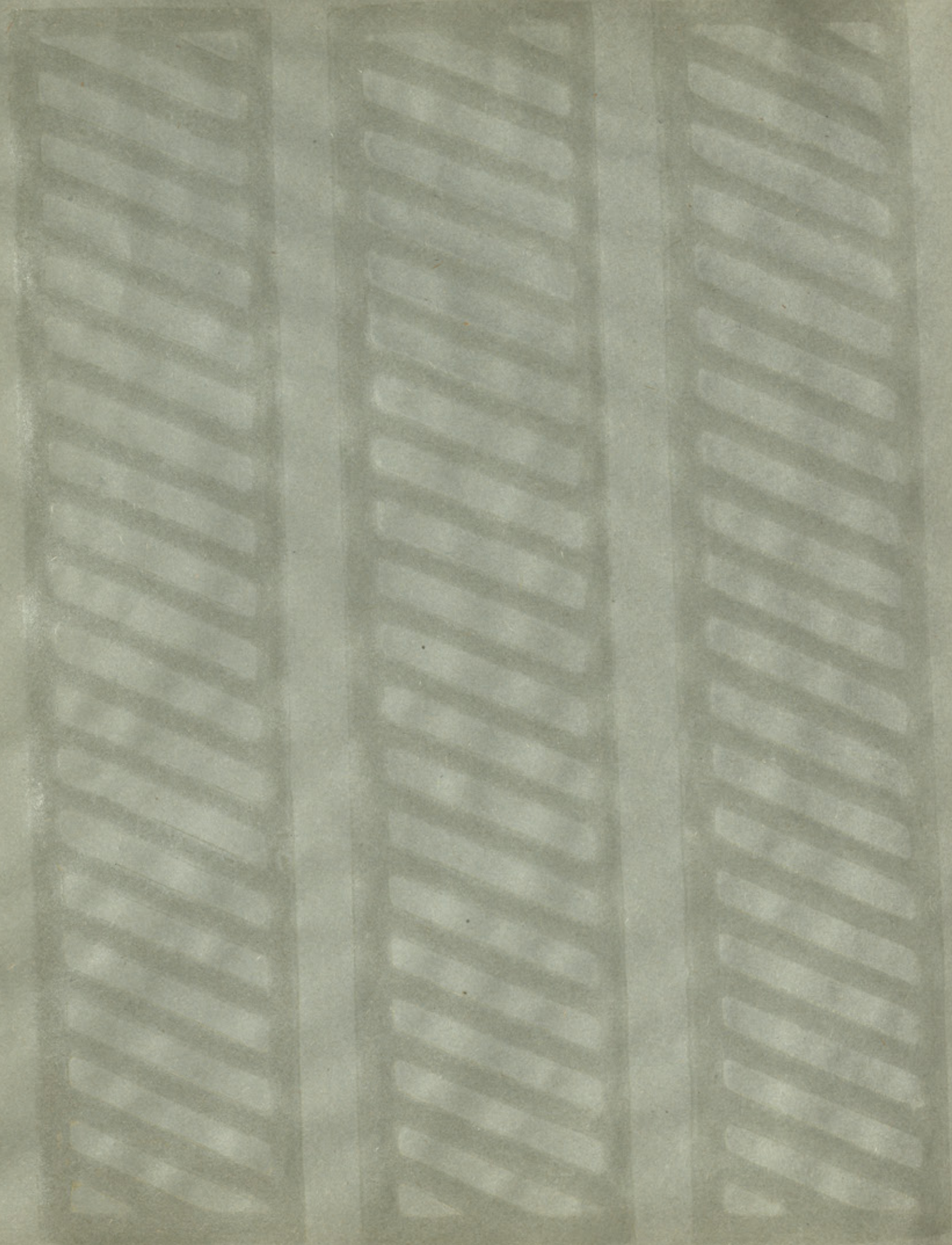


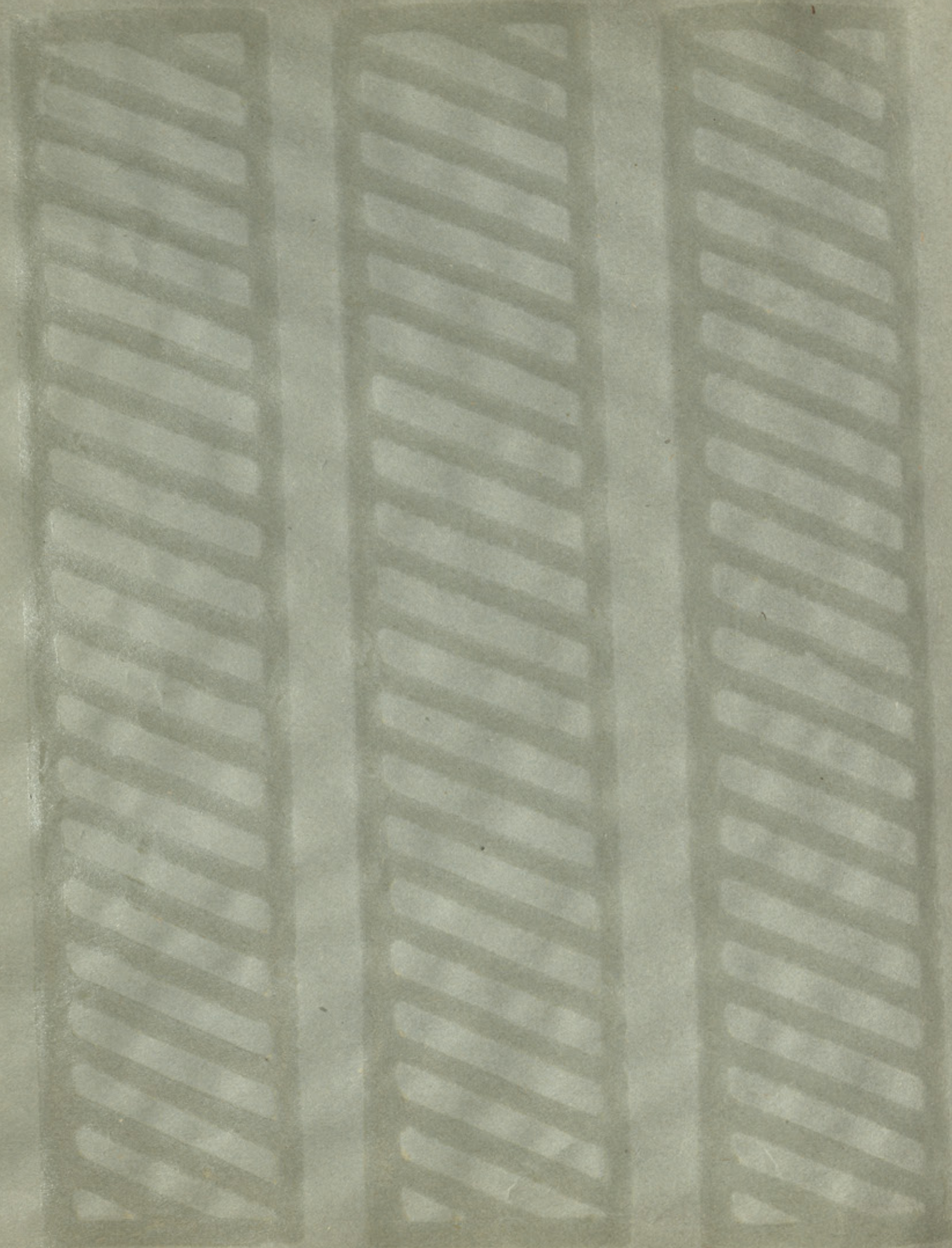


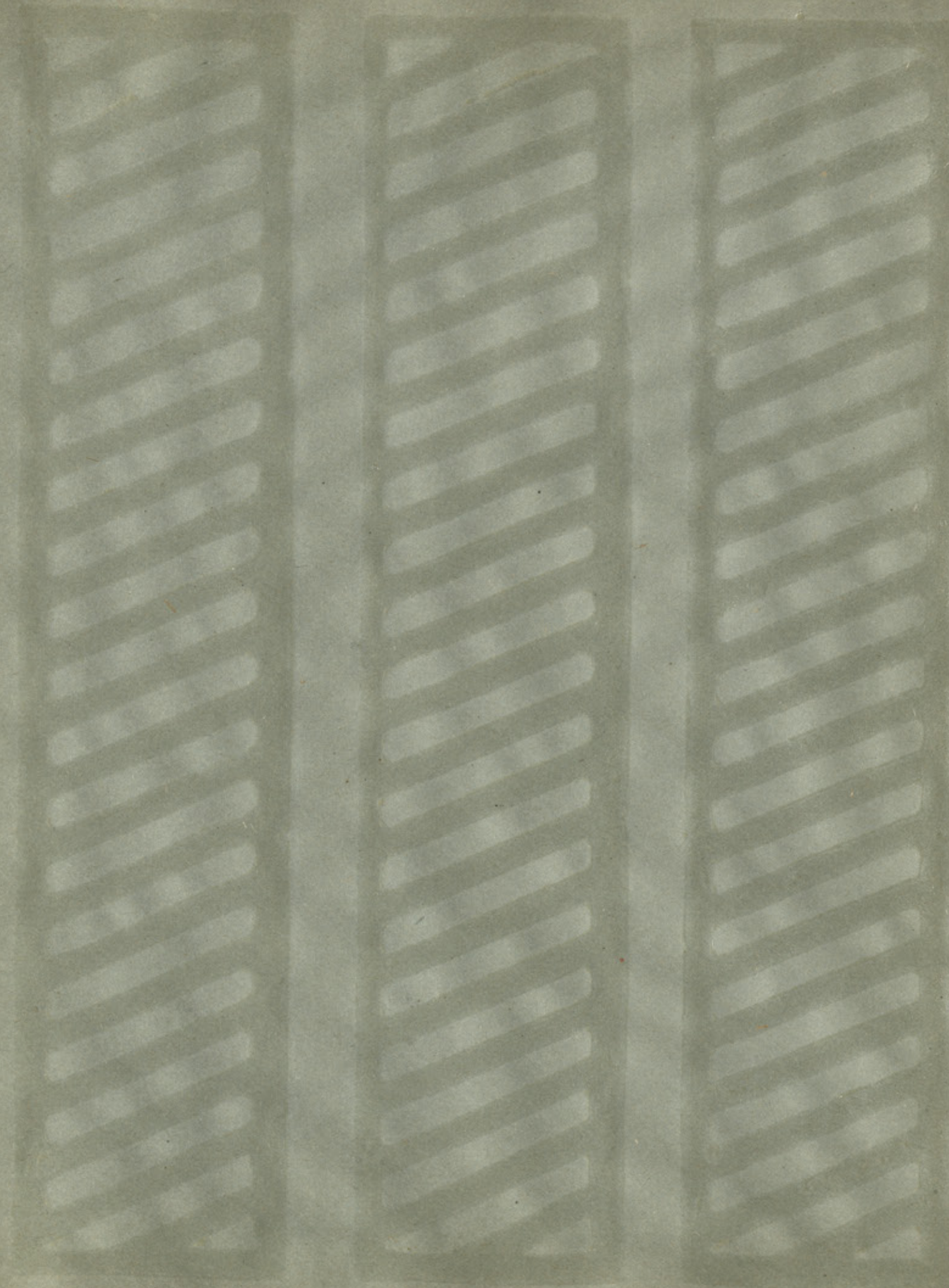
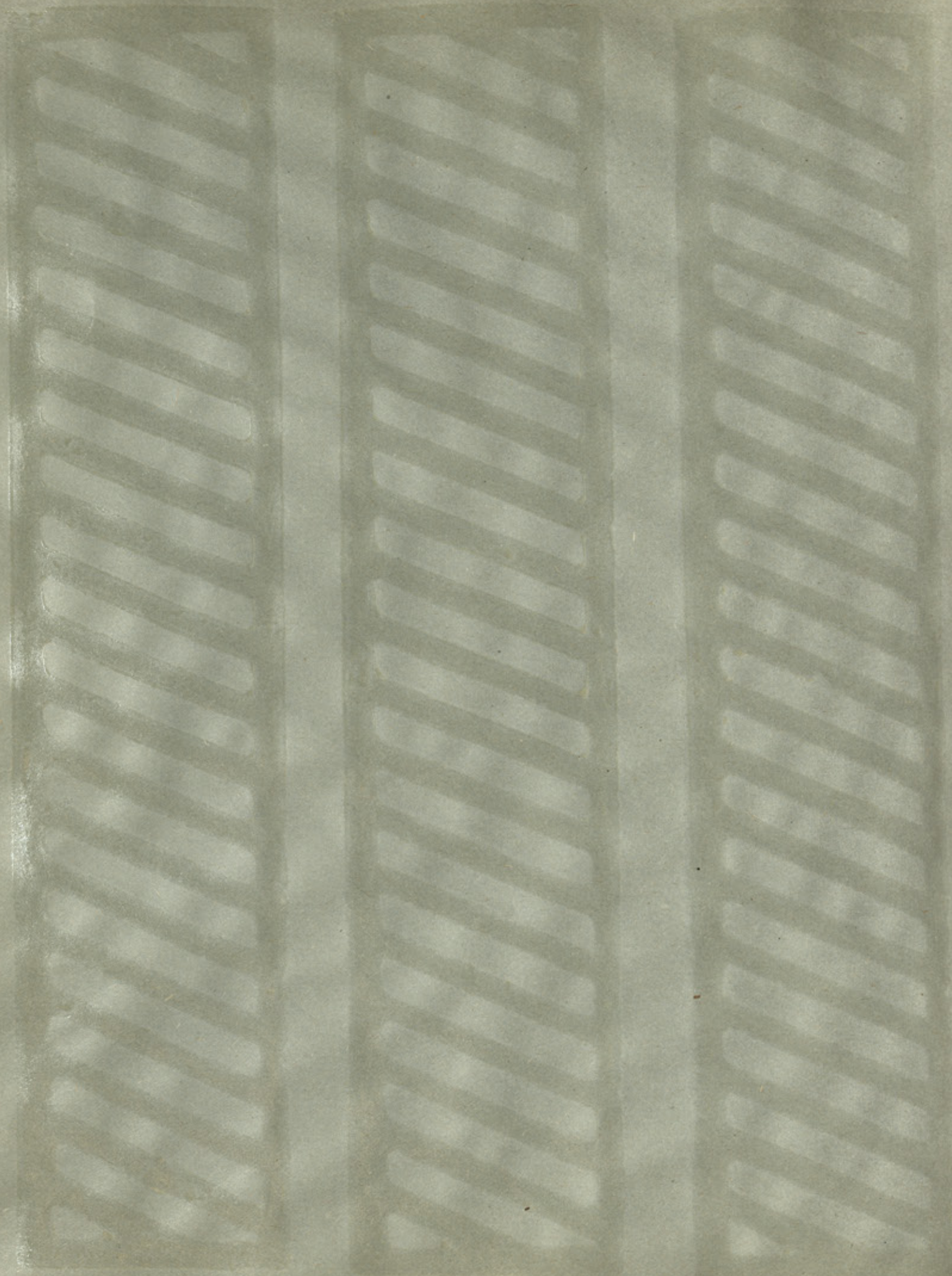


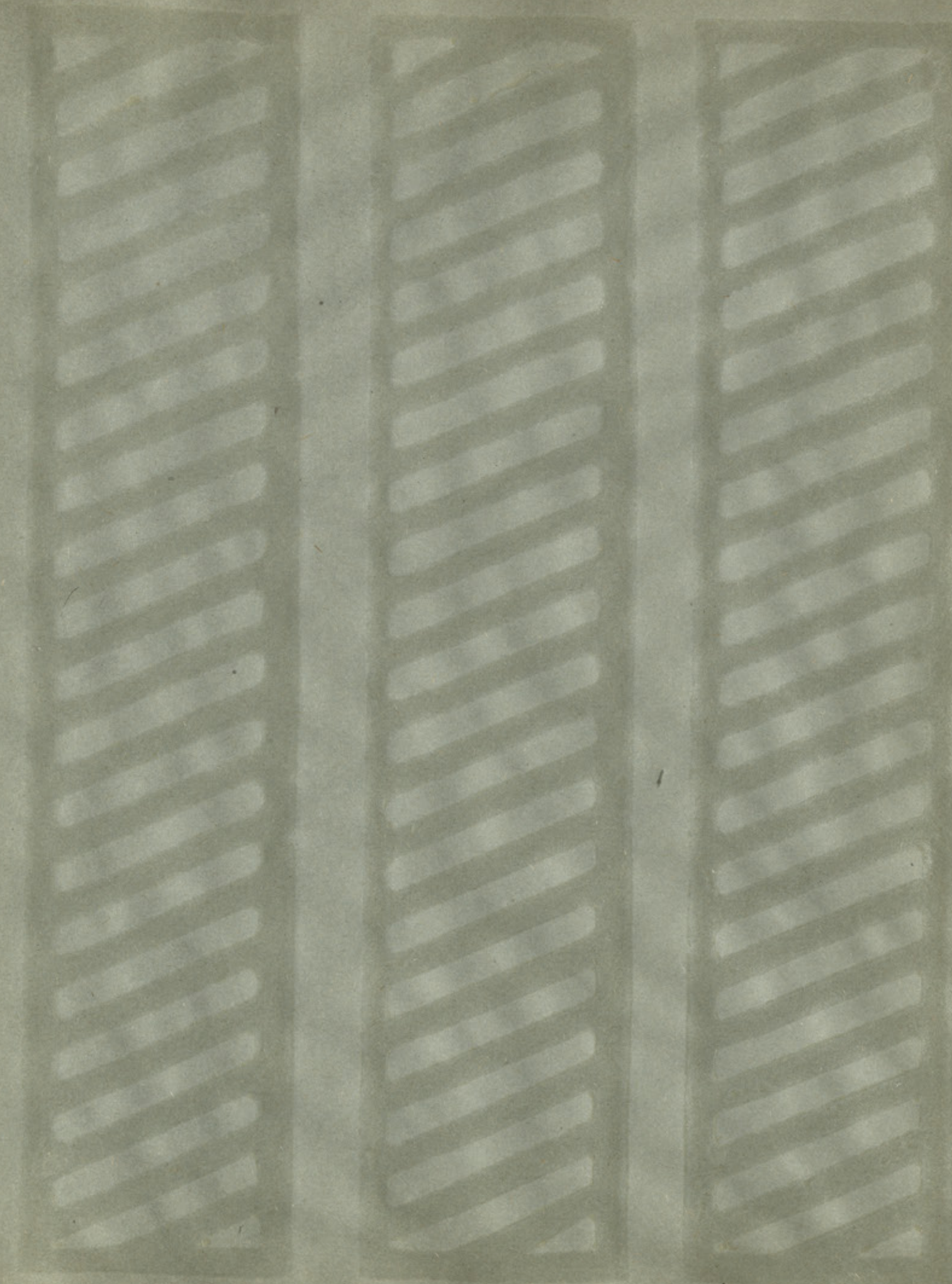
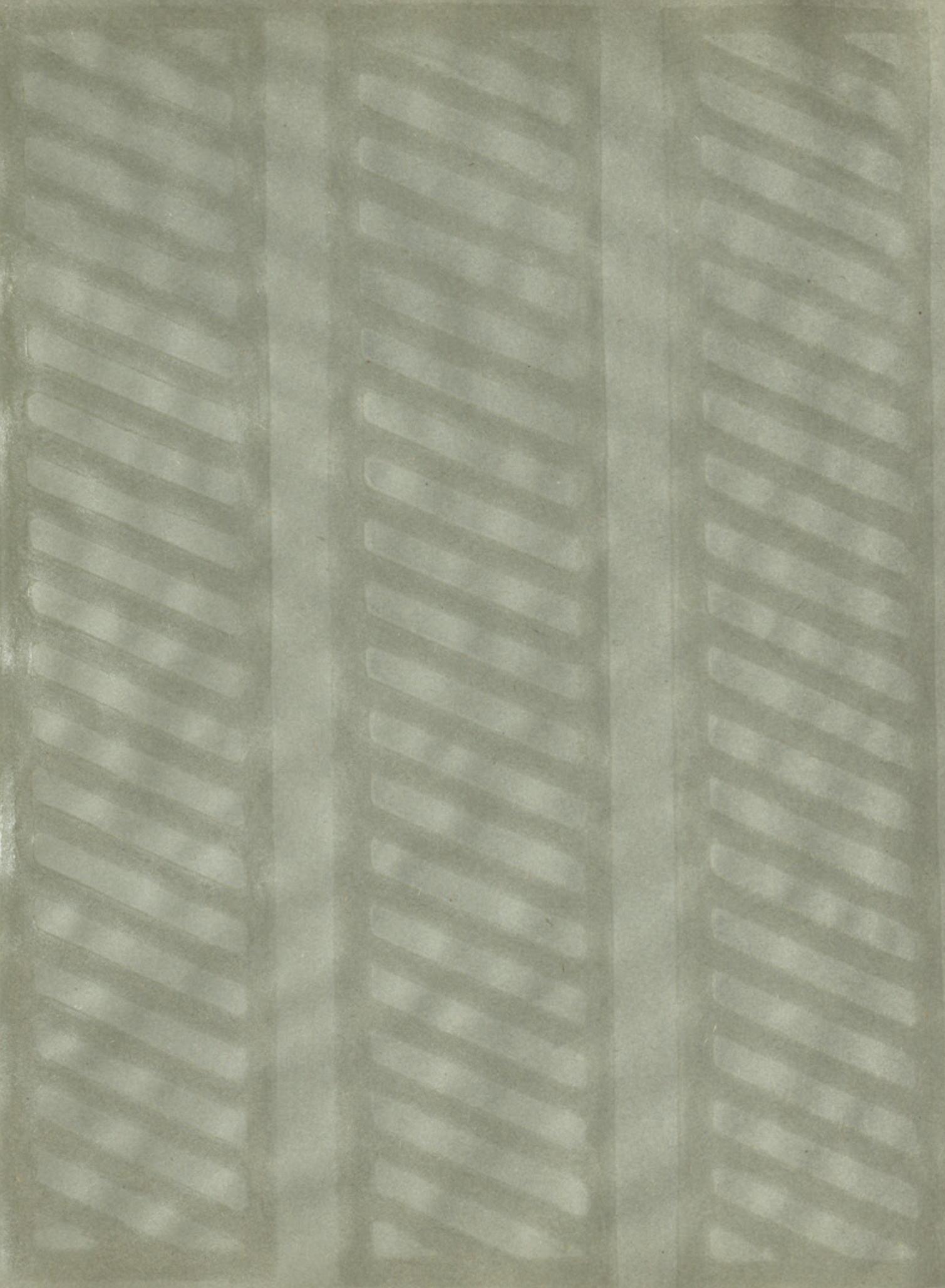


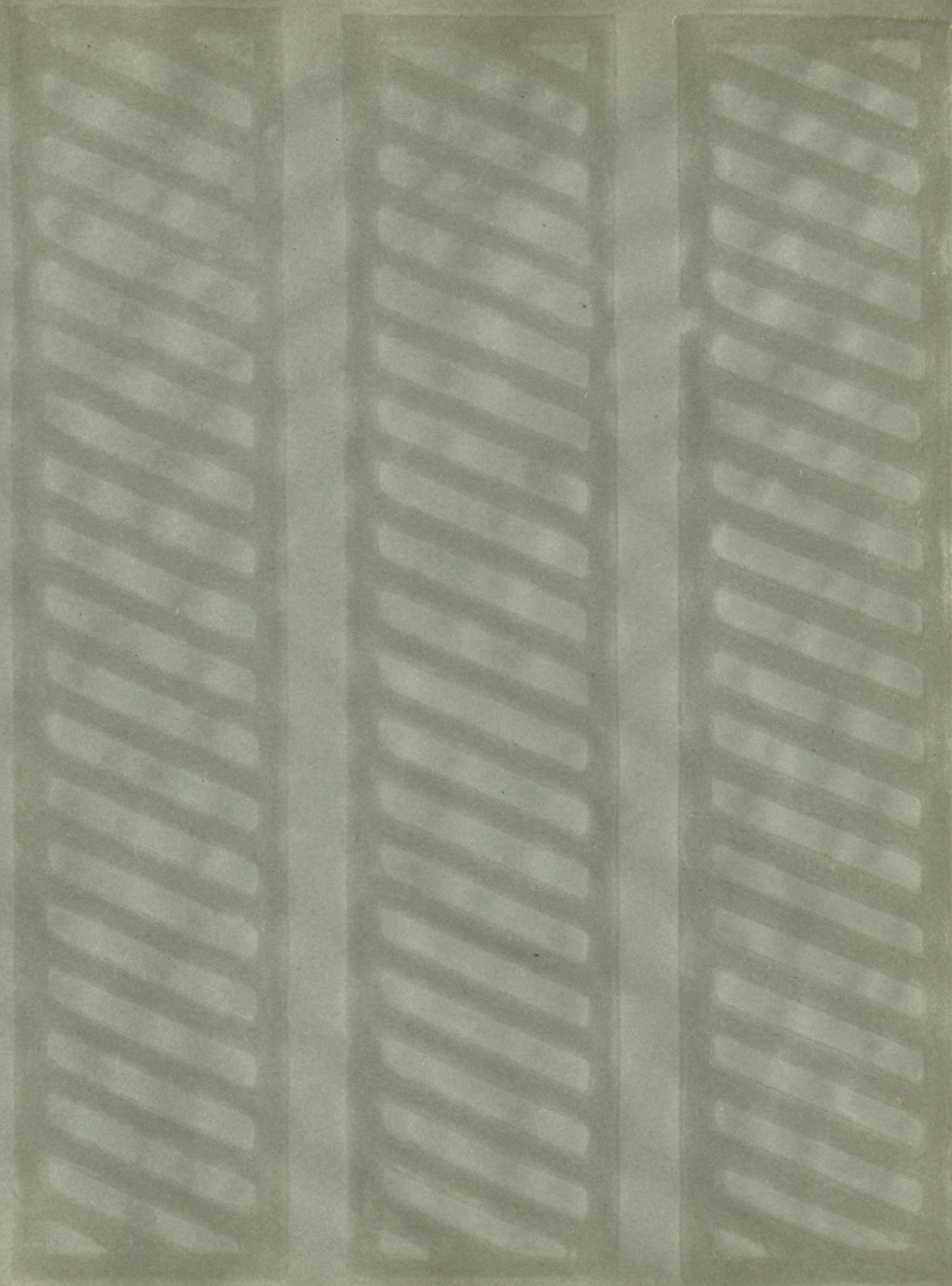




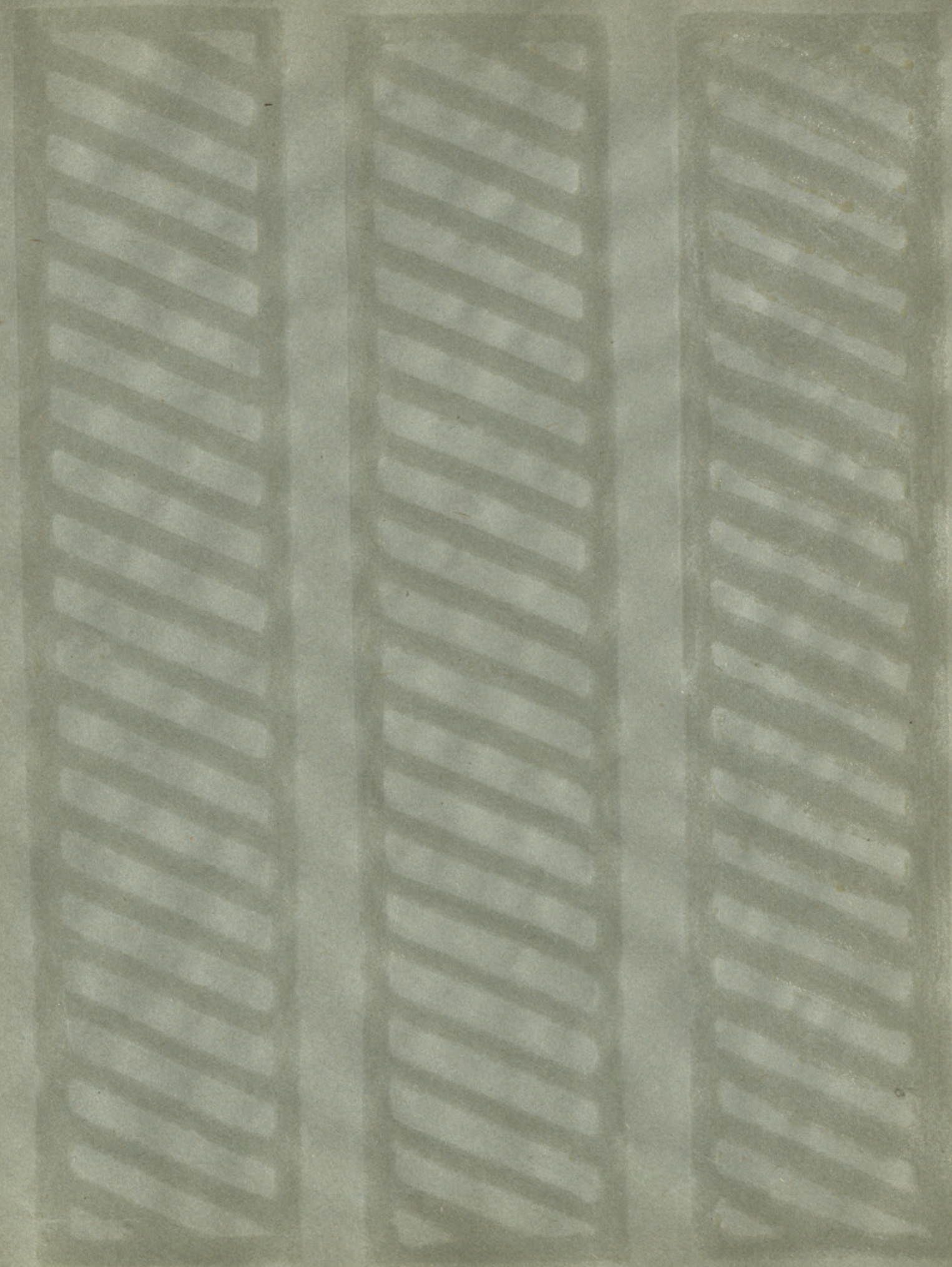


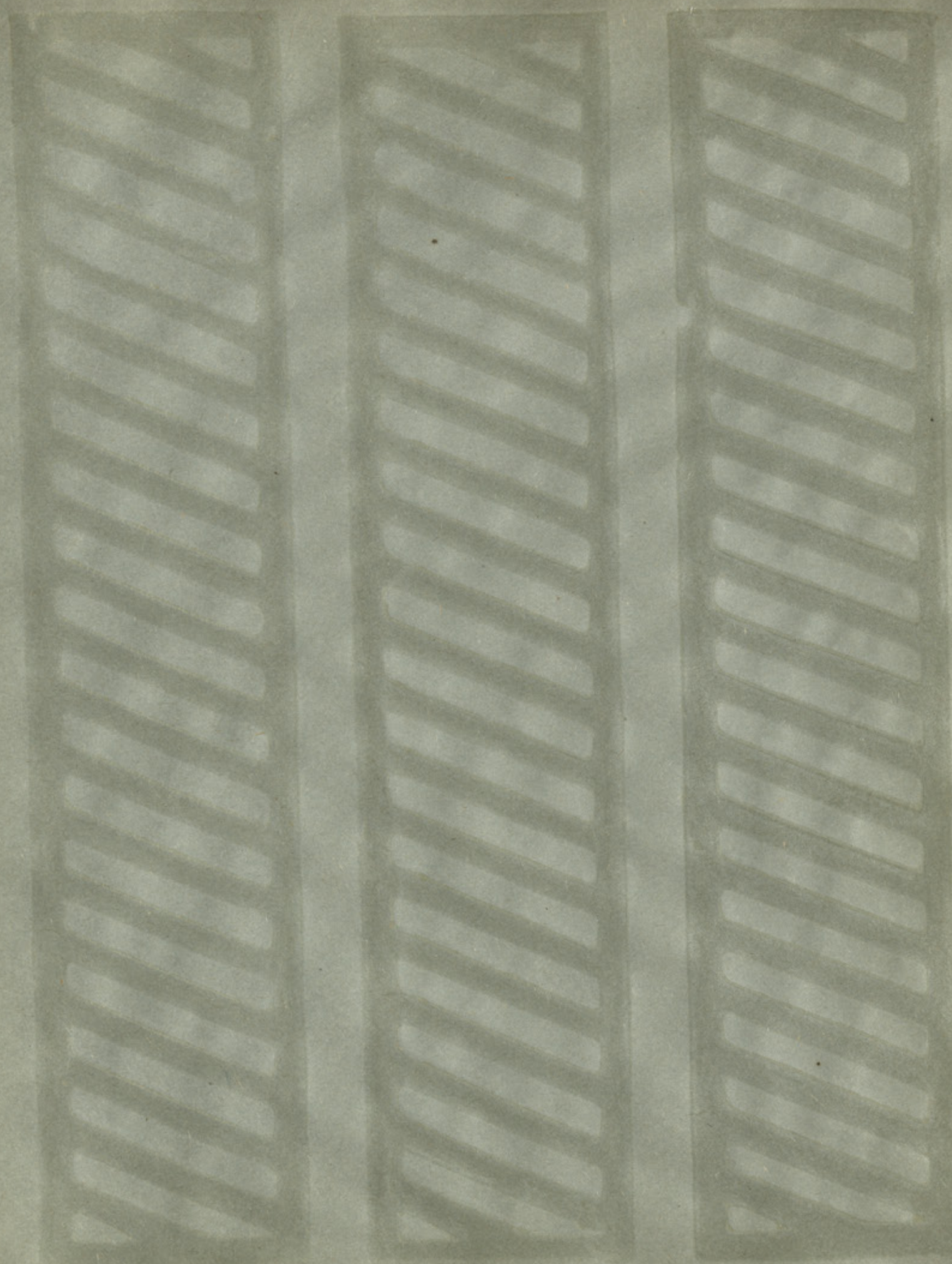


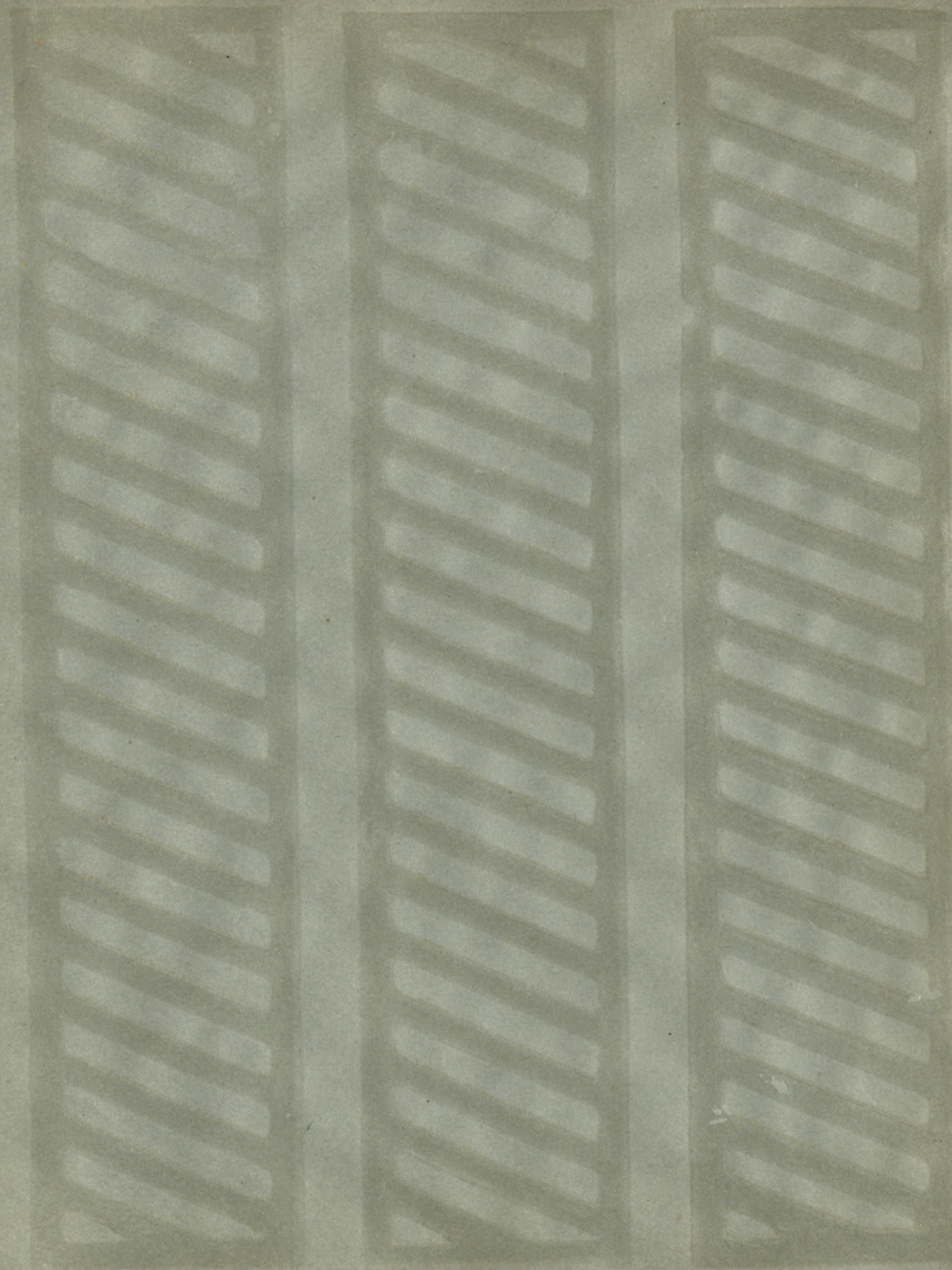
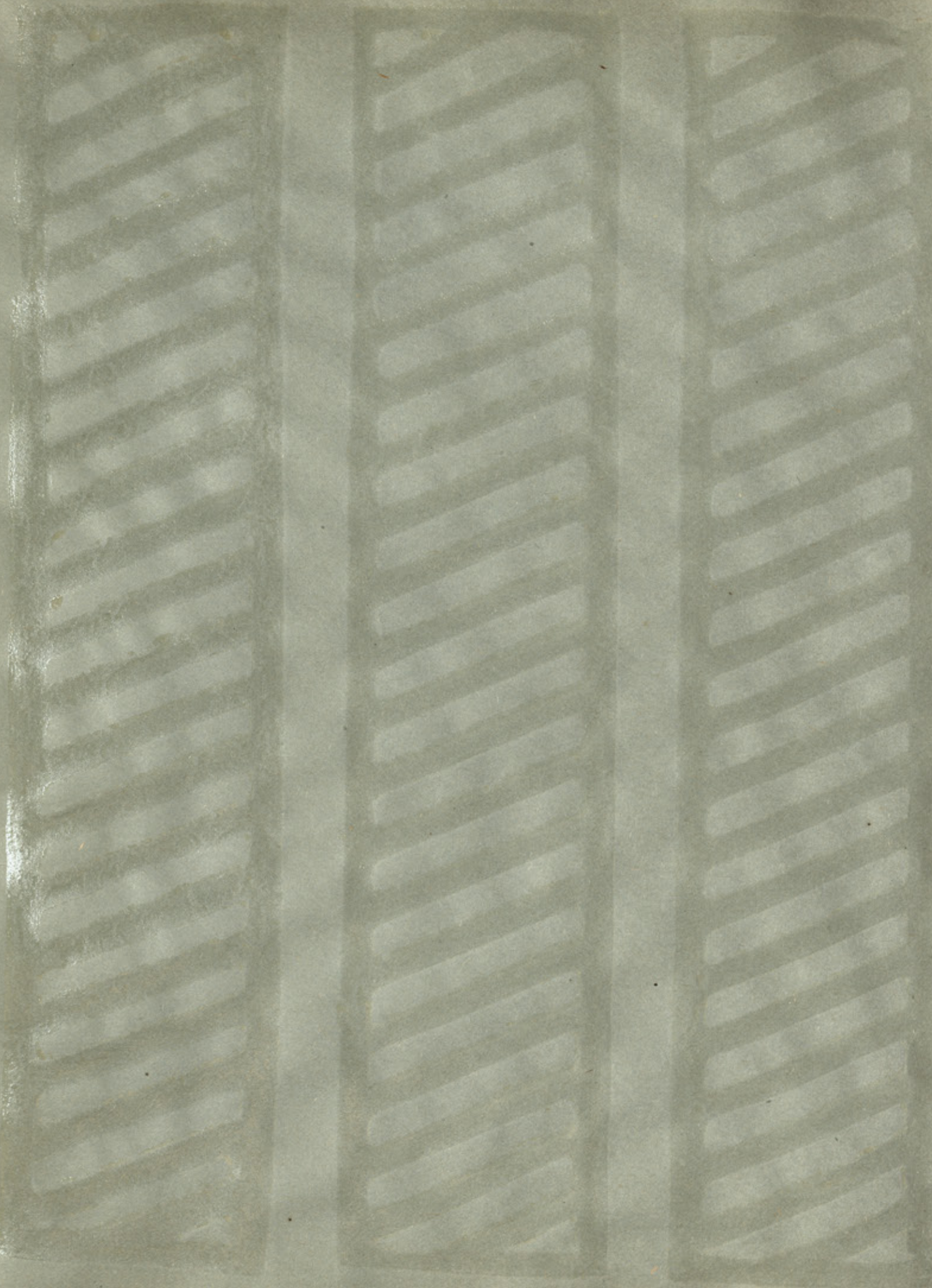


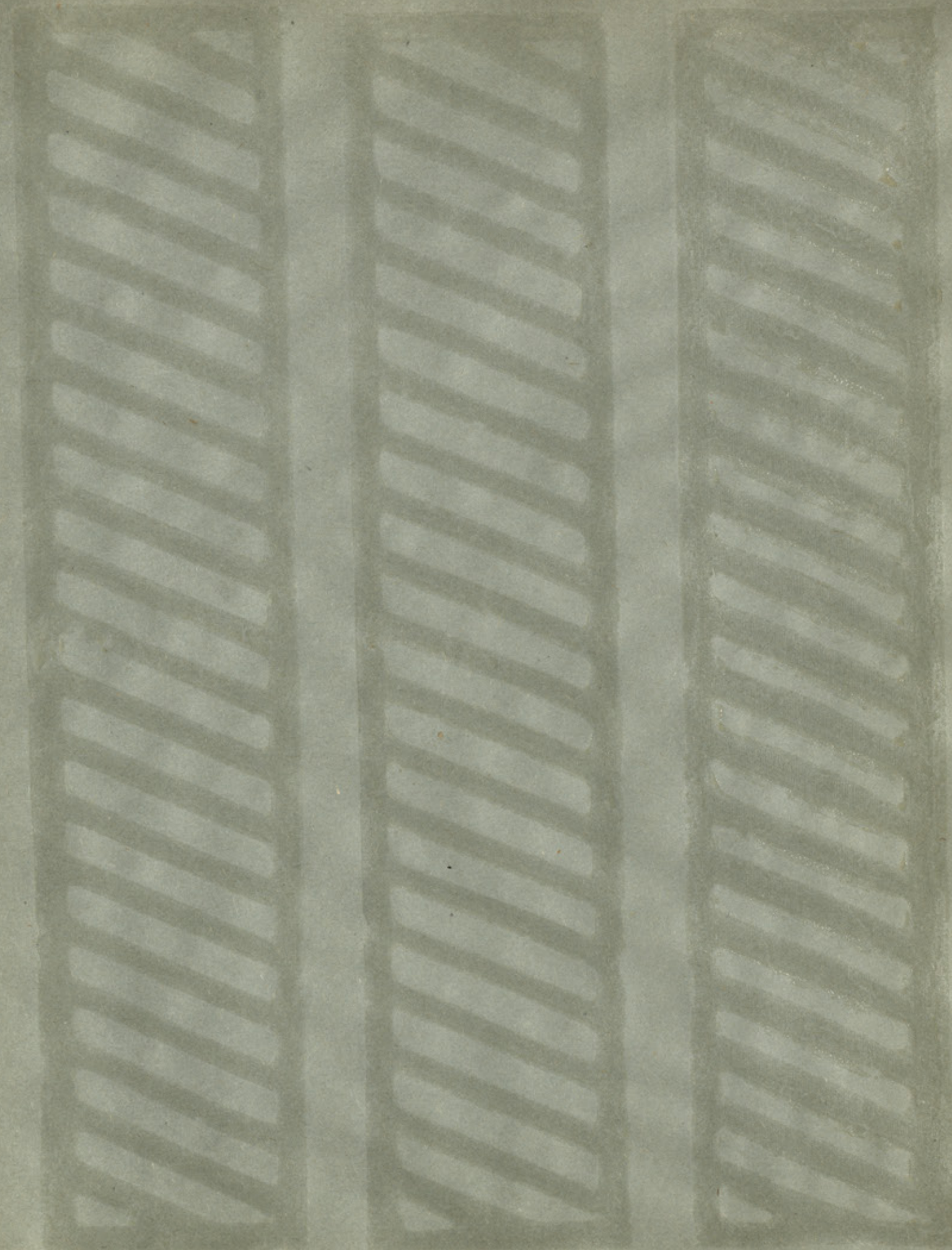


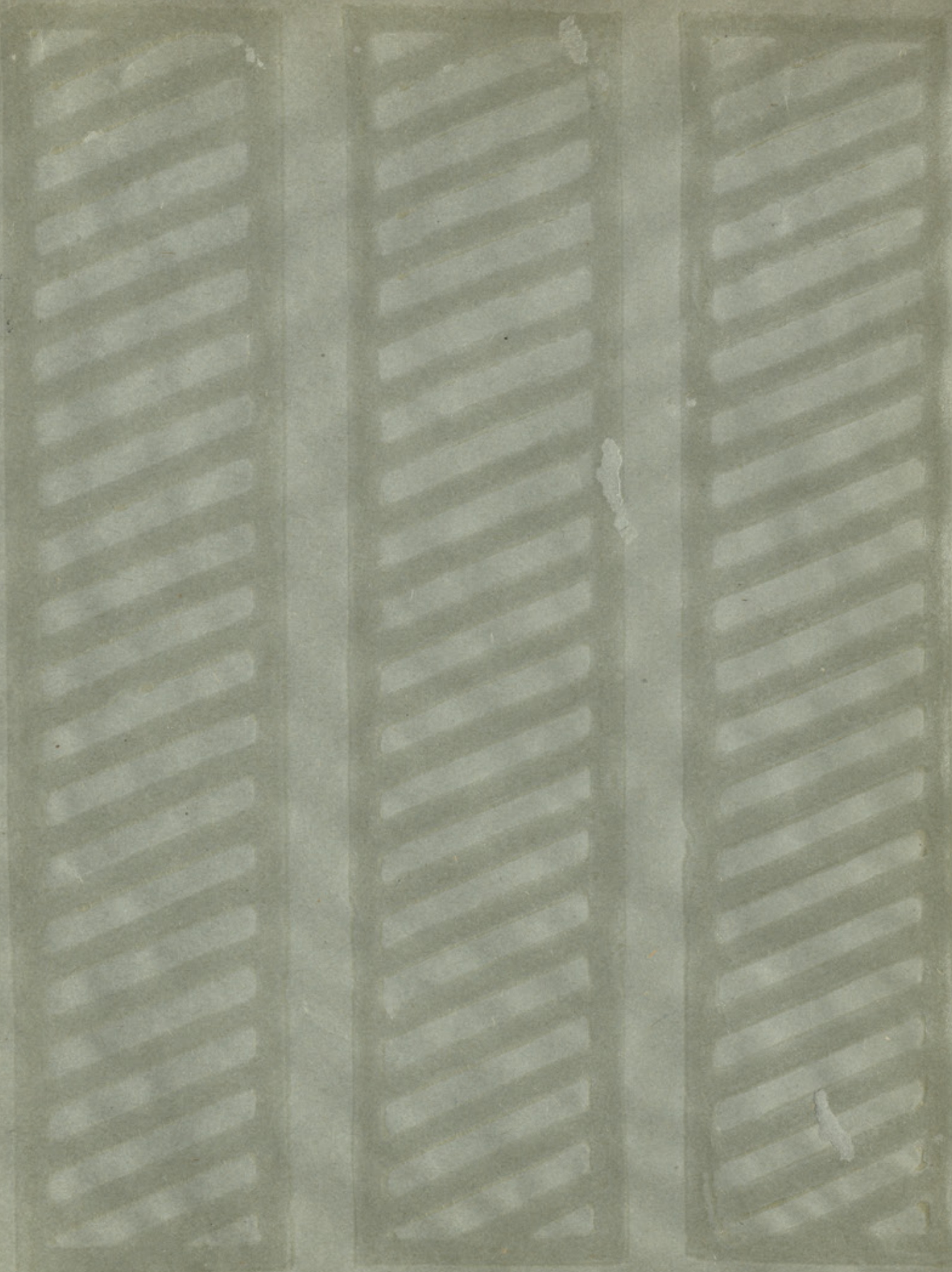


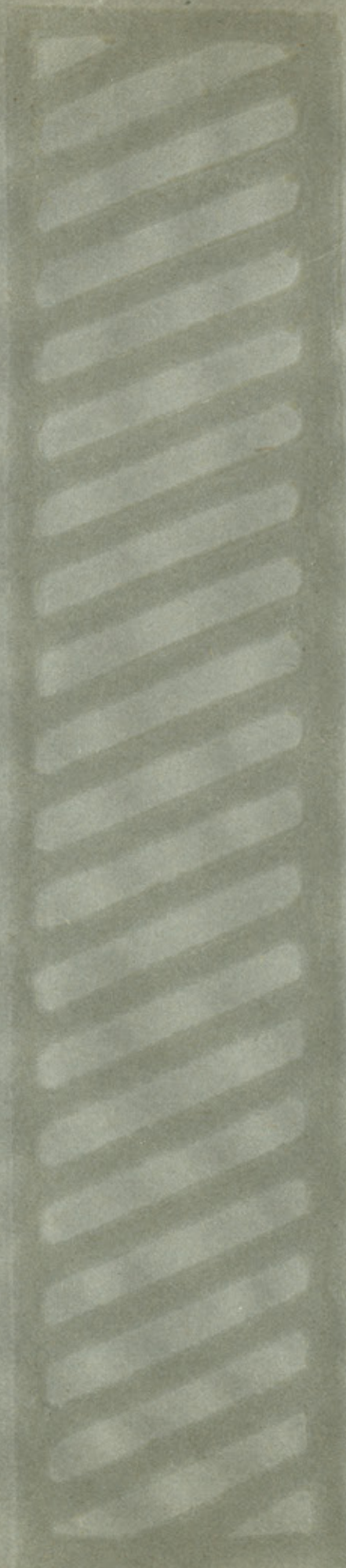
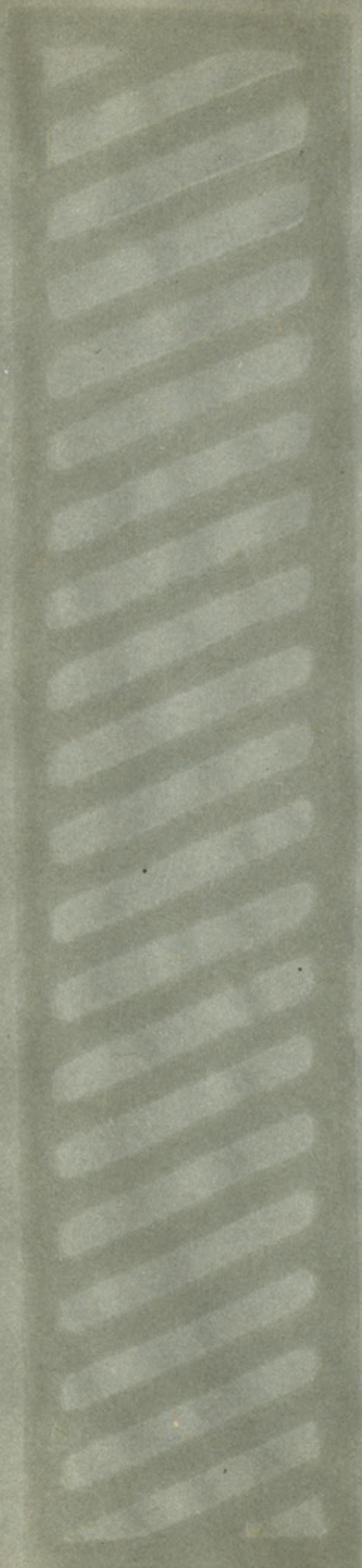
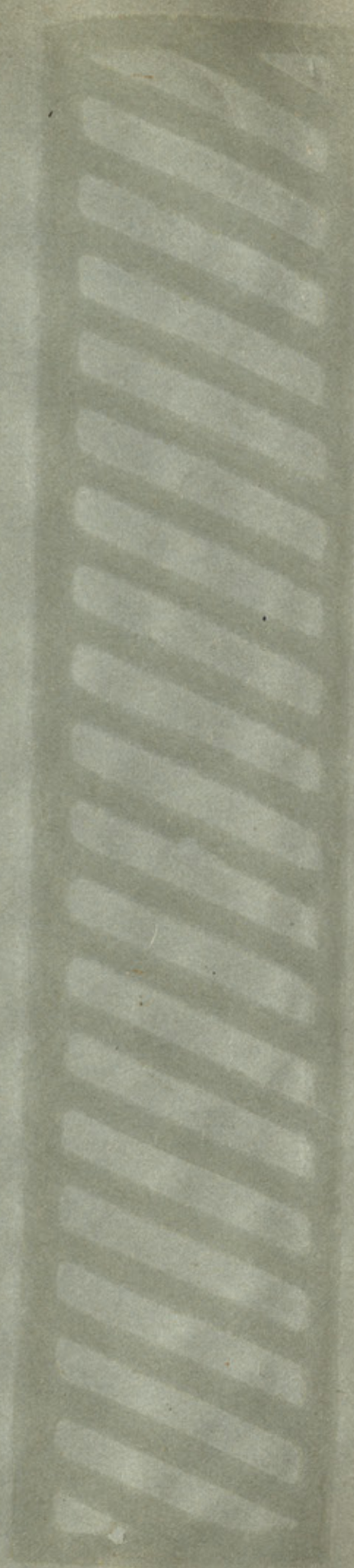
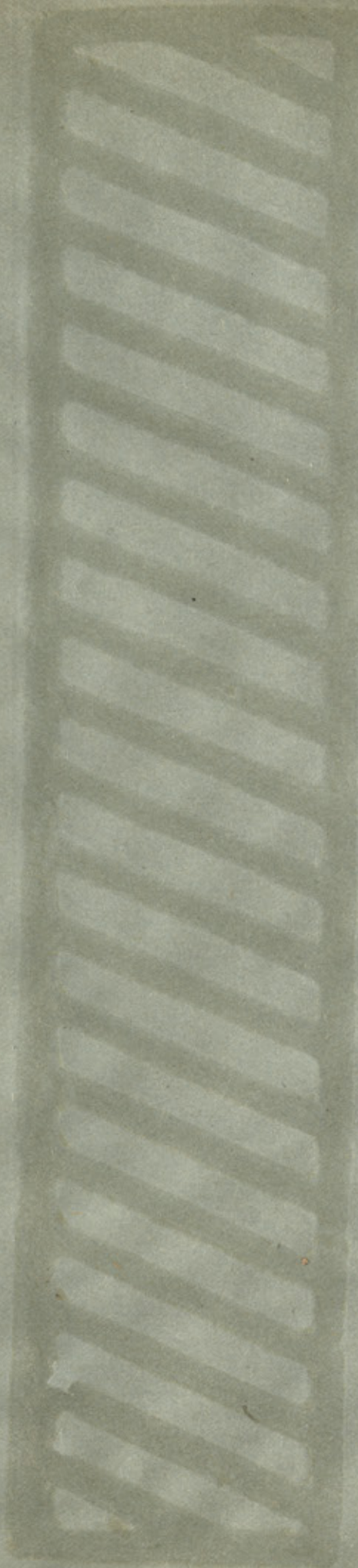
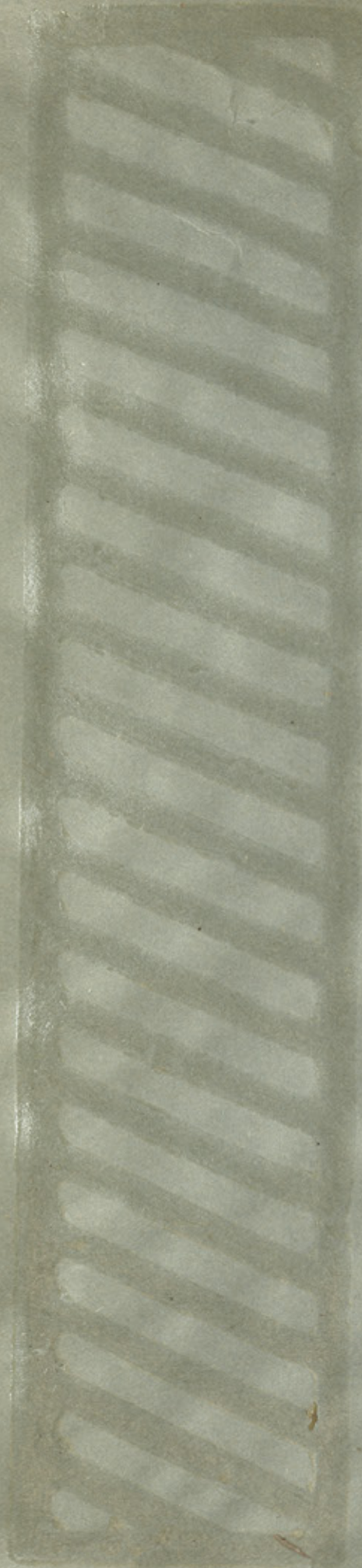


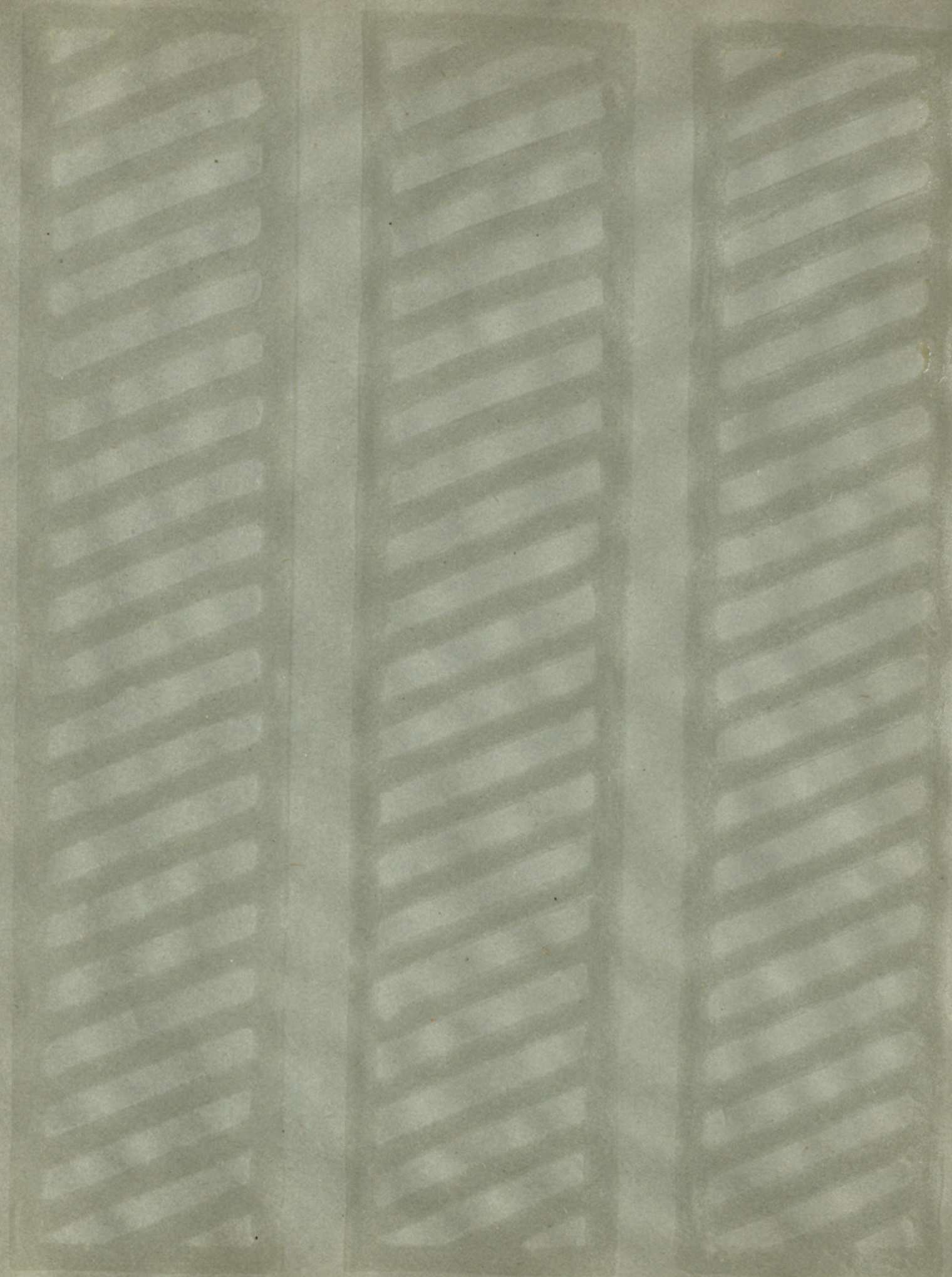
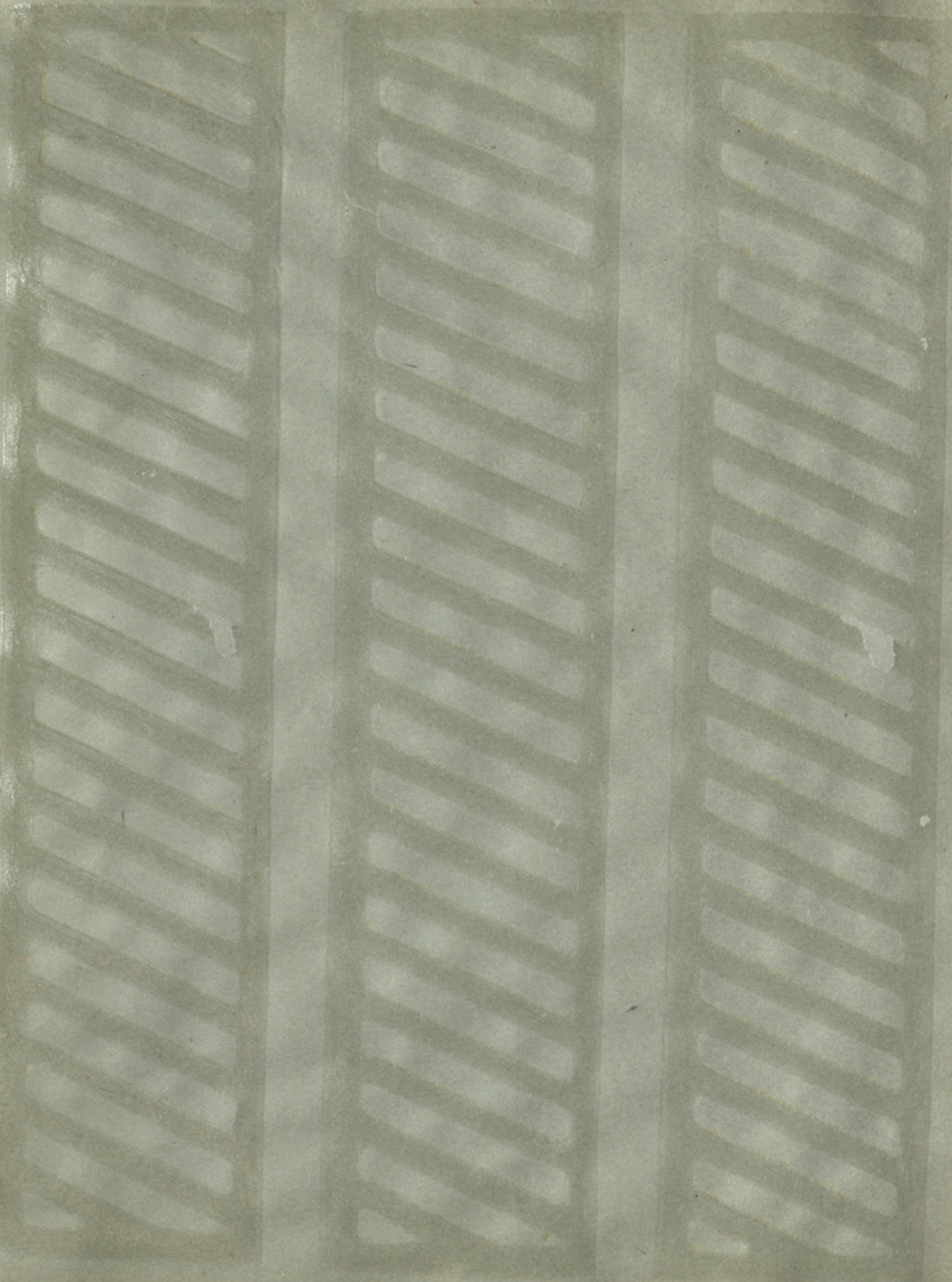


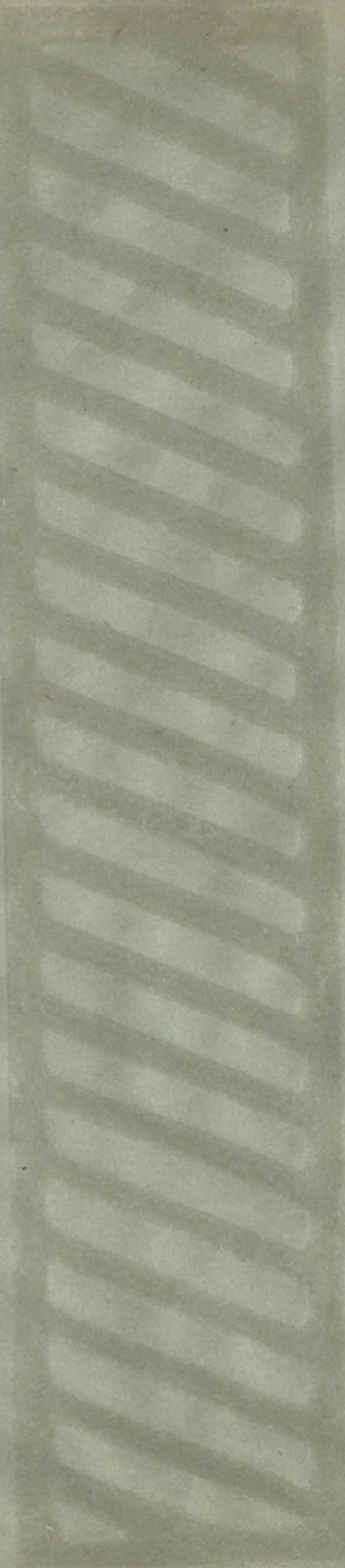
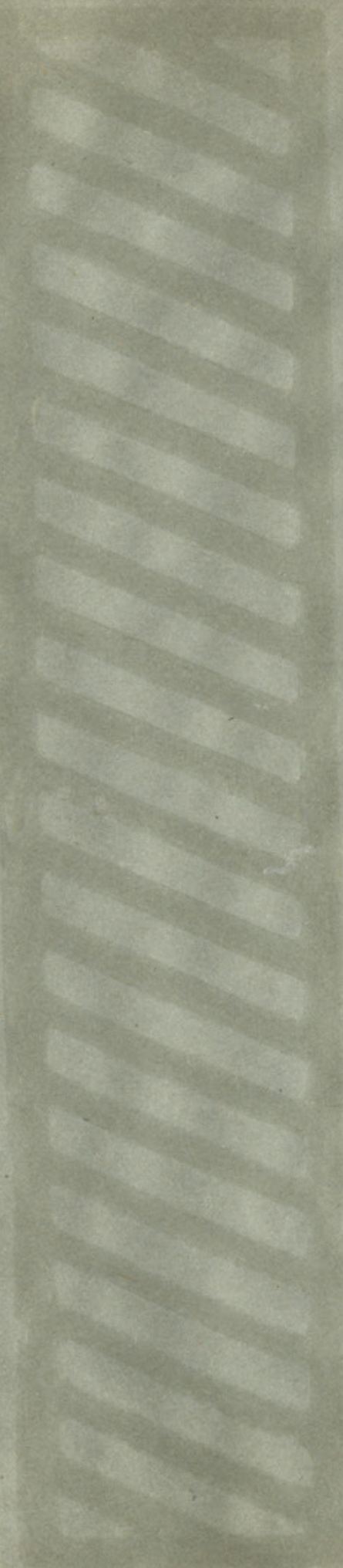


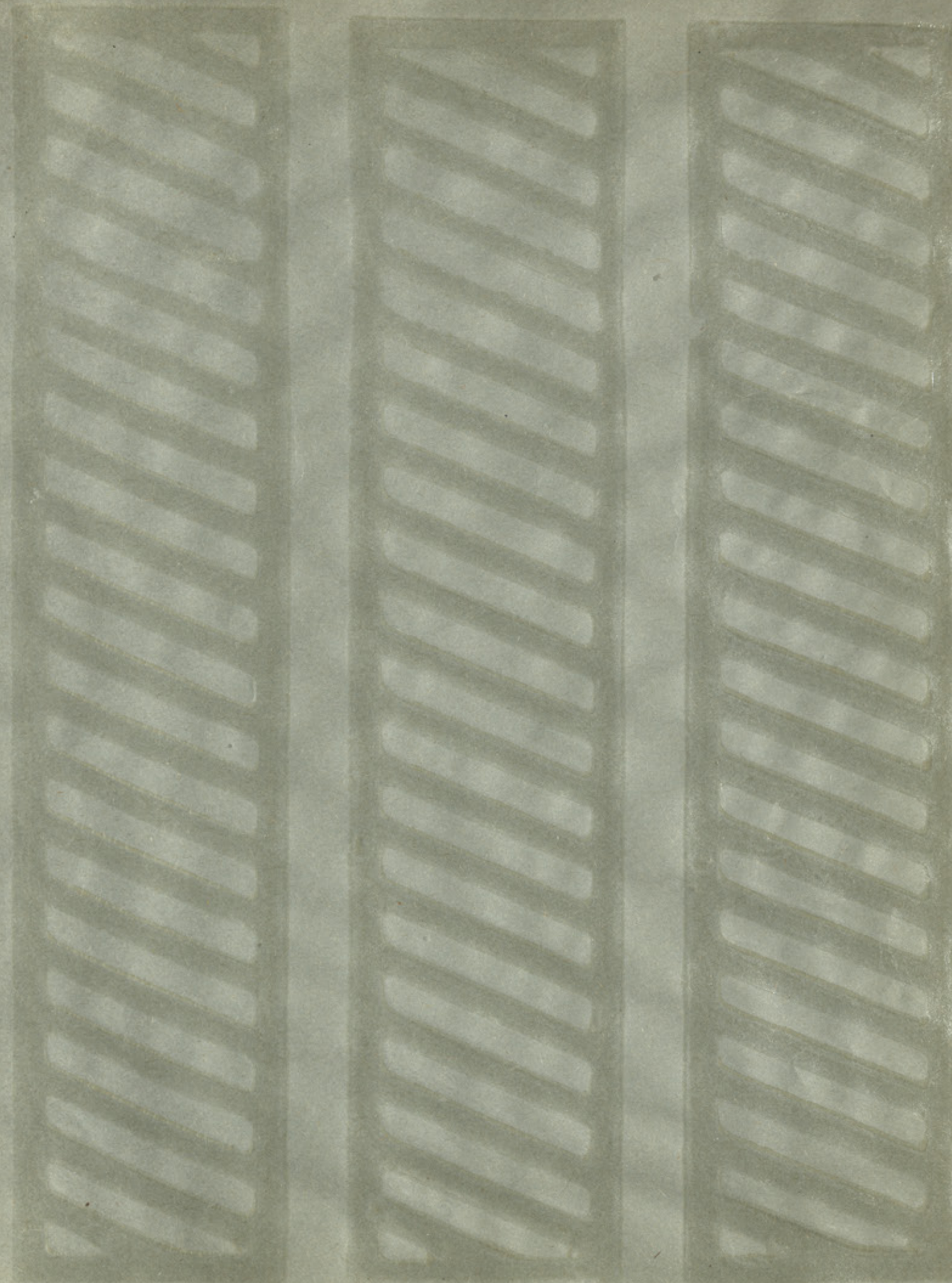


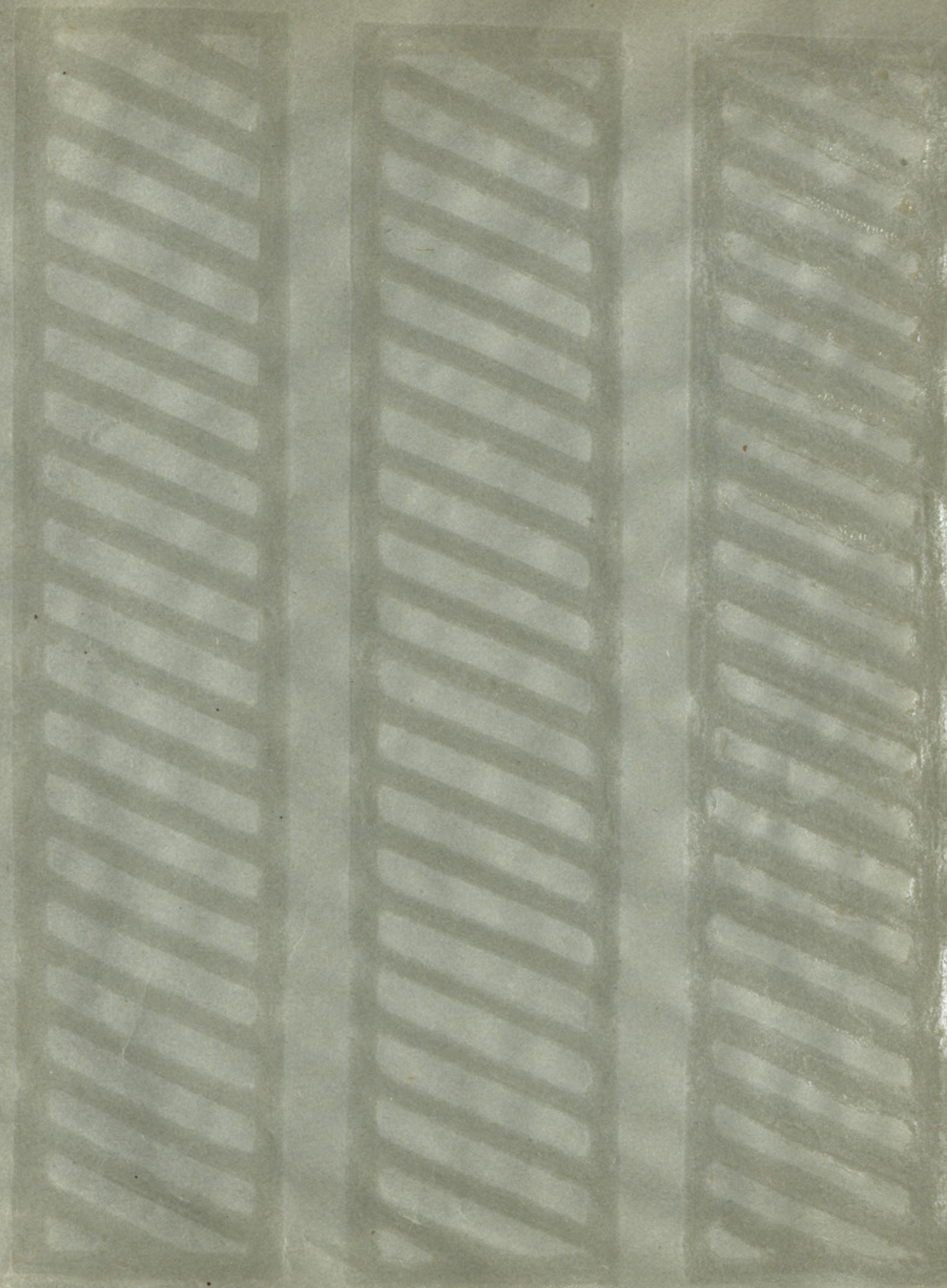


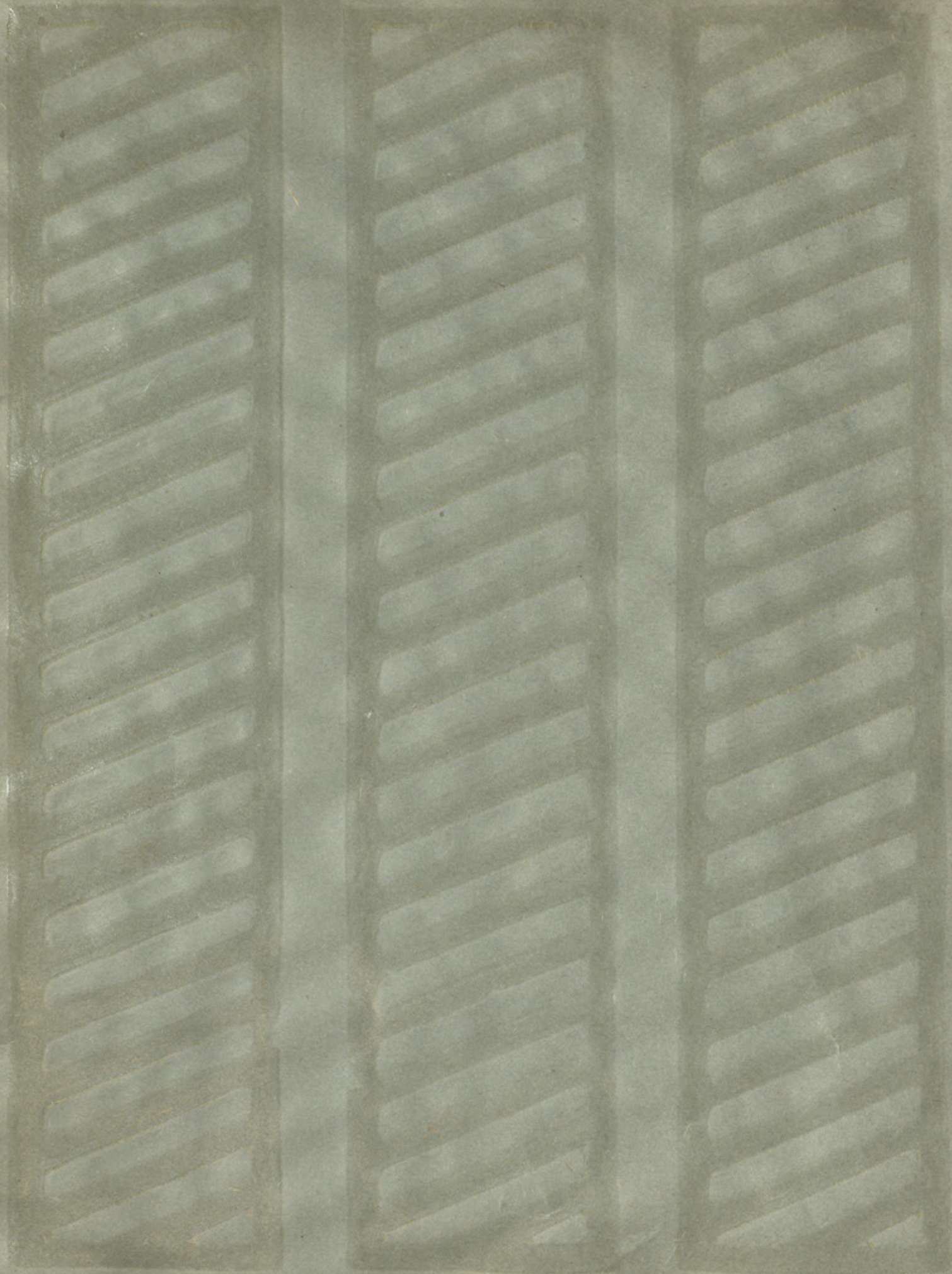


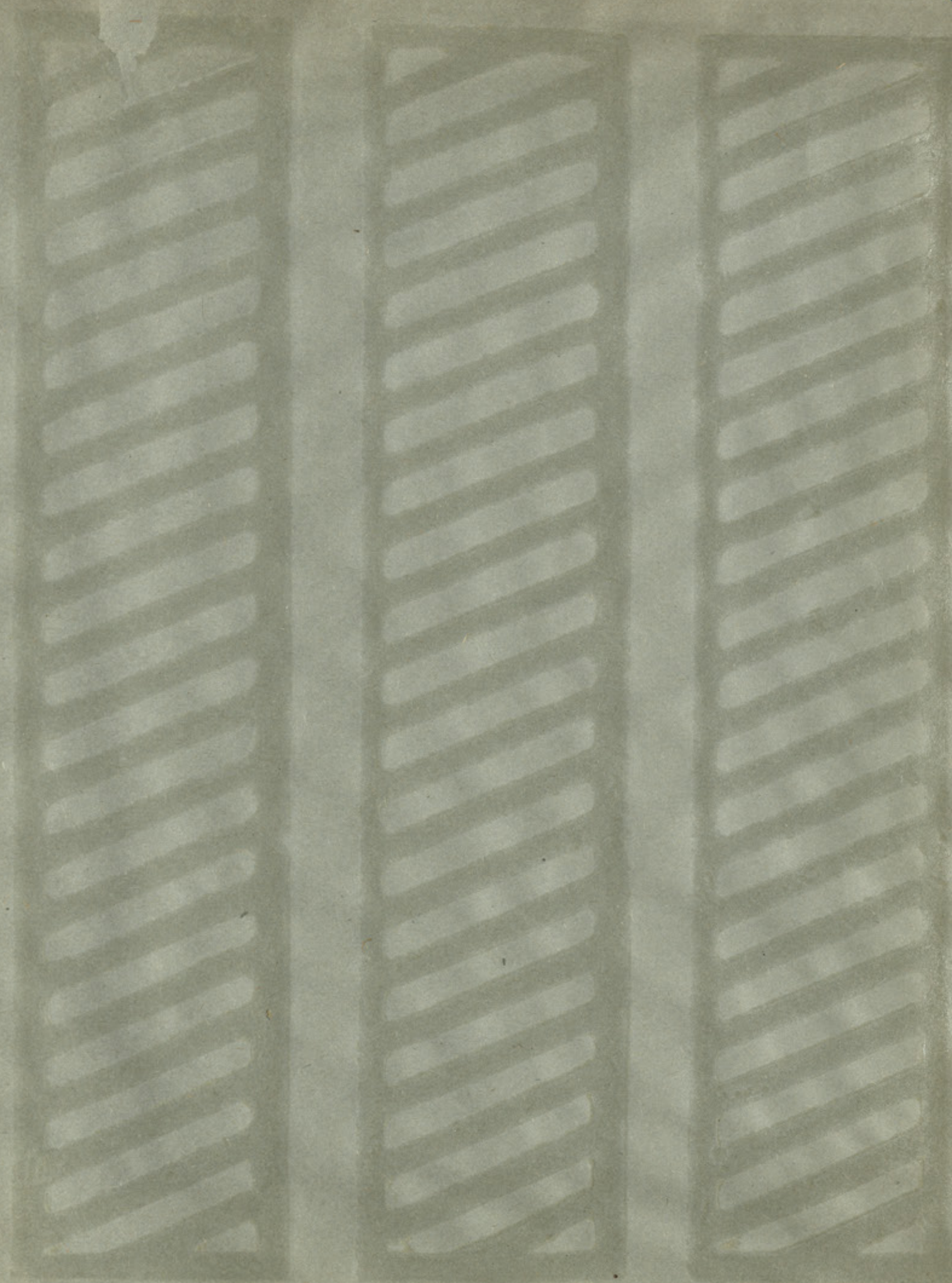
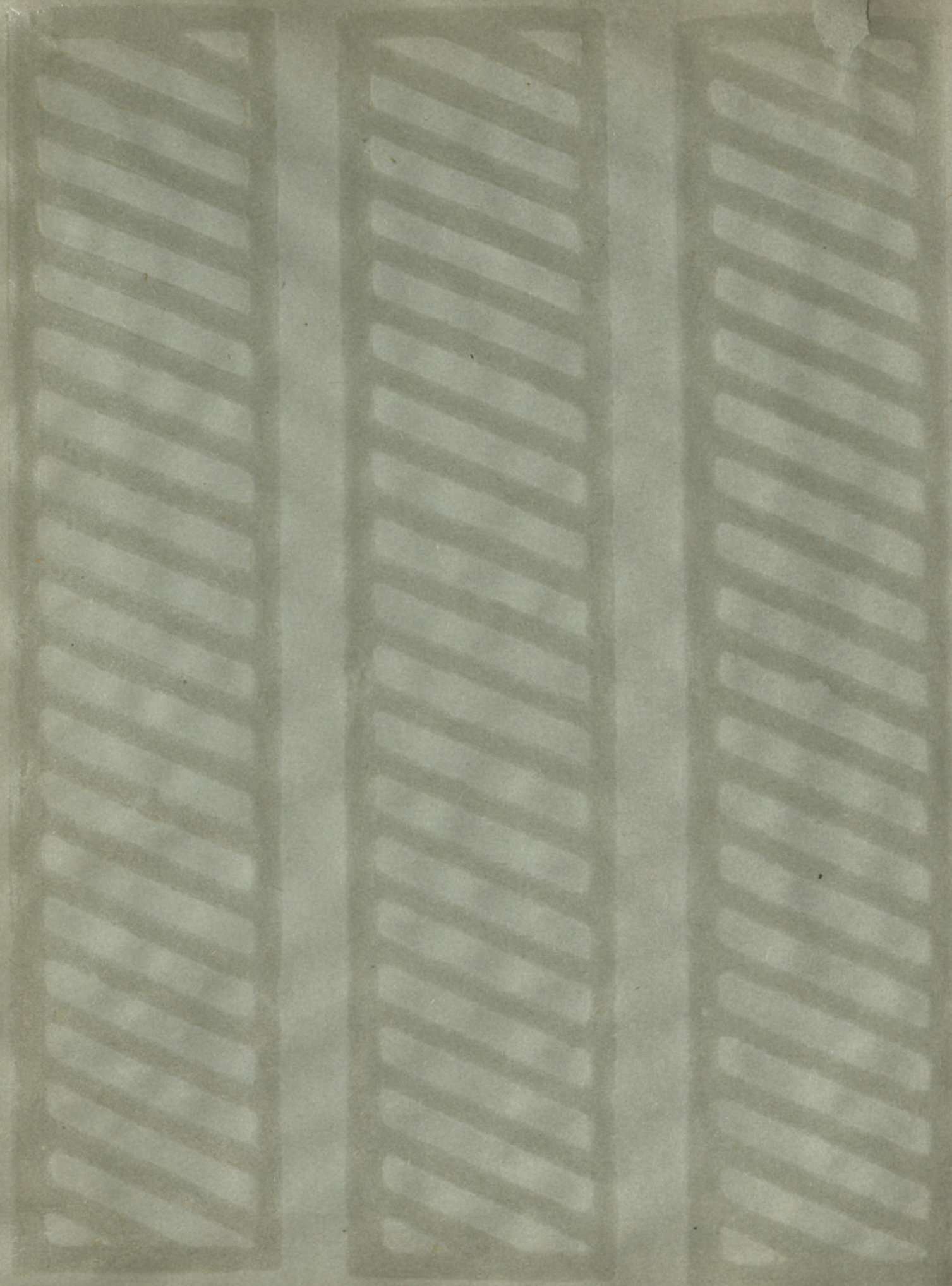






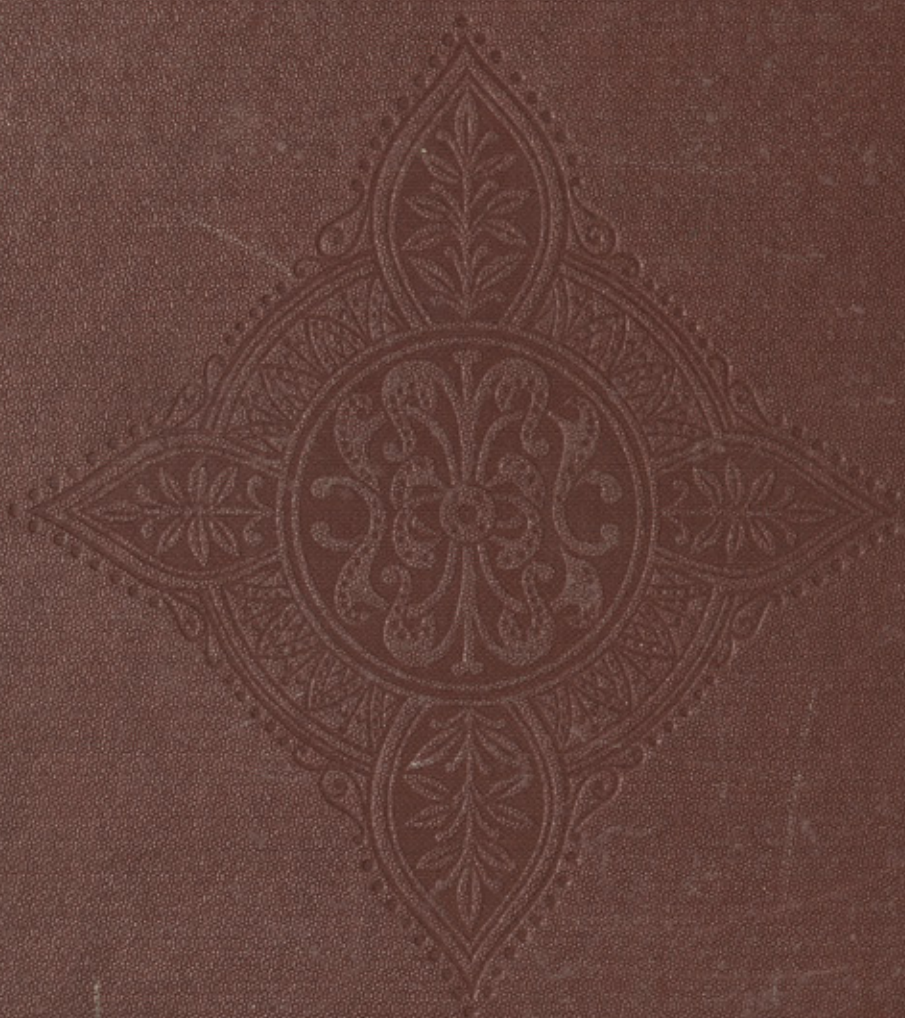








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