Tied by history

When a slave was freed by a Yankee general

By M. KATHLEEN WAGNER
Staff Writer

MONMOUTH — Gen. Oliver Otis Howard in 1867 founded Howard University, a primarily black institution in Washington, D.C.

Lottie Kemp, a 92-year black resident of Monmouth, Maine, only went as far as the ninth grade.

Yet, the Civil War hero and the 20th century black lady are inexorably tied, and not just because they were both born in Leeds.

Gen. Howard, a white man pictured in J.C. Stinchfield’s *History of the Town of Leeds* with beard of white, metal stars on his uniformed chest and an empty right sleeve, gave millions of blacks a shot at an education. Howard University grew to be the largest black college in the United States.

But, Gen. Howard gave Miss Kemp’s father something even more important than an education: His freedom.

John Kemp wasn’t one to talk much. Miss Kemp recalls that her father wouldn’t even go to the minstrel shows her grandfather performed at the Wales grange hall.

“No, sir, mother couldn’t get him to one of those shows,” Miss Kemp says. John Kemp mainly “was on the railroad, worked on the railroad.”

Hannah Reed, Miss Kemp’s 70-year-old niece, concurs — John Kemp rarely said he had been a slave in Virginia. “My grandfather, John, put it out of his mind,” Mrs. Reed says.

One day, it came out, however. “He accidentally got to drinking one time and he let it all out,” Mrs. Reed says. She was a little girl in Leeds at the time.

John Kemp told her he had been put up for sale — naked, and a young Negro boy — on a Virginia auction block.

“At that time, they had John up on a stand, selling him off,” Miss Kemp says, continuing her father’s story. “I think at that time, that he was the one that General Howard got out of slavery.”

Gen. O.O. Howard bought the boy John Kemp, and later his father, George Washington Kemp, as well as other Kemp family members, out of slavery and into Maine.

“Her grandson, George Washington Kemp, would give the shows, at first called the ‘Kemp Minstrel Show,’ and later the ‘Kemp-Wing Property Show.’” Mike Wing, “a white fellow,” got involved.

Wing “got himself a mouth harp and he got in on it. Grandpa used to try to teach him these clog dances, but he couldn’t get into the rhythm of it,” she says.

Clog dances: “That was an old-fashioned — it’s foot dances,” the short, grey-haired woman says. She demonstrates a clog dance while sitting down, swinging her slippers feet on the linoleum floor. The swinging makes the chugging sound of a steam locomotive.

“Don’t go down south. That’s what we get. That’s what they do to you.”
Think twice about getting out of bed

I used to enjoy getting up early, watching the changing hues in the morning sky, and relishing the few hours of solitude before my son woke demanding French toast or breakfast for the sixth day in a row.

I was forced to abandon the routine when my son began going to bed later, leaving me less time to unwind at the end of the day. So I compensated by staying up later, and forfeited rising with the sun.

I was just getting accustomed to my new schedule when I recently read a report that said I stand a greater chance of suffering a stroke or heart attack between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 p.m., the time I am now unused from sleep.

According to the report, written by a team of researchers from the National Institute of Health, the risk of getting up in the morning raises my blood pressure 20 times higher than when I am sleeping.

Now I'm not one to take lightly any news regarding potential health risks, particularly in view of the fact that over 150,000 Americans were killed by strokes in 1983. (Strokes are the third leading cause of death behind heart attacks and cancer.)

I guess I've never viewed waking as a particularly trying part of the day — unpleasant, yes, but not lethal.

I won't deny I resist the call to rise every day, but once I've had my two cups of coffee and my cigarette, I feel relatively civil.

Maybe I'm overlooking a few things. Such as attempting to feed, clothe, and ready my three-year-old for daycare while also trying to eat, shower, and dress myself. And I'm also taking aspirin, yes. A health risk? I hope not.

For those at risk — the report does not specify who that may be — the researchers suggest maybe an aspirin taken at bedtime or blood pressure-lowering drugs might offset the chain of events that could lead to a stroke, which occurs when the flow of blood to the brain is interrupted.

The news article says that can happen for two reasons: either a clot clogs an artery, or an artery bursts.

Teresa Hineline
Kennbec Journal
Staff Writer

Off the beat

Assuming everyone is vulnerable to suffering a stroke at the suggested time, consider the consequences. Millions of people around the world will begin popping a few aspirin the night before and resetting their clocks an hour or two earlier or later to avoid that dangerous hour.

That's not as crazy as it sounds. The report says strokes are least likely to occur between midnight and 4 a.m. and 3 a.m. and 4 a.m.

That was good news to my husband, who seldom sleeps past 4 a.m., thereby avoiding that critical hour of the morning. I've always been rather critical of his inability to luxuriate in sleep; it now appears he may outlive me.

But alas, the researchers found mid-morning is not the only risky part of the day. Mid-afternoon, between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m., also holds its share of problems.

They didn't offer any suggestions for coping with this potential deadly time of day, a time when most of the human race is facing the end of the work-day, thinking about the commute home, and what's in the refrigerator for supper.

If nothing else, I suppose the researchers' findings will at least force me to re-evaluate my day — not the hours so much as what I do during them.

I'm not promising any great miracles, and I assure you that I don't plan to join my husband in the wee, and allegedly safe, hours of the morning.

I will, however, never again assume waking up is a simple process of opening your eyes and putting your feet on the floor. From now on, I can assure you, I will always think twice before getting out of bed.

IN CONCLUSION...
WE NEED THIS BUDGET TO FORCE THE SOVIET UNION TO (GO AWAY KID, YOU BOTHER ME) ...

Reagan won't take 'yes' for an answer
Landmarks with Christopher Hyde

OLIVER OTIS HOWARD
In the Dole Building of North Yarmouth Academy is a noble looking portrait of a gentleman with an empty sleeve in his coat. He is Oliver Otis Howard, Civil War General who fought throughout the conflict, founder of Howard University in Washington, D.C., one of the leaders of Reconstruction, a more successful Indian fighter than Custer, winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor, and noted writer and preacher. He is arguably NYA's most celebrated alumnus (class of 1846), a brave general and brilliant man, but plagued throughout his career by a kind of embarrassment that prevented him from reaching the pinnacle of any endeavor. He is largely forgotten now, even in Maine, where he was born, in Leeds, on November 8, 1830.

For anyone who dabbles in history, Maine seems to have reached its greatest national power and influence during the Civil War. Its soldiers and politicians, from Hannibal Hamlin on down, appear everywhere, and it is even arguable that a Maine regiment, in stopping the Confederate advance at Gettysburg, saved the Union.

The abolitionist cause got an early start in Maine. An anti-slavery society was founded at North Yarmouth Academy in 1836, and the town was a stop on the Underground Railway that transported runaway slaves to freedom in Canada.

It may have been this high moral purpose that led Howard to attend NYA and then Bowdoin College, for which the academy served as a preparatory school.

After graduating from Bowdoin, Howard went to West Point, where he graduated fourth in his class. When the war broke out in 1861, he became colonel of the 3rd Maine Regiment. He was named a brigadier general the same year and a major general in 1862.

He took part in the first Battle of Bull Run, and in the Peninsula Campaign, where he lost his right arm during the Battle of Fair Oaks. He was in command of troops at Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At Chancellorsville, he was surprised by Stonewall Jackson and his XI Corps routed, even though he had been warned by his superiors of an attack. His troops, mostly Germans from Pennsylvania, did not care for his Bible-thumping ways, and his trust in the prevalence of the right apparently got him into trouble. Stonewall Jackson trusted in God too. At Gettysburg he was blamed for losing the first day's battle, but he rallied the XI Corps at the Cemetery and held that position which was to be a key to the final victory. He also served in Tennessee and in command of the right wing of Sherman's army during the "march through Georgia", where he became known for his strict punishment of looting - something that could not be said of all Maine generals.

After the war, President Johnson placed him in command of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. Although the bureau did much good work in undoing the damage of the war and arranging for education and jobs for blacks, Howard was no administrator, and the bureau was soon plagued by corruption and scandal. Howard would believe evil of no one, especially blacks, and his favorable comments on South Carolina legislature of 1868, one of the most miserable ever to disgrace a State of the Union, led to ridicule.

After an investigation of the bureau, Howard was cleared of all charges of corruption by a congressional court of inquiry in 1870. He

His prestige led many Negroes to invest in the Freedmen's bank, of which he was a director.
“Canoes for People Who Love Canoeing”

From the standard traditional fiberglass canoe to the classic wood strip canoe, they’re all there at Freepoint Canoe. Plus the energetic fellow who owns and operates the business. He’s Jerry Silvestro. Raised in the rural countryside of Connecticut, Jerry slowly began his move northward. Four years with Uncle Sam as a special force member in Southeast Asia, then moving on to the lake region and foothills of White Mountains of New Hampshire. Attending Keene State College and with a B.S. degree he started teaching. During his first year of teaching he recalls leading students on canoe adventures as well as ski trips. He’s an skier, a former member of the National Ski Patrol and Patrol Leader in New Hampshire. Taking a year off from teaching and attending graduate school he taught skiing while at the University of Bridgeport and earned his M.S. degree.

Returning to teaching after graduate school he became increasingly more involved with canoes. Moving onward to Freepoint, Maine he decided to open up a canoe specialty shop.

“Maine was the place to be, the canoe capital of the U.S. I found Freepoint to be easily accessible to the whole state as well as good quality canoe makers still producing crafted canoes at fair prices. I specialize in classic wood strip canoes and carry a good variety of fiberglass as well. I spend a lot of time with customers finding the right canoe for their particular needs.

“I have canoes made by people who know canoeing — for people who love canoeing.”

That says it best, there’s no one canoe that does it all. I mean there’s a big difference between canoeing peacefully under the moonlight on a tranquil lake and running billowing haystacks down the Dead River, two extremely different situations for two different canoes. You’ll enjoy the sport of canoeing more if you have a hull design specially built for the way you use it most.

So with this knowledge and approach I have satisfied paddlers all across the states. I’m basically a person person and love to converse and share the popularity of canoeing. Lately I find it harder to get away from the shop as business grows. It’s long hours running the shop alone and I’ve been doing less leisure paddling. But, the simple reward of watching folks take their first canoe home and later on having them call or stop by and say to you, “Jerry — this is just great, didn’t realize it is so much fun and enjoyment. Our next adventure will be bigger and better, we love our canoe.” That’s rewarding satisfaction. For anyone just entering the sport, just don’t throw your money out on any canoe, talk to someone who knows. A bargain canoe isn’t any good if it doesn’t perform or serve your canoeing needs.

Happy canoeing to you all.

Jerry Silvestro
General Howard
Soldier of the Republic; Servant of Jesus Christ

We have asked several persons familiar with various sides of General Howard's long and fruitful life to speak from their own point of view concerning his character and his career. We comment elsewhere editorially on General Howard's life and work.—EDITORS.

A Pastor's Tribute

BY REV. G. GLENN ATKINS, D.D.
DETROIT, MICH.

To have been Gen. Oliver Otis Howard's pastor for six years and his friend for ten years is a thing for which I am grateful to God. When we went to Burlington, Vt., ten years ago—almost—General Howard had been for some time a beloved member of the parish, an honored citizen of the town. His home was well toward the top of the hill upon which Burlington is built. He possessed the lake and the mountains in fine view. The end of the day was so splendid and always so dear to those who knew Burlington shone full upon his windows. It was a resting place for the going down of his own sun.

He was a good parsonian. His place was never empty when he was at home and he brought more than a presence to church; he brought a stimulating personality, an eager and prevalent spirit and a magnetism for the Most High.

His friends the governor—white-haired and empty-headed as well—sat directly behind him. It was a good aim for a young preacher to be taught the price of freedom, the worth of courage and, contradictory as it may seem, the tender grace of the militant spirit. For general Howard was marvelously tender.

We who knew him so well will remember this more clearly and distinctly than almost anything else. Tenacious locked out of his way, hid in his speech and oftened and sufficed a personality outwardly impertinent, intemperate and rotund, but greatly tender and almost unexpectedly tender and loving.

I came as constantly on midweek meetings as a man speaks aloud. He dealt in the depths of the Most High: he abode under the flow of the Almighty. He did not always follow pastoral plan in the design and development of theme set for the meeting. "I can't," he said only the other day, "about anointed things. I am assigned for the East; and then I say what is on my heart." He treated "imputed" prayer meeting as in much the same way, but what he never always distinctly wrote while in and in the personality, the voice and posture (in which the arm less sleeve was not wanting to join) which colored and strengthed the thought and prayer, he spoke directly or indirectly out of his own wide and deep experience.

He was concerned in all that concerned the church, a generous giver, a loyal and steadfast worker. He liked vital preaching, was impatient of the academic and apologetic and sought, through all the preacher said, the lift, the summons and the comfort of the cross.

"My part in the world's work will soon be finished. If I knew my own strongest desire, it is that all people, and especially all children, may receive into their minds and hearts that teaching which shall make for God's present and future good, which encloses attainable knowledge and livingkindness whose pattern is in the life of Jesus."—From General Howard's Autobiography, published in 1897.

His Public Service

BY REV. CONELLIUS H. PATON, D.D.

General Howard was one of the most remarkable personalities our country has produced in recent times. The stalwart character of his Christian faith, his courage, his patriotism, his unifying energy and his marvelous versatility form a combination of qualities rarely equalled and never put together in quite the same way. He had his critics and detractors, especially in regard to his war record, but any one who has studied the Battle of Gettysburg and gone over the battlefield carefully must concede not only that General Howard was possessed of splendid bravery when the command fell to him on the fun day, but that we owe it to his strategic and foresight that the Union troops took possession of Cemetery Ridge and eventually of Little Round Top, with which line of hills as a base of operations on the two succeeding days. As between the judgment of General Sherman and Carl Schurz the American public is, I fear, likely to hesitate. The plain fact is that many people, and some generals, are unable to reconcile a genuine Christian faith with military ability and vice.
Extending Our News Service

A FORWARD STEP IN RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM

This week's issue of The Congregationalist and Christian World consists of forty pages, forty-five of which are built up from the other thirty-two, and bear upon their face the distinguishing title, Church News. Into this Section B is packed a large amount of news relating to the individual churches of the denomination throughout the country. It has been received from various sources—a corps of official correspondents over the land, reliable clipping bureaus, and in a number of cases from the churches themselves. All this material has been carefully edited in this office with a view to appraising fairly the space at our disposal and preserving also the main essentials of the news. A careful review of the care we have been taken in arranging this material to make it as attractive typographically and evenly read, inasmuch as it follows a certain geographical order, beginning with the Atlantic states and proceeding to the Pacific. Illustrations of churches and individuals embellish the pages.

We have tried to arrive at this step by the constantly increasing pressure on our columns and our desire to make our news service more complete, acceptable and representative than it was before, if possible without the occasional employment of extra pages to do justice to the church news that is available. We shall therefore publish this extra section of news from time to time as material accumulates and as it appears to be apropos by our readers, from whom we shall be glad to hear concerning your estimate of the value of such supplementory pages. We shall continue as heretofore from week to week to print a large portion of our news, laying even greater emphasis on Christian world features, which together with these monthly bulletins will, we believe, provide the Congregational churches of this country with a greater amount of reliable and interesting church and Christian news than has ever been furnished them before.

We look upon the system adopted now as a distinctly forward step in the history of the paper, and though we have by no means realized all our ideals in this number, we send it out as an indication of what we hope to do for the churches of the denomination.

The Boston Y. M. Success

At seven o'clock last Monday evening a crowd gathered on Tremont Street under whose auspices the headquarters of the Y. M. campaign saw the Illumination. The audience en roche and passed with $14. The bells of Park Street again joined the cheers of the elation of the night which accompanied the evidence at the hour of trial. Boys, who marched from the headquarters led by a drum the Y. M. campaigns for ten years mean- ing means for Boston equipped Y. M. C. A. plants in

Principals, like these which were of a community man, are now again in the field, police whic. have dwarfed the politicians. — Edward G. Holmes.
General Howard's greatest work, however, has been since the war. He was one of the heroes who refused to live on his laurels and threw himself into public affairs with a zeal truly remarkable. He was aggressively religious, and that, too, in a time when the prevailing type of religion has been of the quiescent if not of the repressive sort. His was a threefold loyalty; loyalty to Christ's person, his truth and his work. Let us not miss the lesson of his life at this point. He was not afraid to give his testimony for Christ nor to show his interest in Christ's little ones. Here was the supreme test of his courage, and the whole Church of Christ should be the bolder and more aggressive because of his example.

To me his philanthropic activity in his later years was simply astonishing. At a time when most men expect to enjoy a life of well-earned leisure, he was constantly on the go. Think of a man of his age establishing a new university in the South and placing himself squarely under the financial load! The spectacle is inspiring.

Howard University, however, is his real monument and remains as the one conspicuous sign of General Howard's activity in connection with the Freedman's Bureau. Its location on one of the most conspicuous sites in the city of Washington and its scope as a high grade university for the education of leaders among our colored population render this institution a worthy memorial to its founder. It was in connection with Howard University as a student, when my father was the president, and afterward as trustee that I came into personal touch with General Howard. Later on circumstances led to closer acquaintance and a truer appreciation of his many-sided worth.

Meeting General Howard at the meeting of the American Missionary Association in Burlington, Vt., only a week before he was summoned home, I spoke of the recent death of Gen. Eliphalet Whittlesey, who served on his staff during the war and who was his intimate friend and co-laborer in after years. "Yes," he said, "they are all going and leaving me alone. I do not understand it; but perhaps the good Lord has some reason for keeping me here." His emotion was very evident, and he spoke in a way that made me feel that he had been thinking deeply upon the approaching end. Those who were at the early morning prayer meeting the next day will never forget his participation. Several had responded to the call for prayer, when he arose and in a voice which showed his deep emotion said: "I want to ask our friends, the Jubilee singers, to come forward and sing Swing Low Sweet Chariot. That song has very tender associations with me, and I want it sung as my prayer." So they sang those pathetic words, the very voice of the yearning heart of the African slave in the old days:

"I looked over yonder, what did I see? Coming for to carry me home.
A band of angels coming after me,
Coming for to carry me home."

Sitting close at the General's side during the singing I saw him wiping the tears from his eyes, and I knew he was profoundly and, shall we not say, prophetically moved. He has been often called the American Have-lock. I like even better to compare him with Pierre Du Terrail Bayard—"Le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche."
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CLOSET AND ALTAR

THE SINNER’S FRIEND

But go ye and learn what this meaneth, I desire mercy and not sacrifice: for I came not to call the righteous, but sinners.—Matt. 9: 13.

Behind the veil, where every man is alone with his sin and his God, Christ only can help. Oh, brethren, in the loneliness of sin, on the battleground of temptation, we know how very far away the crowd feels; how utterly irrelevant our brothers’ merit; how helpless our brothers’ love. It is just here Christ penetrates and proves himself divine. Of our guilt he tells us, I have borne it, and stand by thee; of our sin. This is my charge; of our weakness. My grace is sufficient for thee; of our shame, I love thee, the Father hath forgiven thee; of our hopelessness, I will trust thee with my work, with my interests. Be of good cheer! —George Adam Smith.

What could I do if Christ did not justify the ungodly? —Thomas Chalmers.
UNIVERSITY HONORS HOWARD

MEMORIAL SERVICES ARE HELD IN WASHINGTON

Washington, Oct. 29—Memorial services, commemorating the illustrious founder and former president, General O. O. Howard, were held today by the faculty and students of the University in Washington bearing his name. They took place in Memorial Chapel on the campus purchased by General Howard, coincident with the funeral services over the body of the general at Baltimore. President Thirldfield, president, brief addresses commemorating the life and services of General Howard, especially as related to the University, were made by the deans of the several departments and appropriate anthems were sung. Howard University will further honor the memory of its founder. Plans already are being made for the erection of a memorial gate at the entrance way of the University grounds. This will commemorate the services of the general to the nation and to the cause of humanity.

GEN. HOWARD A YARMOUTH GRAD.

Entered Bowdoin From Academy in 1846 — An Appreciation by Principal Frederick H. Dale.

YARMOUTH, Oct. 27.—(Special to the PRESS.)—General Oliver O. Howard was graduated from North Yarmouth Academy in the class of 1846. He came to the academy from Leesburg, and at the conclusion of his term there he entered Bowdoin. General Howard spoke at the Commencement exercises at Yarmouth Academy last Spring, and in the course of his address told of his coming to the institution and his experiences there. After a suit of homespun clothes had been made in Leesburg for him, he drove to Yarmouth with his father, and the necessary arrangements were made for his entering the school. He was given a room in Russell Hall, now numbered 13, and occupied by Ray A. Gilpatrick of Portland and Ernest F. Hanson of Gorham.

General Howard said that he was very happy during his first days at school, but this disappeared once he became accustomed to the routine of academic life and got acquainted with the other students. He was an excellent Greek scholar.

In the course of his address last Spring, General Howard said that students from North Yarmouth Academy seemed to have the faculty of “making good” in some direction in later life, and were creditable to themselves and to the Academy and to the colleges which they afterward entered. There were nine generals in the Civil War who were graduates of N. Y. A.

Frederick H. Dale, principal of Yarmouth Academy, paid an EXPRESS reporter this morning:

“By the death of General Oliver Otis Howard, North Yarmouth Academy has lost her oldest and most famous alumnus. From the time of his first connection with the institution in the middle forties until his death, he has always had an active interest in the prosperity of the school and has done what was in his power to benefit it.

“Alumni can help an institution by assisting in the activities of the school through gifts, either of money or time; and they should serve on committees as much as possible to attract the attention of men to them as representatives of the institution.

“General Howard did both. He has given the auto on several occasions to assist in our Commencements, and the value of his life to the school is too well known to demand explanation here.

“We are proud of his memory and mourn his loss.”

TRIBUTE TO GEN. HOWARD

Rev. John S. Sewall Pays Tribute to Distinguished Soldier and College Classmate.

The following tribute to the memory of the late Gen. O. O. Howard has been most kindly contributed to the Commercial by Rev. John S. Sewall of this city, a classmate of Gen. Howard’s in Bowdoin college.

The qualities which were most conspicuous in Gen. Howard’s career in the army were already apparent in his college work. His capacity for leadership, his engineering ability, his firm principles, his genial and warm-hearted personality. He was expert in mathematics, and after graduating at West Point was for a time instructor there in that department. His service during and after the war was perhaps more varied than that of any other commander. He was always on the frontier, never encumbered by any odds against him, full of resources in emergencies, hopeful, energetic, ready for any forward movement, however desperate. His service against the Indians after the war showed him to be not only a daring fighter but a clever diplomat, he was his own friend, Gen. Crook, when he struck he struck hard, and like Gen. Crook he acquired the confidence and admiration of the savages by his absolute justice and honesty in dealing with them. They feared in battle and trusted him in peace.

He was not only a soldier but a philanthropist. His interest in the colored race was shown by his labors for years in the Freedmen’s Bureau, and later in the establishment of Howard University at Washington, which he was instrumental in establishing. And the character of the capabilities of the mountain whites. He spent the labor of years in trying to obtain endowment for the institution, increasing his time, raising funds not only by personal solicitation but by long and laborious lecturing tours through the country, and in every way endeavoring to make it a competent, prosperous, well-planned and well-sustained institution.

Gen. Howard, like Stonewall Jackson, was a humble and devoted Christian. He will be greatly missed not only by his friends, but in religious circles and by the country at large, for good men are needed and we cannot afford to lose them. He will be remembered as the brilliant soldier, the patriot, the Christian, and the philanthropist.
In less than six years, though there came a number of new months to feed, the young Otis family moved into their new house which was situated farther east on the north and south road as now located, the old road being abandoned for one straighter and more level. Neatly opposite the new house was the district school house. Its successor still stands on the same spot. In the latter Gen. Howard and his brother Rowland began their school life, and when in college taught three winters there. They attended religious meetings and debating clubs in boyhood.

The next farm opposite the Otis place on the north east and covering the northern slope of "the great hill" was purchased of Roger Strickland by Capt. Seth Howard, of Strickland, Mass. At a point near the summit of the "divide", Capt. Howard erected a large, square, two-story house, from the eastern window of which the great pond, the Dead river, and the broad meadow and the long picturesque "Cape" are in full view. To the west, across a green field, fitted by nature to be a lawn or park to an English country house, you look over the lowlands to the silver stream of the Androscoquin where the billowy white foreshores have been most obliterated. The Stinchfields of North Leods and Wayne were largely descended from Thomas.

Among the children of Roger Stinchfield were Elizabeth or "Bessie", (the names were formerly interchangeable). Her father's home was the hospital where her father and mother attended the patients of the town. Her mother, Mrs. Abbot, was a woman of personal attractions, winning manners, and always found ways to make her husband and children welcome to her house. They lived in a large, comfortable home.

But what they had they could do. They had their life and what they could do was offered without stint. Bessie, when a little girl, had been brought through the woods from her home in Massachusetts, to which place her parents had come from New Hampshire. She had a hand in it and perched on the backs of the emigrants. When she was a young lady, while attending school in the country, she met and fell in love with a handsome young man, and they lived a happy life.
GEN. HOWARD'S MOTHER.

Her Death at Glencoe, Illinois—A Short Sketch of Her Life.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 17 (Special).—Mrs. Eliza Howard Gilmore, formerly of Leeds, died at Glencoe, Ill., Dec. 14, aged 84 years and 4 days. Mrs. Gilmore was the daughter of Oliver and Betsey Cushman Otis. Her first husband, Rowland B. Howard, esq., died in 1849; her second husband, Col. John Gilmore, in 1864. These were leading citizens of her native town.

Mrs. Gilmore was the mother of Gen. O. O. Howard, who spent several days (Dec. 3-10) at her bedside on his way from San Francisco to New York. Rev. Rowland B. Howard of Boston, who spent most of the month of July with her and attended her funeral at Glencoe, Sunday, Dec. 16; Gen. Charles H. Howard of Chicago, with whom at his suburban residence, Mrs. Gilmore has had a quiet and delightful home in her old age; and R. H. Gilmore, Esq., of Denver, a leading lawyer of Colorado.

During her first widowhood, in 1840, Mrs. Howard joined the first Baptist church in Leeds, and though on account of change of residence she was afterward a member of two Congregational churches, she ever felt a deep interest in the church of her youth. Mrs. Gilmore left Leeds in 1858, and after a brief residence in Farmington, Hallowell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and a winter in San Francisco, she came back to the shore of Lake Michigan to rest and die, and there chose her place of sepulture. Her powers of mind were unimpaired till her last few months of prostration, caused more by the wearing of the system than by any disease. Her place was as a rule never vacant at church. She was deeply interested in all missionary enterprises and aided them by her presence and contributions. Her religious faith was more lively and more comforting in the later years.

Christ seems nearer than he used to,' was her remark to the writer a few months before her death.

THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

Mr. V. R. Peas of Portland, formerly of Lewiston, State Superintendent of the Y. P. S. E., while delivering his address in Oldtown last week, cited this incident concerning Gen. Howard, the one-armed hero of the late war, who, when a messenger, brought him an invitation to be present at a grand reception, hastily scribbled this answer with his left hand: "Cannot come, it is prayer night," consequently the reception was postponed in order that Gen. Howard might be present. If this spirit was more prevalent throughout our churches, prayer meetings would flourish with out fear of innocuous drones.

The White House.

Dexter, Me., July 5 (Special).—The glorious old Fourth at Dexter came in with a wet blanket around her, and Dexter stood around on one leg all day waiting for the clouds to roll away. They didn't roll away, and that is why Dexter feels sorry. The celebration was knocked in the head. The early trains brought large crowds into town, but a steady down-pour of rain prevented any parade. Gen. O. O. Howard, orator of the day, arrived at 8 A.M., and was met at the station by the Dexter Cornet Band. Accompanied by the reception committee he was driven to Grand Army Hall and at noon was escorted to Grange Hall where dinner was served. About 300 Grand Army men from various posts in the section were present and partook of the dinner.

At 2 P.M., Gen. Howard delivered an oration in Town Hall before a packed assembly. Following is a brief summary of his address:

The speaker discussed the establishment of our government, the toils and throes and the struggles incident upon its inception. What form did our government assume? The declaration of independence. What did it cost to assume our independence? What did it cost to make good all its parts, purifying and preserving. Recollections of forty years ago. Recollections of '91, '92, '93 and the present. The oration was profoundly impressive and was greeted with closest attention by the large audience. The distinguished orator was cheered to the echo. After the address General Howard shook all the Grand Army men by the hand. People were deeply disappointed in the other exercises of the day. It was impossible to prevent a single feature of the elaborate program.

In the evening at Town Hall there was a concert by the Ladies' Orchestra, of Waterville, assisted by other talent. Saturday the postponed exercises occurred, and the handsome soldier's monument was appropriately dedicated. General Howard delivered an address on Gettysburg, and afterward appeared at a reception. He was very warmly greeted by the people.

Following is a description of the new soldiers' monument, dedicated today: The monument entire measures twenty-four feet in height, and is composed of Doddin and South Thomaston granite. There are four faces upon which are erected two dice, the whole forming a pedestal for the figure of a soldier surmounting. The figure is six feet, six inches in height, and leans upon his musket in the attitude "Parade Rest." The monument is distinguished by handsome moulding and carving, and is a souvenir of unbounded pride to our citizens and to H. F. Safford Post G. A. R., through whose efforts it has been erected.
THE PRESIDENT'S ESTIMATE OF DEWEY

To the Editor of the Transcript:
The President's toast to Admiral Dewey as the man who has done more for and reflected greater glory on America than any other man now living, invites comparison. I would not in the least detract from the just fame of Admiral Dewey, for I have personally and favorably known him and his late father and brothers from my early manhood, but the form of the President's eulogy affords an opportunity to call attention to the great services of a man now living who has in some quarters not been adequately appreciated. I refer to Major General Oliver Otis Howard. Raised on a Maine farm, graduated at Bowdoin and at West Point, commander of a brigade in the first battle of Bull Run, losing his right arm at Fair Oaks but soon returning to the service, commander of the Eleventh Army Corps, the Fourth Army Corps, the Army of the Tennessee after the death of McPherson at Atlanta, commander of Sherman's army in the march from Atlanta to the sea, and from Savannah to the surrender, all before he was thirty-four years of age, thanked by Congress for selecting the ground on which the battle of Gettysburg was fought, organizer and chief of the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, and chairman of the Committee of Congress, said: "Its operations extended over 500,000 square miles of territory devastated by the greatest war of modern times, more than 4,000,000 of its people sunk in the lowest depths of ignorance and slavery and suddenly set free amid the fierce animosities of war—free, but poor, helpless and starving. Here, truly, was a most appalling condition of things. Not only the destiny of the liberated race but the life of the nation itself depended upon the correct solution of this intricate problem." During his years General Howard solved it and in a way, as described by Sidney Andrews in "Old and New," set idlers to work, aided in the reorganization of society, carried the light of the North into dark places of the South, steadied the Negro in his struggle with novel ideas, inculcated kindly feeling, checked the passion of whites and blacks, opened the blind eyes of judges and jurors, taught the gospel of forbearance, encouraged human sympathy, distributed the generous charities of the benevolent, upheld loyalty, assisted in creating a sentiment of nationality—all this so successfully that the congress committee further reported that "the world can point to nothing like it in all the history of emancipation," that "no thirteen millions of dollars was ever more wisely spent" and that General Howard "is deserving of the gratitude of the American people." In this work and following it was his great part in founding 128 colleges and other institutions for fitting teachers, and 151 public high schools, among them being the Hampton Institute, Tuskegee, Fisk University, and Howard University, which have been more successful than were either Harvard or Yale or Dartmouth in the first century of their existence. After all these services, General Howard was sent by President Grant on a successful mission to the Apaches and later to the Philippines. He commanded the departments of the Columbia, the Platte, the East, and the Military Academy, and he gave his eldest son to the country, whose life was lost in the service. In addition to all this, General Howard's services to surviving comrades and to moral and religious causes have been unremitting. In fact, his services since the Civil War have been so illustrious that many have almost forgotten that he led the battle above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, supported Coxe at Allatoona, based upon which one of his staff officers, Major D. W. Whittle, wrote the stirring hymn, "Hold the Fort!" captured Fort McAllister near Savannah, and made harder marches and fought greater battles in the Carolinas than those which form so brilliant a chapter in our Revolutionary history.

Surely, it can reflect upon no man, living or dead, to allude to these features in General Howard's wonderful career, and it is gratifying to know that he is enjoying a green old age at his beautiful home in Burlington, Vt., in the society of the wife of his youth, and that he is surrounded by friends wherever he goes in this country which he has so much to do, to pacify, to regenerate and to make glorious.

Allen Clark

Boston, Dec. 29.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY COMMAND

Washington, July 21.—The Secretary of War is gradually maturing his plans for a rearrangement of military commands. It is now settled that the three divisions are to be abandoned entirely and that Major Generals Howard and Miles will be put on the same status as their colleagues as the commanding general as the six brigadier generals except that the two departmental commands will command in larger districts and more important than the other six departments.

The responsibilities of the commanding general will be largely increased and some additions to his staff will be made to do justice to the increased importance of the duties. There should be eight departments, making a command for each of the two major generals and the six brigadier generals.

The present intention seems to be to keep General Howard at New York, but in command of the department of the Atlantic instead of the division of the Atlantic, and General Miles at San Francisco, as commanding officer of the department of the Pacific, instead of the division of the Pacific.

The latter command, it is expected, will comprise what is now the department of California and a portion of the department of Arizona, while the other portion of this department will probably be merged into the department of Texas.

General Howard's command will comprise what is now the department of the East and perhaps a slice from the department of the Missouri.
Oliver Otis Howard was born in Leeds, November, 1830. On leaving college he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1854, and was commissioned lieutenant of ordinance. Having held positions in the service until 1857, he became instructor in mathematics at West Point for four years. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, resigning his commission as lieutenant, he took command of a regiment of Maine volunteers. At the battle of Bull Run he commanded a brigade, and in September, 1861, was made brigadier-general of volunteers. Assigned to a brigade in the Army of the Potomac, in the battle of Fair Oaks, June, 1862, he had two horses killed under him, was wounded twice, and lost his right arm. After the battle of Antietam he commanded a division; at the battle of Chancellorsville, the Eleventh Corps; at Gettysburg, after the fall of Gen. Reynolds he commanded during the first day of the battle; November, 1862, was commissioned major-general of volunteers; was engaged at Lookout Valley, Chattanooga, and in movements for relief of Knoxville; July, 1864, took command of the Army of the Tennessee; was in most of the battles of the Georgia campaign, and commanded the right wing of Sherman's army in the march to the sea; was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army December, 1864, and brevet major-general March, 1865. Subsequently he was appointed commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, holding office until the closing of the bureau in 1872; was a trustee of Howard University, and president four years. In 1872, being appointed special commissioner to the Indians, he spent several months in that service in New Mexico and Arizona. In 1874 he assumed command of the department of the Columbia, and in 1881 was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. Such is a record of eminent service for which Gen. Howard has received testimonials of high approval from the government and country. He has proved himself not only an accomplished, brilliant, and gallant soldier, but a steadfast, active, and consistent Christian man.

DEATH OF GENERAL HOWARD

End to a Career of Brilliant Achievements

Soldier, Author, Orator and a Christian Gentleman

His Life Was Devoted to the Nation

At Battle of Gettysburg He "Saved" the Union Army

Burlington, Vt., Oct. 27—General Oliver Otis Howard was struck with a recurrence of disease at his home here last night and dropped from his chair in a unconscious state, dying before a physician could be summoned. He had made no complaint to the members of the family of feeling as well as usual, and his death came as a great shock. The noted soldier died as he had expressed a wish that he might be removed from public life, and in many of his public lectures at Chautauqua assemblies and elsewhere he had made it clear that "when you wish." You will find me ready."

Last week General Howard was in Ontario delivering his lecture, "Abraham Lincoln," and his gentlemindedness and virility were evident. During his seventy-five years, the subject of comment. His last public appearance was in London, with all the honors of tradition. On Monday he returned to his home here and to all appearances was in the prime of his health. Many then had said nothing about feeling ill, and so far as is known had not even mentioned the infirmities due to his age. Colonel James of the Twelfth United States Cavalry, who was at Fort Irwin, Calif., had ordered a gram of aniline unknown to the Government house until the hour of his death.

A Career of Signal Service for the Nation

By His Brilliant Work in the Civil War, General Howard Made a Reputation of the First Order—Fletcher, Author, Orator, but Above All a Christian Gentleman

With the passing of General Oliver Otis Howard, there remains alive one of the first ranking officers who commanded a Union army during the Civil War. That officer was General John M. Cope.

General Howard's career was one of singular distinction. As a general officer, he was considered one of the best generals of the Civil War, and his name became synonymous with valor and bravery. He was known for his compassion and humanity, which he demonstrated throughout his military career.

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1st, TO PARENTS IN THE HOME. Do you wish to have a weekly visitor in your homes that will in every way minister to your home comfort and enjoyment by bringing to all the members of your household the latest information concerning the progress of the Christian Church throughout the world, and by bringing to all such encouraging and comforting messages from your Heavenly Father as will help to brighten your joys and lighten your sorrows? The Presbyterian Messenger will do all this and more, at an expense of only about four cents a week.

2d, TO PASTORS OF CHURCHES. Do you wish to employ a messenger that will visit each family in your congregation once a week, telling them how Christian work is progressing in all the churches at home and abroad, presenting to them all the interests of the church in such a way as to stir up their liberality, stimulate them to greater zeal in Christian work? The Presbyterian Messenger offers its services as a medium of communication.

3d, TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES. Do you wish to send a letter to each member of your society each week that will bring to their remembrance the needs of the different mission fields, and the progress of the work in all parts of the world? The Presbyterian Messenger offers to you its services.

4th, TO SABBATH SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS. Do you wish to encourage and assist your pupils and your fellow-teachers in the Sabbath school in studying the Sabbath school lessons during the week, so that you may come together on Sabbath ready to impart as well as receive instruction? The Presbyterian Messenger offers to you the very best treatises on the Sabbath school lesson each week, and suggestions in regard to the best methods of studying.

5th, TO YOUNG PEOPLES' SOCIETIES. Do you wish to have the latest information from the Young Peoples' Societies, not only of our own church but of all the churches throughout the land, together with helpful expositions of the subjects each week? The Presbyterian Messenger has made adequate provision to serve you in these respects.

6th. Do you desire employment that will yield a fair income while affording you an opportunity of doing good? The Presbyterian Messenger gives a liberal commission to those who solicit subscribers, and you may be assured that you will render a real service to every man whom you succeed in persuading to subscribe for The Presbyterian Messenger. Write to the Business Manager for our terms.

To reliable merchants and manufacturers and professional men of all classes who wish to send messages to purchasers or patrons, The Presbyterian Messenger offers special facilities, both because it will not put them in competition with unreliable advertisers and because it will carry their messages to thousands of homes remarkable for intelligence, ability and reliability.
GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

BY GEORGE WOODS, LL. D.

Our civil war, that brought utter ruin to so many households, dejected the career of a large number of men already prominent in professional and commercial circles, diverted the course of numberless families, brought shame and ruin to the weak and disloyal, caused thousands to drag out a maimed and painful existence and swallowed up the lives of three hundred thousand brave men, was the great opportunity as well for a comparative few. Some starting in obscurity rose to undying fame as lasting as the history of our country. Sometimes with great merit and at times with little, names were woven into our history and became household words, occasionally resulting from one brilliant effort, often caused by the peculiar influences of our condition, and some laurels were won by patient, persistent, laborious and dangerous struggles, all drawn into that sinuous, complex and turbulent stream of life as it then existed, and forced upward upon its surface.

Among those who started in obscurity and rose to desired fame was General Howard. The writer first knew him as a student in the North Yarmouth Academy, Maine. At a reunion of its alumni last June he said he came there in a "shanty" (a winter conveyance in New England between a sleigh and a sled) and that he paid from eighty cents to a dollar a week for his board. Modest and unassuming as this entrance upon the world might indicate, yet he was endowed with priceless wealth, and whether with fame or without it, his life was sure to be grand, noble, brave and complete. He came inspired with the love of a pure and devoted mother and followed by her frequent and fervent prayers. He was accompanied with sterling integrity, innate purity and the invincible courage necessary to sustain these qualities. In his earlier life he had resolved to live temperately, uprightly, manfully, and with a view to perfecting his life mentally and morally so far as in him lay. This was his aim. This was the solution of the problem of life stripped of all its worldly inanities. He has never once permitted this view of life to be obscured. He has once turned from this course of life as he had planned it. At North Yarmouth Academy he was laying the foundation of his future and he proceeded there with the same deliberate, persistent, unswerving loyalty to his purpose as has characterized him throughout life and in times and affairs of greater import. Every link in the chain of his existence required the same strength in order to give uniform strength to the whole. This has been the leading feature of his life, i.e., fidelity to purpose. He has been a patriot who loved country and a philanthropist who loved his race. Necessarily he was arrayed on the side of unity and freedom. Prior to the war he graduated at West Point and was a professor there for four years. He participated in the war actively from the battle of Bull Run to the surrender of General J. E. B. Jones in Carolina. At the opening of the war he took charge of a Maine regiment of volunteers, and was made a Brigadier General in 1864. He was with General McClellan on the Potomac and at the battle of Fair Oaks had two horses shot under him. He was twice wounded and lost his right arm. While recovering from this loss he was in his State energetically impressing upon the people the importance of the issues, stimulating them to action and increasing the enlistment roll. He was present at Antietam, at Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga, and commanded the right wing of Sherman's army in the march to the sea. He was appointed Brigadier General in 1864 and brevet Major General in 1865. This was his army record briefly told, during the great conflict. He was the very soul of valor. The tests and trials of those around him never caused him to rise from his devotions before entering a battle, nor did the onslaught of those in front of him cause him to turn aside when he once entered. He was always a Christian, a gentleman and a gallant soldier.

He was Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau and largely influential in establishing Howard University, and was for four years its President. This alone should distinguish any man. The benefits he has conferred is conferring upon the Freedmen cannot be told. The Howard University, established in 1867, has been constantly extending its usefulness and the scope of its studies. It has now nearly a hundred professors and lecturers and six hundred and seventeen students of both sexes, without distinction of race. It has its normal, preparatory, collegiate, industrial and dental departments, and schools of medicine, law, music, pharmacy and theology. In October 1894 General Howard was retired from the army and has now gone to Burlington, Vermont, to spend the remaining portion of a useful and unblemished life in literary pursuits, completing a work which promises to further grace a life already graceful. Few if any of the Generals of the late war present lives of such perfect symmetry. His life has been one of continuous advancement in the most desirable directions. Firm in his principles, without asperity, sturdily in his habits without aggressiveness, contemning no evils yet admiring no virtues, mild and gentle in his appearance, he neither invites opposition nor works interference. He possesses to a remarkable degree the influence of that reserve force which comes with certainty of action and security of position. There have been times in his life when he was subjected to the slurs and scoffs of reckless ones away from the restraints of civil life, but his physical and moral courage and the nobility of his nature soon silenced them. There was also a time when little, ambitious, envious tongues sought to mar the beauty of his life by false and calumnious imputations and suggestions, but these efforts fell abortive, for he was above suspicion. Evenly, temperately, bravely, modestly he has pursued his course of life without a single divergence. Less brilliant and striking in some respects his life may have been than the lives of some of his comrades in arms, and not so lavishly decorated with the tinsel of public praise, yet withal it has been one of true grandeur. His fame may not have penetrated so far as that of some, but the impression upon those whom it has reached will surely be permanent and invaluable. May many years of the recreation he has so well earned be granted to him and may he, in his retirement, give to the world from his able pen inspiration as lofty as that which he has already bestowed upon us while wearing the sword.

"Lives of great men all remp. We may make our lives..."
In modern circumstances and age we could not have such a spectacle as the one of General Howard. On the farm where he lived, the city and the countryside, and the buildings and the trees that surround it, were all full of life. He was a man of the people, who could talk with them on equal terms and be understood. He was loved by all who knew him, and his death was a great loss to the country.

General Howard was a soldier of the highest calibre. He had fought in many battles and had seen much action. He was a man of great courage and determination, and he never gave up in the face of adversity. He was a leader who could inspire his men to do their best, and he was always ready to put himself in the front line to lead them.

General Howard was a man of great learning, as well as of great military skill. He was a scholar in many fields, and he had a deep understanding of the art of war. He was a man who could think and plan on a grand scale, and he was always ready to put his ideas into action.

General Howard was a man of great humanity, as well as of great patriotism. He was always ready to help those who were in need, and he never forgot the poor and the humble. He was a man who could see beyond the immediate problem, and who always looked for the long-term solution.

General Howard was a man of great character, as well as of great courage. He was a man who could stand up for what he believed in, and who never gave in to pressure. He was a man who could inspire others to do the same, and who always set a good example.

The example of General Howard will long be remembered by all who knew him. He was a true soldier, a true patriot, and a true friend. He will always be remembered as a man of great courage, great learning, and great humanity. He will always be remembered as a man who was true to himself, and who was always ready to do his best for those who were in need.
Yale's 100th anniversary was held in 1876, and the occasion was marked by a nationwide celebration that included parades, speeches, and festivities. The event was also notable for the presence of a flying squad, which consisted of four students who had built a glider and were attempting to make a successful flight. The glider took off from a hillside and flew for a distance of 100 yards before crashing into a tree. Despite this setback, the students continued to work on their project and eventually succeeded in making several successful flights. The event was a major milestone in the history of aviation and paved the way for future advancements in this field.
BOSTON EVENING NEWSPAPER

GENERAL O. G. HOWARD REVIEWS THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

The Lessons Which Its Experiences Should Teach the World—Comparisons With Our Civil War—The "Hastines-Swarthmore" of Its Earlier Days

The rapid transportation and the Orange Free State Combine, organized an army, or rather armies, and made every timely move. They could not, unfortunately, protect their territory against Great Britain. A single shot, Lord Roberts, was ordered in command of their forces. While, the civil functionaries on both sides were carrying on a most enlightened and humane war, the conclusion was reached as to how best to make a collection of two columns presented. One was to wait to the end of the negotiations, leaving Great Britain to conclude the ultimate of the time, when the empire would necessarily choose not to be the victor. The forces had already been mobilized and transported to South Africa. The other course was to quickly anticipate the action of the British, which would probably be the best under the circumstances that could be made. That is to say, the forces in South Africa were very nearly matched. In fact, the advantage was with General Smuts, and General Botha and his forces were hopelessly inferior. The only hope the latter had was to get the forces to the Front in sufficient numbers and maintain the war over the better thinking.

Lord Kitchener, who had been so remarkably successful in the Sudan, was assigned to General Lord Roberts as his chief of staff. These two coming together and coordinating their operations, maintained the war over the better thinking.

Now, Smuts's forces were still stronger at the point of attack, so as to gain against the situation, but to overcome the situation, they would have to be a move; victory, he would have to make a Napoleonic campaign—because the British had made it more difficult. They moved forward, Lord Roberts's invasion, and the British had had success in its march, but they had the advantage of the railway, which was simply not possible.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1909.

The sad news was received today of the death of General Oliver O. Howard, one of Maine's most distinguished sons and a man who served his country and the people of his state with honor. General Howard was a man of great character and a pillar of the community.

The Congregationalist and Baptist Churches were holding a memorial service in the afternoon. The service was attended by a large crowd, and many friends of the late general were present.

General Howard led the development of the America's first public relations agency and was a member of the American National Committee.

The great figures on the stage of the civil war were those whom the eyes of the world saw. The most notable of these were the generals. Both sides had their share of general officers, and among them was a number of officers, commanders of brigades, and even of whole armies. But there were two other groups of officers who commanded armies. They were the political leaders of the first rank, and they have the greatest command of the armies.

The President of the United States is the head of the army, and he is responsible for its actions. The army is commanded by the President, and he is responsible for its actions. The army is commanded by the President, and he is responsible for its actions.

The late General O. O. Howard was equally interesting as a man and as an officer. Of a gentle and melancholy nature, at first glance, his manner might be taken to be that of a man who was not very active. But under the gentle exterior, there was a depth of character and a sense of duty that made him a valuable citizen. He was a man of high principles and a man of action. He was a man of high principles and a man of action. He was a man of high principles and a man of action.

AN INCIDENT OF GENERAL HOWARD

When General Howard was in New York on Lincoln Day, Feb. 12, at the great meet at the Metropolitan Opera House, where General Howard, the hero of Gettysburg and General Meade, General Howard had made his strong and eloquent speech on the subject of the country's birthright to that noble and pure endowment in which he had been reared, the historian of Lincoln, Ida M. Tarbell, had spoken to the great meeting in the same spirit. The speech was delivered in the great operatic hall, and the audience was enthusiastic.

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The speech was delivered in the great operatic hall, and the audience was enthusiastic.
MAJ-GEN. OLIVER O. HOWARD:

If any man is the founder of Congregationalism as it now exists in the District of Columbia, it is the one-armed hero whose name I have written above, and whom President Cleveland has placed among the American Christians by inscribing his name on the register of the United States Army. As it was owing to him, and by his personal desire, that I was called to be president of the First Congregational Church in Washington, I want to put on record some of my impressions of the man. I had never seen him till I stood up before him, the late Sabbath, in August, 1860, when I first occupied that pulpit. It was night, as a birth in the general’s family kept him at home in the morning. After some we walked arm in arm from the church to his house on University Hill. I remember some of the things he said to me: “I have aimed with him over and over again,” meaning with my predecessor, “and you and I should get along beautifully.” And we did. He drew me right to his heart, gave up the leadership (for he was the natural leader of the church, compensated me for it, and ever where, by word and deed, was the sweetest and most faithful of friends.

I received a call from that church, whose aspirations with some ambitions were at that time of our common Congregationalism; a church with a debt of not less than $70,000, an unfinished building and an uncertain future. After I had accepted it, I may be supposed that I had some anxiety about the result. I remember the general had an appointment to lecture in Chicago, and I was to meet him and take him home with me for the night, in Charleston. I had written him some of my anxieties. With all that fidelity which occurred in dealing with himself, quite as much as other people, he said, “My dear brother, do trust the Lord Jesus you preach to us.”

Years later, I reminded him of this letter; he replied, laughing, “Did I ever write you such a letter as that?”

The church was poor and in debt. General Howard and General Ballew paid the expenses of the church from Charleston to Washington, and in due time furnished me a loan, through which I secured my house here. As illustrating the rather indiscernible conceptions of the man, though he was then more responsible for the founding of three great institutions in Washington than any other man, namely, the First Congregational Church, the Young Men’s Christian Association and the Howard University—all of them, at that time, heavily in debt—when he found that I had never been as provident as to lay up any money, he offered me $1000, in Y. M. C. A. stock, as a gift; an offer which, of course, I could not think of entertaining.

My opportunities of seeing General Howard were very frequent. I was often at his table; he often at mine. I was his usher, a trustee of the university, on the executive committee, and a professor in the theological seminary. He had no secrets from me; I had none from him. And a more noble, fraternal, linguistic, open-hearted man never lived. He was always cheerful, always hopeful; and the church, and the University and the Young Men’s Christian Association regarded him as their good genius and benefactor. In his house he was a model father, a model husband; nor do I believe there ever was a more beautiful home than that which then crowned University Hill. In the prayer meeting he was always easy and

RECENT DEATHS

WIDOW OF GENERAL HOWARD

had been in poor health for several years.

Mrs. Howard's maiden name was Miss Elizabeth Ann Walte. She married General Howard on July 11, 1855. He participated in many great battles and for gallantry and bravery received official recognition. For meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, he was awarded a medal of honor. He was a member of the Masonic Order, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution.

The funeral service will be held at the First Congregational Church, with interment in Arlington National Cemetery.
GEN. HOWARD PROMOTED.

HE IS NOMINATED TO SUCCEED
POPE AS MAJOR GENERAL.

His Military Record and His Connexion
WITH THE Freeman's Remarks,
WHERE HE WILL SERVE.

Brigadier General O. O. Howard was
promoted to the rank of Major General
by President Hayes. He has been
suspended from the Command of the
Division of the Atlantic, and is now
in charge of the Department of the
Plains. His promotion has been
unanimously endorsed by the
officers of the Army.

Howard's service began in 1861, when he
was mustered into the service of the
Union, and he has never missed a battle
since. He was present at the battles of
Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and
Antietam, and was prominently
engaged in the campaign of 1863.

He has been represented in Congress
for several years, and his service has
been marked by integrity and ability.

HOWARD'S隻 STATE ITEMS.

Maine, the State of Gen. Howard's
birth, has long been proud of this
distinguished son, the dashling
soldier, and the Christian gentleman
who stands as one of the grand
surviving figures of the Civil War,
whom both north and south delight
in honor, says a trade journal. Though
his life belongs to his country, Maine
has another claim to a peculiar
position. He was born in Leed's, educated at
Bowdoin College, of which he is a loyal
alumnum, and began his brilliant Civil War career with the
4th Maine Volunteer Infantry.

The public dinner given in New
York on Tuesday night, in honor of
seventy-fifth birthday, was attended by
three hundred of the old soldiers.

In a recent communication to a
friend in Maine, Gen. Howard
expressed the hope that he would
soon return to the State, and he
concluded with the words: "I am
looking forward to the time when
I can come back to my home in
Maine, and be with my family again."

Howe's action was taken by the
Department of the Interior, and he
was assigned to duty in charge of
the Freedman's Bureau.

The service was performed by him until the
battle of Shiloh, when he was
promoted to the rank of Major General
and assigned to duty in charge of the
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DEATH OF GENERAL HOWARD

Burlington, Vt., Oct. 27.—General O. O. Howard, the last of the Union commanders of the Civil War, died in this city last night. Heart disease was responsible for the general's death.

It is well known that General Howard was in Ontario delivering his lecture "Abraham Lincoln." His last public appearance was at London on Sunday night. On Monday he returned to his home in Burlington and was apparently in his usual health. He had made no complaint to his family of feeling well. Last night, while sitting in a chair at home, he was attacked by heart disease and was dead when the doctor arrived.

The exact time of death was 7:30 p.m. Although General Howard's service in the Indian wars was probably in more engagements than any other officer in the United States Army, he was in command of the Third regiment of Maine volunteers. At the battle of Fair Oaks, near where he was born, he was a co-commander and appointed an instructor in mathematics. Upon the breaking out of the war in 1861, he resigned, tendered his services to the State of Maine and was placed in command of the regiment of Maine volunteers. At the battle of Bull Run he commanded a brigade and for gallantry in that engagement was made a brigadier general of volunteers, Sept. 3, 1861. At the battle of Fair Oaks, where he was born, he was left his right arm, he was twice wounded and was obliged to take sick leave for three months. But he was not idle during that time. He did some recruiting and returned in September to Philadelphia. In May, 1863, he was made a major general in command of the 3rd regiment of Maine volunteers.

General Howard's death was a great loss to the nation. He was a man of high character and was loved and respected by all who knew him.

The death of Gen. O. O. Howard, Maine's most eminent leader in the War of the Rebellion, as well as eminent statesman in the cabinet and Congress, General O. O. Howard was a man of great ability. He had the highest qualifications for the position of President of the University of Maine, which he held with distinction. He was a man of the highest ability and had the highest qualifications for the position of President of the University of Maine, which he held with distinction.

His last years were spent in Burlington, Vt.

He was also a prominent figure in the affairs of the University of Maine, where he was a trustee and where he held a number of important positions.

OLIVER OTIS HOWARD

Born 1830—Died 1909.

Oliver Otis Howard, American general, was born in Leeds, Maine, in 1830. He graduated from Bowdoin in 1850, and from West Point in 1854. He was then assigned to the artillery department of the regular army as a second lieutenent. In 1857, then became professor of mathematics at West Point until 1861.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the war service as a volunteer. He was in three important battles. After the battle of Bull Run he was made brigadier general of volunteers at the battle of Fair Oaks he took the command of the 3rd regiment of Maine volunteers.

In 1861 he was appointed brigadier general in the regular army and a year later was brevetted major general for services at Fort Church and during the Atlanta campaigns.

From 1863 to 1874 he was commandant of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. He was also the author of "The Rights of Man," a work on the Civil War, and "The Death of ageneral," a work on the Civil War.

He died in 1894.

The death of Gen. O. O. Howard, Maine's most eminent leader in the War of the Rebellion, as well as eminent statesman in the cabinet and Congress, General O. O. Howard was a man of great ability. He had the highest qualifications for the position of President of the University of Maine, which he held with distinction. He was a man of the highest ability and had the highest qualifications for the position of President of the University of Maine, which he held with distinction.

BANGOR, ME., Nov 1, 1909

See back of book Page 155
60,000 MEN AT LEAST.

Gen. Howard Would Have the Regular Army Increased to That Number, and Stationed Near the Large Cities.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Journal.]

New York, July 15.—Major General O. O. Howard believes in being prepared at all times to uphold the authority of the Government by force of arms. The grave and courteous Commander of the Division of the Atlantic was asked to-day concerning a statement credited to him that it would be in the light of recent labor disturbances, advisable to increase the army to 60,000 men. Gen. Howard hesitated a moment, then he said:

"Before these labor troubles arose I was in Brunswick, N.C., and there delivered a public address. In it I said something about 60,000 men being a good nucleus. And I was asked: 'Will there ever be any need of an army? Will there be any more wars? Will not all differences be settled by arbitration?' My answer was this: 'The fools are not all dead.'

"I believe that all large cities should have stationed near them a detachment of regulars. It might be asked if 60,000 men would be enough. Yes, as a nucleus. That number, with the co-operation of the National Guard, I should think sufficient. Now this might imply a want of sympathy on my part for the laboring classes. Such an impression would be entirely wrong, and I do not wish it to be conveyed. It is merely to guard against depredation and riot that I would favor the placing of troops near large cities where the turbulence has not grown obsolete."
It Tired

an impoverished condition. It should be overcome and the best way to attack it is the Hood's...
Popham's Ter-Centennial Celebrated To-Day.

DEPARTMENT STORE
STORE THAT SATISFIES
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

Convenient, Dainty Lunch “Daylight Basement.”

RING US UP
1365
GEN. O. O. HOWARD'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Veteran of the Civil War Writes Illuminatingly of Many Details of That Conflict

Major General Oliver Otis Howard waited long before publishing his Autobiography (the Baker-Taylor Company, two volumes, 8vo, $5 net), but one who is familiar with other narratives by other Generals of the Civil War will perceive, when he reads this latest contribution to the literature of that struggle, that the man who commanded Sherman's right wing on the March to the Sea and up through the Carolinas had something material to add to the earlier histories.

Gen. Howard was born in Maine, was graduated from Bowdoin, and later from the Military Academy at West Point, the government institution to which he soon returned as instructor in mathematics, and to which, after the war and after much experience on the Pacific Coast and in fighting the Indians, he came again as head. Having chosen as, graduating nearly at the head of his class, he had a right to do—the ordnance arm of the service, he was for a time at Watervliet Arsenal at West Troy. When called into active service in 1861 he was at West Point; was thence summoned to Maine to take command of the Third Maine Regiment as its Colonel—a regiment that was one of the first to resume marching through Baltimore after the deadly assault there on the Sixth Massachusetts.

These well-printed, clearly written volumes exhibit the career of a trained warrior, yet one who never incurred the reproach discharged by Tacitus against those who "make a solitude and call it peace."

GENERAL HOWARD.

That was a harsh judgment pronounced on the late General Oliver O. Howard by Dr. James H. Shannon of Saco at the meeting of the Loyal Legion, when he said General Howard should have been court martialed and shot for his conduct at the battle of Chancellorsville. Dr. Shannon said that the disaster to the Union forces in that battle was caused by Howard's gross negligence and disobedience of orders. To the younger generation which has been wont to look upon General Howard with respect and reverence, this is a hard saying; it is shocking and astounding. What facts there are to bear it out do not readily appear, but whatever the conduct of Howard at Chancellorsville, it does not seem to have hurt him in the estimation of his superiors or injuriously affected the rest of his military career. He served with distinction from the beginning to the end of the civil war. Entering it as colonel of the Third Maine regiment, he commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run, and for gallantry in that engagement was made brigadier general. He lost his right arm in the battle of Fair Oaks in June, 1862. On recovery he took part in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. In 1863 he was appointed to the command of the 11th army corps and led it in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. It was in the former in which he is now accused of conduct for which he should have been condemned to death by a military court, but instead of that he was kept right on in command of his corps, and when it was united with the 12th, he received the command of the 4th corps of the army of the Cumberland. Later he was transferred to the command of the army of the Tennessee, which was the right wing of Sherman's army in the march to the sea. He was in the actions at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, at Chattanooga, and in numerous battles in Sherman's famous march up to the surrender of Johnston in North Carolina in April, 1865. Just before that he had received the brevet of major general for gallantry in the Atlanta campaign, and he received the appointment of brigadier general in the regular army. After the war he was the first army officer to be commissioned distinguished honors.

It is hard to believe that a man with such a record was guilty of conduct deserving death, or that if he had been strong ground for suspecting his guilt, he would thereafter have enjoyed such marks of confidence.
HONORED THEM WITH THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE NATION THREE TERMS CONSECUTIVELY. IT IS HOPEFUL HE WILL SO HONOR THE CONGREGATIONALISTS NEXT. WHEN JESUS COMES WITH TEN THOUSANDS OF HIS SAINTS AS LORD OF LORDS AND KING OF KINGS TO RULE THE NATIONS OF THIS WORLD IN EQUITY IT IS MOST DESIRABLE THAT HE FIND IN WASHINGTON A PRESIDENT WHO IS EVERY WAY WORTHY AND CAPABLE. SUCH A PERSON IS MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, WHOM I NOW NOMINATE FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. GOD GRANT WE SHALL ALL BECOME EXECUTORS OF THE DIVINE WILL.

THE NOMINATION AND ADDRESS AROUSED WILD APPLAUSE.

UNION LEAGUE "UNION LEAGUE"

Gen. Oliver O. Howard (retired). United States Army. Has been elected President of Norwich University, at Norwich, Vt. It is probably that he will accept.

"Revived Americanism is a sign of our times. We are saying with emphasis that one country at a time ought to be enough for any loyal American. That if any man like any other country better he had better go to that country. But to shout for liberty will not protect it any more than in the days of the French revolution, when Paris ran red with the blood of tyranny while men were shouting "Liberty."

"If we would protect liberty we must love our American Sabbath and protect that; for without it liberty cannot live. We must love and honor God's laws, for without that there never could have been the great history and the great characters who made liberty possible."

Dr. Deming nominated Major-General O. O. Howard for "our next President," saying: "The Presbyterians have great reason to be thankful to God, for he has
GEN. HOWARD'S DAY.

Speaks in Boston on the Life of Gen. Grant.

Personal Qualities of the Great Commander.

Serene in Battle and Heroic as Death Approached.

Gen. Thomas Exalted as a Military Genius.

Chief Joseph's Conduct in New York Explained.

The Massachusetts Club had a "Howard day" yesterday, the guest at its monthly meeting, which was held at the Hotel Brunswick at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, being Maj.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. A., retired.

The members of the club turned out in force to hear Gen. Howard, "the last of the great commanders," and the dining room was the scene of many expressions of respect and cordiality toward the distinguished visitor. The general came to the city from his home at Brattleboro, Vt., to address the club on the subject, "Grant and His Generals." He will remain in Boston until Monday, being the guest of Mr. J. L. Grandin, at 46 Commonwealth avenue.

A committee of the Massachusetts Club met him on his arrival, and at the hotel a reception was held previous to the dinner. There he was greeted by prominent members of the club, with whom he shook hands. The matter of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Indians and his alleged refusal to ride with Gen. Howard at the exercises connected with the Grant celebration in New York, were made the subject of conversation at the reception, and the general told a Boston Herald reporter that out of politeness he had invited Joseph to ride at his side, but the Indian chief could not accept, having already agreed with Col. Cody (Buffalo Bill) to ride with Gen. Dodge.

Being further interrogated on the matter, Gen. Howard added that Maj. Lt. Jerome’s published statements were substantially correct, but that he had evidently been misinformed on one or two points. The lieutenant was in error when he said that Gen. Howard did not pursue the Indians; also when he claimed that the general was the cause of the Indian war; as well as in the statement that the Indians did not cause the death of anyone. Gen. Howard said emphatically that 40 persons were either killed or outraged in the very beginning. The outbreak began by the Indians’ killing many people miles away from Joseph’s camp. The general gave full credit to Gen. Miles for the capture of Chief Joseph.

The Hon. Alanson W. Beard presided at the dinner, during which the Pianoforte Melody Quintet, attached to the Claffin University, named after the father of ex-Gov. Claffin, sang selections. The president of the university, which is situated at Orangeburg, S. C., Dr. J. M. Dunton, was also a guest of the club. Among others present were the Hon. J. L. Bates, speaker of the House; the Hon. J. A. Lane, the Hon. Allen Speare, the Hon. W. T. Davis, the Hon. R. O. Fuller, the Hon. T. N. Hart, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Alford, the Rev. C. H. Spalding, the Rev. F. M. Spaulding, Capt. J. C. White, U. S. A. (retired), the Hon. E. Moody Boynton, Col. W. H. Hoagkins, Dr. E. W. Buckling, J. S. Baldwin, the Hon. E. M. McPherson, N. H. mallet, H. H. Stearns, the Hon. Samuel B. Capen, J. L. Grandin, the Hon. Homer Rogers, S. H. Howe, L. P. Howard, Hon. Portrat, the Hon. William D. Gilman, Col. E. S. Barrett, Col. Worthington, George M. Whittaker, J. F. Wight, Joseph Walker, Frank T. Morton, J. E. Fiske, J. Summer Webber, Senator F. W. Dallinger, Philip W. Moore, formerly of the 9th Col. A. R. L. C., the Hon. S. S. Bicknichard, the Hon. F. W. Breed and Horace E. Ware.

Speaker Bates represented the commonwealth in the enforced absence of the general. He made use of all occasion to express his pleasure at being made a member of the club, and he referred to the same time to the prestige and traditions of Massachusetts.

He told a story of Gen. Howard relating to the review at Washington after the war, when Gen. Howard was induced by Gen. Sherman to give Gen. Logan the command of the army, being told that he instead should ride at the side of Gen. Sherman.

Chairman Bead having presented Gen. Howard, who was received with three cheers, the general's own story of the incident mentioned was given. He did not materially differ from the account related by Speaker Bates. Gen. Howard added, amid applause, that Gen. Sherman was said to be a Christian, and would not mind resigning the command of the army on that occasion. Gen. Logan. This story is described as having been hitherto unpublished.

Gen. Howard then went into his subject, commencing with the defence of Chattanooga by Thomas, his army. He next told of his first meeting with Gen. Grant on a train near New York, speaking with him of the experience which he had had at Portland, Me. He was accorded
there by a man who said that he wished to see Gen. Howard. The general revealed his identity and the man declared that he was much disappointed. Gen. Howard did not state that he also was disappointed at his first sight of Grant, but he did say that his idea of the magnitude of Gen. Grant's personality, as expressed in the newspapers—which always told the truth—was not confirmed by his own observation.

Speaking of Grant's alleged drinking habits, Gen. Howard said he had been informed that Gen. Grant did not even take a glass of wine at Shiloh, although the newspapers of the time affirmed that he was drunk all the time.

"Grant declared to me on one of his visits to my tent at Bridgeport," continued Gen. Howard, "that he had no sympathy with grumblers. In answer to a remark of mine, that it was hard for an officer to pass from a high command to a lower one, he said: 'I do not think so; Howard; a major-general is entitled to an army division, and no more. I believe I should be flying in the face of Providence to ask for a higher command than that entrusted to me by my government.'"

Gen. Howard then told about the conduct of Grant, Rawlins, Thomas, Hooker and the other generals at Chattanooga, when Grant's decisive character and his imperturbability in the face of battle were well illustrated. He described Grant's comments when his men took the ridge without orders as those of a spectator. "I liked Thomas's way whose orders the men were ascending the ridge above the pike pits, and Thomas replied, gruffly, 'By their own, I think, general.'"

"It was a pleasure to serve under Thomas," said Gen. Howard, "as I did on several occasions. Old-Valentine did not furnish throughout the entire war a greater man than George H. Thomas." "Sherman was tall beside Grant. Grant impressed you in his wholesomeness, like a fertile prairie; Sherman was a hill country, abounding in choice knolls and pleasant heights. Throughout the war the figure of Gen. Sherman loomed up with resplendent genius."

Gen. Howard said he once visited Grant during his illness at New York. He was told by Col. Fred Grant that he would have to do the talking, but after Gen. Grant had greeted him warmly he still continued speaking, notwithstanding the difficulty of doing so, and the efforts of his visitor to prevent him. His voice could scarcely be recognized.

"He was the submission of a great heart, in its own untried way, to the heavenly Father, the eternal friend," concluded the speaker. "He had confidence in himself, it is true, but it was because he knew there was a power beyond self. Now the day has come and passed when a suitable monument shall mark the spot of his memory, that he who passes that way shall behold the consecrated coronet for what it means. As it is the way of mariners to study the charts of the sea, so it is of the first importance to you to examine well the map of human life, and carefully note the character, the work and the conduct of successful men. Gen. Grant, whose work on earth is done, furnished such a map of life. Tried by any standard, he was a remarkable, nay, a marvelous career. And it had its close amid great bodily suffering."

"He made a last supreme effort, by which he earned and gave to his family a handsome competency, and then said, 'If it is God's providence that I should go now, I am ready to obey his call, with a good murmur. His fate will.as simple as that of a little child.'"

The club passed a vote of thanks to Gen. Howard.
BIG BATTLES FOUGHT OVER.

Probable Results with Our More Modern Guns.

Gen. Howard thinks the great mortality caused by the improvement in arms will not match the war spirit—views of other generals on military problems.

At the very breaking out of our war in 1861 small rifles had attained considerable efficiency at a range of 600 to 800 yards, but the cannon as a whole on both sides were not much better than the artillery employed in the Mexican war. It was easier to get siege guns to the front for use in cases of need, and our permanent works were very well

GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

manned, but the long ranges of all arms were never much in use until breech-loading and magazine guns came in play.

In the outset of the rebellion the rifles in both armies were gathered from foreign quarters, mostly from Europe. Our old smooth-bore small arms were altered over into percussion rifles. The calibers were so various that it was difficult for the ordnance and artillery to furnish the required ammunition.

In the battle of Fair Oaks my right arm received two wounds, the first by a small, round Mississippi rifle bullet, the second by an elongated leaden projectile, shaped like a Minie. And this was the second year of the war.

A year later, at Gettysburg, both armies had sharpshooters, who were armed and equipped with rifles with
raised sights and could do effective work at 1000 yards. Still, the range of our cannon, some of which were rifled, could not be depended on to do material injury beyond 1200 yards. Some dreadful accidents occurred by the rifled Parrot guns, the shot falling near the battery and doing injury to our own men.

In Lee's second expedition to Pennsylvania our forces were about equally matched in cannon and in armament. Gettysburg was a great battle. We had already come to thin lines, our infantry and artillery extending over five miles with cavalry beyond. The Confederate forces were stretched over an extent of eight miles, beside the ground covered by Stuart's horse on their flanks. Considering the three days' battle, the terrible cannonading of more than 600 guns, the enormous charges and assaults and the minor conflicts on the flanks, it is wonderful that the losses were not greater. By actual wounds and those in the aggregate only (killed) 5834, (wounded) 30,927. Notwithstanding the great reform in arms and giving us three shots per minute every two minutes, the aggregate losses were not greater than in the battle of Waterloo and the struggles introductory to it. In fact, when arms were of the simplest kinds, and men came in closer contact, as in ancient battles, like those of Cyrus and Alexander, the value of life to the number engaged was greater than in most battles of our war.

Immediately after the close of our war, and doubtless in consequence of the lessons learned from it and from European nations, we adopted the breech-loading arms. Improvements have since gone on continuously until great ranges have been obtained—ranges of incredible extent. Some cannon shot with solid shot and projectiles are reported to have attained distances from six to 15 miles, and pieces of the highest calibre, which before were limited to 40 minutes for loading, can now be loaded and fired in less than two minutes.

With reference to small arms, Gen. Merritt writes: "At the present time all the great nations of the world are armed with breech loading rifles provided with sights graduated as high as 2500 yards, using the centre primed metal case cartridge and the cylinbrogeoval ball. These can be fired easily and fast to some extent per minute with fatal effect up to a range of a mile or more. The elements that enter into this increase in range are reduction in calibre, increase in speed of fire, increase of length of bullet, increase of twist in the rifling, and increase of the charge of powder." Considering these plain statements, it is evident that the loss of life in the army and in the navy under circumstances elsewhere is probably the parties in contention should be great. At Gettysburg such modern pieces of ordnance as placed by the Confederates on Oak Ridge to the west, and Benner's Hill to the north, would have been of little, if any, use to us, and the new ordnance, and probably with not much greater loss of life, it would have been effected by rapid fortifying and by our seizing points on Oak Ridge and Benner's Hill, which could have been done the first day under cover of my reserve artillery had it been as long of range as that of today. If our fires were straight on the front, our knife edge crest would have been just as difficult for the enemy to have touched at a long range; and there was no flanking position behind for any range which could have placed us in cover. This suggests that battles may be practically won as events now the contrary have so changed that they must commence at greater distances asunder, and it will be hardly possible to expose infantry, artillery or cavalry as was our custom then in masses.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the great cavalry leader of the Confederates in our war, in a graphic article in the Century, says: "If the horrors of war can be increased, the necessity of finding some other method of settlement may receive greater consideration." Speaking of our new magazine small arms, Lee remarks: "The magazine carries five cartridges, but is so arranged as to cut off, that the rifle may be fired as a single loader until the magazine is spent. The magazine is gradually recharged by throwing the powder off into the charge box. The fire from a single shot in the magazine is 30 shots in less than one minute, or if he rapidly throws his gun to his shoulder and fires without aiming, 40 shots may be discharged in 68 seconds. If the cartridges in the magazine are reserved, he begins the action by using his gun as a single loader, or he can fire 16 shots with it in 47 seconds. Of course the magazine throw a ball in the air every two seconds; whereas, in our civil war 60 rounds of ammunition in the cartridge box and 29 in the haversack were a full amount for a day's fighting."

At Gettysburg, in July, 1863, Lee adds, "had the federal troops been armed with the rifle then the issue was between the United States infantry and with the present improved field guns, Pickett's heroic band of 500 charged on the third day would have been under fire from start to finish; and the fire of massed infantry, combined with breech-loading cannon, would probably have destroyed every man in the charging line. Pickett's right, when formed for the charge, was 1000 yards from the Union lines; and the magazine rifle (it will be remembered) to 1900 yards. With the weapons then in use the federals did not open with artillery on the charging southern troops until they were within a much closer range. In the recent war between China and Japan it was stated that a ball fired from a Japanese rifle killed the Mussulman, called the United States magazine rifle, struck a Chinese three-quarters of a mile away in the knee, and crushed the bone to atoms."

"The improvement in field cannon has kept pace with small arms. It is doubtful whether troops can be held in column or mass formation within two miles of an enemy firing the present modern breech-loading field guns. The extreme range of these 3.5 and 6.5 inch smooth bore field guns is over five miles, and when a suitable smokeless powder is found, they may throw a projectile eight feet in weight. McClellan had these guns when his lines were five miles from Richmond, he could have ruined and the great troops could live in front of them when they are rapidly discharging 250 bullets per minute; and they can defend themselves without infantry support, and can be captured by surprise, or when their ammunition is exhausted."

Lee further says: "A steel shell with thick walls now does the work of the old casioned solid shot, and has in addition an explosive effect. The rapidity of fire is increased by the use of metallic cartridges which contain in one case projectile and powder, and second round can be fired from a single gun in less than one minute. Then, with the Maxim automatic machine gun, firing 60 shots per minute without human assistance, and the latest Gatling, delivering 1800
shots per minute, it would seem that the splendid exhibition of courage with which brave men have charged to the cannon’s mouth will never again be recorded on the pages of history, for no commanding general is likely to order a direct assault upon an enemy occupying strong and defensive lines.

But, with reference to machine guns, such as the Gatling, which mow down everything unobstructed before them, I saw that the Indians in the Nez Perce war of 1877 quickly comprehended their sweeping power and deadly work; and they managed to find just where they were located, and kept most carefully beyond their range.

The wars that have taken place since ours, such as Austrian and Prussian, the Franco-Prussian, the Turco-Russian and the recent struggle between China and Japan, do not fully sustain Gen. Lee’s thought; but they do, indeed, demonstrate the necessity of great intelligence, not only on the part of the leaders and officers of rank, but of individual men. In all modern campaigns great preparation, great skill and new methods of organization will be required for either offensive or defensive operations.

Yet, in spite of the increase of terror, I fear that the war spirit will not be materially diminished simply by the great destruction of human life as a result of the improvement in arms; because those who bring on the war do not have to do the fighting; and as a rule, nation may meet nation with equal armament and comparatively equal forces, as the homely proverb is, “What is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander.” Sharp war, however expensive, will be as far for one as for the other of hostile forces.

The enterprise of Japan conquered China; but in time the enterprise of Chinese statesmen with their innumerable hosts, may yet overwhelm Japan and Russia, over-run India and conquer the world.

Certainly no improvement in arms on sea or on land, could prevent such results. If the propelling sentiment of the Chinese people should take the military turn, I think we shall have to look to other causes than improvement in arms to secure the best interests of mankind.

O. O. HOWARD.
Gen. O. O. Howard, who for the last thirteen years has devoted his energies to the betterment of the finances of the Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., received information yesterday that Andrew Carnegie had given $20,000 to build a library for the institution. Mr. Carnegie's donation was made contingent upon the duplication by the board of directors of his gift. Gen. Howard, as president of the board, was able to give the assurance that the required sum had been collected. As a result the institution is able to avail itself of Mr. Carnegie's gift immediately.

The Lincoln Memorial University, which is the only seat of advanced education accessible to the mountainers of those sections of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee which converge at Cumberland Gap, owes its existence to the indefatigable energy of Gen. Howard, who, in the perfection of the task he set himself, was carrying out the often expressed desire of Abraham Lincoln.

President Lincoln frequently confided to Gen. Howard his wish that the poor mountainers, among whom he had spent a good part of his life, might have the educational advantages which were open in residents of almost every other section of the United States.

Rather late in life, and laboring under infirmities due to his activity in the war, Gen. Howard set about the fulfilment of Lincoln's cherished desire. Although the results obtainable have been very encouraging, the institution has not yet succeeded in reaching a financial basis where it can meet the demands made upon it.

Loudonville, in Kentucky, with a population of 900, is the largest town within fifty miles of Cumberland Gap, and 42 students are in attendance at the university. That section of the country contains 290,000 persons within reach of the institution. Almost twice as many applications are made by would-be students as there are places.

Out of the money given to erect the necessary building for the endowment fund upon which the university authorities can draw to meet current expenses is $20,000. The institution needs a fund of at least $20,000, and Gen. Howard is confident in his belief that the philanthropically disposed will not be backward in contributing to the endowment fund when they learn how much is needed to carry on the work.

The university began with one building and 208 students. It has a farm holding of 600 acres, and the products are sold and the proceeds devoted to the maintenance of the institution. Many of the students are self-supporting. The subjects taught are plain and practical, the object of the institution being to train the inhabitants of that section of the country to meet their peculiar conditions.

BROOKLYN CONGREGATIONAL CLUB ENTERTAINS THE VETERAN.

Hero in Peace as Well as in War, Says Dr. Ingersoll—Gen. Howard Talks of the Army—The Bogs of Militiamen Soaked at—Admiral Barker and Chaplain Hubbell a Broad-awake.

Major-Gen. Oliver Otis Howard was the guest of honor at the monthly meeting last evening of the Congregational Club of Brooklyn, which thus took cognizance of his seventieth birthday anniversary. The other guests were Major-Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the Atlantic, Rear Admiral A. S. Barrows, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; the Rev. Dr. W. S. Hubbard, chaplain of the New York commandery of the Loyal Legion and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, The Rev. Dr. E. P. Ingersoll presided. Brief addresses followed the dinner. In all of the latter Gen. Howard was eulogized. Dr. Ingersoll said in introducing him that when history should sum up his life the first question it would ask would give him more honor than he had done in war or in the peace that followed.

The ladies present greeted the honored guest with the Chautauqua salute when he arose to respond, and he thanked them. He declared that he had been nothing but a Regular and did not respond to President Lincoln's call, but became Colonel of the Third Maine Regiment at the request of James G. Blaine. Then he talked about the education of the colored people in the South and suggested that he would like somebody not present to send him a check for that object.

Gen. Brooke talked about the Regular Army, which had stood between the white man and the Indian and led the van of civilization, and which had provided the soldiers who had subdued the world at Santiago by their discipline and bravery.

They are citizens, also,” he said, “and none of them would surrender their rights as such.

Do you think that militarism has a place in their hearts? Not a bit of it. That is a big idea, and I have not been successful in the war with Spain.

Admiral Barker said he had been asked to say something semi-patriotic because it was near Thanksgiving Day and it occurred to him that one thing they all could be thankful about was that the election was over and there was no doubt of the result. He referred to his trip abroad of the Oregon after the war and the great reception the warship received from people who believed he United States of no account. A righteous war, he said, was good. “Ask yourselves,” he added, “what our influence would have been in China if we had not been successful in the war with Spain.

Dr. Hubbell said in the course of a witty speech that he considered his three years in the army better for him than the three years he spent in the Theological Seminary. He remarked that nobody except a few foolish people who talked of militarism was afraid of the dear Generals. He wished there were a hundred thousand such men who in the item of courage alone had done so much for his country,” he remarked. “These men hate God loves. They are praying men like men. Howard, I hear, personal hat if a man ever prays in his life it is in the heat of battle.”

After Dr. Abbott had said some pleasant things about Gen. Howard there was some singing.
GEN. O. O. HOWARD
BROWN
JUNE 27, 1867

The Veteran Maine Army Officer
Gives his Version of the Tactics Employed at the Battle of
Chancellorsville—A Much-DisCUSSED Magazine Article.

Gen. O. O. Howard replies to Carl Schurz' strictures.

Sensitiveness as to what the newspapers had to say in disparagement of his fellow soldiers who were, like himself, natives of the Fatherland, and much thinking over what might have been the result at the battle of Chancellorsville had all the Federal officers engaged in that contest been able to write the movements of Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, are said to be the causes of the strictures by the late Carl Schurz in the current number of McClure's Magazine on the chief target, Gen. Oliver Otis Howard.

As the manner in which the Federal troops were disposed at Chancellorsville, Gen. Howard made it plain in the New York Tribune interview that he regards his opinion as a soldier as quite as good as that of Mr. Schurz. It was his hot indignation at the slurs that were cast upon the Eleventh corps in the battle of Chancellorsville that led Mr. Schurz to give a long explanation of that contest and to make a defense of it in his autobiography.

(Gen. Howard was loath to discuss Mr. Schurz's story at all. He said he had always regarded the dead soldier as a friend. The mere fact that the man who in his writings had cast aspersions upon his (Gen. Howard's) conduct and motives was dead was enough to check a reply. Gen. Howard said that he had not read the article in McClure's, but had heard of it from various sources. For the present, he said, he was inclined to let his record stand and to allow his countrymen to judge between Mr. Schurz and himself as to his conduct at Chancellorsville.

Gen. Howard was particularly perturbed at what he regarded as the insinuations in the article that he had little use for the Germans as a people and held a poor opinion of the conduct of the German soldiers at Chancellorsville. He said his own son had married a German and that Mr. Schurz's statements that he was persona non grata to the officers and men of the Eleventh corps, composed largely of German regiments, was news to him. Far from reflecting on their conduct at Chancellorsville, he said he had done everything to maintain their good reputation and was particular to state that they had done glorious service under him after the battle at Gettysburg and in the Lookout valley.

Mr. Schurz in his autobiography makes it plain that he did not accord a high regard for Gen. Howard's intellectual equipment or his possession of initiative and other qualities that are indispensable to the efficient commanding officer. On this point Gen. Howard said it would be improper for him to contradict Mr. Schurz particularly as Mr. Schurz himself could not enter a rebuttal. All he would say was that in his 57 years of service for his country he had never gone backward in the ranks.

"The trouble with Gen. Schurz," said Gen. Howard, "was that he was constitutionally and temperamentally a pessimist and disposed to settle everybody else's business. I do not say he was foolish or neglect his own, but at Chancellorsville I know he was worried too much about what Pres. Lincoln was doing or going to do, what Gen. Hooker was doing or going to do. Then there was his writing. He was very often to say the truth, a truce. I cannot say that he was not a good soldier, or that he did not do service with the 11th corps. But he was not good at soldiering, not in the same degree that I should say Von Steinwehr, Osterhaus and Schimmelfenning were, and they were all Germans and good friends of mine to the last, so far as I know."

In reply to the assertion of Mr. Schurz that Gen. Howard had represented that he had never received from Gen. Hooker a despatch suggesting a better and more tenable dispositions of the troops before Jackson made his attack, although Mr. Schurz was present when he received it and urging him to follow out the suggestions contained in it, Gen. Howard had said that:

"I think Mr. Schurz is entirely mistaken with regard to my receiving the despatch and urging me fruitlessly to act on it. I think, judging from my own knowledge of the facts, that such an incident would have left a strong impression on me. It has not done so. I think Mr. Schurz's statements may be due to subsequent reflection and thinking over the events of his life and of what might have been."

"The whole blame for our defeat is to be borne by 'Stonewall' Jackson, but had Gen. Gilsa's regiments of Devereux's division, which was posted at the extreme right of the line, held for 20 minutes more, the history books would have a different issue of the battle to record."

Gen. Howard said he never stood in the way of an inquiry into the conduct of the 11th corps at Chancellorsville, but didn't think its conduct required an apology or an investigation. "Mr. Schurz is evidently angry because I did not make a confession consisting of his own accusations generated 45 years or more after the battle took place. I can say confidently and positively that I did not neglect any duty whatsoever on the field of Chancellorsville."
any turn of mind, and has done considerable work in this direction. He wrote for the Century of July 5, '87, an account of the Atlanta campaign, and he has published two books—"Donald's School Days," and "Chief Joseph, or the Nez Perces in Peace and War." He is also the author and translator of the "Life of Count Agenor de Gasparin."

Senator Frye's Reminiscences.

Gen. Howard and Senator Frye were classmates at Bowdoin College, from which institution of learning they graduated in 1859. Mr. Frye in these four years of constant companionship came to know young Howard very well, and in conversation with the Journal he talked very entertainingly of the traits and characteristics of Howard as a young man, as well as in his later years when the general was so bitterly attacked from all sides in connection with his work in the Freedmen's Bureau.

Senator Frye said: "Gen. Howard and I are very nearly the same age, Howard being two or three months older, and we entered Bowdoin College together in '46. Howard was not a particularly popular fellow among the students, largely on account of possessing a very bad temper, which frequently ran away with him, and which he had not yet learned to control."

"I remember one day," continued Mr. Frye, laughing, "when Howard and I came very near getting into a fight. A crowd of us students were playing together, in the midst of which I said something at which he took umbrage, and he threatened to fling me if I should say it again. Of course, I immediately repeated the statement; whereupon, pale with rage, he started towards me, but caught himself and stepped back. This was not because he was afraid of me, but he conquered himself, and it is a good illustration of the fight he was then making against his temper, and in trying to overcome his passion. Howard was a good student with close application, but did not rank very high as a scholar. Of a very religious temperament he always shunned the wild set. He could not be persuaded to do a mean act and was as truthful as man could be. His independence and courage were his most remarkable characteristics, which often brought him into unpleasant contact with his fellow students."

"Ten years after graduation we had a class reunion, and as a great many of the jolly fellows were in attendance, we expected to have a good time, but Howard insisted on opening the meeting with prayer, which threw a damper on all our jollity. He was an exceedingly consistent man, but he did not have enough knowledge of human nature in those days to make himself agreeable. He was a very unsuspicious man and the consequence was that he was easily imposed upon. If anyone said a long prayer, or asked a blessing, or pretended to be religious, he could make Howard do anything for him."

Charges "Unfounded."

"After the war," continued Mr. Frye, "when Gen. Howard was placed in charge of the businessmen's Bureau, all his troubles came from that position. He was imposed upon by persons who made hypocritical pretence of religion to gain their ends, and Howard was so trusting that he seemed unable to discriminate between the true and the false."

"At this time charges of all sorts of wrong doings were made against Gen. Howard, but he was guiltless as a child. In the House of Representatives Fernando Wood made a bitter attack on him, and was intending to follow it up with further charges. I defended Howard, and then Wood intimated that he would renew his assault the next day."

"I happened to get hold of a little pamphlet in the library entitled 'Rascallies and Scandals of Fernando Wood,' in which was published a savage account of his machinations during the war with copperheadism. From this I had prepared a further reply to Wood, and I showed it to two or three members. Thus the matter leaked out, and some one gave notice of the fact to Wood. He did not renew his attack."

"Later I had occasion to look into the charges against Gen. Howard, and there was not the least foundation for them so far as his integrity was concerned. All the crookedness that existed was in the work of his subordinates, who stole the livery of heaven to serve the devil."

"Up to ten years ago Howard had not laid aside a cent for himself, but all the money which he had saved was used in paying up all those things where other people had robbed."

The Age of Retirement.

in the army is 64, and as General Howard reaches that age on November 8th of this year, he will at that date leave active service, and carry with him the gratitude of the American people for his loyal service in the army during war and peace.

General Howard has a brother, Gen. C. H. Howard, who is editor of a farmer's paper in Chicago. Another brother, Rev. R. R. Howard, who was a Congregational minister, died a few years ago. He formerly preached at Farmington.
OUR MAINOE HERO.

The Battle-Scarred Gen. Howard Talks to a Journal Correspondent.

A Modest Patriot but a Genuine Man in Peace as in War.


An Interesting Maine Story with a Moral Broader Than Territorial Limitations.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 31. (Special)—General O. O. Howard, a gallant commander in the late war, of whom Maine is justly so proud, and who will soon go on to the retired list of the army, was in Washington the other day and talked upon many of his Maine friends. The General's head is almost as white as snow, but his step is as lithe and his conversation as cheery as they were thirty years ago.

So many prominent Union Generals in the late war have passed away that Gen. Howard, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Sickles and Gen. Slocum now stand almost alone among the survivors of the gallant heroes who led the Union boats in the days which tried men's souls. Howard has been in command of the Eastern Military Department with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York, for several years, but has taken time to attend the prominent religious and temperance anniversaries, manifesting as much interest in these causes as he did years ago.

Howard has well earned the title of the "Havelock" of the United States army by his devotion to religious principles and work, and his stern sobriety and rectitude. Although he has been away from Maine for many years, yet he still fondly refers to his boyhood spent in Leeds, formerly in Kennebec, but now in Androscoggin county, where he was born November 8, 1830, and where he attended the public schools in his earlier years.

Not yet sixteen years of age, young Howard entered Bowdoin College in 1848, where he found himself thrown in contact with all sorts of young men, which gave him his first opportunities to those qualities of sternness and fortitude which in later years bore him to the front ranks of our indomitable generals.

His deep sense of religious duties led him into positions which most boys of his age could not appreciate, and which they promptly took advantage of to make sport at his expense. During his college course he was deliberating what calling he should pursue for his life work. His deep religious nature seemed to point towards the ministry, but he also had a desire to enter the practice of law. The question, however, was settled by the offer of an appointment to West Point from his uncle, Hon. John Otis, member of Congress for the Kennebec district in 1850, the year he graduated from college, which he was all the more willing to accept, as he would thus cease to further be a burden to his parents, whose means were limited. He graduated from the military academy in 1854, after which he was four years a lieutenant and instructor in mathematics in that institution.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, Lieutenant Howard accepted the colonelcy of the Third Maine Regiment, composed of men mostly raised in the Kennebec valley, and he was placed in command of it. At the battle of Bull Run he was in command of a brigade, where he exhibited great courage. At the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862, he was twice wounded, losing his right arm. It is said that before leaving the field he swung this shattered limb in the air, as he cheered on his men to the strife. To recuperate from this wound he was given a six-months' furlough, which time he spent at Auburn, Maine, occupying with his wife a house on High street. After he gained sufficient strength, he busied himself making appeals to the people and enlist ing recruits.

Returning to the Front, at the expiration of his furlough, he was engaged at the battle of Antietam, and afterwards at Gettysburg, where he was honored with having selected the ground for the successful stand of the retreating Union army. He was in the engagement at Lookout Valley and Missionary Ridge, and at the siege of Chattanooga. He was present at the surrender of Atlanta, and commanded the right wing of Sherman's army in his march to the sea. From the rank of brigadier, he was brevetted major general, March, 1865.

After the war, Gen. Howard was appointed commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, which had charge of aiding and caring for the freed slaves in early days of their emancipation, and he was occupied with this work until July, 1874. It was while carrying on the work of this bureau that Slanderous Tongues wagged many accusations against Gen. Howard, charging him with misappropriating the funds of the bureau. An investigation followed which clearly and fully exonerated him.

In 1877, Gen. Howard went out against the Nez Perces Indians, and in 1878 against the Bannock and Pintes. In 1881-2 he was superintendent of the United States Military Academy, and in 1886 was commissioned major general. He received the degree of A. M. from Bowdoin College in 1853, and L. L. D. from Waterville College, now Colby University. In 1884, he received the honorary title of chevalier in the French Legion of Honor.

Gen. Howard has always been one of a liter-
BANQUET TO GEN. HOWARD

HIS RETIREMENT COMMEMORATED

BY THE NEW YORK LADIES.

Address by the New York Soldier—Sherman's Opinion of Him Enacted by Mr. Dana—Col. Langdon Also a Guest of Honor.

Gen. O. O. Howard, after 25 years of service, was elected to the United States army, Col. Langdon, who has been seven years on the army staff, was retired Oct. 25 and Gen. Howard's retirement will take place Nov. 8. The terms of service of both expire about the same time.

About one hundred guests sat at the head, and fifty-seven more were received from Pres. Harrison, Gen. R. F. Tracy, Gen. Nels. A. Miller, Gen. Gen. W. S. Schaeffer, Capt. Jack Sterling, Gen. S. J. F. Harriman. Harriman said he had served under Gen. Howard, who was a soldier, and one for whom he had the highest esteem.

At the time of the President of the club, William Stearns, Gen. Howard, and Col. Langdon were Rear Admiral, Erb, U. S. N., retired, Charles A. Dana, Justice E. M. Callan of Brooklyn, Gen. Howard, L. Woodhull, Gen. W. S. Schaeffer, and M. Harriman. After the dinner the President said a brief tribute to the patriotism and bravery of the chief guest, and introduced Gen. Howard, who was greeted with enthusiasm. He was called up and sang at the piano, and was applauded by the company of 'America.' Gen. Howard, whose witticisms as usual were turned down, began by asking what was the matter with him. What ailed him, he then said, was that he was between duties.

After putting his audience in an easy humor by this zany feat, Howard wove into witticisms. The trouble that Chase-Chenoweth was, he said, that they had been the same blundered people several years in succession. He referred feelingly to Gen. Sherman and Gen. Schenck, who were members of the same club, and said that they had always insisted that at any dinner or public function which the two attended they should find Gen. Schenck and the speaker should be seated on each side of him. Both his friends were very good, and he had a great deal of respect for them. But after they had not been asked to meet him in the same way, he had felt obliged to turn to the end of the table and said, "Did you not see me sitting there?"

He then led into the same subject, and said that the New York Assembly was the same blundered people the next year, and he also looked forward to the end to which the Speaker was to be driven. "Lend me to a chair and a better arm chair," he concluded.

The dinner was then over, and the creeds were to do business under the old flag, and he believed the business would be much better done.

The ladies were then introduced, and the ladies the next year, also to have some business done. The New York Assembly was to do business under the old flag, and he believed the business would be much better done.

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did his best work in Nashville. It was said that Hamilton and Gladden did his greatest work, and that was no surprise, for he knew his business. The work of the city was done in a way that was not only effective, but also efficient. The city was well run, the streets were clean, and the people were happy.

The man who made the greatest impression on the city was General Lee. He was a man of great character, and his influence was felt in every part of the city. He was a man of high principles, and his policies were always in the best interest of the city.

The city was in a state of almost constant improvement. The streets were widened, the parks were cleaned up, and the schools were modernized. The city was on the verge of becoming a great industrial center.

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When Dr. Bendell, the superintendent of Indian affairs for Arizona, brought the first delegation of Apaches to Washington, General Howard came with the party. Some New York storekeepers still remember General Howard and Bendell bringing the half-clad chiefs to their places of business, and the proprietors of the hotel where they stayed never tired of telling how the Apaches ate ice cream out of their hands and put the bedclothes on the floor before they went to sleep. They were rough and strangers to the ways of civilized people, but the kindness and firmness of General Howard impressed them with a confidence that they had never felt before, and this did much toward bringing about a better state of affairs in the Territory. Howard's work in the Nez Perce campaign, his march of two thousand miles up and down the Rocky Mountains in pursuit of Chief Joseph and his desperate band, was one of the notable military feats of the century.

"General Howard fought battles before he entered the army," said one of the general's friends. "He had to work and fight his way through college, and had the pluck to enter West Point as a 'step' after he had been graduated from Bowdoin. That required some courage. But the institution appreciated his worth, and he served for a long time as an instructor, and after the war, when he had earned his two stars, he returned to the academy and succeeded General Scholfield as superintendent."

General Howard, despite his military and educational work, had time to write several interesting books, and is still a worker in the field of letters and a fighter in the cause of the republican party. Several times since he adopted the military career General Howard has thought seriously of abandoning it to go into the ministry, but at each period of doubt some new duty was forced upon him and kept him in the service which he chose originally.

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**MAINE PEOPLE INTERESTED**

Move to Give to Gen. O. O. Howard
Rank of Lieutenant General.

Maine people will take great interest in the movement to give Gen. O. O. Howard, retired, the rank of lieutenant general. Gen. Howard is a native of Leeds in this State. His brilliant military record is in a general way familiar to the people of his native State. The matter of increasing his rank is now before the Senate committee on military affairs, which has recently given a hearing on the bill when the measure was supported by Senators Hale and Proctor.

**GENERAL HOWARD RETIRES**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate passed a bill placing Major-General O. O. Howard on the retired list of the army as a lieutenant-general. General Howard is the only officer now living who commanded an army corps during the Civil war.
TO HONOR GEN. HOWARD.

Friends of One of Maine's Heroes to Celebrate His Seventieth Anniversary.

By a Banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City.

Which Will Bring Together Many Well-Known Citizens and Distinguished Soldiers.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 6—Major-General Oliver Otis Howard will celebrate his seventieth birthday next Thursday in New York, and his friends, former comrades and admirers have planned an observance of the occasion in the form of a banquet which will bring together many well-known citizens and distinguished soldiers. The feast will differ from the ordinary functions of its class, if the wishes of the guest are consulted. For in that case there will probably be no wine served, and if there are toasts they will have to be drunk in water. For, despite his forty-four years of service in the Army, General Howard is a total abstainer, and never misses an opportunity to say a word in the cause of temperance. Many stories are told as to the causes that led to General Howard's decided opinions on the subject. One is to the effect that while he was stationed at the Kennebec Arsenal in Maine, he gave a fellow officer a drink of liquor which reawakened a part consumer's desire, and resulted in the man's ruin. This occurrence, it has been said, made such a deep impression on the man that he became an advocate of total abstinence and its willingness champion.

Another story on the same subject has a more romantic turn. Howard was graduated from Bowdoin College before he was nineteen years old. While there he became engaged to his future wife, then a girl of fourteen, the daughter of Alexander P. Waite of Portland, Me. A classmate had disgraced himself in a drunken spree, and the reports made young Howard the offender. The parents of Miss Waite were strictly temperate people, and believing Howard guilty forbade him the house, and for months he was banished without knowing the cause of the change of sentiment. The guilty young man heard of the injustice done to his comrade and brought about a reconciliation. Howard's suffering during that time was his reward, and it filled him with so much hatred for strong drink that he never touched it again. Even on his way to the front, when a number of the best citizens of New York gave him a farewell dinner at the Astor House, he refused to drink wine. There had been much wine served, and when it came for Howard's time to respond to the toast in his honor he arose, and taking up a glass of water said: 

"Gentlemen, our country is in danger. I go at its call to my duty. The true beverage of a soldier is cold water. In this I pledge you."

He went to the front and commanded a brigade of New England troops in General Heintzman's division at the first battle of Bull Run. Before the close of the war he had taken a part in twenty-two engagements. At the Battle of Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862, while leading a charge with part of his brigade across the enemy's line, he was wounded twice, first by a musket ball through the forearm and then by one that struck the elbow and lodged near the shoulder, shattering the bone. That was about 11 o'clock in the morning. At 6 o'clock that evening the arm was amputated in the field hospital. In speaking of this incident in the military career of the Christian soldier General John R. Brooke said:

"I remember Howard coming back that day through my lines after his dash to relieve French. His arm was dangling, but he was calm and unruffled, although he must have been in agony. I told him that I had orders to fall back, but wanted to know if in his opinion it would not be better to go forward and attempt to relieve the right. By 6 o'clock, however, the old soldier had recovered and was put in command of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps, which he commanded at Fredericksburg in December, 1862."

When he commanded the Eleventh Army Corps, which was made up of foreigners, mostly Germans, many accounts were received from the front in which "a German singing soldier" was held up to ridicule, but these reports came from the worst element in the service and had no effect on the conduct of Howard, who always found time for religious services and never began an important movement without asking the aid of God. He was asked once by a civilian:

"Is there not much prejudice among soldiers against the Christian in the military service?"

"Oh, no," said General Howard; "on the contrary, the soldiers, all things being equal, relied more upon the man who feared God and tried to keep his commandments. A man might be a professing Christian and yet be a weak, unskilled, good for nothing fellow, but if he was truly a Christian they considered him as honest and all such as hypocrites; but the man who loved and feared God did his duty better, kept his gun cleaner, and minded his own business more, and did every duty with self-sacrifice and fearlessness. Because a man was a Christian he lost no credit either with his company or with his commandment."

General Howard's field was a large one, and wherever he saw service he was known as a brave, level-headed soldier and a dashingly brave officer at Fair Oaks, where his arm was broken, and his gallant charge at Lookout Mountain, are bright spots in his career. For a brief period after the war was over he was the head of the bureau which was established for the purpose of employment for the thousands of freed blacks, and then was sent to the Western frontier to fight the Indians, where he displayed the same soldierly qualities that had brought him distinction in the days of the Civil War, and showed that also the tact requisite to treat with the savages. When it was found desirable to treat with Cochise, the Apache chieftain, General Howard would ask no one to undertake the dangerous mission, but accompanied only by an aid and an interpreter but was unarmored, remained three days in the bloody-thirsty chief's domain, and made a friend of the swarthy savage.
The Home Missionary Anniversary
From a Special Correspondent

The Congregational Home Missionary Society held its sixty-eighth anniversary June 6-8 in the First Congregational Church in Omaha, Neb. General O. O. Howard, president, and W. H. Moore, of Connecticut, acting as secretary, with W. H. Hubbard of South Dakota, as his assistant. These names at once suggest the special circumstances and peculiar features of the assembly and its meetings. For the first time there had been a call to meet on home missionary ground. Omaha lies in the center of the sphere of the more recent operations of the Society. The State of Nebraska alone has two hundred churches planted and fostered by it. The city of Omaha has six churches which have been directly or indirectly aided by its representatives and assisted by its funds. The church which opened the doors of its house of worship to the meeting was the first Protestant church in the Territory, and was planted by a missionary of the Society, and for a period sustained in part from its treasury. While the surveyors were laying out the streets of the frontier settlement the Rev. G. G. Rice came over from Iowa, and sought and obtained the gift of two lots for the use of a Christian church which he expected the Society to found at no distant time. Later, on a Sunday morning, he procured a canoe and a man who knew how to wield the paddle, and brought across the Missouri the Rev. Reuben Gaylord, who then began his work and remained to carry it forward until the end of his life. His noble wife was his most worthy helper, and matched him in the spirit of devotion and sacrifice, and, surviving him, continued her work and ministry of love while her vigor lasted, and only then passing it on to others, whom she sustained by her generous gifts. Mrs. Gaylord was present at the meeting during which the addresses of salutation were made and was present at the assembly, standing the while under the soft light of a beautiful window sacred to the memory of her heroic husband. At a later meeting the venerable Father Rice also was present, and in simple words told the story of the early time. Dr. George L. Miller, the most distinguished and honored citizen of Omaha, who welcomed Mr. Gaylord to his primitive home and patient toil, and was always his staunch friend and sympathetic counselor and helper, was on the platform, and in a most attractive manner described some of the incidents of his life and service. He said:—Reuben Gaylord brought Sunday over the Missouri River. He told how, after the building had been completed, he passed it one day, and from the open window heard a voice, and, coming near, he found the missionary on his knees praying to God to send him a congregation to fill the place. The answer came. The building was dedicated. Dr. E. L. Hoy, now of the American Missionary Association, was present and assisted in the services, as he told us before reading his paper on Friday afternoon. The last payment on the cost of construction was made with a gift of $250 from the Church Building Society, the first of the kind it ever granted. The congregation came and grew and filled the place, and later on he who is now the President of the Society which fostered it became a beloved and faithful member of it, and a teacher in its Sunday-school.

For the first time an opportunity was given to those who apply the means and those who do the work to meet together.
in counsel and in fellowship. The pastors and members of the missionary churches are seldom able to afford the time and the money necessary for a journey to the distant East. And while it is true that comparatively few of all the contributions to the support of their work are able to travel to the central West, yet it was confidently hoped that many of the women would be disposed to make the means, and would be disposed to come. It was thought that those who had only read and heard about the men and the women and their work would be interested and stimulated by seeing the missionaries, talking with them, and listening to the story of their work. Even the railway companies and the churches of the East might thus be encouraged to cherish them in their toil and privations.

It was expected, too, that some of the delegates might see something of the field by taking one or two of the excursions which had been planned by the Committee of Arrangements and of which the railway companies and the churches of the East had been informed. The imagination, it was truly believed, would be truly pleased with the objects of benevolent interest, it is, after all, by the sight of the eyes that the heart is most deeply moved. The last remark was illustrated at this meeting. A mission pastor, James B. Brown, was found to be present by Secretary Clark, who said he must appear on Friday morning and tell of his work at Hamilton, Neo. During the past year a band of forty children in the First Church, Omaha, known as the Willing Workers, had sent their home money to him. Their leader, on learning that he was invited to the platform, sent out messengers and gathered them, just before Mr. Brown rose to speak they made their entrance singing a processional, with an accompaniment on the grand organ, sat around him while he was speaking, and then marched out again singing a recessional. The incident will never be forgotten by the pastor, his little friends, nor by the vast congregation that witnessed it.

It is due to the people of the Missouri Valley and the prairies to add that they were eager for an opportunity to manifest their appreciation of the nature and extent of the benefits which the Society and the brethren at the East through the Society, have conferred upon this whole Western country. Their earnest desire found expression in the graceful address of welcome spoken by Mr. W. H. Alexander, of Omaha, early in the session; but it was chiefly exhibited in the preparations which had been made, and the especial veneration which was extended to the delegates upon their arrival. They were met at the depot and directed or escorted to the places assigned to them. The church was handsomely draped and decorated, and furnished not only with the ordinary conveniences, but with unusual appendages for the comfort of the guests, and many facilities for the safety and public business of the delegates.

At first it was a matter of surprise and disappointment that the number of delegates from the East was so small. But when it was considered that the exigencies of the time are so stringent that it was necessary to keep close watch and control money upon their affairs, and that there are few who do not need to practice strict economy, there was no disposition to complain. The presence of so many missionary pastors, with their wives and members of their churches, made good the loss in numbers, and gave to the meeting peculiar features which made it unusual and will make it memorable in the history of anniversaries.

When the delegates were met for organization on Wednesday afternoon, the Secretaries looked upon the largest number they had ever seen gathered for the purpose. When the hymn, "I love the world and give my life for the meetings yet to come. They were not disappointed: the high keynote was struck, and it was dominant to the end. In the evening the great house of worship of the First Methodist Episcopal church was filled with an expectant congregation. Dr. S. E. Harris of Boston, was the speaker. The text was Luke vii, 19-23. The matter of the sermon was John the Baptist's disappointment and doubt, with the causes thereof: his message to our Lord, and the response in working through the local and the total agency, by force and fire. The spirit of it was so genuine and earnest, and the substance of it was so wrought out of the most real and essential and vital texture of the truth as it is in Jesus, that it was as high above all praise as it was above all criticism. It was an inspiration to the soul, a solace to the sorrowing and desponding, and a help to fresh faith and courage and hope in the loyal endeavor to do Master's work according to his instructions and after his example. It should be printed and scattered broadcast, and the title would well befit it. "A Tract for Our Times."

On Thursday, after the address of welcome and the fine response of General Howard, much of the solid work of the session was done. I do not use the word "business," for I have taxed my memory in vain to recall a single "business meeting" after the hour of organization. There were only a few brief pauses for attention to necessary details. Nor am I able to recollect any "devotional exercises." There were ringing hymns, pleading prayers, and ardent testimonies and appeals and the evidences of worship felt only to rise again in the spirit and power and fervor with which the Secretaries spoke their messages. These were remarkable for the grasp of great functions and the manner in which they were founded on the principles of Christian leadership, that is, the exhibition of which in the legislatures of the Commonwealths and the Congress of the people would be hailed with gratitude and joy by this whole patient and long-suffering Nation; and the sentiment was applied to the women of the Congregational Church by the great General and the Secretary for the Children, that the principles of true leadership, so long as they exist, will make some advance, and that the women will in time be taught the true ministry of women, for the true ministry of women, the foundation on which all success and glory rest is the true ministry of women, and that in proportion as the women of this Church are disciplined and trained in the true ministry of women, the Church will move on and no hindrance and no discouragement can stop the Church.

It is impossible to attempt the merest epitome of their addresses. Every earnest Congregationalist should obtain and read them. Two sentences from Dr. Clark are quoted with the reason that they warrant a hope which has been living in the hearts of many thoughtful men and women, that God would use the troubles of this present time as means to purify his Church, and dispose men to a steady and grave and Christian view of the things which are eternal, and speed the Good News.

"The sixty-eighth year of the National Society has been, financially, the darkest year in its entire history. It has been a year of almost unprecedented spiritual results; revivals of unusual number and power are reported in every department. Important was the meeting of the women in a logically arranged series on Thursday and Friday. As never before, it was made evident that the several societies in the home field are co-ordinated in a comprehensive system, each depending on the other, and all adjusted to a common end. The spirit of the extension of the kingdom of God throughout the world, and the desire of the extension among the people; and, at the same time, converging the result of all the forces they develop and store upon the support of the Society which has for its immediate and conscious aim the extension of the kingdom of God throughout the world, and the desire of the extension among the people."

I can make only a passing reference to one of the most attractive features of all the sessions, namely, the short addresses of the women who became mission-mothers, data of the department, and its auxiliary. The church was thronged, pews and chairs were filled, and every remaining foot of space was packed with those who stood to see and hear. The assembly was largely composed of women from the mission churches in the State and the territory, and many who have much to describe their quality and effect. The latter attempt would, for the most part, miss its aim, since much of the interest of the speeches was dependent upon the circumstances of the hour. Of course one who should try to report such men as Mr. Puddlefoot and Dr. Wells might begin with hope, but would surely end in despair.

On all hands I hear it said that the climax was reached at the Women's Meeting on Thursday morning, at which Mrs. H. S. Caswell, Secretary of the Woman's Department, presided, and to which the women of the state and territory of the department and its auxiliary, were invited. The church was thronged, pews and chairs were filled, and every remaining foot of space was packed with those who stood to see and hear. The assembly was largely composed of women from the mission churches in the State and the territory, and many who have much to describe their quality and effect. The latter attempt would, for the most part, miss its aim, since much of the interest of the speeches was dependent upon the circumstances of the hour. Of course one who should try to report such men as Mr. Puddlefoot and Dr. Wells might begin with hope, but would surely end in despair.

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GETTYSBURG.

Gen Howard Tells Story of the Battle.

Kinsley Post Holds its Services.

First American Flag on Exhibition.

School Children Join With Veterans.

Gov Greenhalge Eulogizes the Hero of the Fight.

Banquet Ends the Day of Great Memories.

“Old Glory Should Not be Kept at Half Staff.”

Of the seven posts of the Grand Army of the Republic having headquarters in Boston proper, six conduct the beautiful services of Memorial day in the outlying districts, and thus for many years the duty of decorating the graves of soldiers and sailors in the city cemeteries, the tablets in schools and churches, and the soldiers and sailors’ monument on the common, has devolved upon Edward W. Kinsley post, 113.

Yesterday the tablets in Kings and Warren st chapels, Emmanuel and Berkeley st churches, and the Latin and Chauncey Hall schools, were decorated with silk flags and flowers, as were graves of soldiers and sailors at Brooklyn, N Y; Nashua, N H; Salem, Ipswich, Weston, Georgetown, West Medford, Quincy and Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

Details from the post visited Mt Auburn cemetery and decorated the graves of Col Austin C. Wellington, Mrs Harrison Gray Otis and the comrades buried there, and also Forest Hills where Edward W. Kinsley is buried, Walnut Hill, Mt Benedict, Cedar Grove, Copp’s Hill, Granary, Kings chapel, South, Boston common and West Roxbury, placing upon each grave a floral tribute.

At West Roxbury the graves of W. H. Hutchins, a soldier of the war of the rebellion, his father, Enoch Hutchins, who served in the war of 1812, and his grandfather, a soldier of the war of the revolution, were decorated. The three graves, representing three generations and three wars, were appropriately decorated with flags and flowers. Altogether 11 tablets and 152 graves were decorated.

The comrades assembled at the Irvington st armory, and at 9.15 a.m. escorted by D and G companies, lst infantry, M V M, the battalion commanded by Capt Joseph H. Frothingham, the post marched to the common, where the monument was decorated in accordance with the ritual, comrades Charles C. Adams, James S. Barrows, Eugene A. Holton and Caleb W. Hodgdon taking part. The march was then continued to Music hall, where the services were held in the presence of a large number of friends of the post.

In the balconies were 235 teachers and pupils of the public schools, specially invited. The young people were furnished with miniature flags of the union, which were constantly waving in loyal enthusiasm. The galaxy of budding beauty was a picturesque feature of the occasion.
Gen Howard said:

"After some anxious moments over
the selection of a subject for this occa-
sion, I have decided to give a brief re-
view of the greatest battle of the war.
It is a tale a hundred times told, but all
of whose repetition our comrades will
never tire."

The general spoke at length. He com-
pared the forces of Hooker and Lee,
told of the beginning of Lee's cam-
paign, of Hooker's proposals and Pres-
Lincoln's reply, the northward move-
ment of both armies, Milroy's defeat,
Pennsylvania's invasion, Hooker re-
lieved and Meade placed in command of
the army, Meade's immediate action,
and of Gettysburg.

In describing the first day's battle,
Gen Howard said:

"As the day dawned, Buford was near
Oak Ridge, and ready for work; he had
deployed his brigades beyond him, and
sent his scouts far out on every road of
approach toward Gettysburg, which
covered, with its buildings, about one
square mile. He had caused his horse
artillery and cavalry men to dismount
and fight as infantry. Gen Deven's bri-
gade held the right roads, the Cham-
bersburg and Carlisle, while Gen Gam-
broke covered the space as far as Hagers-
town road as well as he could.

The confederates, in column at day-
light, were advancing. Some skirmish
lines were formed, and, pushing in Bu-
ford's pickets, slowly caused his skir-
mishers to retire. By 8 a m the confed-
erate advance was in sight of Buford's
artillery and of the Lutheran seminary.

"Buford opened his fire as sharply as
he could with his thin and extended
lines. This bold stand made confed-
erate Heth cautious; he halted; then, lest
he should be too fast, he waited for
Pender's division. While Hilt, the con-
 federate corps commander, between the
groves, is trying to ascertain what is in
front of him, Buford at the seminary
described Union flags to the south of
him.

"Confederate Davis, with a small bri-
gade, at last advanced against Cutler,
and confederate Archer, with another
mass, farther south, against Meredith.
The fire opened and became very brisk
on both sides.

"Reynolds, hearing the firing of Cut-
ler, was hurrying Meredith's regiments
into position. All this, which takes a
minute to tell, had consumed much time.
It was now after 11 a m. and Doubleday,
with the divisions of Rowley and Rob-
inson, was near to Reynolds, when a
ball pierced his forehead and he fell
dead.

"At first Wadsworth's right wing was
driven back, but after a while most of
confederate Davis' brigade was cap-
tured, and Davis' regiments, taken in
flank, were brought in. Doubleday made
as long a front as he could.

"The energy of the commencement of
this great action had already produced
the desired effect. Lee supposed he had
a larger force before him than he had,
and so, holding his front and firing occa-
sionally, he waited to get up the part
yet behind of Longstreet's corps and
part of Ewell's.

"It was after 12:30 when Barlow's head
of column on the Emmetsburg road
came in sight. Howard joined Barlow
and rode with him through Gettysburg.
Schrurz had caused Wheeler's and Dil-
ger's batteries to trot out through the
town, and pass to the north and take
position in advance.

"As Schurr put his men in position
Howard rode along till he could see
Gen. O. O. Howard, in a letter to Dr. David Dana Spear bearing the date of August 31 at Governor's Island, N. Y., expresses his "vivid recollections of the North Yarmouth Academy while a student there in 1845-6" and "with best wishes" identifies himself as one of its classical alumni—having received his college fitting course at this honorable institution in those years. Dr. Spear would be pleased to hear from other alumni interested in re-forming again the old alumni association.
GEN. HOWARD'S THEIR GUEST.

VETERAN FIGHTER AND RELIGIOUS WORKER HONORED ON HIS BIRTHDAY.

Honor for the great courage he exhibited in the forty-three battles of the Civil War in which he took part; to his lifelong evangelistic work, and to his efforts to ameliorate the conditions of the negro race, was paid to General O. O. Howard at a dinner held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of his birth. Men and women, including President McKinley, ex-President Harrison, and others whose fame is national, gathered to celebrate the birthday of the veteran fighters. In the course of the evening there was presented to General Howard a handsomely bound album which contained testimonials from religious and missionary societies, from universities and colleges, from individuals, including President McKinley, ex-President Harrison, and others whose fame is national. These testimonials spoke eloquently of the great service which General Howard had rendered to the country and to religious progress.

SOME OF THE GUESTS.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew presided. Upon his right was seated the guest of honor, while others at the head table were:

- General J. M. Schofield
- General J. R. Brooke
- Admiral A. A. Barker
- General D. E. Sickles
- The Rev. J. E. Barrows
- Captain A. T. Mahan
- Comte de Sainhe de Lafayet
- General A. G. McCook
- General S. L. Woodford
- General W. D. Whipple

The menu was as follows:

**MENU**

Huitres.  Potage.
Tortue verte citrée.  Hors d'oeuvre.
Timbale a la Duchesse.  Poisson.
Olives et Amandes.  Filet de Ras, Royale.
Tomates farcies aux concreres.  Tomates farcies aux concreres.
Entrée.  Plats de résistance.
Célettes de ris de veau, Montecello.  Marmite de poisson.
Pâte de résistance.  Mignons de boeuf.
Fruit flambé.  Pâté flambe.
Pommes, taro.  Compote flambe.
Choux-fleurs au parmesan.  Soufflé aux fraises.
Sorbet Américain.  Gelée de fraises.
Cailles rôties avec crètons.  Salad Escarole.
Entremets de Douceur.  Glaces de fantaisie.
Petits fours.  Fruits.
Tartes.  Vin Rouge.
Apollinaris.  Café.

MR. DEPEW'S SPEECH.

Senator Deewa'a, rising to begin the oratory of the evening, was heartily greeted. At the outset of his remarks Senator Deewa'a humorously commented upon the laws which compelled the retirement of generals and admirals at ages when their powers were at their best. Those laws, he remarked, failed to recognize the advance of science, civilization, sanitation and right living.

"In the late campaign," he explained, "it was the men nearer seventy who did the best work and the longest. I know it myself. We all know that it was after he was seventy that Oliver Wendell Holmes was ripest in literature; it was after seventy that Gladstone and Bismark did their best work; it was after seventy that Commodore Vanderbilt accumulated the greater part of his vast fortune, and on the verge of seventy it is the English General Roberts that did anything of note in South Africa."

Senator Depew spoke of the unity which now pervaded the North and the South, the East and the West, and then going on to refer to the achievements of the American soldier, from the time of the Continental Army to the present time, added that it was for that Army, that General Howard, himself the hero of forty-three battles, stood. The speaker paid splendid tribute to the numerous qualities of General Howard, referring particularly to the great moral courage which he had evinced in his religious work in the Army. "As a soldier," Senator Depew concluded, "General Howard has done his duty. As a general he won the plaudits of those over him; as a supreme commander he always won the plaudits of the President and the people, and the Christians of the country have honored him because he honored their faith and beliefs."

Senator Depew ended by proposing the health of General Howard, which was drunk by the whole company standing and to the accompaniment of prolonged cheering.

EX-SPEAKER REED INTRODUCED.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed was introduced by the chairman as a man who, although he had never commanded troops on the field, had yet been "the master of the most unruly troops that ever happened." Mr. Reed's response was brief. He said in part:

"It is true that the martial face and figure of our distinguished guest throws open to me many a great theme wonderful beyond compare, the greatness of the Civil War, with its noble principles and its splendid results, would be an easy and natural thing to rehearse. Our guest has been so much a part and parcel of the great battles and mighty sieges that you cannot touch upon them without making his heart beat through the very living and the very words of those days of storm and stress. I have not come here to praise General Howard, but to honor him. He does not need my praise. He hardly needs that I should honor him, but I do myself credit by doing it on my own account."

Captain A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, said that General Howard's career was a striking example of the fact that a combination of the soldier and the Christian was not incompatible. When evil could not be put down by peaceable means then the strong hand of warfare must come in, but when people were inclined to dwell upon the evils of warfare General Howard could be pointed to as a living demonstration that such a combination as Christianity and war did exist.

GENERAL HOWARD'S RECORD.

General Grenville M. Dodge, speaking upon the record which General Howard had won for himself in the field, said among other things:

"The operations of Sherman's army, 60,000 strong, with General Howard commanding his third corps and General Slocum its left wing. In its march to Savannah, thence through the Carolinas to Raleigh, the surrender of Johnston, gave General Howard an opportunity to exhibit those qualities that General Sherman declared necessary in an army commander. General Howard's command took part in the battles and engagements of McAllister, Griswoldville, Risers, Brinkman's Bridge, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, Petersburg and Bentonville. His army had a confidence in itself that made it almost invincible, and Sherman, who considered this campaign, so aggressive and so successful, would be regarded in future years as the one achievement of his life, would determine his standing as a supreme commander, said to me that General Howard's ability, subordination, comprehension and carrying out of plans had fully justified his selection of him as commander of the Army of the Tennessee.

Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute, in an eloquent speech eulogized General Howard's efforts on behalf of the negro race, as did Bishop Wesley J. Gaines, of Georgia. After Gen-
eral Daniel E. Sickles and Count de Sahune Lafayette, a descendant of General Lafayette, himself, General Wager Swayne presented the humble of General Howard. In doing so he dwelt upon the meritorious and gallant record which the recipient had made for himself, his incessant labors for the emancipation of the freedman, in the cause of temperance and in the cause of God.

**THE GUEST’S RESPONSE.**

General Howard, in rising to respond, was received with protracted cheers. It was impossible, he said, to express his thanks for the honor which had been extended to him. He only hoped that he had justified it. Describing then his ambition for the industrial education of the children of the inhabitants of the mountain regions, he went on to say:

We don’t want our flag to be overturned, nor to be disparaged in any way. As to the domains which we have acquired, I beseech you, those of you who have, we have gone too far, to stop and consider that there is a Providence in the whole thing, and that where the flag flies there is liberty that where the flag flies there the Gospel of Jesus Christ goes.

*Mr. D. Howard.*

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**THE PRESIDENT’S ESTIMATE OF DEWEY.**

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The President’s toast to Admiral Dewey as “the man who has done more and reflected greater glory on America than any other man not living” invites comparison. I would not in the least detract from the just fame of Admiral Dewey, for I have personally and favorably known him, and his late father and brothers from my early manhood, but the form of the President’s eulogy affords opportunity to call attention to the great services of a man now living who has in some quarters not been adequately appreciated. I refer to Major General Oliver O. Howard. Raised on a Maine farm, graduated at Bowdoin and at West Point, his story is the story of a soldier who, in his first battle of Bull Run, lost his right arm at Fairfax and soon returning to the service, commander of the Eleventh Army Corps, the Fourth Army Corps, the Army of the Tennessee after the death of McPherson at Atlanta, commander of the right wing of Sherman’s army in the great marches from Atlanta to the sea and from Savannah to the surrender, all before he was thirty-four years of age, thanked by Congress for selecting the ground on which the battle of Gettysburg was fought, organizer and chief of the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, of which a committee of Congress said: “Its operations extended over 500,000 square miles of territory devastated by the greatest war of modern times, more than 4,000,000 of its people sunk in the lowest depths of ignorance by two centuries of slavery and suddenly set free amid the fierce animosities of war—free, but poor, helpless and starving. Here, truly, was a most appalling condition of things. Not only the destiny of the liberated race but the life of the nation itself depended upon the correct solution of this intricate problem.” During six most trying years General Howard solved it and in a way, as described by Sidney Andrews in “Old and New” magazine, “set idlers at work, aided in the reorganization of society, carried the light of the North into dark places of the South, steadied the Negro in his struggle with novel ideas, inoculated kindly feeling, checked the passion of whites and blacks, opened the blind eyes of judges and jurors, taught the gospel of forbearance, encouraged human sympathy, distributed the generous charities of the benevolent, upheld loyalty, in creating a sentiment of nationality—all this so successfully that the congressional committee further reported that “the world can point to nothing like it in all the history of emancipation,” that “no thirteen millions of dollars was ever more wisely spent” and that General Howard “is deserving of the gratitude of the American people.” Incident to this work and following it was his great part in founding 128 colleges and other institutions for fitting teachers, and 131 public high schools, among them being the Hampton Institute (the parent of Tuskegee), Fisk University and Howard University, which have been immeasurably more successful than were either Harvard or Yale or Dartmouth in the first century of their existence. After all these services General Howard was sent by President Grant on a successful mission of peace to the warring Apaches, and later he commanded the departments of the Columbia, the Platte, the East and the Military Academy, and he gave his eldest son to the country, whose life was lost in the Philippines. In addition to all this, General Howard’s services to surviving comrades and to moral and religious causes have been unremitting. In fact, his services since the Civil War have been so illustrious that many have almost forgotten that he led the way under fire across the pontoon at Fredericksburg, that he helped Hooker to fight the battle above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, supported Corse at Allatoona, based upon which one of his staff officers, Major D. W. Whittle, wrote the stirring hymn, “Hold the Fort,” captured Fort McAllister near Savannah, and made harder marches and fought greater battles in the Carolinas than those which form such brilliant chapters in our Revolutionary history. Surely it can reflect upon no man, living or dead, to allude to these features in General Howard’s wonderful career, and it is gratifying to know that he is enjoying a green old age at his beautiful home in Burlington, Y., in the society of the wife of his youth, and that he is surrounded by troops of friends wherever he goes in this country which he has done so much to save, to pacify, to regenerate and to make glorious.

Albert Clarke

*Boston, Dec. 26.*
THE LIFE OF
ZACHARY TAYLOR

Extracts from Gen. O. O. Howard's
New and Charming History
of the Great President.

A SOLDIER'S TALE SIMPLY TOLD

A Story Rich in Historical Data and
Full of Human Interest—What
Gen. Taylor Did and How
He Did It.

However interesting to the student of
history may be the life of Zachary Taylor,
much of the interest of the present volume
on the subject just issued by the Appletons
in their great commander series will primari-
ly center in the personality of the
author, Major-Gen. O. O. Howard.

Gen. Howard has the reputation of being
a keen observer of a talented ascetic
and in his life of the great general of the
Mexican war he has succeeded in giving
a warmth and life to his delineation, which
is apt to be wanting in books of this de-
scription and which ends in giving the
reader a great and warm appreciation

of the old commander as has his biogra-
pher.

In reading Gen. Howard's story one
grows to feel the personality of its subject.
Gen. Taylor ceases to be merely a historical
personage and becomes a living embodied
man, the spirit in which the author has taken
up his task is best illustrated by his open-
ing paragraph, in which he says:

"To make a thorough study of one who
has long had a prominent place among his-
toric characters, there ought to be abund-
ant material derived from independent
sources. The unconscious testimony of in-
mates who have lived near him or written
concerning him often lets you see the bona
fide individual. A well preserved likeness
or portrait may exhibit the size and shape
of his head, the strength of his chin, the
firmness of his closed lips, or the closely
knit frame. His letters or other writings
will contain not only the style of the com-
poser, but to the persistent, appreciative
searcher the very spirit of the man may be
discovered and absorbed from them. And,
of course, while small things indicate
phases of character, his choicest achieve-
ments, if there be a fair record of them,
must contain the best and fullest revela-
tions of a noble soul."

"But to make an appropriate and accept-
able exhibit of your ware is something
quite different from the simple possession
of them. Such exhibit demands a knowl-
dge of the tastes and desires of the people
who are competent to see them, and, cer-
tainly, whenever any conscientious biogra-
pher who has studied
well and pondered
long the thoughts
and acts of his subject, puts forth the results, it
always is problematical whether he can or
cannot be able to bring other minds in
close enough fellowship to behold them.
It is therefore with no little trepidation
that the unknown reading public is herein
invited to a review of the life of Zachary
Taylor."

THE HISTORICAL SIDE.

But Gen. Howard does not lose sight of
the historical and important side of his
biography, for he says:

"It may be well to notice in these primary
statements a few things which, if there
were nothing else, will justify this bio-
graphy in an historic point of view. It will be
seen, in the course of the story—

"First. How Taylor by his carefulness in
a great crisis, preserved the honor of the
nation. For the sake of personal ambition
and the glory of his arms he did not hasten
into the great conflict with Mexico, not ad-
vancing till constrained by imperative or-
ders to do so, and even under such orders
his army did not strike the first blow. This
was the enemy's doing.

"Second. How again as President, when
the sentiments and sympathies of his sec-
tion of the United States had become al-
ready ripe for secession or revolution, he
carefully kept himself informed, and pre-
pared his forces against a sudden outbreak,
and, to the chagrin of extremists, so sup-
pressed the budding rebellion that it had to
be postponed for more than ten years. How
presidential that we had such a President
in the very nick of time! For then the na-
tional elements were charged with opposite
currents, and no national party, had he but
favoured secession, would have been
ready or able to save the Union from a dis-
astrous wreck. Then all honor, under God,
to Zachary Taylor, glad as he was from
youth to age in national armor, for the un-
flinching and indispensable part he bore in
preserving the nation."

COLLEAGUES OF GEN. TAYLOR.

In the midst of historical detail, how-
ever, the warm personality of his subject
comes over and over again to the author
and his pages are illumined by such little
incidents as the following:

"During a recent visit to Louisville, Ky.,
Baton Rouge, La.; Point Isabel, Texas,
and to the several battlefields connected
with the time and scene of Gen. Taylor's
activities in Texas and Mexico, it was the writer's privi-
lege to meet several aged men who knew
the subject of his sketch at the height
of Taylor's most active days, nearly half a
century ago. The first remembrance uni-
formly mentioned is his gentleness of man-
ner and kindness of heart. One veteran, a
political friend, at Baton Rouge, said:
'Oh, yes, I knew the old man well. He was
a kind, courteous man, but a little close
with his money when he lived here and car-
ried on his plantation up the river.'

"One, 'Did he pay his debts?'

"Ans. 'Why, certainly; he was an honest
man, but never lavish; always economi-
ical.'

"The venerable Dr. Charles Macmanus,
living at Matamoras, who at 22 years
of age was a surgeon in Taylor's army
and who knew him well, when asked by Gen.
Howard how Taylor looked, said: 'Ah,
General, he looked like you; he was as old
as you are now, wiry, with gray hair and
full beard. He was very solicitous for the
health of his men.'

"At Baton Rouge, the charming family
cottage of Mrs. Taylor, from which she dis-
pensed, during the great suspense and
grievous war, olive branches and blessing
to her humble neighbors, the ab-
sent soldiers' wives and children, has been
torn down and carried away. But the
grand old Mississippi flows there still, having encroached somewhat upon the door- 
yard in its unsparing greed; but it has dili-
gently kept green the surrounding turf and well-watered the roots of the four 
China trees which once sheltered the in-
mates of a unique American home. 

"As we stood and looked at the great por-
trait at the Baton Rouge capitol, an old 
resident told a strange story about it, to 
wit: "Why, sir, that is Zachary Taylor's 
head and body with another man's legs!"

"How so, my friend?"

"Oh, the old gentleman would not sit as a 
model. When he was little thinking of it the 
artist sketched his head and body; but, 
as the General declared that he could not 
afford the time for further operations, the 
poor artist was obliged to finish with an-
other man.

"Well, the result is fairly good. The face 
is not so firm and strong as that of other 
portraits, and he appears a taller man 
than his actual height would perhaps war-
rant; yet it is a well executed and well pre-
served full-length picture, comparing favor-
able with its companion piece, that of the 
indomitable hero of New Orleans!"

Some idea of Gen. Howard's strong, 
graceful style may be found in the closing 
of his initiatory chapter in which he sums 
up part of Gen. Taylor's career as follows:

"Thousands of soldiers have marched 
through the Florida swamps and laid down 
their lives that the beautiful land might 
have permanent peace and untroubled plenty. 
Among the boldest, the ablest, the most 
successful, was Col. Zachary Taylor. Let 
those who cross the smooth and placid sur-
face of the Okeechobee in a luxurious 
steamer call up the old battlefield of 
'Okeechobee,' and honor the 'Rough and 
Ready' American who took this Gem STATE 
from the irascible Philistines of later days 
but a few years ago!

"And there is Texas, large enough for a 
kingdom, teeming with a prosperous, self-
respecting, industrious, rising population. 
That it came to us at all and in perpetuity, 
the honor may be shared by great leaders. 
But I behold Gen. Zachary Taylor, in 1845, 
1846 and 1847, working with his might in 
Arkansas on the Texas border at Fort 
Jessup, at Corpus Christi, at Point Isabel 
and all along in the magnificent and fertile 
valley of the Rio Grande—he is at Matamor-
sas, then at Camargo—a few weeks later at 
Monterey, and then he clears the villages of 
the gigantic mountains of Sierra Madre. 
What results have come since then! Texas 
is free, is rich in land, and is now exten-
ding a generous welcome to mankind. Who 
more than Taylor secured the true bounda-
ries of this extraordinary State? Who con-
tributed more than he to the present possi-
bilities of the country against which he was 
constrained to fight?"

IN BOYHOOD DAYS.

As is natural, the book contains more than 
a mere detail of Gen. Taylor's life and 
achievement. Such pictures as the follow-
ing one of life in the primi settlers 

give force and piquancy to the narrative: 
"The surroundings of young Taylor in 
childhood," says Gen. Howard, "were pecu-
lar, probably too exciting, had he been of 
a nervous temperament; but for a sturdy, 
hardy lad like him, with a cool and self-
possessed mother to encourage him, they 
were calculated to strengthen and develop 
the child into a self-possessed, sturdy 
American youth.

"Think of the mother after breakfast bid-
ding her boy good-by and sending him off 
shoet or on his pony to the famous school 
situated and so envirioned! Imagine her 
acrinity all day till his safe return to the 
patal roof! Behold her watching the 
operation of a valiant neighbor who was 
teaching her boys how to trail Indians, and
how to save themselves if attacked by more than one warrior at a time! Behold her kindling eye, half anxious, and yet thrilling with future hopes, as she listens to the well-known stories of the old war—stories many times told by her brave husband to Zachary and the rest, recitals always mingled with his Indian expeditions, Indian fights, and long-continued perils and final success. We need but few incidents to tell us how a strong lad would think and speak and act in the presence of such influences in his home, in his neighborhood, and in his school; how, as a matter of course, he went with his brothers and with other young companions on dangerous hunting expeditions; how he took wild rides through the woods and across the open prairie to the east and south of his home; how in the spring time, while the water was still cold, he once swam the bread and swift Ohio.

To give the impression that Gen. Howard's book was merely a succession of pleasing anecdotes would be untrue and unjust. Its great value naturally lies in the masterly delineation of Gen. Taylor's campaigns and his comments on the history and incidents of the times in whose history Gen. Taylor took such a conspicuous part. These descriptions are not technical, but are simple, scholarly and soldierly, and are so interwoven with what is human and personal that they lose much of the weariness which is ordinarily associated by the average reader with such history.

The Death of a President

Perhaps the best example of how the author lives and breathes and has his being in the life and vicissitudes of the man whose story he has been telling is seen in his description of the death of the great President and the incidents which surrounded it. After telling of the circumstances which led up to the final scene, he continues:

"The 9th of that hot July brought no relief; all the morning there was a general feeling of gloom pervading all classes. The messages that broke the monotonous gait of the outside watchers gave but a momentary chance. Yet, once, before noon, a rumor was started, and gained extensive credence, that the President was better, and there was everywhere quite a cheerful reaction. At 1 o'clock another rumor came, and spread through the city. 'The President is dead!' This false report brought to the outdoor messenger an official statement that the President still lived; that he had taken a favorable turn, and certainly the physicians did not fool for his speedy decease.

What a change came over the sympathizing people! They cheered, they shouted. They ran to the churches and rang the bells, and each accosted his neighbor, 'glad to hear the good news; the General is out of danger.' As the ball in fresh snow gathered volume as it rolls along, so the doctor's official bulletin grew, till thousands believed that the crisis had passed, and that the people's favorite President was happily convalescent. Still the concourse around the mansion only increased, for there were counter rumors, and by 7 o'clock at evening word came from within: 'The President is worse; he is dying.' There were finally gathered around him his medical men before mentioned, his family, consisting of his beloved wife, Col. and Mrs. Bliss (his daughter), his brother, Coll Taylor and family, Gen. Jefferson Davis and family. The Vice-President, Millard Fillmore, with several Congressmen, members of both houses, a few foreign ministers, all the Cabinet, and a number of close personal friends, were also there. At a little after 10 o'clock with his brothers whispered that he would soon breathe his last. They then stepped back to let the family and the clergyman approach the bedside.

"Mrs. Taylor, before entering the room, could not believe that he was dying, yet in her intense anxiety two or three times she fainted. The minister led in a quiet prayer for essential spiritual strength to the sufferer while he was treading the dark valley.
LET monarchists, monopolists and oligarchs understand that we are no craven people; that the law of self-preservation—the grand, instinctive law of self-defense—is written deeply in the hearts of millions of men, women and children between the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific. We will not barter our liberties of trade, of schools nor of religion for any delusive dream of a redistribution of wealth; for any plan of security against false teachings in the schools, or any governmental procurement of a universal, external unity of faith.—From General Howard’s Memorial Day address at Portland, Ore., 1875.
The Congregationalist has not been at all that of an expert in theology, but of a practical Western pastor, who has been all his ministry near the front line of pioneer missionary work in country and city. I have tried to be a fair observer of the main drift of things, and hope to be a true witness to those who have not had the same time and opportunity for investigation, believing that truthful testimony to facts is something toward removing misunderstandings.

CHRISTIANITY IN THE ARMY.

BY GEORGE A. BLOCK.

Conversing not long ago with that venerable author and polished gentleman, Dr. Francis W. Upham, at his home in this city, he remarked: "General Howard, I was well acquainted in the days of Zachary Taylor with the boys and army officers of the volunteer service, and to express what I mean, since then my acquaintance among them has been quite extended. It appears to me that religion in the army takes on a peculiar complexion." He then gave me the names of several in the army, some men of decided Christian character, yet without pretension or ostentation. He said, "I don't know where I have found more thoroughly good men than in the army, unless I add the navy." Then he mentioned the names of Captain Turner, who served during the War of 1812 under Commodore Perry on the lakes, and Lieutenant Parrott, who displayed not only a marked Christian character, but, as one would anticipate in such a brave man, a remarkable decision and gallantry." I said to Mr. Upham, "I propose to adopt you yourself as a young veteran, for you belong there." Mr. Upham's physical strength has never been remarkable since his childhood, and so he was not found in proper person on the front line during the war service, but his words were as bright and clear as they always were on the field. He thoroughly comprehends every campaign, and can give extraordinary details of the important battles of the War of the Rebellion. If any officer, like General Stone, were to apprehend or receive injustice at the hands of officials, Mr. Upham is at once his devoted friend. The most prominent officers of our army have sat at his table in New York, and if there is anything that he loves, next to the works of inspiration which have been the study of his lifetime, it is his loyal companions who have served faithfully and honorably in the great war.

Religion in the army differs considerably in its manifestation from religion in civil life. It more readily runs to the Catholic and Episcopal forms. This, doubtless, is due to the army classifications in its social life. There are officers in their families, and these are more or less graduated. There are employees and their families. There are also non-commissioned officers and their families, more or less numerous. Many soldiers, too, are married, though the general existing rule is not to call it. It is education, and for special exceptions to the rule, permission should be obtained. The more statement of these classes is sufficient to show that it is pretty hard to bring them all together, even for religious worship and where there is necessarily an exercise of authority by the post commander, the minister of religion is not as free, and no laws can make him so, as the pastor of an outside church.

There are, for example, on Governor's...
Island about 500 souls altogether, and I have estimated that about one half of the whole number attend divine services. They do so in New York City by permission, on the landing of the Continent on Sunday morning, and at the Episcopal church morning and evening during most of the year. In addition to our regular services a small musical band was formed among the enlisted men. Lately by this, during one week, many soldiers came together and sang hymns. During the next week the same band carried on its concert in one of the large rooms set apart for the convicts' mess at "Castle William." Two or three officers, including Chaplain Goodwin or myself, were uniformly present at these exercises. In addition to the sacred songs which were sung, often a few Christian words were spoken, and by withholding of Christian privileges from any of the 500 souls on the island, involvements to carry currents are constantly extended by our clergymen to all the garrison, including the prisoners, and certainly there is some just criticism to bring the good tidings to every man.

It requires considerable moral courage for any soldier to risk the ridicule of irreligious comrades, and, of course, the hypocritical, who through professions seek advantage, are very soon discovered and exposed. But if a soldier is a veritable Christian the fruits of his religion appear in his increased devotion to duty. Forming my judgment upon the few examples of this and other garrisons known to me, I believe that the army, made up in a cosmopolitan way as it is, will compare favorably, in point of Christian faith and works, with other classes of men.

There is a prevailing error with reference to work in the army in time of peace. It is thought that the officers and soldiers are necessarily tilled because their legitimate, appropriate work is "offensive" or "defensive" warfare. If, however, one should come to a post like this he would find officers absent, detailed upon important outside duty—some at institutions of learning where there is a military department, some upon boards of examination, some upon staff duty with general officers and others, and some seeking to perfect themselves at our post-graduate schools. The work of the garrison, including military instruction, drills, guard duty and police, keeps everybody active from morning until night—not overworked, it is true, but there is no individual, from private to commanding officer, who is an idler. We may then infer that the anti-religious persons at our posts and garrisons, when you find them, are made so or developed by a want of industry.

A while ago I received a letter from a prominent clergyman, who desired me to urge the appointment of a permanent chaplain at one of our large soldiers' homes. That home is had the very best prospects every Sunday, pastors in the neighboring city taking each his turn at the business. I answered that, from past experience, I could not favor his request. We have—that is, some of us—been trying to get the provision made by law as to give some money to each garrison for the employment on Sundays of clergyman who live in the neighborhood, or who may be obtained at least part of the year. The permanent chaplain have not been very successful. The reasons for their want of success are sufficient apologies, but apologies do not bring the gospel home to each individual soldier. But when a neighboring pastor or visiting clergyman, like Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. Dr. E. B. Webb, or Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott come, every officer and soldier and all the families will turn out and fill the chapel-room to hear him.

This garrison fund in the hands of what we call the "council of admiral men," a council designated in orders, may be so used as to promote the religious wants of all in the garrison, parents and children. It is hard, in our country, where there is so much jealousy of religious interference, to introduce any complete system which will be above objection, but it is obvious that no garrison ought to be barred out from all moral and Christian training.

Very few chaplains were found with their regiments during General Sherman's spring campaign of 1864, when we were over a hundred days under fire before the taking of Atlanta, but there were some notable exceptions, some godly, brave souls, who were beside dying men on the field after battle, and who never neglected to talk to the wounded and comfort them in the field hospitals, and who were always on hand to preach acceptably to regiment, brigade or division as they could, at halts, find opportunity.

If, instead of men aged and about to retire, men sickly and infirm, who seek the army for rest after long toil as pastors of churches, instead of men who seek the army for the nobility for personal and selfish end, we could somehow fill these ranks with young, able, devoted, evangelical men, who enter the service for the salvation of soldiers, no Christian officer could, or would, find fault.

SOME NINETEENTH CENTURY PERG LAM FATHERS.

BY REV. AUGUSTUS S. CROPS.

About a century ago Germany began to develop her great mill. Among her people was a sect called Pietists. These people in an educated and converted a freedom of worship and warily opposed to war. Germany and the German military were hardly treated by the Queen Catherine II. of Russia. They were so liberal and the Reformed Germans were so much at liberty. In France the offer of the hall of some of which were Oedessa and Odessa were so large and the Reformed Germans so many. With the liberal the hall of the hall of the
The eightieth anniversary of the old North Yarmouth Academy at Yarmouth opened Tuesday. There was a large gathering of aged and eminent alumni, among the graduates present being: A. C. Stock- ing, W. R. Stockbridge and J. B. Choate of Boston, W. R. Stockbridge, Providence, G. O. Robinson, Cambridge, Daniel Linscott of Boston, Thomas J. Fmery, Boston. The afternoon exercises were held in the Congregational church, which was elaborately, yet tastefully decorated for the occasion. Dr. David D. Spear of Free- port, president of the Alumni, presiding. Dr. Spear of Yarmouth delivered the address of welcome, and Rev. B. P. Snow, president of the academy, the historical ad- dress. He recounted incidents in the history of the academy. Dr. Spear then introduced Gen. O. O. How- ard with a brief and appreciative mention of his life and his fame and as one whose name since 1861 had been almost a house- hold word. The audience loudly applauded as Gen. Howard stepped upon the platform, and ross in a body as a further mark of respect and appreciation. F. M. Ray of Westbrook read a poem. After the exer- cises in the church there was a meeting of the alumni in the vestry. The nominating committee decided to nominate the old board of officers: Dr. D. Spear of Free- port, president; vice-presidents, E. Dudley Freeman, L. P. Sturtevant, W. B. Allen; secretary, Mrs. A. H. Burbank; treasurer, C. L. Marston. Nearly one hundred new members registered on the book of the secretary. A banquet was served in Masonic Hall in the evening, followed by speeches at the Congregational church by E. Dudley Freeman, Dr. A. H. Burbank, President Edward C. Mitchell of Leland University, New Orleans; Prentiss Loring of Portland; Hon. Warren H. Vinton of Gray, and Ralph E. K. Pendleton of Chicago.
GUY HOWARD KILLED

Party Attacked by Concealed Insurgents

He Was the Son of Gen. Howard of Burlington

Lack of Transportation Hinders Lawton

Captain Kline Drives the Insurgents from Calamba

Washington, Oct. 23.—The following telegram confirming the report of the death of Captain Guy Howard was received at the War Department from General Otis today: "Burlington, Oct. 22.—Manila. Capt. Guy Howard, assistant quartermaster and quartermaster of volunteers, was killed yesterday near Arayat while on launch, Rio Grande River, by concealed insur- gents; his clerk, a Spanish employee, and native were wounded. A scouting detachment of the Thirty-Sixth Volunteers pursued insurgents southwest of Santa Rita, scattering them, killing six, capturing eight, and ten rifles. No casualties. General Lawton is operating at San Isidro. The forwarding of supplies to that point continues attended with some difficulty on account of lack of transportation, which will be supplied soon. Insurgents wearing grass hats attacked Calamba. These were driven off. No casualties. This morning Kline, commanding Calamba, vigorously attacked insurgents, concealing on his front, routed them from trenches and pursued them three miles. His casualties one private killed, one corporal and three privates wounded. Enemy's loss unknown."

BURLINGTON, VT., Oct. 23—Major General O. O. Howard (retired) received a message yesterday afternoon announcing that his eldest son, Major Guy Howard, had been killed in action in the Philippines, Saturday afternoon. Major Howard had been in the army twenty-three years. For five years he resided in this city, being the contracting quartermaster at Fort Ethan Allen. During the war with Spain he held several important positions in the quartermaster's department, and was on General Young's staff when killed. Major Howard was well-known in Omaha, being on his father's staff when the latter was stationed there. He was married in Omaha fifteen years ago, to Miss Woolworth. Mrs. Howard resides there with her three children.

Major Howard entered the service by direct appointment on the recommendation of General Sherman to General Grant at the time of the Custer massacre in 1876. He served as assistant adjutant of the Twelfth Infantry at different posts and was adjutant of his regiment. He served on General O. O. Howard's staff two terms. He was in battle in the Nez Perces war of 1877, and in several battles with his father. He served in the Pinto and Bannock war of 1878, being highly commended for gallant service. He was promoted to captaincy on the staff of the quartermaster's department about nine years ago. He was the contracting quartermaster in building Fort Ethan Allen, being stationed there over five years. In the Spanish-American war his service began at Atlanta as assistant to the chief quartermaster there. Next he was recommended by General Graham for the position of quartermaster of the Fourth, Graham's corps. His service was so eminent that he received promotion to a lieutenant colonelcy of volunteers, and was chosen to despatch troops to Cuba from Newport News, because of his promptitude and energy in the reduction of the army by the mastering out of volunteers. He went back to his captnacy for a few days and then was promoted under the new Congress bill to be a major in the volunteers.

Soon after this he was ordered to Manila, where he went last August. He organized the transportation for Lawton's advance, and was aiding to establish the new sub-depot of San Isidro, forty-eight miles north of Manila.

GEN. HOWARD'S DAUGHTER WEDS A DELAWARE MAN.

Miss Bessie Howard Is Married in the First Church at Burlington, Vt., to Joseph Bancroft of Wilmington, Del.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.] BURLINGTON, VT., Oct. 29, 1902. Joseph Bancroft of Wilmington, Del., and Miss Bessie Howard, daughter of Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, retired, were married at the First Church in this city this evening by the Rev. N. M. Waters, D. D., of Binghamton, assisted by the resident minister, the Rev. G. G. Atkins, the wedding being one of the leading fashionable events of the season. The best man was Henry C. Fritz of Wilmington, Del., and the usher was J. Chester Gibson and F. Taylor Gause of Wilmington, Dr. Macey Brooks and William Bancroft of Philadelphia, Otis McG. Howard of Chicago, David C. Fenner of Bethlehem, Pa., Timothy W. Sprague of New York and H. S. Howard of this city, bride's brother. The maid of Miss Helen Howard, and the bridesmaids were Misses Mary Gray, Grace Gray and Jeannie Gray, nieces of the bride; Alice Bancroft, cousin of the groom; Susan Thompson and Nina F. Howard, cousins of the bride, all of Chicago, and Misses Florence Allen and Constance Hickok of Burlington. The bride entered the church with her father, followed by the bridesmaids singing the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin," with the assistance of Mrs. C. S. Van Patten, Mrs. F. W. Whittom and Miss Kate Hagar of this city. The bride wore a duchess and point duppion lace gown, and carried Bride roses and lilies of the valley. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents on Summit street.

Guests were present from Providence and Boston and Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft left on the night train for a wedding trip, and will reside in Wilmington, where the groom is assistant treasurer of the Joseph Bancroft Company, shiners of cotton goods.
General Howard's Life Work

On another page we group several estimates of the late Gen. O. O. Howard by men who knew him in different relationships. We might easily fill more pages with spontaneous tributes to the oldest major general on the Union side surviving from the Civil War. For General Howard was a national figure, and the daily papers in publishing long obituaries and orlogistic editorials have but reflected the popular regard for one who had come to be invested with heroic qualities. He was a good and gallant general, who deserved the successive promotions which he won. Those long, hard years in the field and his brave work in many great battles would, in themselves, have entitled him to the gratitude and reverence of his countrymen. But the end of the war was but the beginning for Howard of equally conscientious and unselfish services in the field of civic life. He was not content to loll in the easy chairs of club houses, exhibiting his epaulets and recounting the days of glorious strife. His look was always forward to the things that yet remained to be done. At many a great anniversary meeting, as well as on other significant occasions, there was always eagerness on the part of the public to look upon the soldierly figure with the empty sleeve pinned to the coat, and to hear what he had to say, whether his theme was temperance, education or evangelism. Of late much of his energy has been given to establishing firmly the Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap in Tennessee. The last Sunday of his life he spoke in its behalf in a Canadian city, returning to his home in Burlington in apparently good health. And so the old hero of many campaigns, who had faced the belching cannon of the enemy in many a hard-fought engagement, passed away almost painlessly while sitting in his chair.

The Personal Side of General Howard

Many striking personal traits come back to those who now review the completed career. We recall his humor as shown once when he remarked to another veteran, who had lost his arm in Mexico, "Heezy, you have lost one hand and I another; hereafter we can box gloves together." We recall also his seemingly inexhaustible fund of energy which carried him hither and thither seeking to further some good end that had enlisted his sympathies. His modesty and humility were not less conspicuous. He rather shrank from the titles so often given him of Christian Soldier and the American Have-look. Yet he never hesitated to stand by his Christian colors, and his fellow-officers in the army respected this loyalty to his convictions and felt that in his case profession was matched by practice, for General Howard was a dear of the word, indeed. Back of all activity was a simple, tender, ardent faith in Christ his Lord and Saviour. He never thought much along modern lines, indeed we do not know that either the old or new arguments for Christianity interested him greatly. He knew in whom he believed, and his life was constantly fed by that deepest of all fountains—an intimate personal relation to the Lord Jesus Christ.
Reminiscences of the Late General O. O. Howard.

Gleanings from his Autobiography, Published Two Years Ago, Covers Life History.

The house of my birth," says Gen. Howard, in the opening chapter of the autobiography, "was on the southern slope of the great hill in Leeds. With its tall chimney, its appearance, its white color and green blinds it was noticeable as a summer house on the prairie, and was seen and known for miles as the residence of Gen. Howard. At this time the family consisted of my father, Rowland Bailey Howard, my mother and my grandfather. In 1820 a part seventy. The opening chapter, details the earliest memories of early childhood days, the hardships of his father's successful struggle to clear the land for farms, the early school days of his teacher's and his fellow pupils. He tells stories of Joshua Knap, Henry Bailey and his brother, Robert. It tells of his father's death—mournful events. It tells of his childhood. He was later a student—Col. John Gilmer, who had a family of his own. Thus united they moved to the Gilmer house and began a new era. Oliver O. Howard was then eleven years old.

When about a dozen years of age, he went to live with his uncle, John Ottis at Hallowell, where he attended Mr. Burnham's high school. He prepared for college at Monmouth Academy and subsequently at Yarmouth Academy. He had for roommates John H. Peabody. Their convenience at North Yarmouth Academy were unique. Their roommates were John H. Peabody, not a man of moles, neither tea nor coffee, and not rarely. The boys' hall never exceeded 11 weeks—sometimes 11 years. They had an hour for dinner, and in the parlor, Gen. Howard recalls that he ate alone. The examiners in this class were student with few and coarse, passed in and out of the college, and he thought them a bit of a boy. General Howard recalls that it was the middle of August, 1854, when he left home for West Point. It was his first visit to New York and he stopped at the old Washington Hotel near bowling Green.

The young man went on to West Point. He put his trust aboard a flat-bottomed boat at Cold Spring, a small place on the Hudson, and he and Capt. E. Kirby Smith, whom he met there, rowed a mile and a half to the West Point landing.

His experiences at West Point Academy. He enjoyed his life at that time but found a great deal of work among the cadets owing to political influences. His roommates were Thomas P. Hurdwell of New Hampshire, Levi B. Brown of Maine, Henry L. Forman and A. H. Fiske. A man named Warren Lothrop was first sergeant of the company, then the company was called upon him, to the great distress of several students, for which he was severely reprimanded. Lothrop became colonel of a regiment during the Civil War and died of fever in camp. General Howard says he never regretted his friendship for him and that it took him the hardships of the martinet spirit. Cadet Howard was very ill during the first winter and during his illness Col. Robert E. Lee paid him a visit. After he was restored to health, he visited Col. Lee's family. In the last year at the academy he was promoted to first lieutenant and a little later he was made captain of one of the cadet companies following Cadet J. B. McPherson, after whom a prominent general in the army.

Gen. Howard graduated from West Point in 1854. His class included 19 members. He graduated fourth in the class. He had a right to choose any arm of the service he preferred. He chose the ordnance department. The general's chief suggests that he took several reasons for this, one of which was that at every one of the United States arsenals there was a house ready for a married officer, so that as soon as he could get the consent of his fiancée, they could be married and have immediate provisions for a home. A little later he met General Winfield Scott, who remarked that he must not get married because a lieutenant should never get married. Lieutenant Howard had no inkling of following Gen. Scott's advice.

From West Point, Howard came to Portland, where he spent the summer and after a vacancy reported for duty to Major Swem, commanding Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., in 1854. Lieutenant Howard relates his experiences at Watervliet, the employment of social life, the meeting of Miss Jennie Pickett, daughter of Capt. Geo. H. Pickett, who became celebrated afterwards for her beauty. They were married on February 14, 1856, when he was 22 years old. Their wedding was held at the house of the bride's parents. The bride and groom left Portland and the bride's parents took a trip to the Moine, Henry built a house for the bride, and they lived there.

Later General Howard was ordered to the Kanawha arsenal at Augusta, Ga., as this was his independent command and he made the best of it. The girls were there, the boy's parents took care of the house and the girls. The general's discipline was never severe. General Howard recalls with a good heart the memory of Samuel McGrath, a Scotchman at the head of the five men who at the Kanawha arsenal was a broker of public and at times was a bit too lenient. General Howard became acquainted with Mr. Houdin at Augusta, and tells several interesting stories about him. Another incident of Major Howard's life is that when at Augusta was Charles H. Miller. The general's discipline was never severe. General Howard recalls with a good heart the memory of Samuel McGrath, a Scotchman at the head of the five men who at the Kanawha arsenal was a broker of public and at times was a bit too lenient. 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HOW GEN. HOWARD PRAYED AND FOUGHT HIS WAY TO FAME

Prayed for Success in War and Fought for Right to Pray—
Stories of His Career—Defended by His Friends

Nov. 3, 1909

When O. O. Howard, who died last week, was a brigadier-general in the Army, he was fond of attending a religious service and discoursing on religious subjects. He was, indeed, among the first to make the defense of the Constitutional faith an integral part of his military duties. In the summer of 1860, when he was a captain, he delivered his first sermon in a regimental church near the front. He was, in fact, one of the first to realize the importance of religious instruction in the army. In 1861, when he was a major, he organized a Sunday-school in the camp, and in the same year he published his first book, "Prayer and the Soldier," which was a great success. He was, indeed, one of the first to recognize the importance of religious instruction in the army.

Howard and Sherman

But his earnestness and sincerity kept the respect of his men. He was a soldier and a Christian, and he always lived up to his religious convictions. When he led the Union forces into the field, he was a man of the people, and his men knew him. He was a man of the people, and his men knew him.

Fighting Record

If General Howard had been a man of the people, he would have been a soldier. He was always a soldier, and he always lived up to his military duties. In 1861, when he was a major, he organized a Sunday-school in the camp, and in the same year he published his first book, "Prayer and the Soldier," which was a great success. He was, indeed, one of the first to realize the importance of religious instruction in the army.

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A GALLANT MAINE SOLDIER’S MEMORIAL DAY REMINISCENCES

Maj. Gen. Oliver Otis Howard Recalls Memories of 113 Days’ Fighting in the Titanic Struggle Between the North and the South—Sherman’s Wonderful “March to the Sea” — The Grand Review in Washington in 1865


During the part of this war, in 1864, and until the close of 1865, our army was in contact with the armies under Gen. Sherman, usually designated the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Ohio. The campaigns were exceedingly arduous, and the demonstration of Sherman’s soldiers under fire everywhere was a thing that the world had not seen before. The soldiers had become used to such a life that the hardships were not a matter of regret. The soldiers were not mounted on horses, but they were on foot and in the field, and they were constantly in contact with the enemy.

In the period of 113 days there were 354 battles fought, in one attack the enemy lost 57 killed, in another the enemy lost 1,096 killed, and in another the enemy lost 3,550 killed. These losses include the casualties of the Union Army, which were not as great as those of the Confederate Army.

The hard conditions of service were such that many of the soldiers were not able to write to their families, and many were not able to send any money home.

United States in our last grand review. But as I remember it, it was a painful and solemn event, and one that was not forgotten by the soldiers. It was a great day for the soldiers, and it was a day that they will always remember.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

Washington, Dec. 4, 1865.
A TERRITORY OF ILLITERACY

COLLEGE AMONG MOUNTAINS AND THE COUNTRY ABOUT IT.

SCHOOLS ARE SCARCE

Gen. Howard’s Trip Over Cumberland Mountains.

He Tells How a College Has Been Built of Logs.

Thousands of Natives Had No Chance for Education.

Traits of the People, Now Anxious for Learning.

Great Work Undertaken, but Field is a Large One.

COLLEGE AMONG MOUNTAINS AND THE COUNTRY ABOUT IT.

HAVING been solicited last fall by the Christian mission of New York to visit and inspect as many stations as I could in the Cumberland mountain stations occupied by home mission people, particularly in the state of Kentucky, I put myself in correspondence with and then went to Dr. E. O. Guerrant, the president of an active society called the St. Andrew’s Society. The starting place was his home in Wilmore, Ky.

He himself is a remarkable man, temperamental, honest, a confidante when a boy from 16 to 18, then a student, a physician of growing promise, then by a special call a chairman of large following, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Wilmore. He began to see a large neglected field, a kind of condition, every time his own school, or the great Kentucky river, its remarkable forest and their branches. There were thousands of men, women, and children beyond the reach of railways and, mostly, of wagon roads, people who were as happy, intelligent, and able as any on the continent. Single men had kept them in family, far apart, with schools or churches, or the ordinary conveniences and comforts of life.

With Dr. Howard, his accomplished daughter, Miss Guerrant, and a little black,” Mr. Guerrant would, on the advice of an able and experienced agent, not to attempt to ascend the middle fork of the Kentucky river, but to go to a station near Ashland, where they crossed a rough mountain range to New York, thence to Turners Creek and Cynthiana, finally, they pushed west by another steep and rugged mountain to Squash Creek. We passed through parts of three counties, Lee, Breathitt, and Perry, addressing crowds at every place, crowds that came together, usually, on horseback, Mr. Guerrant was most remarkable in his incisive speaking and was everywhere believed. The teacher at each station was the centre of his work as far as that teacher could do every week and visit families.

I do not wish to repeat last year’s operations, but to say that at the last station in the top of the range we found a remarkable young lady, Miss Laura Stephen. She had organized schools and churches, built one school of logs and held it with children, when they taught workdays and Sundays. She was an excellent teacher, she taught in the old schoolhouse which burned, “The Log College,” a similar to our work at Lincoln Collegial University, a school that might truly mountain youth especially as teachers. She inspired the village of the mountains to seek aid until they also desired the new college.

She took our party to the present residence where the steep slid valley widened out sufficiently for the work she had planned. We visited from house to house, seeing the situation as well as the people. I then made the promise to Miss Laura and to the earnest farmers present that I would return the following year and be present at the opening of the new college.

The above, of course, is introductory to the present expedition. Paul O. Chamberlain, one of your Boston boys was invited to accompany us from the same center, Wilmore, Ky.
with Miss Guernart as soon as possible. From there we drove to Spalding creek. From there we walked down the path to the bank of the creek. The horses and mules were well taken care of by the men who had been hired to look after them.

After the successful excursion, the school was dissolved, and the students returned to their homes. Miss Guernart thanked all the parents for their cooperation and asked for their continued support in the future.

After this enjoyable day, we had a meeting at the school to discuss the future plans for the school. The teachers and parents were all in agreement that the school should continue, and we look forward to next year's activities.

Sincerely yours,

OTIS HOWARD
President, Board of Trustees, Lincoln College
Cumberland Gap, Tennessee
AT OLD SCHOOL.

General O. O. Howard Visits North Yarmouth Academy.

JUNE 18, 1909.

WHICH HE ATTENDED YEARS AGO

Addressed Members of Graduating Class.

North Yarmouth academy, ton of whose alumni were generals in the Civil war, last evening sent forth one of the largest classes in many years, the commencement exercises taking place in the commodious building in the North Yarmouth village. One of the ten generals, Oliver Otis Howard, the last surviving corps and division commander, was the orator of that occasion, and his address was listened to by a very large audience, while another distinguished graduate, Associate Justice George E. Bird, of the Supreme court, presided. Shortly after 8 o'clock the members of the class entered the church to the strains of a march played by Chauncey's orchestra of Portland. When all were seated, A. H. Stanton, the pastor of the Baptist church, after which there was another selection by the orchestra. The exercises opened with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Charles Tuttle of Freeport delivered the Latin oration in a manner that won for him the hearty applause and then Gen. Howard was introduced. He said that the pronunciation of Latin was different from what it used to be when he used to attend the academy and expressing a desire to give the people an accurate sound of the old style, he recited the first sentences from a little Biblical story in a beautiful "book that a curse is worse used—Jacobs abut tuberculosis filius inter qua et Josephus." It was in 1844.

He then told of a mother called in Jane Bates, a seamstress in the township of Leeds, who used to go about making clothes for the other women had spun their own wood and woven the yarn in cloth. Jane Bates made up her clothes with which she thought was fine—almost as nice as the hats that we have at present. As soon as the suit was completed his father put his trunk into a jug and carried him to Yarmouth to attend the academy of which Allan H. Weld was then principal. The general said that he had had some training in Latin and Greek already. Then the district estimated Mr. Weld's greeting and how long was he when he had been taken over to the dormitory. The quite young man came to see his father. He told him that he was very, very famous. Brown bread and mustard constituted a large part of the fare and the vegetables were chicken and boiled potatoes. It certainly was not a finished dinner. Then the president told me today there were provisions who fell at Gettysburg. A parrot is recorded that this institution is as good as that of any other in the country. Many other graduates have gone into law, medicine, or the ministry, and have held up the standard high. The Institute has been looking up the record of the school. We have to make this institution a leader of college.

BOWDOIN GRADUATE

ONE OF SOLDIERS

TO BE HONORED

AUGUST 31, 1914—Established by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Express-Advertiser of the military service for whom the 15 batteries at Fort Sumner are being named. General Oliver O. Howard, a native of Cumberland County and a graduate of Bowdoin, will be one of the speakers. One of the highlights of the historical review will be the presentation of the name of Battery Howard. Nothing of this effect was revealed. General Dill yesterday in General Orders No. 178, War Department.

General Howard was born in Leeds, Nov. 29, graduated from North Yarmouth Academy and from Bowdoin College. He was appointed assistant general of volunteers, Nov. 22, 1862. He was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army, Dec. 23, 1865, and was made major general, July 2, 1866, and in the War Department. He was appointed a brigadier general, April 5, 1876, and was made major general, April 3, 1878, and was made a full general, March 13, 1885, for valor at Gettysburg. He died Oct. 6, 1895.

The diploma were conferred by Judge Bird and Rev. Reverend Richard D. B. Philander of the Unitarian church who pronounced the benediction.

At the close of the exercises at the church the members of the Alumni association gave a reception to the graduates at Masonic hall, which was a most enjoyable affair. The ball was artistically decorated in emerald green and red, the decorations being in the charge of W. M. Those who assisted the graduates in receiving the guests were Prof. and Mrs. H. H. Dole, Mr. and Mrs. Harold H. H. Baum and Miss Lillian Small. The tables were in charge of the following ladies: Ice cream, Mrs. George E. Bird, Mrs. George E. Bates, Mrs. Charles W. Jordan, Mrs. Robert R. More, Mrs. E. H. Bennett, Mrs. Benjamin Scammell, etc., Mrs. Walter B. Allin, Miss Ida B. Mitchell. The waitresses were the members of the junior and freshman classes. Many of the parents and friends of the graduates were from out of town among the guests of the evening.
FOR WIDOW OF GEN. O. O. HOWARD

Strong Effort Made to Get Larger Pension Than $50 for Maine Man’s Widow.

The bill to pension Mrs. Elizabeth B. Howard, widow of Major General Oliver O. Howard, has become the subject of much contention in Congress. Efforts have been under way for many weeks to obtain for the widow of the distinguished son of Maine a pension of at least $50 a month. In the fact that for several years Congress has fully refused to grant widows more than that sum.

Senator Frye of Maine had the bill introduced. Howard’s widow introduced the bill provided for a large pension, something like $2,000 a month. In the case of Congress occasionally voted pecuniary aid on the latter large amounts. The provision was greatly desired but the result is that the pension committee decided upon a mean of $50, which is a very low amount in cases of widows of high rank.

The matter was fought out before the Senate committee on pensions and New England senators made their appeals in behalf of Mrs. Howard, but the result is that the widow of one of the last surviving army commanders of the Civil War is not to be taken as a soldier. It was said that the committee had been greatly assisted by the fact that his father had done the committee a favor.

The object of it was, however, that in order to compare the case of Mrs. Howard with the other cases by its rate of allowing no more than $50 a month and it rejected the bill for Mrs. Howard and at the same time that Senator Frye had arranged that an amendment to $2,000 should be made in the Senate and that was done by Senator Spenlow of Utah. He was reported with sympathy. The pension committee proposed that the pension should be fixed at $100 a month and that would place the general’s widow and the private’s widow on the same financial basis. This is a perverted democracy with which few can agree.

The fight for the pension at $100 a month will now be taken up in the House with the prospect that it will not prevail. The House is less liberal in the matter of larger pensions than the Senate, but the action of the Senate will probably result in Mrs. Howard getting more than $50 a month. Senator Howard is in Washington at this time and a committee of inquiry may be held.

There are now many women throughout the country receiving pensions, and they are receiving comfortably. Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of Senator Logan, receives $300 a month, and she is more than that to live in Washington as she has independent means and the pension money of course is in addition to her other places of living. Washington, the seat of living is not to be gainsaid, she could live quite comfortably on her quarterly pension check.

Mrs. Howard’s pension was carried on the Senate bill, which provided pensions for numerous Spanish war veterans. The law which fixed the cost of pensions in this country are on the war which has to be exactly the same. The present law provides and says how the bills for veterans of the recent Spanish War were paid by the President. It was in Company B, 1st Maine regiment in the war.

MRS. O. O. HOWARD’S PENSION

In the course of debates on the proposition to give Mrs. Howard, widow of General O. O. Howard, a pension of $500 a month, instead of $100 the House has been very cordial, some facts were brought to light that show the republic is not ungrateful to the families of its fallen soldiers. Mrs. Howard is a widow of General O. O. Howard.

Mrs. Howard has been living in Washington for the last several years and her health is comparatively good. The disabled soldier’s pension was granted her by Congress.

ATTACK ON GEN. HOWARD NOT ENDORSED

Members of Loyal Legion

By No Means Agreed with Capt. Shannon.

Members of the Loyal Legion who attended the winter meeting of the Maine command at the Falmouth Wednesday desire that it should be made known that no endorsement of Captain Shannon by the Command has been expressed by General Howard. It is hoped that the command may be able to express at the coming meeting that it is not the custom to criticize papers at meetings of the command.

The attitude of the command towards Gen. O. O. Howard is indicated by the fact that a committee of its most distinguished members has been selected to ask the State Legislature for an appropriation. For a memorial of a characteristic nature there was some slight applause for Captain Shannon. He stood up and supported a resolution in favor of his comrade personally and not intended as an endorsement of his opinions.
MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 6th, 1868.

Price One Penny. | Registered for

In this issue of The Christian Times, we read about the experiences of General O. O. Howard in his role as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Washington, D.C. Howard's mission was to ensure the well-being of freed slaves and to help them navigate the transition from slavery to freedom. The article highlights the challenges he faced, such as the difficulty of reuniting families and the need for education and vocational training. Howard's efforts were part of a larger movement to provide opportunities for African Americans, particularly in the education sector. The article also touches on the broader context of Reconstruction, a period following the American Civil War aimed at rebuilding the country and addressing the issues of racial equality and economic opportunity.
THE WAKEFIELD HOME FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

We have pleasure in giving insertion to the following letter from Mr. William Talbot, secretary of the Howard Association, addressed to the editor of the Star—

"Sir,—At the present time, when the problem of the best modes of grappling with widespread distribution is again forcing itself with painful persistence upon public attention, and specially with reference to East London disease, any practical solution of even partial success in this direction promises real value. I wish to commend to your attention a letter of the above description to the Howard Association—

"At present there is no one plan adopted at the East-end and for relieving poor prisoners from their crowding conditions that can be regarded as one satisfactory. The effects of our presentanj are a failure. Keeping to relieve itself, provided against practical knowledge. They only rely in the same old, kind, but serviceable way, and we have, as usual, a rediscovery of increased proportions.

"The administration of relief by breaking up house- 

holds and family lots, to take persons into the house for an unconnected cousin on the one hand, and on the other, the effort of 'tricking' all classes of the poor by any possible means, such as oak-picking. The most effec- 

tive—indeed, in the long run, the most economical—plan of relief appears to be that entailing the principal principle as succ-

cessfully during the Lancashire cotton famine, i.e., the furnishing a useful labour (weaving, mending, building, etc.) to the unemployed, and paying for it by workhouse, at a price decidedly lower than the wages usually obtainable by independent exer-

tions. If this practice be not observed there would result an overwhelming rush of unemployed labourers for labour, whose numbers would lead to utterly uncontrollable dis-

orders. The towns recently visited, at Wakefield, an institution which has solved, on a limited scale, the problem of the best forms of relief, for, although intended chiefly for the assistance of discharged prisoners, the principle on which it is conducted are equally appli-

able to the poor of any class, and on a more extensive scale.

This Institution, originally established for the employment of Lord Houghton and other working machines by the late governor of the workhouse, is now under the superintendence of Mr. Hotham, and is managed by the Board of Guardians, and independent of subscriptions, or any money from a factory, mess rooms, sleeping, and feeding only for the inmates. During last week it furnished employment (chiefly in mending) to 90 men, both males and females, of the number of its inmates. Besides paying all costs, board, lodging, and the salary of the overseer, it also pays all amounts necessary to purchase the commodities, which are distributed among the inmates, either by work or by a commutation of the bread and clothing, (applied to the purchase of the garments.) It enables those who are able, with the permission of the authorities, to go out and obtain the opportunity of earning by hand labour of a useful nature. This system has given to all those who have a week's work, but so theirs are the means to procure a little money every week and throw their expenses (about 1s. 6d. a week), by that of which work long hours—six to eight hours at night, and usually from an average weekly earnings more or less above 1s. 6d.

The work is all piece-work. None of the inmates are allowed to remain longer than one year in the establish-

ment. Their personal liberty is interfered with, as little as possible, and they are allowed much freedom in the dis-

tribution of their time. But the work is not provided mainly to the inmates, but for those who are able to carry on an occupation of some description, and labor, as it is wished to be, the house is regarded as a place of refuge.

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN AMERICA.

The New York Times considers that the revolution of the Roman Catholic Church in all parts of Europe is not identical with this time. Europe is, it is evident, in no larger field for Roman Catholic elaborations. When will they be able to establish a new episcopate? America is, and has for some time been, their frontier field and on this contin-

ten they have reared and are meeting with their greatest successes. In Europe, with a population of about 200,000,000, 25 per cent. are Roman Catholics; in America, with a population of 15,000,000, 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics, and 50 per cent. Roman Catholics. It must be remembered that all Americans, with the exception of New England, were originally colonized by Catholic countries. It is a favorite theory of the Roman Catholics that the republics are the best fields for their missions, and that the church grows better at republics America than at monarchial Europe. But this theory has one shocking defect—the republics and the

whom smoking has become a necessity who smoke when others get a chance, and as often as such an opportunity can be found. For this great class half an ounce of tobacco is a moderate quantity. As a result, however, they smoke to such an extent that they are forced to use their tobacco at a rate of one to ten or more pounds a year or so, which, if paid for, would be a few years' supply for the laborer who has thus increased his earnings to emigrate, and none the less powerful a temptation to those who, through want of leisure or to its decreasing in this country has diminished them. We cannot for a moment consider the attempt at pollution, by being said that smoking is but one of the defenses of their action, and from the lower conditions which the power and influence of smoking is in America. We cannot for a moment consider the attempt at pollution, by being said that smoking is one of the defenses of their action, and from the lower conditions which the power and influence of smoking is in America. We cannot for a moment consider the attempt at pollution, by being said that smoking is one of the defenses of their action, and from the lower conditions which the power and influence of smoking is in America. We cannot for a moment consider the attempt at pollution, by being said that smoking is one of the defenses of their action, and from the lower conditions which the power and influence of smoking is in America. We cannot for a moment consider the attempt at pollution, by being said that smoking is one of the defenses of their action, and

BLACK HEARTS.

When Whitfield was plying to the south of New York, he told them that they had black hearts. One of his hearers ex-
priested guest speakers that he should say so, when a black brother said to him, "Then, don't then understand it? He means black with skin." Whitfield had no intention of insulting the poor negroes, as if their black skin was evidence of bad heart. He only meant by this to mean for a serious warning against base and false truth. But let us put a case to see the absurdity of the idea which is that when we know of a worship were all bad, the complexion of each one should be inferior, so as it becomes an exact image of the race of the heart, the greatest number in the sight being of the color of the stage. What change would come over the audience? What confusion and consternation there would be. What stopping of heads and shaking of hands,

TOBACCO AN ENEMY TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

The consumption of tobacco increases steadily and rapidly. There are now being imported annually into this country about fifteen millions of pounds, or two pounds to every in-

habitant. If we defect women and children, and a tenth of the male population, who do not smoke, the average consumption by smokers would be about 40 pounds per individual annually. This con-

sumption, however, according to individual in-

surance, there is the abstention, who only smoke a cigar five times a week; the moderate, who derives his pipe or a pipe in two or three hours, two or three times a day, and, latterly, there remains that most numerous class to

church do not seem to procure together. Where the re-

public is prosperous the Catholic Church is not; where

the church grows better and influential, the republics do

not. In the United States—the only really stable and pro-

sperous republic on the continent—the Moral Catholic

Church is in the minority, in the dispossessed republics of South and Central America they are largely in the majority. The above remarks of the New York Times apply equally as well as statistics in revolvers.

The well-known series of Tabakhafines editions of English novels has nearly reached its thousandth volume, and the monthly periodical has been in appearance for two

decades and a half, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and most fashionable of all the British monthly periodicals. It has been in existence, and is now, as it was when it first appeared, the most popular and more
New Army Training Center Named for Civil War Hero

AUBURN, Maine (AP) — Maine-born Oliver Otis Howard fought in 20 major Civil War battles, emerged as a major general and founded the nation's first Negro university.

In recognition of his career, the U.S. Army will put his name on a new reserve training center in Auburn late this year.

Howard College at age 16 next came West Point, where he finished fourth in his class of 1854. He was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant of ordnance and assigned to the Kennebec Arsenal.

A year later he was sent to Fort Snelling to fight the Seminole Indians.

When the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 found Howard in his fourth year of teaching mathematics at West Point, he volunteered.

Elected Colonel

He was elected colonel of the 3rd Maine Volunteers, he commanded this and three other regiments in the first battle of Bull Run, winning promotion to brigadier-general.

Howard acquitted himself well at Rappahannock, Fredericksburg and other battles. He was wounded at Fair Oaks, where two horses were shot from beneath him, but he received wounds that forced the amputation of his right arm.

He spent his convalescence raising volunteers in Maine, and he was in the field two months later at the second Battle of Bull Run.

At Antietam, Howard took over the division when the regular commander was wounded. He led it in the battle of Fredericksburg. Then came his promotion to major-general.

Retired, Later Held

Commanding the 11th Army Corps, Howard retreated before Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorsville, but later won the praise of Congress for selecting and holding the field of battle at Gettysburg against superior forces.

In his March to the Sea, Sherman gave his right wing to Howard, who by then was known as a general who rarely made a mistake.

From 1869 to 1877, he was president of Howard University in Washington, one of several schools for Negroes which he founded while commissioner of the federal Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

Made Superintendent

The greatest honor of his career came in 1881, when he was made superintendent at West Point.

Howard spent his later years writing and lecturing on military and historical subjects.

He died in 1909 at Burlington, Vt., and is buried in Portland.
THE NATIONAL BAPTIST

THE VOYAGE OF THE SPEECE.

At the New England dinner in New York, the editor had the pleasure of sitting beside General Howard, who is known as a brave soldier and also as a consistent Christian. The conversation naturally turned upon the General's eventful voyage of the Atlantic, and the editor asked the General to give us the readers of The National Baptist a brief narrative of those trying days, and of his own feelings in regard to answers to prayers. He freely consented to do so, and has promptly fulfilled his promise, as appears from the article below.

Probably there was nothing that would surpass for me as very extraordinary in our recent experience as the German Lloyd S. S. Spee. Four days out from Beetle, a distance of about 1000 miles from land, at six o'clock in the morning, while it was yet dark, the main topmast of the grand old vessel gave out a sort of crashing sound, which awakened me. After a few minutes, it was discovered that the ship had been wrecked and broken thro' the ship, so that all the people from the deck were driven into the many compartments. Before dawn, I went in search of my daughter's crew who slept in the lower second deck. That whole division was already full of water up to the flooring of the rooms in which they were quartered, and most of men were bailing and pumping as fast as they could. Hundreds of passengers were crawling on the deck, but there was no unusual excitement, only anxious talk, as was natural. The young German nurse was soon found. She clungurgy to my hand, but did not cry or severely spoke while my mouth was red. I passed three groups of passengers in different parts of the deck. All distinctions were soon broken up, and every man, woman, and child were busy with the work. The danger was so great that I went to the bridge in the evening and strained my eyes to catch a glimpse of the coming ship. How one will watch the other horizon and translate every little cloud into the steamer's smoke, and every little puff of smoke into a cloud of steam! There was not a sign; but at midnight I had the good fortune to see the steamer, and promptly turned on the searchlight, which shed a bright light on the scene. The rescue was successfully completed, and the steamer landed the passengers on land. I was present at the scene of the rescue, and saw the great crowd of people cheering and welcoming the rescued ones.
Profiles of Townsmen of Early 1800's Sought

BRUNSWICK — "Did business meanly — when not busy I walked about town. The town of Brunswick is a very pleasant place — the streets are as level as the house floor — both Brunswick and Topsham are places of great business even in embryo times." Thus reads an excerpt dated Monday, July 25, 1803 from the diary of Everett Howard.

An itinerant artist, Howard was born in Bridgewater, Mass., Nov. 22, 1787, the son of Seth and Desire (Bailey) Howard. His parents were among the first settlers of Leeds, Maine in 1801. At the age of 20, he taught school in Rosedale, boarded with a family named Cobb, and made many friends in Readfield and nearby towns. When the number of scholars in his school rose from 89 to 104, he quit teaching Feb. 6, 1803, and from then on he made his living as a portrait and landscape artist.

Invented Machine

At first he "draughted" his pictures, but in May, 1803 he made a "profile machine" for himself and began his career as an itinerant artist. He had handbills printed, about 5 by 3 inches, with his name at the top, a crude woodcut portrait in the middle, and his place of residence. He did a thriving business with family and friends in Leeds, then moved on to Wayne, Readfield, Hallowell, Topsham, Brunswick, Bath, Freeport, and Yarmouth.

He kept a diary from November, 1803 to June, 1809.

An appeal has been made by Lester W. Parker, amateur historian and genealogist, president of the Brimfield (Mass.) Historical Society, to local historians in Maine, for help in securing further information about this young man. More important he would like to locate even one portrait. If not more, which could be used to illustrate an article about this American primitive artist. Any help would be appreciated, states Mr. Parker, whose address is Tower Hill, Brimfield, Mass.

Well-Known at Beverly

He points out that the Howard name is well known at Bowdoin: Everett Howard's brother, Rowland Bailey Howard of Leeds, was the father of three distinguished graduates of Bowdoin College. Col. Charles Howard and Capt. John Howard (Brig. Gen.) were the fathers of Mr. Parker's wife, and was a member of the staff of his brother. General Oliver Otis Howard, a Civil War hero who is one of Maine's most honored sons.

The article Mr. Parker is working on is for publication in the New England Galaxy, published quarterly by Old Sturbridge Village, where Parker is sometimes host.

Following are other extracts from the diary of Everett Howard:

"1803, July: Friday, 24 — Very late before 'break-fast' being very tired. (He had ridden to Portland the day before) I went to the blacksmith and got my horse shod, and then sent him to pasture. I took Profiles par"
The word carrier, November-december, 1916.

The entire book, an Indian sepoyship.

As I began to write this account, I thought of the first of the month, a certain book: "The author," he declared, "told me that two or three pages of description had been prepared complete."

"What is the beginning of the story?"

"Why, when they talk," he answered.

"If he be, as he asserts, a good rule to start out with conversation. Then he proceeded. The name of Julius Vere lies in the abated matter, around which there is the constant charm of mysticism, as it is clotted in the plain language, ordinary itself, this effect of a principle I noticed once in conversation with General Munro.

Several years ago he made to his home-circle a brief social society. He had never described to the children his visit, or, rather, his attempt to visit the Mystical Rock. "Why," he said, "hitherto I had never told that story."

"No, General," broke in several voices.

All drew their chairs nearer to the lamp, and the money sounds of the soldiers’ lampshades, the conversation of Professor Ward would say, "toms down the future of sagacious, expectant faces.

All being in readiness the General began to speak animatedly. Then Lieutenant-colonel of the Thirtieth, Major Humphreys of the Fort, Bufton, Yor., was sure to remember that post on the Upper Missouri, near Mandan, where they served in the army.

"Oh, yes! I visited it, returning after the voyage," he said.

"You know, then, that the enemy of General Harrison is comparably level, as it were, at the assistance of two sizable rivers. The Indian above and below them is to the soldiers of the upper Missouri, as all the same in their arms. They were less or less on our grandiose, our guides and scouted, and would be seriously offended to be called Indian.

"Some, of these people belong, of course, to the Dakota tribe, and failure to me at various times occurred to me, when I was in the land of the Indian name of which is Red Fox. For the present I am quite unable to dispute upon what was written or done by the red men, as I have seen one thing, and another had described things somewhat more favorably. For what is done, there was a great superposition in the matter, it was the way of the Indian man to persue it. All the spirits of the earth and the air were against it. Still, my curiosity was very great. If no white man had yet seen the Mystical Rock, so much the more did I desire to do so. I tried hard to persuade an Indian, who was very much my friend, to guide me. He shook his head. "No good; me no go there."

"All the men of the many bands of Indians, to my knowledge, had refused, as his reward, if he would guide my party, he hesitated. He reported that there were several hundreds of the civil fort, straight out north-eastward across the prairie, where the wagon tracks of the frontier were not traceable, as he was a competent observer. The expedition was carefully selected, as an excellent quartermaster, was ordered to arrange to carry five days’ provisions. For the purpose, he brought into the safekeeping soldiers; and there was a good many of the Indian scouts, with an interpreter. Leading the party was a fine troop of U. S. cavalrymen of the command of the escort. There were the horses and mules for mounting the party, the six mule wagons with the supplies, and my spring wagon. Everything in the way of preparation was carried out with professional care.

"We are warned on route by a native guide, the guide, from the Indians, and the Indians, by the route of the Indians, be to face the case. Sunday other hindrances that we should have experienced, and even from the soldiers, must expect to encounter. Two of our officers had been there on several days in advance to the occasion. Our people were long prepared. The universal apprehension of the Indian, in style of war for which the road’s way of removing amongst the Indians, has never ceased; indeed continued; but still it was proudly held out. At night we had accomplished twenty-five miles, and went into camp.

"We had hardly refreshed ourselves and our horses, and the Indians gathered around me with sounds loud, and our guide said, ‘Everything is again today. You should not go on. The quartzite rock is still very near. The rocks are huge, two of the stars directly over our heads were going. They are vast and turbulent and forget all business purposes. Of course, it was to expect some atmospheric effect, especially like the enchanting mirage, which breaks all its pledges, and yet, for the sake of the nation, don’t you see, ’ said the frightened guide, you are not to be afraid. Still I then heard all opposition, and the next day the cultivated city, except the mountains for barrier, passing on in the same direction. The Indians still were involved in trouble and danger, and the guide rode along with increasing anxiety.

"In a few hours on this prairie, a great advantage not unfavorable, this road could not be, to my mind, one of the last men became known. For a time he bolted along, growing every worse. At last we had arrived. The country was so thick and muddy we could with a reduced team. The Indians were as eager then to give up his baggage and go on; but I had caught a glimpse of a movement or still off in the north-west, having a square, dark-looking hilly top, which distinctly appeared in the distance. It did look as if there was going to be a storm. It seemed as over hanging certain Certain parts, but it did not rain in that country at that time of year and early autumn."

"The Indians said, ‘This is the place, as written on the Rock, let us go up back.’"

"About this time, in plain sight to our left front, our scouts perceived on a large group of tepes, perhaps twenty in number, they had crossed them. We had then seen them before they disappeared like magic. This was indeed, he added, nearly dead. Rarely wild Indians were near the neighborhood. This sudden scent and movement looked good to us. ’To increase my discomfort the wheel of the wagon completely broke down. Yet, notwithstanding this spoken set of the scouts, the General as interpreter, and the silent protesting look of the rest, we were now making fair progress. I confess my mind was a little disturbed by this occasion of unpremeditated disasters; but I was too busy in my uttering, and it was a little added by a circumstance of great moment, that was no more than my wife that it was an Indian and the most likely one at the Mystical Rock."

"We all just caught sight of the two Indians coming toward us from the front. As they drew nearer it was not difficult to see that they were wild. They had scarcely any clothing; no sign

Mr. Charles Burt, a former pupil of the school, is now connected with the Fort Berthold Agency in the new building now under construction.

Mr. Charles A. Hoffmnn also and his wife continue their residence at Shell Creek, making a success of their farming. They are doing a good business on the premises.

The Oklahomas are numerous, and the Indians are no longer nuisances in the place. It is seen that Bantie has spreading influences.

The Dakota Primary.

The Dakota Indian Primary held their stated fall meeting with the Good Will Church on Sept. 19th. The attendance was large, a considerable number being present. The object of the meeting was to make the students of all the Chippewas from Wisconsin among the number. The bus is significant when taken into consideration with the facts that they speak another language and before they could know when the Sioux were saying something, to translate into the Sioux language, and that they are connected with the Episcopal Church, the Indian Church, the Baptist Church, the Chippewas and the Sioux are equals among both of the churches. The interest manifestly by the members of the primary is not a transient one. The Presbyterian Missionary Society is not represented by any of the usual names among the Sioux Indians west of the Missouri, and in Montana where they were at one previous station at Fort Bemppa. To this Rev. Alfred C. Cisneros was appointed over twenty thousand dollars the past year, and is the largest amount in any one year of six hundred dollars that was done by Indian women.

Since the above named amendment of Mr. C. C. Green of Creek Creek Church, Rev. W. E. C. Gunner was appointed to the latter. Rev. C. W. Zeltner was appointed in the above mentioned state supply of Ascension Church for one year.

The primary adopted the General Assembly plan for vacancy and supply, and assigned the duties to their Indian Mission Committee, of which Rev. John P. Williams, D. D., of the Dakotas, is chairman.

The use of the unsanctioned schools, or the so-called "reduction" to the Dakotas and Minnesota and Montana. The language of the children is that of the mother tongue, and every evident work upon the children, and the growth of the language has been slow, but it is apparent that the schools are doing good work and the writing of the Indian is beginning to be written more often by the hand of the white race.—From North and West.

For the Schools.

State Normal Training School.
LOYAL LEGION.

P. Press.

10/1/02

Meeting of Commandery in Chief.

Two Sessions Were Held Yesterday.

Nothing of Interest to Public at Either.

General Scrofield Arrived Last Night.

Gen. O.S. Howard One of Disdistinguished Guests Present.

The members of the Loyal Legion, esteeming today's inclement weather of yesterday, spent pleasant hours at the Palace Hotel, their headquarters.

After dinner, Gen. Howard returned to his room in order to enjoy a short nap. At a few minutes after three o'clock he arose and was again down stairs in the lobby where he was quickly recognized by a group of officers. Here a large group turned to the lobby holding up his remaining arm in all directions, who turned toward the door. He talked of the battles of the Civil War, and

then for much of the time from 9 o'clock until the fall of 10 o'clock. One of my sisters, Miss Edith Howard, is in the National Guard of New Jersey, and was with him a good deal.

"I was in my usual place at the first battle of Bull Run, when it was June 1st, which was the second day of Bull Run, when I lost my arm."


of the great generals, Grant, Sherman, and Howard, in all the armies, many officers and great men, of that stirring period in our country's history, who have since passed away.

"The last time that I remember being in Portland was at the meeting of the adjutant of the regiment which was held here in 1912, and the general editor of the Portland Press. At that event General Frank W. Butler, now dead, gave an account of the grand review at Washington. General Scrofield was present and he was very nervous, very agitated, which was not very good. You see to me that the young, energetic, healthy people, if the people in this city, as the city, it is now, is not able to take care of every one of these annual gatherings, it is not that there is any need for more meetings, but many of these have not been able to attend every one of these annual gatherings, and one speaker might not feel the same way when he has attended. I feel that he has attended.

General Scrofield had been present at the Portland Convention, and was present at all the Portland events for the first time in several years. They all of course, were greatly pleased to see one speaker and passed the day in writing each other in their rooms and inquiring in the wide lobby, and about the hotel. Time happily spent the day and ended the speeches which had been made in the city.

Alas, the same sentiment of regret have prevailed in the city for that meeting. This had been established that morning at the General. General Scrofield was present at the first meeting, and was joined by the president of the State of Maine, and other dignitaries. The speeches were given by Gen. Scrofield, and other distinguished military men, and the meeting was held in the city. Scrofield went to the room of one and they remained there until evening, and at 8 o'clock, they passed the day in writing each other in their rooms and inquiring in the wide lobby, and about the hotel. Time happily spent the day and ended the speeches which had been made in the city.

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TRIBUTES TO GEN. HOWARD.

The newspapers all over this broad land have been quick to pay devoted tribute to the memory as well as the splendid services of the lamented Major-General Oliver Otis Howard. The New York World refers to him as "Hero in peace and war," which also says that he was "Famous as a Christian Soldier." He is also hailed as the "Friend of the poor whites of this North."

The Boston Herald speaks of the high place Gen. Howard won among the corps commanders of the federal army in the Civil War, and quotes Gen. W. J. Dubois as saying that Gen. Howard was "conspicuous for his aggressiveness and ardor in promoting religious and philanthropic causes."

The newspapers in general speak in high terms of General Howard's devotion to the cause of education and religion and human progress since the Civil War as well as of his courage and resourcefulness during the Civil War, while still a comparatively young man.

Every man, woman and child in Burlington will be glad that the citizens of our city have taken prompt steps to voice the sentiments of the entire community regarding the loss we have sustained in the death of General Howard, and that action has been taken looking toward the provision of a last resting place for the nation's hero in the city of his choice and adoption, and by the shores of the broad lake he had come to love so well.

GENERAL REGRET IS VOICED AT WASHINGTON

Washington, Oct. 28. General regret was expressed here to-night at the death of Gen. Oliver Otis Howard, who lived for a number of years in this city. He was one of the few men to whom the thanks of Congress were ever extended. On January 28, 1865, a joint resolution was passed by Congress declaring that "The gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are due to Major-General Howard and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac for the skill and heroic valor with which they at Gettysburg repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and despaired beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran army of the rebellion."

He was awarded a medal of honor in 1863 for distinguished bravery at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862, where he was twice severely wounded in the right arm necessitating its amputation. He served in the Seminole campaign in Florida. Gen. Howard commanded a brigade at Bull Run July 21, 1861, and participated in many great battles. He was largely instrumental in establishing in Washington Howard University which was named in his honor.

One of the most conspicuous parts of General Howard's military record was his campaign against the Nez Pearce Indians, resulting in his driving them across the Sierra Nevada mountains into a position where ultimately they surrendered to Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

General Howard, the Christian Hero.

Often from the public platform General Oliver Otis Howard has expressed the wish that when his call came it might come quickly, "Come, Lord Jesus, when you will. You will find me ready." And so it happened. He was stricken with heart disease at his home, and passed away before even the physician could be summoned. His end was peace.

General Howard was the last of the generals that commanded an army during the Civil War. Born in Leeds, Me., in 1830, he found him at the age of eleven a fatherless boy struggling for an education. At nineteen he was a college graduate; at twenty-four he was a lieutenant in the United States army.

He saw much service on the field. It fell to his lot to lead his troops into twenty-five battles, and, counting his Indian campaigns, he took part in nearly as many engagements as "fighting Phil" Sheridan. At Fair Oaks he led his men into the last day's fight, and was shot through the right forearm. With a bandkerchief he bound up the wound and continued his command. Shortly after, a second shot made amputation of the arm necessary. At Gettysburg he displayed such sound military judgment and supreme bravery that he received the thanks of Congress and of the American people.

General Howard was called the "Havelock" of America. Before all else he was a Christian gentleman. He was a man of prayer. Like Chinese Gordon he believed that the issues of life are in the hands of God, and he faced danger and death itself with absolute fearlessness.

His interest in all good work was intense and generous. The church and all that it stands for were foremost in his thought. On one occasion he was invited to attend some function. He refused on the ground of "a previous engagement." His engagement was a church prayer meeting. He had an appointment, he felt, with his Lord.

General Howard will also be remembered as the founder of Howard University for negroes, and of Lincoln Memorial University, which was chartered in 1867. The latter is situated at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., and is controlled by a board of trustees drawn from various denominations, both North and South. It is dedicated to the spiritual, moral, educational, and material uplift of the mountainous. General Howard was also president of the American Tract Society, in which position he was succeeded by our Christian Endowor trustee, Mr. William Phillips Hall.

General Howard was ever a warm friend of Christian endeavor. He spoke often before Christian Endowor audiences, always moving them profoundly. He was one of the four generals, two from the North and two from the South, who spoke at the historic session of the Nashville Christian Endowor Convention. He wrote frequently for "The Christian Endowor World," and we have on hand three splendid articles from his pen, reminiscences of Lincoln, Lee, and the battle of Gettysburg. A few weeks ago we printed his memories of Grant.

General Howard took part in some of the greatest movements of the century that is gone, and he played his part worthily and well. He was universally respected and loved, and most loved where he was best known. Surely we may well say of him as he passes out of view, but not out of mind, that he was a good and faithful servant. He has entered into the full joy of his Lord.

Birnsl.
GEN. HOWARD'S FUNERAL.

Arrangements for the Services at the
First Church This Morning.

The funeral of the late Gen. C. O. Howard will be held from the First Church this morning at 11 o'clock. There will be a short prayer service at the late home on Summit street, after which the body, accompanied by a military escort and the honorary bearers, will be taken to the church. The Rev. E. G. Getchel, pastor of the First Church, will officiate.

The military escort will consist of the band and two squadrons of the 10th cavalry under command of Lieut. Col. George R. G. G. K. The first squadron will be commanded by Major C. H. Green and the second by Major R. D. Read. The escort is furnished by direction of Col. J. S. Jones, commander of the Officers at Fort Ethan Allen.

The special guard of honor will consist of six guardsmen from the military post and they also will act as body bearers. The casket will be carried on a wagon by Colonel Cowles, commanding officer at Plattsburgh Barracks. This is done by order of General Leonard Wood, commanding the department of the East.

At 11:35 representatives of the following military organizations will meet at the First Church and will form with open ranks through which the funeral party will pass into the church: Vermont Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Stanard Post No. 2, G. A. R., Stanard Relief Corps, James A. Garfield Circle of the G. A. R., Camp William Wells, Sons of Veterans, James W. Flynn, Camp United Spanish War Veterans, Society of Colonial Wars in Vermont, Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Company M, Vermont National Guard.


Dr. Beards and Mr. Hubbard are sent to the funeral by a special vote of the trustees of the American Missionary Association to represent that organization. President Emilio of Norwich University, Captain Chapman, U. S. A., instructor in military science and tactics at that institution, two professors and four cadet officers will come from Norwich as representatives. It is not certain that Senator Dillingham will be present today owing to the press of previous engagements.

Telegrams and messages of condolence arrived all through the day yesterday.
‘Profiles’ Of Townsmen Of Early 1800’s Sought

BRUNSWICK — "Did business merely — when not busy I walked about town. The town of Brunswick is a very pleasant place — the streets are as level as the house floor — both Brunswick and Topsham places of great business even in embryo times." Thus reads an excerpt dated Monday, July 23, 1808 from the diary of Everett Howard.

An itinerant artist, Howard was born in Bridgewater, Mass., Nov. 22, 1787, the son of Seth and Desire (Balley) Howard. His parents were among the first settlers of Leeds, Maine, in 1801. At the age of 20, he taught school in Readfield, boarded with a family named Craig, and made many friends in Readfield and nearby towns. When the number of scholars in his school rose from 80 to 190, he quit teaching Feb. 2, 1808, and from then on he made his living as a profile and landscape artist.

Invented Machine

At this time, "drafted" his pictures, but in May, 1808, he made a "profile machine" for himself and began his career as an itinerant artist. He had a small typing machine, which could print about 100 words a minute, with his name at the top, a crude woodcut of a portrait of President, and his place of residence. He had a thriving business with family and friends in Leeds, and then moved on to Wayne, Readfield, Hallowell, Topsham, Brunswick, Bath, Newburyport, and Yarmouth. He kept a diary from November, 1807 to August, 1809.

An appeal has been made by Lester W. Parker, amateur historian and genealogist, president of the Brunswick (Mass.) Historical Society, to local historians in Maine, for help in securing further information about this young man. More important, he would like to locate even one portrait, if not more, which could be used to illustrate his article about this American primitive artist. Any help would be appreciated, and states Mr. Parker, whose address is Tower Hill, Brunswick, Mass.

Well-Known At Bowdoin

He points out that the Howard name is well known at Bowdoin — Everett Howard, his brother, of these distinguished graduates of Bowdoin College, Col. Charles Howard, and later Brevet Brig. General, is the wife of Mr. Parker's brother, General Oliver Otis Howard, a Civil War hero who is one of one of America's most honored sons.

The article Mr. Parker is working on is for publication in the New England Galaxy, a quarterly published by Old Sturbridge Village, where Park-It is sometimes said he went to to pasture. I took Profiles par-
Promises of Tomorrow

Of Early 1900's Section

Bungalow - The bungalow is a form of house which originated in the United States. It was developed as a cheaper and more practical alternative to traditional houses for middle-class families. The bungalow is typically a one-story structure with a small footprint, making it ideal for lot sizes that are smaller than those required for larger homes. Its popularity continued into the 20th century, particularly in the early 1900s.

Cottage - A cottage is a small house that is typically found in rural areas. It is often associated with the countryside and is designed to provide a cozy and intimate living space. Cottages are often decorated in a sparsely furnished manner, and they are typically built with materials such as wood or brick. The cottage style was particularly popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Tudor - The Tudor style is a type of architecture that originated in England during the Tudor period (1485-1603). It is characterized by its use of red brick and white plaster, as well as its steeply pitched roofs and large, arched windows. The Tudor style was later adopted in the United States, particularly in the early 20th century, where it was used to create a more traditional and classic look for homes.

Ranch - The ranch style is a type of architecture that is characterized by its horizontal lines and flat roofs. It is typically used in houses built on large lots, and it is often associated with the Southwest United States. The ranch style was developed in the early 20th century and is still popular today for its practicality and functional design.

Adams House - The Adams House is a type of house that was popular in the early 1900s. It is characterized by its use of materials such as brick and stone, as well as its symmetrical design and large windows. The Adams House was often built in the Midwest and was considered a sign of status for its owners.
GEN HOWARD, WAR VETERAN, DEAD
Taps Sounds for Last of the Great Civil War Corps Commanders

Gen. Oliver O. Howard, last of the Union commanders of the Civil War, died at his home in Burlington, Vt., Tuesday night. Heart disease was responsible for the noted soldier's death.

Last week Gen. Howard was in Ontenio delivering his lecture, Abraham Lincoln. His last public appearance was at London on Sunday night. On Monday, he returned to his home in Burlington and was apparently in his usual good health until the morning of Tuesday when he complained to his family of feeling unwell. Tuesday night while sitting in a chair at his home he was attacked by heart disease and was dead when a physician reached the house. The exact time of death was 7:20 p.m.

Including Gen. Howard's service in the Indian wars he was probably in more engagements than any other officer in the United States Army. He was born in Lanesboro, Mass., Oct. 29, 1830. After 20 years of service he was commissioned a brigadier-general of Volunteers in 1864 and was made a major general of Volunteers in 1865. In 1868 he resigned, tendered his service to the state of Maine and was placed in command of the Thirteenth Regiment of Maine Volunteers. At the battle of Bull Run he commanded a brigade and, for gallantry in that engagement, was made a brigadier-general of volunteers Sept. 18, 1861. He was at Fair Oaks, where he lost his right arm, was twice wounded and was obliged to take sick leave for three months. During this time he was not idle during that time. He did service as a recruiting officer until September, when he returned to the front in time to participate in the campaign that closed with the battle of Antietam. After that he took command of Nauvoo's division in the Second Corps. In November 1862, he made a major general of volunteers and was in command of the Eleventh Corps during the operations of Gen. Hooker, near Fredericksburg, in April and May, 1863. He served at Gettysburg with such signal gallantry that Congress passed a special resolution commending him and his command. He also took part in the operations at Lockwood's and Marietta ridges, and was on the expedition for the relief of Knoxville in December, 1863. From this time until July, 1864, he was at Chattanooga. Then he was assigned to the army of Tennessee in the invasion of Georgia and was engaged at Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville and Pickett's Mill, where he was again wounded. He was present at the surrender of Atlanta and took part in the chase of the Confederates under Hood in Alabama from Oct. 4 to Dec. 15, 1864.

During the famous march to the sea he commanded the right wing of Sherman's army. He was made a brigadier general of the United States Army, Dec. 21, 1864, and was in command of the army of the Tennessee from Jan. 4, to April 20, 1865. He occupied Goldsboro, N. C., March 27, 1865, and took part in the series of skirmishes that ended with the surrender of Gen. Joseph K. Johnston at Durham, N. C., April 26, 1865, the last great battle in the four years of civil strife. In March, 1865, he was brevetted major general because of his bravery at the battle of Kennesaw and during the campaign against Atlanta. He was commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau at Washington from March, 1865, to July, 1874, when he was assigned to the department of the Columbia. Three years later, in 1877, he had his first experience as an Indian fighter, when he led the expedition against the Nez Perce. In 1879 he made a campaign against the Basquez and the Pies. In 1891 he was superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. In 1880 he was commissioned major general of the U. S. Army and appointed to the department of the Pacific. In 1885 he was assigned to the department of the Atlantic to take the place of Gen. Schurz, who was made general-in-chief by the death of Gen. Sheridan.

Gen. Howard was largely instrumental in establishing Howard University, Washington, which was named in his honor and was its president from 1865 to 1875. In 1882 the Legion of Honor of France conferred upon him the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was a member of many literary societies and an author and public speaker of note. In many campaigns he had appeared on the side of the Republican party. He is survived by six children, two daughters and four sons.
EDITED DOCTOR SHANNON’S PAPER

Loyal Legion Votes to Expunge
Criticism of Gen.
O. O. Howard.

May 6, 1911

ANNUAL MEETING
MAINE COMMANDERY

Ex-Gov. Frederick Robie Chosen Commander and Made
Brief Speech.

The Maine commandery, military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, at its annual meeting at Riverton last night went on record as dissenting from the sentiment expressed相对 to Gen. O. O. Howard’s conduct at the battle of Chancellorsville in a paper prepared and read by Dr. James H. Shannon, of Zac, at the banquet held at the Falmouth hotel in the winter. Dr. Shannon ascribed the loss of the Society to Gen. Howard, and stated that he should have been courtmartialed and shot, this utterance being supplemented by a bit of a very fine of the veterans.

There was severe criticism of the reference to Gen. Howard in many quarters, though, and so after three or four had expressed their opinions last night, it was voted, on motion of Gen. Selden Connor, that the recorder of the command should communicate Dr. Shannon’s paper and that this action be an expression of dissent on the part of the commandery. The vote in favor of this motion was unanimous.

The Hon. Frederick Robie, former Governor of Maine, was elected commander for the coming year, and it was subsequently gratifying to the comrades of Gov. Robie to have him with them for a short time last night. He is recovering from a serious illness of about three months’ duration and this was his first public appearance. Although he is 13 years of age he appeared much better than the members of the order expected to find him and he made a brief address after he had been inducted into office. He referred to his illness and then said that in the presence of so many of those who served as officers in the Civil War he was carried back for the time being to former years. He told of the muttering out of the first Maine regiment, which he had the honor of discharging from the service, and said that the 35 Maine regiments exhibited to his mind, the most splendid display of courage and sacrifice in the history of our country. They were unequalled in bravery.

Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, the hero of Little Round Top, expressed the appreciation of the command for the honor shown by the presence of Gov. Robie, and then the venerable ex-Governor shook hands with many of the comrades, after which he relinquished the chair to Gen. Jonathan E. Cilley.

The usual reports were read and showed the organization to be in an excellent condition, and it was voted to have the recorder extend the sympathy of the command to Gen. Charles Hamlin of Bangor in his illness.

The following casualties were reported since the last meeting:

Died in Portland, Me., March 11, 1911, Companion Charles Winthrop Robie, late 2d Maine Inf., Indiana number 201.

Died in Bangor, Me., March 29, 1911, Companion George Varnum, late Col. and 2d Maine Inf. and Bd. Brig. Gen., Indiana number 263.

Died in Waltonboro, Me., March 30, 1911, Companion Samuel Huxford Miller, late 2d Lieutenant 20th Maine Inf., Indiana number 208.

Died in Auburn, Me., April 1, 1911, Companion Horace Chase Haskell, late Major 50th Maine Inf., Indiana number 3672.

This meeting was of especial significance to some of the members of the order from the fact that it was held on the anniversary of the muttering out of the first Maine regiment.

The dinner was served at seven o’clock and Manager Smith provided one of the best menus that the Loyal Legion has ever enjoyed at Riverton, and the meetings have taken place there for several years. The tables were charmingly decorated with pinks and other cut flowers and the following were present: Gen. Jonathan P. Cilley, Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, Capt. W. E. Craigwell, Capt. Thomas J. Little, P. M. Drey, Dan Vanhorn, John C. Sewall, Judge Clarence Halsey, Alder C. Shaw, Edward A. Shaw, George E. Brown, James H. Shannon, E. Jordan, George S. Worley, H. N. Farbarn, former Governor Frederick Robie, William P. W. Robie, George H. Bowman, William P. Stoneham, H. W. Chamberlain, Carl W. Smith, Famous J. Burdick, E. N. Small, R. H. Brown, George A. Wheeler, D. M. Keaton.


The paper of the evening was by Maj. Albert A. Nickerson and was entitled "Experiences of a Line Officer." He said at the beginning that he had been warned by Dr. Shannon to be very careful and had according written out one line in his paper which proved very interesting. Major Nickerson’s was given the vote of thanks.

Before the banquet was over an invitation was received from the 6th company, C. A. C., N. S. M., to attend a reception on the evening before the next regular meeting and this was accepted.
General Howard's Birthday

One of the great annual events in the life of Lincoln Memorial University took place Friday, November eighth when General Howard's birthday was celebrated. College exercises took place as usual up to chapel-time at 10:15, when a general holiday was declared. The commemorative exercises were held in the auditorium, which was comfortably filled by the students, the faculty and visitors. Among the last named were the Ellen Myers School, and the Boy Scouts in uniform, from Harlan, Kentucky, with their officers. Their chaplain, Rev. Mr. Michel of Harlan, opened the exercises with prayer and readings from the Psalms. Music was furnished by the University Band, and the double male quartette sang a patriotic chorus.

Several of the faculty who had labored with General Howard and learned to honor and to love him, spoke. These were Professor Moore, Miss Manning and Mr. Rector, each of whom gave a short talk on the topic "General Howard as I knew him."

Wm. I. Jones of the Senior class expressed for the students the reverence in which they hold the memory of the man who was largely responsible for the opportunities they enjoy.

The chief address of the occasion was delivered by Dr. Hubbell who presented the qualities of greatness worthy to be imitated by all. The exercises were closed with a benediction by Rev. Mr. Manning.
The birthday of General O. O. Howard was very appropriately observed on Sunday, November 8. The regular church service took the form of a memorial service for this great man to whom we owe so much. After the regular opening exercises of the church service, Prof. J. H. Moore, who was personally acquainted with General Howard, gave a brief account of his life, calling special attention to the loving, unselfish nature of the man. He was deeply interested in the success of this school, and something of the same spirit dominated the last days of his life which dominated his determined son, who fought and died in the Philippines, when he said "whatever happens to me, keep the launch going." This motto, with Gen. Howard’s picture, hangs on the right of our auditorium.

After Prof. Moore’s talk the choir sang the anthem, “Onward Christian Soldiers” which was especially fitting and appropriate because of the fact that General Howard was, in every sense of the word, a true Christian Soldier.

Rev. B. F. Chatham of Middlesboro, Kentucky, preached the sermon—a sermon full of many helpful and inspiring thoughts for those who are enjoying the benefits and the blessings of this University to which General Howard gave the best days of his life. He called attention to the Christian character of the man, and showed how he had in his life something of the same boldness of spirit as had the apostles of old, who in spite of difficulties and discouragements went about doing good and spreading the teachings of Christ.

Notwithstanding the fact that November the 8th was a very disagreeable day, the audience was large. The students and friends of L. M. U. never lose an opportunity to show their high appreciation of General O. O. Howard, and his work.

All went away from the service the better for having heard something of the life of the Christian Soldier—General O. O. Howard.

NEWS ITEMS

On Saturday, Nov. 7th the University and friends near the campus were entertained in a highly pleasant manner by Mrs. G. A. Spencer and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, both of Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Spencer was the first to entertain the audience by an instructive and inspiring address on the recent literary wave in Ireland. This talk was then followed by a legend and then by a few choice Irish poems. It is quite a relief for one to have an opportunity to get in touch with the best of Irish literature presented by one who is in thorough touch and sympathy with the new Irish movement. The conventional Irish as absurdly represented so often on our stage and in our literature has ceased to produce the pleasing effect which the fresh and true character gives when depicted by one who knows the true Irish.

Mrs. Spencer, being of Irish parentage, and naturally
CENRAL O. HOWARD'S BIRTHDAY OBSERVED

The birthday of General O. Howard was very appropriately observed on Sunday, November 6. The occasion was marked with a Memorial Day service, which included the reading of speeches and the presentation of a memorial tablet. Following the service, there was a public reception at the Howard home. The event was attended by many local residents and members of the community. General Howard was remembered for his service to the Union during the Civil War and his later work in the Indian Territory. The day was a tribute to his legacy and contributions to the nation.

NEWS ITEMS

On Saturday, the University and School of Mines held a special event to honor the contributions of Dr. E. E. Snider. The event included a ceremony held in the school auditorium. Dr. Snider was presented with a medallion and a plaque, which were given to him by the university and the School of Mines. The event was attended by many students and faculty members, who came to pay their respects to Dr. Snider and to celebrate his achievements. After the ceremony, refreshments were served to the guests.
Little Journeys to Patriotism

Chapter 3

Major General O. O. Howard, born at Leeds, Kennebec County, Maine, on the 8th of November, 1830, with whom the writer was intimate for forty years, was known as "the Havelock of the American Union Army."

He worked upon a farm while a boy and obtained a common school education; entered Bowdoin College in 1846 and graduated in 1850, when he went to West Point Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1854, and was assigned to the Ordnance Department, with brevet rank of second lieutenant, and served in Texas and Florida; and was promoted in 1857 to be assistant professor of mathematics at West Point Academy.

On the 24th of May, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the Third Maine Volunteers, and as senior colonel led his brigade at the battle of Bull Run. His gallantry gave him the rank of brigadier general and he was placed in command of a brigade of General Casey's division.

All these steps Howard were made by a farmer's boy before his 31st birthday. At Fair Oaks, June, 1862, he was wounded in the arm, but did not leave the field of battle until wounded a second time, when he was compelled by weakness to resign to the pair and suffer the amputation of his right arm.

He believed the Bible to be the word of God, loved it and lived by it, and was highly respected by his brother officers and by President Grant.

After the war he was head of the Freedmen's Bureau under President Grant, and did splendid service in aiding and guiding the new citizens freed from slavery, who honored him by founding a university in Washington, calling it Howard University.

At Abraham Lincoln's request he went into the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee and established the Lincoln University, now a most worthy and highly prosperous institution.

He was identified with the Veterans' Legion of Honor and many other patriotic organizations, and served the public service as one of its most elo...
A new season is here! For the Great New Season Is Here!
Prosperous institution.

He was identified with the Veterans' Legion of Honor and many other patriotic organizations, and was much in the public service as one of its most eloquent speakers.

A modest, manly man and thoroughly religious, the testimony of his life of honor and usefulness placed him in the first rank of Christian laymen.

It is only a short time since his earthly life ended at Burlington, Vt., October 25, 1909.

Some persons are living who can recall an incident of the first national gathering after the war of an interdenominational, religious character called with fear and trembling, by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to meet in Washington, May 24 to 28, 1871.

It was at a time when "the bloody shirt" was still being waved both in the North and the South. Solemnly and nervously the delegates from almost every State met and shook hands in Lincoln Hall, then the largest assembly room in Washington. The hall was crowded from first to last by the delegates, citizens from all over the country, members of Congress, and officials of President Grant's Administration.

On the second day of the harmonious convention a communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Columbus Delano, stating that at the invitation of the United States Government a delegation of Indians had arrived in Washington to hold a council with their great White Father, and that they had expressed a desire to visit the convention.

The letter was laid before the convention, which immediately adopted a resolution fixing ten o'clock the next morning for the visit.

Punctually to the minute, about thirty Indians, their chiefs and squaws, in single file walked up the aisle, softly and silently, and took the seats reserved for them at the front on one side of the platform. Behind them their homemade blankets of various sizes and color, their faces painted or decorated with red and yellow paint. They came from the tribes of Cheyenne, Delawares, Sioux and Arapahoes.

For an hour they sat immovably and intent while the convention resumed its order of business. Then came a moment when their chief, Sitting Bull, spoke to a man almost black, a Portuguese missionary, able to speak English as well as the Indian dialect, who came to the presiding officer and said, "The chief wishes to say a few words to the convention."

He was asked if the chief could speak English, and his reply was that he could not, but he (the missionary) could interpret what he said into English; whereupon he was authorized to say to the chief that the convention would be pleased to hear him.

Like unto a piece of bronze, his arms and staid six feet three, and, as near as memory serves, said in guttural speech, translated by the missionary:

"We have never been far from our forests and wigwams, but have come a long journey in walking, stage wagons and cars with steam engines, across rivers and bridges which no one ever told us of until with strange feelings we saw them.

"The Great Spirit told us by the winds, the clounds and signs that we must go to see our Great White Father. What we see now is like as if we had been asleep and are just waked up. This great White city is so different from Indian country. We do not know ourselves here, out of our wigwams and tents made from the tree branches, where we ate the fish and the rabbit and the deer.

"We want to know about this other, your good life.

"Indian no sing, no books—he looks cross and sick.

"You everybodys look pleased and much smile.

"Indian man, nobody tell him, but you must have good medicine make you well and happy. Tell Indian what good medicine is and give it to Indian."

At this very moment (the big chief standing by his little interpreter) the President of the Convention, on his feet at the speakers' desk, heard the rustling of a movement on the stage at the right and a man rushing towards him, the right sleeve of his coat empty, holding up high in his left hand a Bible, and saying loud enough to be heard by the 2000 people present: "Tell him that this is the Good Medicine—the Bible of God—and what has done for us it will do for him. It is the Good Medicine."

That one-armed man was the soldier, Major General O. O. Howard, the minute man on the battlefields from Bull Run to Gettysburg, and in that last battle, likewise from his youth to his last moment, a valiant soldier fighting as a minute man for his Master.

[Signature]

April 5, 1917

*Mr. Wanamaker has omitted to mention that he was himself the presiding officer at this historic convention.—G. H. C.*
Site Is Selected For Statue Of Maine General At Gettysburg

Equestrian Memorial To Major General Oliver O. Howard To Be Erected On East Cemetery Hill

Gettysburg, Pa., July 23.—(AP)—A commission appointed by Governor William Tudor Gardiner of Maine, to erect a fitting memorial on the battlefield here to Major General Oliver O. Howard today selected a tentative site on East Cemetery Hill.

The proposed location for the tribute to the Maine general, who commanded the 111th corps of the Union Army in the Battle of Gettysburg, is near the place General Howard had his headquarters after taking command of the left wing of the Union forces on July 1, 1863.

Adjudant General James W. Hansen of Maine, secretary of the commission, said its members had virtually decided to erect an equestrian statue of General Howard since all but two of the other corps commanders in the battle here have been thus commemorated.

With the adjutant general were Edgar O. Achorn of Brunswick, Me., who served General Howard as secretary for ten years; F. P. Emerson of Skowhegan, Me., state commander of the G.A.R.; and Charles F. Tibbets of Augusta, Me., a member of the 21st Maine Infantry.

The four members of the commission left here late today for New York City where they planned to make arrangements for an architect and sculptor to design the monument for which the Maine legislature appropriated $50,000 at its last session. Adjutant General Hansen said the memorial probably will be dedicated next summer.

Many Photographs Of Gen. Howard Obtained For Use Of Sculptor

Augusta, July 23.—Numerous photographs of Major Gen. Oliver O. Howard and many reminiscent notes of his life have been obtained by the state commission which is to erect a memorial statue to him at Gettysburg, and will be turned over by the commission to the sculptor to whom they entrust the modelling of the statue.

The members of the commission, Charles F. Tibbets of Augusta, Samuel F. Emerson of Skowhegan, Maine department commander of the G.A.R.; and Edgar O. Achorn of Brunswick, accompanied by Adjutant General James W. Hansen, on their return from a recent trip to Gettysburg, visited Gen. Howard's grandson, Francis Howard, in New York, and obtained the historic material from him.

The proposed statue will show the famous Civil War commander mounted on horseback and will be set up on East Cemetery Hill which was erected on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg by Gen. Howard and his forces and was fortified by them. The sculptor has not yet been selected to execute the statue.
Site is selected for site of Mine General Artillery

Expression of Desire to Erect General Civil War Monument in Monument Hill

A survey has been made of the area to determine its suitability for the purpose of erecting the monument. It is hoped that the monument will be completed in time to be dedicated on the occasion of the Memorial Day.

May also be of special interest to the General.

For use of Wilder"
UNVEIL STATUE OF MAJ. HOWARD
AT GETTYSBURG

Tribute in Memory of Distinguished Maine Soldier
Gen. D. O. Howard

BORN IN LEEDS

Gov. Gardiner and President Sills and Other Maine Citizens to Attend Nov. 12

AUGUSTA, Oct. 18 (Special)—As a tribute in memory of a Maine soldier whose heroism was recognized by the coveted Congressional Medal of Honor, Governor Gardiner, and a group of Maine citizens will gather at Gettysburg, Pa., to witness the unveiling of the statue of Major General Oliver O. Howard, famous Civil War leader and a graduate of Bowdoin College.


The statue of Gen. Howard is of bronze, 14 feet 6 inches in height, and depicts the General mounted on a horse modeled by Robert Atkinson, famous sculptor of New York, who was appointed to do the work by President Lincoln, named by the 14th and 15th Legislature.

Appropriately, the Gen. Howard statue will be placed on the southwest corner of Gettysburg at a spot overlooking the scene where the Union army, under his command, fought gloriously to win a victory in the desperate battle.

Appropriately too, the unveiling will take place, according to present plans, by presentation of the famous general. As the ceremony concludes, the statue will be presented to Governor Gardiner as the representative of the State of Maine, and the governor in turn, will present the statue to a representative of the war department.

Gen. Howard was born in Leeds, Nov. 13, 1830. After attending Bowdoin College he entered the United States Military Academy in 1850 and was graduated with honors, in 1854. One of the most brilliant military exploits was the leadership of a charge at the battle of Fair Oaks. For valor in this charge, he received the Congressional Medal of Honor. During the Battle of Gettysburg two horses were shot under him and he was wounded in the right arm twice.

From the time of his graduation from West Point until his retirement, Gen. Howard was filled with adventure and deeds of daring as both Indian warriors and Confederates. His baptism of fire was received in the Seminole War, when he served under General Scott, commanding against the Seminoles in 1838, and was wounded in the same campaign. In 1842 he was appointed professor of Mathematics at the United States Military Academy and was there for four years.

MAINE TO ERECT A
HOWARD MEMORIAL

Gov. Gardiner’s Commission Chooses Spot on East Cemetery Hill at Gettysburg


The proposed location for the tribute to the Maine General who commanded the 11th Corps of the Union Army in the Battle of Gettysburg, is near the place where General Howard had his headquarters after taking command of the left wing of the Union forces on July 1, 1863.

Adj. Gen. Hanson of Maine, secretary of the commission, said its members had virtually decided to erect an equestrian statue of Gen. Howard since all but two of the other corps commanders on the battle field have been so commemorated.

The members of the commission left here late today for New York City where they planned to make arrangements for an architect and sculptor to design the monument for which the Maine legislature appropriated $50,000 at its last session. Adj. Gen. Hanson said the memorial probably will be dedicated next summer.
GENERAL O. O. HOWARD DEAD

Last of Union Commanders of Civil War Succumbs to Heart Disease.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 26.—General Oliver O. Howard, last of the Union commanders of the Civil War, died at his home in this city tonight. Heart disease was given as the cause of the noted soldier's death. He was 78 years old.

Last week General Howard was in Ontario delivering his lectures on "Abraham Lincoln." His last public appearance was at London on Sunday night. Yesterday he returned to his home in Burlington and was apparently in his usual good health. Tonight, while sitting in a chair at his home, he was attacked by heart disease and was dead when a physician reached the house.

Including General Howard's services in the Indian wars, he was probably in more engagements than any other officer in the United States army.

General Howard, besides having been an able and efficient commanding officer, who had the friendship and confidence of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, was known as the religious general. He was known in European army circles as "The Havelock of America."

In 1865 General Howard was appointed head of the Freedman's bureau, various societies having been organized under this name to help the emancipated negro. He established schools of general learning and religious schools during the nine years he continued at the head of the bureau.

He received the degree of LL. D. from four less than four colleges and of late years since his retirement, has written many books. He was also a writer of magazine articles on military subjects and addressed many religious meetings.

100th Anniversary Of Birth

Gen. Oliver Otis Howard

Said Saturday was the 100th anniversary of the birth of Gen. Oliver Otis Howard, famous Maine military officer, philanthropist, author and educator, who was in over 10 important battles of the Civil War. He entered the Civil War as colonel of the 3rd Maine Regiment, commanding a brigade at Bull Run, July 31, 1861. He became major-general of Volunteers, Nov. 23, 1862, and commander of the Interior Department of Tennessee in 1864; commissioner to the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico, 1872. In 1856 he was made brigadier general and in 1856 major-general, U.S.A. In 1888, he retired to lecturing and writing. During the Spanish-American War he was military advisor to President McKinley. He died Oct. 26, 1900.
Peerless Maine Warrior
Founded Negro Education

Centennial Monument At Gettysburg State's
Tribute To General Howard, Gallant Soldier And
Astute Teacher: Named Son For Battle He Lost

WASHINGTON, March 11

The month of November marked the centenary of General Oliver Otis Howard, a Civil War soldier, Indian fighter and educator, whose stature has grown remarkably since it has had an opportunity to assess his versatile contributions to the progress of his country.

Founded Negro Education

By a curious and fitting coincidence, this man who has been called practically all his life the most important personage in the history of the United States, has been acting under military orders. As a result of the educational system employed in the United States, the entire Negro race. For, according to the Howard University, known as the Howard University of Negro schools, in the United States was founded.

In his capacity of commissions issued by the President, Assistant Secretary of War, of Refugees and Abandoned Lands, he was located on the scene of the schools. He brought his first schools for the Negroes in this country.

Oliver Otis Howard was born at Lebo, Me., Nov. 8, 1830. The ground of the Howard University, as in the case of the institution of the schools, was carefully studied by Howard. In 1863, he was appointed by the President of the University and in 1865, he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1865. This double equipage proved well in his capacity of commissions issued by the President.

In this centenary year he was honored with the first statue to be erected on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, in appreciation of the work done in that day of decisive struggle, and one at Washington which the Loyal Legion sponsored.

The young soldier's first mission was in Florida in opposition against the confederates, but his military career very early brought him to the forefront of the Civil War. He was ordered to West Point where he was made a military instructor.

He was a man of considerable education, and he became a prominent figure in the regular army to become a colonel of Volunteers. At Bull Run where he was first gallant, he fought in 20 Civil Wars and was distinguished for his bravery.

He was a soldier in the Civil War, and was frequently in the front line of battle. During the 90 days of the battle, he was present in the battle of Bull Run, and he spent most of his time in re-creating the prisoners that he had captured before he had been actually captured.

He was then assigned to the command of the 4th Corps, which was general in the Tennessee. He was directed to Monitor's right wing.

Antietam and Fredericksburg, where he commanded was an aggressive soldier, but he was not prone to come when he led the 4th Corps, which he commanded, into action at Chancellorsville. The advance at Gettysburg had the distinction of being the first battle of the Civil War where the 4th Corps held position unbroken throughout the three days.

He was then given command of the 4th Corps, which was the 4th Corps, and later was transferred to the post of Tennessee. He commanded General Sherman's right wing in the Battle of Gettysburg.

It is difficult to picture at this date the extraordinary conditions which pre-

acknowledged them as incapable of receiving.

It was General Howard's mission that he was to be the one to bring the economic condition of the Negro to the Government. He visited the aid of the home mission of the churches. Enquiries from them and from individuals, including many northerners, augmented the appreciation for the President's views.

Moreover, under General Howard's direction, the government recognized the educational needs of the Negroes and established the educational needs of the Negroes and established the educational needs of the Negroes.

Founded Negro Education

University, however, was not one of these. General Howard was one of the first of the leaders for the Negroes, both young and old, who looked to the Negro

The matter was discussed at a prayer meeting held at the First Congregational Church in Washington in September 1877. This meeting was held at the First Congregational Church in Washington, and was attended by General Howard and many of the leaders of the church. The church was established in 1877, and was attended by General Howard and many of the leaders of the church. The church was established in 1877, and was attended by General Howard and many of the leaders of the church. The church was established in 1877, and was attended by General Howard and many of the leaders of the church.

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General Howard Statue Dedicated At Gettysburg, Pa.

Maine Civil War Leader Honored; Gardiner And Sills Take Part

The principal address of the afternoon was delivered by Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, President of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. After brief remarks by Governor Pinchot the dedicatory services were concluded with the placing of a wreath at the foot of the memorial by a representative of the Army and Navy Legion Veterans.

Maurice A. Bowers, Portland, Maine, a member of the State Legislature and of the Memorial Commission, was the presiding officer at the dedication.

The memorial to General Howard, the 10th equestrian statue on the already well-marked Gettysburg battlefield, is located on East Cemetery Hill, just south of the town.

Field Position

It was here that General Howard on the afternoon of July 1, 1863, took up a strong position after his men, greatly outnumbered by the Southern forces, had retreated from the fields to the north. General Howard's command held this position until the end of the three days' fighting in spite of furious charges by the Rebel forces.

The statue faces the north slope of the hill in the direction from which the Confederate troops had charged the promontory 68 years ago.

The sculptor of the work is Robert Aitken, New York City, and it is mounted on a pedestal of 80 tons of Maine granite in accordance with the direction of the Maine Legislature which instructed that the stone for the memorial be taken from the home state of General Howard. Funds for the memorial which cost $3,500, were appropriated by the State of Maine.

77 Feet High

The statue measures 14 feet, seven inches, from the pedestal to the tip of the General's hat, containing four and one-half tons of bronze and brings the total height of the memorial to 77 feet. The clock of placing the statue was completed the same day under the direction of Oliver H. Lehaman, of Monmouth, N. J., representing Mr. Aitken.

On the southeast side of the pedestal is indelibly engraved the words: "Dedicated to the Memory of General Oliver Otis Howard and Citizens of Maine who served their Country in the Civil War." On the west face, fact that the gates of the National Cemetery have been cut by the names of General Howard and the date of his birth, November 8, 1833, and his death, October 30, 1899.

Tribute was paid to General Howard only as an author but as an educator, having founded the Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap Town, and Howard University, Washington, D.C.

Gen. Oliver Howard

Oliver O. Howard, one of Maine's most distinguished generals in the Civil War, was born at Leeds in 1830.

At 15 he entered Bowdoin, in the same class with future Senator William P. Frye, and on graduating, was appointed to West Point, where he headed his class at the end of the first year. He graduated fourth, which gave him the chance to go into the Army's Ordnance Department. Shortly after he married Elizabeth Waites of Portland, General Winsfield Scott—Old Fuss and Feathers—said to him: "No, no, don't do it. A lieutenant must never get married," but he did it notwithstanding, and had no cause to regret it.

Appointed to command the Kennebec Arsenal near Augusta, he grew friendly with James G. Blaine, publisher of the Kennebec Journal. Then followed military campaigns in Florida against the Apaches, the Sand Indians; and four years at West Point as military instructor. At the opening of the Civil War, it was Blaine who got Howard his chance to command the Third Regiment of Maine Volunteers.

For this he gave up his Army commission, and at the first battle of Bull Run commanded a brigade. In 1863 at the battle of Fair Oaks, he had two horses shot from under him, was twice wounded, and lost his right arm.

But in less than three months he was back in action again. The list of his battles includes Antietam and Chancellorsville. He served with distinction under Sherman and Thomas at Kennesaw Mountain; for a time commanded the Army of the Tennessee, and in the march to the sea with Sherman, General Howard had the right wing.

After the war, he founded Howard University for Negroes, and was for four years its president. Selected by President Grant to make peace with the Apache Indians and other western tribes, he accomplished this without resort to arms, and by the mere strength of his diplomacy and knowledge of the Indian character.

In early days he had been president of West Point's Literary Society, and in his latter years he wrote a life of Zachary Taylor, and one of Isabella of Castille.

His religious training as a boy-made General Howard, like Stonewall Jackson, a great "Biblical" soldier; and in his Autobiography (1897) he wrote: "My part in the world's work will soon be finished. If I know my strength, it is that desire, it is that all people, and especially children, may receive into their minds and hearts that teaching which shall make for their present and future good, which embraces attainable knowledge whose pattern is in the life of Jesus."

The trained warrior still placed his fullest confidence only in the Man of Peace.
Memorial Is Dedicated Today
On Gettysburg Field

Famous Maine General Is Eulogized As
"Heroic Soldier and Devout Christian," By
President Sills of Bowdoin College; Many
Participate

GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Eulogizing General Oliver Otis How-
ard, Maine's distinguished Civil War leader, as a hero soldier
and a devout Christian, President Kenneth C. M. Sills of Bow-
doin College, today delivered an eloquent dedication speech at
the unveiling of the Howard statue at Gettysburg. Following the
unveiling exercises and dedication speech the statue was pre-

tated to Col. Elvid Hunt, representing the War Department, by
Governor William Tudor Gardner. The unveiling was done by
Oliver Otis Howard, 3d, of Washington, D. C., a grandson of the
army commander in whose honor the memorial was erected.

President Sills' speech of dedication was as follows: "It
is altogether fitting that the State of Maine should erect a
statue on the historic field of Gettysburg to commemorate the
service of General Oliver Otis Howard to the nation. He was a Maine man, born in the
town of Leeds, educated at Maine schools, Monmouth, and
Yarmouth Academies, and at a Maine college. Bowdoin, ap-
pointed to West Point from Maine, at the opening of the
war returning to Maine to re-
cruit and lead to the front the
Third Maine Regiment; and al-
though his subsequent duties
led him to all parts of the
country, he returned frequently
to his native state and was al-
ways proud to be considered a
Maine man. He was the only
son of Maine to command an
army in the Civil War.

"This is not the time nor the
place for an exhaustive and de-
tailed review of his life nor has a
mere layman's sufficient technical
knowledge to comment properly
upon his military record, yet a brief
statement of his career is appro-
priate for it shows his extraordinary
versatility and places him in
the foremost rank of those Ameri-
cans who have done things.

"Graduated at Bowdoin in the
distinguished class of 1850 and at
West Point in 1854 standing fourth in
his class, he was soon ordered to
West Point as Instructor of Cadets in
Mathematics.

"When the war broke out he re-
signed from the regular army, went
back to Maine, organized the Third
Maine Volunteers, became its Col-
nel and took it to Washington. His
military service from 1861 to 1865
was decisive in several campaigns against
the Indians, was Superintendent of
West Point and then commanded the
Department of the Platte and
the Department of the East until
his retirement November 8, 1894.

The next year he founded at Cam-
berland Gap, Tennessee, the Lincoln
Memorial University for the ed-

cation of the mountain whites.

"He was a very active Christian
taking a deep interest in his own
church, serving as president of the
Congregational Home Missionary
Society and giving ardent support
to the Young Men's Christian Asso-
ciation, particularly in the days of
the Spanish War. In addition to all
his other activities General Howard
was an author with at least eight
books to his credit of which his
autobiography is perhaps the most
important. He wrote in a clear in-
teresting style and his books are
decidedly readable. He received se-
veral honorary degrees, one from his
alma mater Bowdoin, one from
Colby, and one, it is interesting to
note here, from Gettysburg Theo-

cal Seminary. He was made a
chevalier of the Legion of Honor
by the President of the French
republic when he was attending the
French maneuvers in 1884. In his
long and distinguished life he re-
ceived many other decorations and
honors too numerous here to re-
late.

"Like every man who does things
and especially such a variety of
things, he was frequently subjected
to severe criticism. There were two
investigations of his work at the
Friedman's Bureau, one by a com-
(Continued on Back Page)
A Memorial

To Pricedate Today

On Gettysburg Field

Ex-Gen. Meade, General in Edibility

A Historic Soliloquy and Davis Crenshaw,

Preacher, Sill of Bowdoin College, Maine

Excelsior

GETTYSBURG—E. D. Meade was General Grant's

right hand in the campaign of 1864. He has

never been credited with any other position

than that of a success story. He was not a man

of much ability, and his Chief was even less

able than he. But the latter was able to

command more men and to see more Union

soldiers. The result was that Meade was

promoted to General of the Army.

Meade was a man of much energy, and he

never knew how to make it work for him. He

was a failure in every department of life, and

he was a failure in every department of

politics. He was a failure in everything he

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military Congress which ended in adverse action against him. By this time, General Howard was in ill health, the result of years of overwork and insufficient rest. He was assigned to the command of the Department of the Mississippi, a position that required him to be in constant communication with the General-in-Chief.

At this time, General Howard was one of the most respected military men in the country. His service in the Mexican War and his subsequent leadership in the Civil War had earned him a place among the top military officers of the nation. His leadership was characterized by a combination of military skill and a deep sense of duty to the Union.

Despite his health problems, General Howard continued to serve his country. He was a man of great personal integrity and a strong sense of duty. His leadership was always guided by a commitment to the principles of the Union and the ideals of freedom.

In recognition of his service, General Howard was given the Medal of Honor for his actions during the Civil War. This was a fitting tribute to a man who had given so much to his country.

But General Howard was also a man of great personal humility. He always spoke of his service as a duty, not as a right. He was a man who lived his life according to the principles of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

And so it was that on the night of July 1st, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln made the decision to name General Howard to command the Army of the Tennessee. It was a decision that would change the course of the Civil War and, ultimately, the course of American history.
Memorial To Gen. Howard Is Unveiled
Bowdoin President Is Deductive Speaker At Gettysburg

Maine Honors Hero Of Famous Battle
Gov. Gardiner Presents Bronze Equestrian
To The Nation

Bowdoin President Is Deductive Speaker At Gettysburg

Memorial To Gen. Howard Dedicated Continued From Page 1

And in the front the Taft Medal Elment, and although his subordinate duties led him to all parts of the Country, he refused frequently to his native state and was always proud to be considered a Maine man.

Bowdoin Graduate

Graduated at Bowdoin in the distinguished class of 1880 and at West Point, standing first in his class for Army, he was commissioned a Captain in the 1st Infantry as an example to others in the profession of arms.

When the war broke out, Capt. Maine Volunteer, became its colonel and took it to Washington. At the conclusion of the war, he was given command of the 1st Maine Volunteers, and was made colonel of the 1st Maine Volunteers, and was made colonel of the 1st Maine Volunteers.

Governor Gardiner

Governor Gardiner presents the bronze equestrian to the nation, a magnificent bronze horse, to the nation, a magnificent bronze horse, to the nation, a magnificent bronze horse, to the nation.

Statue Unveiled At Gettysburg

The Major General Ollie Ollie Howard statue, gift of the State of Maine, which was dedicated at the Gettysburg battlefield, Saturday afternoon with appropriate exercises at which Governor William Tudor Grant and President Ken-

C. M. Sills of Bowdoin College were speakers.
SEATED AT THE RIGHT is the late Dr. Edward O. Guernant, organizer of the Society of Soul Winners which was holding a meeting in Breathitt County when this picture was taken. On the organ stool is his daughter, now Mrs. Norvin Green, 1415 S. 4th. Confederate Gen. O. O. Howard is preaching.

**Picture of Ex-Pastor, Dr. Guernant, To Be Given Congregation Here**

**Was Organizer Of Missionaries**

The picture of the late Rev. Dr. Edward O. Guernant, former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, will be presented to the congregation at 11 a.m. services tomorrow.

Dr. Guernant, who was pastor of the church from 1876 to 1882 when it stood on the site of the Jefferson County Jail, is known throughout the South as the organizer of the "Society of Soul Winners" which maintained more than 100 missionaries in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina and built seventy-five churches, missions and schools.

The minister who gave up comfortable city and town parishes to work with the mountain people is the father of Mrs. Norvin Green, 1415 S. 4th, who often accompanied his father in his journeys into remote sections and played the organ for services.

**Graduated From Centre**

Born in Sharpsburg, Ky., Dr. Guernant was graduated from Centre College, Danville, in 1860 and taught school until he entered the Confederate Army, in which he was adjutant general with Gen. John H. Morgan. After the war he attended medical school and practiced medicine in Mt. Sterling until 1873, when he gave it up to enter the ministry. He resigned from the pastorate of the Louisville church to become evangelist for the Synod of Kentucky. During that time he organized twenty-three churches in Eastern Kentucky and received 2,707 into the church.

Later he organized the Williamsburg church where he lived until his death and from where he did most of his work with the Society of Soul Winners.

**Officers Supported Work**

This work was supported by voluntary offerings from all over the United States. No collections were ever taken and no debt ever contracted, but all the workers were paid at the end of every month. Because of advancing age and failing health Dr. Guernant turned his work over to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1892—except Buckhorn School in Perry County which went to the Northern Assembly as it was supported by a Brooklyn, N.Y. church.

The incumbent pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Dr. Charles G. Gunn, who will present the picture of Dr. Guernant had, as his first pastorate after his graduation, the Jackson, Ky., Presbyterian Church, which Dr. Guernant organized in the early 1860's.

In addition to the picture two flags will be dedicated at tomorrow's services. The national flag is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Beecher and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kopmeyer; the church flag is being given by a number of members.
Picture of Ex-Pastor Dr. Cressant To Be Given Congregation Here

The Organizer of Missionary Work

Find the information below:

- The picture of Ex-Pastor Dr. Cressant will be given to the congregation here.
- The organizer of missionary work is mentioned.
- The description of the event is spread across multiple lines, discussing the picture and the congregation.

The text is a newspaper article containing information about an event and the organizer of missionary work.
Dear Friends,

As Howard University, Washington, D.C., celebrates its centennial this year, it is appropriate to recall the life of the University's principal founder and third president, General Oliver Otis Howard of Maine.

General Howard was a national figure whose career was remarkable in its variety and achievement. He worked to establish the University when he was commissioner of the Bureau of Freedmen, following the Civil War. He was convinced that there had to be opportunities for Negroes to study the higher disciplines, including law, medicine, and theology. These were essential, he believed, to give inspiration to other Negroes and to convince white people that freedmen were capable of college work.

General Howard was born in the farming community of Litchfield, Maine, about 20 miles west of Augusta. If such an environment affects a growing boy, he would probably have a healthy body, a familiarity with hard work, and a respect for learning and piety. Such a boy was Oliver Otis Howard.

He attended Monmouth Academy and North Yarmouth Academy. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1850, then the top of his class, and four years later from West Point, ranking 4th of 45.

During the Civil War, he rose from first lieutenant to major general in two years, in a year of the nation's life at the time. He learned the ins-and-outs of defeat at Fair Oaks, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He also lost an arm. But he learned from his mistakes and gained his success at Gettysburg. He preserved his leadership capacity in the Atlantic and Carolinas campaigns. Always, he showed great courage in battle.

General Howard was a deeply religious man. His concern for the defeated enemy and the Negroes was renowned. It was President Lincoln's personal wish that General Howard administer the Freedmen's Bureau at the close of the war.

General Howard's career had many other facets. He took part in the compilation of the Apology, and later, the pursuit of Chief Joseph in the campaign of 1877. He commanded the Department of the West and the Department of the East. He returned to West Point as its superintendent in 1851-82.

After he retired in 1884, he criss-crossed the country lecturing on his experiences. He was eloquent on the periodicity of the day. And he helped found Lincoln Memorial University near Cumberland Gap, Tenn., to help the poor mountain people of the area.

While a student at Bowdoin, General Howard wrote his mother, "Education is my first aim . . . I seek not mere money, but a cultivated and enlightened mind, becoming and corresponding with the age in which we live."

General Howard pursued this goal throughout his life, and he also worked to enable others, less fortunate than he, to do the same. Nowhere is the fruit of his work more evident than at Howard University.

Clearly, the University has justified the convictions of its founder. The State of Maine can be proud of General Howard. He made a lasting impact on American culture. His character was molded by the State's environment, and the virtues of his character are still prized by all of us.

Isabel Kinneary Griffin

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WASHINGTON — The curved, solid oak pew occupied by President Coolidge's family in the new modern church when the First Congregational Church (above) in Washington came down, and today the pews are being sold by the Congregational Church of Alexandria, Va. The pews were made by the Fair & Craft Company of Boston, Mass., and one of them was purchased by the Coolidges for their home. The pews were designed by architect Horace Trumbauer.

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The window memorializing President Harding, who disrupted the early Congregational Church, is still in St. John's, the new church in the old building.
Church College Attended In Washington to Be Raced on

WASHINGTON, April 23 - President Calvin Coolidge, who
attended the dedication exercises today at St. John's
Church College in New Haven, Conn., this morning,
was also announced as the first speaker in the series of
Addresses to be given by him to schools and colleges
in Washington.

The college, which is to be chartered as a public
institutions, was approved by the Governor of New
Haven, Conn., and is to be operated by the
Charter Beard of St. John's Church.

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Charter Beard of St. John's Church.
WHILE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY — The distinguished General from Leids named as Chief of the General Staff on April 13, 1899, had just been appointed to the post of Chief of Staff, a position which he held for 20 years, during which time he was known for his strict discipline and high standards of military professionalism.

He was a man of great personal integrity and unyielding loyalty to his country, and it is fitting that his name be remembered in connection with this important post.

BIOGRAPHY

General Howard's early life was marked by personal tragedy and hardship. Born February 19, 1845, in Galena, Illinois, he was the son of a poor farmer. From an early age, he was determined to make something of himself, and he worked hard to support his family.

After graduation from the United States Military Academy in 1868, he began his military career as a second lieutenant in the 1st U.S. Artillery. He served in various assignments, including tours of duty in Mexico and the Philippines. He distinguished himself in the American Civil War, where he rose to the rank of major.

In 1891, Howard was appointed as the first Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, a position he held until his retirement in 1905. During his tenure, he oversaw the construction of new facilities and the expansion of the academic program.

Howard was a tireless advocate for the Military Academy and its cadets. He was known for his strict discipline and high standards of military professionalism. His influence extended beyond the Academy, and he was highly respected by his peers in the military community.

In 1905, Howard retired from the military after 40 years of service. He died on October 17, 1917, in Washington, D.C., and is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

UNIFORMS

General Howard was known for his distinctive appearance, which included a white uniform with a gold epaulette and a red sash. His uniform was always spotless, and he was known for his attention to detail.

In his later years, Howard was often seen in a wheelchair, which was due to the injuries he sustained during the American Civil War. Despite his physical limitations, he remained active and engaged in military affairs until his death.

In 1899, Howard was elected to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, an honor bestowed upon officers who had distinguished themselves in military service.

In addition to his military career, Howard was a writer and historian. He published several books on military history, including "The American Military System," which was widely read and highly regarded.

Howard's legacy lives on today, as he is remembered as a man of great wisdom and integrity, whose influence extended beyond the military to the wider community.

Gen. Howard's Mother

She was the mother of Gen. Oakes Howard, and was known for her strength and dedication to her family. She was a tireless supporter of her son, and his career became her life's work.

While General Howard was serving in the military, his mother was often seen at military events, where she would stand beside her son and offer encouragement and support.

The General's children followed in his footsteps, and they too became prominent figures in the military community. His son, Oakes Howard, was a career soldier who served in the 1st U.S. Artillery and was known for his bravery and dedication to duty.

In 1905, General Howard retired from the military after 40 years of service. He died on October 17, 1917, in Washington, D.C., and is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Gen. Howard's Family

General Howard was married to Mary Elizabeth Howard, who was known for her beauty and intelligence. She was a strong and independent woman, and her influence extended beyond the military to the wider community.

During General Howard's military career, his wife was often seen at military events, where she would stand beside her husband and offer encouragement and support.

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Gen. Howard's Legacy

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Home in Burlington, VA

After an extraordinary career in war and in peace, he decided to retire to his home in Burlington, VA. Here, he lived out his remaining years in relative quiet, surrounded by family and friends.

General Howard's death was a great loss to the military community, and he is remembered today as a man of great wisdom and integrity, whose influence extended beyond the military to the wider community.


Continued on page 75.
Center Named For General

AUBURN, (AP) — Maine-born Oliver Otis Howard fought in 20 major Civil War battles, emerged as a major-general and founded the nation's first Negro university.

In recognition of his career, the U.S. Army will place his name on a new reserve training center in Auburn late this year.

It was on a farm near Leeds that Howard was born Nov. 8, 1830. He attended Monmouth Academy and entered Bowdoin College at age 15. Next came West Point, where he finished fourth in his class of 1854. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of ordnance and assigned to the Kennebec arsenal.

A year later he was sent to Florida to help fight the Seminole Indians.

The outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 found Howard in his fourth year of teaching mathematics at West Point.

Elected colonel of the 3rd Maine Volunteers, he commanded this and three other regiments in the first battle of Bull Run, winning promotion to brigadier-general.

Howard acquitted himself well at Rappahannock, Alexandria, Peninsula, Yorktown, Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, but at Fair Oaks, where two horses were shot from beneath him, he received wounds that forced the amputation of his right arm.

Army To Honor General Who Founded Negro University

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He spent his convalescence raising volunteers in Maine, and he was in the field two months later at the second Battle of Bull Run.

At Antietam, Howard took over a division when the regular commander was wounded. He led it in the battle of Fredericksburg.

Then came his promotion to major-general.

Commanding the 11th Army Corps, Howard retreated before Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorville, but later won the praise of Congress for selecting and holding the field of battle at Gettysburg against superior forces.

In his march to the sea, Sherman gave his right wing to Howard, who by then was known as a general who rarely made a mistake.

From 1869 to 1873, he was president of Howard University in Washington, one of several schools for Negroes which he founded while commissioner of the Federal Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

The greatest honor of his career came in 1881, when he was made superintendent at West Point.

Howard spent his later years writing and lecturing on military and historical subjects.

He died in 1909 at Burlington, Vt., and is buried in Portland.
Army Reserve Center Named For Maine-Born Negro General

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Antietam Leader

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Army Rescue Center Named For Marine-Born Negro General

In the aftermath of World War II, the United States established a new center for military rescue operations. The center, named in honor of a distinguished African American marine, was established to provide assistance to American soldiers and civilians who were captured or lost in enemy territories. The center was located in a strategically important location, enabling it to provide quick and effective relief to those in need.

The center's mission was to rescue and rescue American personnel, as well as to provide medical and logistical support. The center was equipped with state-of-the-art technology and trained personnel to handle a wide range of rescue scenarios. The center was staffed by dedicated professionals, including pilots, medics, and engineers, who worked tirelessly to ensure the safety and well-being of American personnel.

The center's success was attributed to its effective coordination with other military and civilian agencies. The center established close合作关系 with the State Department, the Department of Defense, and other relevant organizations, enabling it to coordinate efforts and provide timely assistance to those in need.

The center's impact was significant, as it saved the lives of countless American personnel and provided critical support to those who were lost or captured. The center's dedication and commitment to its mission made it a symbol of American resilience and determination in the face of adversity.

In recognition of its contributions, the center was awarded several prestigious honors, including the President's Award for Excellence in Military Rescue. The center's legacy continues to inspire new generations of military personnel, reminding them of the importance of resilience, determination, and service to the nation.
Army To Name Training Center For Gen. Howard

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BOWDOIN Librarian Cites Crusader For Negroes

BRUNSWICK—Richard Harwell, Bowdoin College librarian and noted Civil War historian, said Monday Southerners who voted for Senator Goldwater in the recent presidential election have the same mistaken attitude that caused the great war 100 years ago.

"History does not repeat itself," the Bowdoin librarian asserted. "The occasional seeming repetition is only that the mistakes of one generation are too often repeated by succeeding generations."

Speaking to a Bowdoin Forum audience on the 134th anniversary of the birth of Oliver Otis Howard, Harwell said "As a Southerner I have for the past few days been mortified that the deep South voted Republican in the recent election."

"I fear the Southern vote for Goldwater in 1964 is truly a repetition of history, on almost a masochistic repetition — in a different form — of the arrogance and the realignment that led the South down the primrose path of secession in 1860 and through the muddy, bloody roads of war and hell to defeat at Appomattox in April 1865."

Harwell said Oliver Otis Howard's name will become even greater in the future "when his place as the prime mover for Negro education is better understood."

"This is a forum, not a chapel," he said, "but perhaps a forum too can have a text, and I take as my text today these words of General Howard about the Negroes: They are among us, they are with us, they are of us, and they will no doubt continue with us to the end, so that the sooner we trample upon mere prejudice and folly the better."

A graduate of Bowdoin College, Howard went on to become one of the leading generals of the Civil War, and one of those most responsible for the Federal success at Gettysburg. After the war, President Johnson appointed him commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. Howard played a key role in the establishment of Howard University, Atlanta University, and other institutions for Negro education, and for the rest of his life was a champion of the Negro cause.

Sanford Demos Pick Donahue For Court Post

SANFORD — The Sanford Democratic Town Committee Monday evening endorsed Biddeford William P. Donahue for the post of Associate Judge to serve the District Court to go into effect in York County early next year.

Endorsement of the former County Attorney was unanimous. The endorsement will be forwarded to the county committee and then to state officials.

Donahue served as York County Attorney for two years beginning in 1955 and in early 1940's was a representative to the Legislature.

Committees officials say stand is being taken because Donahue's "judicial temperament, years of service, and member of the Bar make him a professional most qualified for the post."

The District Court compass the county, sessions at Kittery and Saco.

To date, no nomini post have been voted.
Honor General Howard

The people of Boston and of Vermont generally are rendering their tribute of respect to President General Oliver O. Howard, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, who made his residence here in the city of his nativity, and enjoys a well-earned retirement from active service at his cottage in the City of Washington.

We are reminded in this celebration of Father's Day that Boston has been favored by the presence of great leaders and by the presence of the American forces of destiny. General Howard, a soldier and a commander at Fort Ethan Allen, who served bravely in the World War, is at this time in the city where he made his home after retirement in 1865.

In the summer of 1865, our beloved General Oliver O. Howard came to this city and entered a new home, which he made the center of a hospital of activities in various ways. In the words of Mrs. Howard, "They have left their resting place in Lake View Cemetery, the heart of the city, the heart of the community, to be presented to the people of this city."

As Howard University celebrates its centennial year, it is appropriate to recall the life of the University's principal founder and third president, General Oliver O. Howard of Maine.

As Howard University celebrated its centennial, General Howard was one of the outstanding men in the Civil War. He served in the Union Army and the Department of Tennessee, as a major in the Department, a colonel of the Forty-Fourth New York Volunteers, and a colonel of the Twenty-Second Tennessee Infantry. He was a member of the General Staff of the Union Army, and he served as a special agent for the Government at Washington, D.C.

During the Civil War, he was a member of the staff of General Grant, and he served as a special agent for the Government at Washington, D.C.

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Those were essential, he believed, to give inspiration to other Negroes and to convince white persons that freedmen were capable of college work.

General Howard was born in the farming community of Leeds, about 20 miles west of Augusta. If such an environment affected a growing boy, he would probably have a healthy body, a familiarity with hard work, and a respect for learning and play. Such a boy was Oliver Otis Howard.

He attended Monmouth Academy and North Yarmouth Academy. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860, near the top of his class, and four years later from West Point, ranking 4th of 48.

During the Civil War, he rose from first lieutenant to major general in two years, a record at the time. He learned the humiliation of defeat at Fair Oaks, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He also lost an arm. But he learned from his mistakes and gained his success at Gettysburg. He proved his leadership capacity in the Atlanta and Carolina campaigns. Always, he showed great courage in battle.

General Howard was a deeply religious man. His concern for the defeated enemy and the Negroes was renowned. It was President Lincoln's personal wish that General Howard administer the Freedmen's Bureau at the close of the war.

General Howard's career had many other facets. He took part in the pacification of the Apaches, and later the pursuit of Chief Joseph in the epic campaign of 1877. He commanded the Department of the Platte and later the Department of the East. He returned to West Point as its superintendent in 1881-82.

After he retired in 1894, he criss-crossed the country lecturing on his experiences. He wrote voluminously for the periodicals of the day. And he helped found Lincoln Memorial University near Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, to educate the poor mountain people of the area.

While a student at Bowdoin, General Howard wrote his mother, "Education is my first aim...I seek not mere money, but a cultivated and enlightened mind, becoming and corresponding with the age in which we live."

General Howard pursued this goal throughout his life, and he also worked to enable others, less fortunate than he, to do the same. Nowhere is the fruit of his work more evident than at Howard University.

Clearly, the University has justified the convictions of its founder.

The State of Maine can be proud of General Howard. He made a lasting impact on American culture. His character was molded by the State's environment, and the virtues of his character are still prized by all of us.
Howard University Named For Maine Man
By SENATOR ED MUSKIE

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Howard University, 100 Years Old, Was Founded By A General From Maine

JOHN PAUL HEFFERMAN

THIS MONTH, Washington D.C.'s Howard University marks the passing of a hundred years since opening its doors to its first four students.

Howard is unique in several ways: it is the only comprehensive university system where Negro students are in the majority, and it claims the largest percentage — one in seven — of foreign students enrolled in any American university.

To Mainers, the university is of interest because its founder was a native of the Pine Tree State.

Oliver Otis Howard was born in Leeds, Maine, in 1830 and the hardy integritas developed in his boyhood sustained him through a long and useful life. As a boy, his chief ambition was to attend Bowdoin, and, after six months of preparation at North Yarmouth Academy, he entered that college in the fall of 1846 and was graduated near the head of his class in 1849.

Even as late as his senior year at Bowdoin, Howard had no definite plans for his future, so it is with some surprise that one reads that he decided to accept an appointment as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy from an uncle in Congress and, after passing the entrance examinations, he became a member of the West Point class of 1854.

When he was graduated, he stood fourth in his class. Less than a year later, he wed his boyhood sweetheart, Elizabeth Waite of Portland. Their marriage was a happy one and lasted until his death in 1909.

GARRISON DUTY in those years was anything but arduous, and it was during this period that Howard became seriously interested in religion and considered the possibility of resigning his commission in order to attend Bangor Theological Seminary. As in the case of hundreds of thousands of other young Americans, the outbreak of the Civil War changed his plans.

In 1861, the United States Army numbered somewhere in the vicinity of 17,000 officers and men. As volunteers crowded around the colors in response to President Lincoln's urgent call, the need for trained officers to command the new regiments became critical, so Howard, with War Department approval, resigned from the regular army and went to Augusta to assume command of the Third Regiment Infantry, Maine Volunteers.

The jump from mere Lieutenant to the dizzy heights of full colonel is a long one and in the peacetime army it might have taken Howard a major portion of his military life to do it. He obviously needed the training and experience to command a regiment, but it did mean tens of others who leaped at the chance for advancement when the nation was called to arms.

In the entire regular establishment only one

massive assault on Richmond by way of Fortress Monroe and the peninsula formed by the York and James rivers.

Oliver Otis Howard would have good reason to remember the campaign of 1862 because at the battle of Fair Oaks he was twice wounded in the right arm and had to be amputated between the elbow and the shoulder. During his convalescence, he was visited by General Phil Kearney, who had lost his left arm in Mexico, and with wry humor he suggested to Kearney that they buy their gloves together. It is doubtful that this suggested economy was ever put into effect because Kearney was killed in action several months later.

Howard participated in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg and conducted his combat duties with professional competence. By the time the opening moves of the spring campaign of 1863 were under way, he was a major general and in command of the Army of the Potomac's XII Corps.

The tactical maneuvers involved in the reoccupation of Chancellorsville are too involved to delineate in anything short of a comprehensive study of the battle, but it is enough to say that Howard's XII Corps, posted at the extreme right of the Federal line was completely folded up in a surprise flank attack by 20,000-routing Confederates under Stonewall Jackson.

Howard's corps was posted on the right flank of the Union line and its own flank was not protected by any natural barrier, but merely dropped off into a tangled, wooded area known locally as The Wilderness. Against any combination other than Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson this might have been protection enough. But Lee was one of the great military gamblers of history and never played the deady game by the book.

Against all sound military doctrine, Lee split his forces in the face of the enemy and sent Jackson across the Union front to fold up the unprotected Union right flank. Jackson, whose military reputation was at its zenith and who would receive his mortal wound in the confused twilight of that May day, was the "terrible, swift sword" of the Confederate infantry.

General Oliver Otis Howard: from an oil painting which hangs in the Founders Library, Howard University
Howard University 100 Years Old
We Founded

BY A General From Maine

WASH., D.C., DECEMBER 11. — The centennial celebrations of Howard University wind to a close at a solemn and impressive service at the Metropolitan AME Church in this city this morning, the principal feature being the installation of the University's new president, Rev. W. W. H. Weeks, D.D., who became the institution's third president in 1902.

The service was marked by a number of outstanding speakers, among them being Dr. Weeks, who delivered a particularly impressive address, and Dr. R. W. Johnson, president of the University, who also delivered an address.

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No reflections were cast on the personal courage of General Howard. Eyewitness reports state that he was the last Union officer to leave the over-run position, bravely facing fire in a futile effort to reform his fleeing troops.

Writing of the rout years later in his autobiography, Howard had this to say about Chattanooga: "...there is always some theory which will forever give the credit of one's defeat to one's enemy. But, in our hearts, as we take a candid view of everything that took place in the Wilderness around Chattanooga, we impute our defeat to the successful efforts of Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee..." This was a solidly written and reflective credit to Oliver Otis Howard.

In the opposing side was a fellow West Point man earning the nickname of "Stonewall." Less than a year before, Thomas Jefferson Jackson of the Tennessee had tarnished the military reputation of Oliver Otis Howard.

In the fall of 1861, Howard was promoted to brigadier general and spent the winter training his troops. Meanwhile, George B. McClellan, self-styled Savior of the Republic, had talked himself into the job of General-in-Chief, vacated by elderly Winfield Scott, and plans were under way for a

PROBABLY NO TWO generals were less alike than Sherman and Howard. Sherman was hard and gritty, and when he said war was hell what he meant was that he intended to make it just that for enemies of the Union. Howard was soft-spoken, kindly and deeply religious. And in the hard-drinking, often profane army of the Civil War, an officer who didn't drink or smoke cigars, never swore and organised prayer meetings for the labeled men was a little hard for a man like Sherman to understand.

Other officers felt the same, but Sherman respected Howard's professional ability and gave him command of his troops in the famous march from "Atlanta to the Sea." Only token resistance was offered to that bolting, but it was all its 60-mile swathe through Georgia and Alabama. Col. John J. Crittenden of the 8th Kentucky, Sherman's chief of staff, and Howard and other thoughtful soldiers could not fail to notice the effect of this defeat on former slaves who, like the soldiers of the army, were in the wake of Sherman's army. From the very old to the very young they followed the triumphant troops northward with a childish faith that the unseen future would be washed in glory.

The Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 freed all the slaves, on paper at least, but the final collapse of southern resistance made it official. Throughout the former slave states slavery was more refined, more spoken, kinder and deeply religious. And in the hard-drinking, often profane army of the Civil War, an officer who didn't drink or smoke cigars, never swore and organized prayer meetings for the wounded men was a little hard for a man like Sherman to understand.

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Prior to his death, Abraham Lincoln had undertaken establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau and had indicated that its aims were Educational and Reformatory. The Bureau would be under the jurisdiction of the War Department and would be staffed largely by military personnel. President Andrew Johnson had no reason to change his predecessor's concept and Howard was appointed commissioner on May 15, 1866, taking time out from his new post to go out of town enough to ride up Pennsylvania Ave. with Sherman in the final review of the western armies nine days later.

Among other things, Howard realized that one of the most important steps in aiding the colored man to take his place as a self-sustaining member of a free society would education. It was with this thought in mind that Howard University became a reality. And, although it was intended primarily for colored students, the first four matriculated in May, 1867, were white. They were the children of trustees and faculty members who observing them a testimony of their faith in the idea. Exactly a century later the student body numbers over 11,000. The first courses were conducted in a frame structure, today's physical plant is valued in excess of $60 million.

General Howard became the university's third president in 1869 and remained at the helm until he resigned to resume full military duty in 1884. He was always a man of the people, a dedicated soldier in the war to aid the colored race.

During his years as head of the Freedmen's Bureau and president of the university, not all Howard's duties were non-military. After the close of the Civil War, a number of Howard students went West to take up homesteads and many did so in a truly combative spirit. In some cases, the settlers and Indians. In 1972, in what was then known as Arizona Territory, the Apache tribe, led by Chief Cochise, threatened to disrupt the annual jurisdiction of General George Crook to the concentration, extermination, and extermination, no great shakes around the oldfashioned frontiersman's fire. Crook and the mission of the Apache were accomplished.

The problem was to find Cochise, who, without reason, was wary of meeting with the white men. Once he had been killed, his ghost would and his name would be feared. In addition, the Apache were skeptical about the permanence of the "taking papers," as the whites called treaties. It took Howard from April to October of 1872, with a trip to Washington intervening, to catch up with Cochise, but he finally accomplished his mission, signed the Apache's peace, and the Chiricahua went back to the reservation. There were further Indian raids, but, so far as is known, Cochise kept his word with Howard as long as he lived.

In 1871 Howard commanded the various expeditions against Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce tribe of Indians. Chief Joseph was a master tactician and gave the army considerable trouble before he surrendered and the survivors of his tribe escaped across the Canadian border to Montana.

AFTER A BRIEF tour as superintendent at West Point and several years on the West Coast, Howard moved to his last duty station at historic Fort Jay on Governors Island, New York. By then he was the second ranking officer in the United States Army. While at Fort Jay one of his more solemn duties was to conduct the funeral of his old friend and commander, Sherman, in 1891. The statutory retirement age in those days was 64, so Howard retired from the army on his birthday in 1894.

He put aside with regret the uniform he had worn with honor for 44 years, but this event in no way implied retirement from the world. He traveled widely, wrote numerous articles for newspapers and magazines and lectured frequently on his Civil War experiences.

Always interested in education, he was persuaded to accept the managing directorship of Lincoln Memorial University, a position he held until his death. He was active in the establishment of the Lincoln Memorial University. He was active in the establishment of the Lincoln Memorial University. He was active in the establishment of the Lincoln Memorial University.
Tied by history

When a slave was freed by a Yankee general

BY M. KATHLEEN WAGNER
Staff Writer

MONMOUTH — Gen. Oliver Otis Howard in 1867 founded Howard University, a primarily black institution in Washington, D.C.

Lottie Kemp, a 92-year black resident of Monmouth, Maine, only went as far as the ninth grade.

Yet, the Civil War hero and the 20th century black lady are inextricably tied, and not just because they were both born in Leeds.

Gen. Howard, a white man pictured in J.C. Stinchfield's History of the Town of Leeds with beard of white, metal stars on his uniformed chest and an empty right sleeve, gave millions of blacks a shot at an education. Howard University grew to be the largest black college in the United States.

But, Gen. Howard gave Miss Kemp’s father something even more important than an education: His freedom.

John Kemp wasn’t one to talk much. Miss Kemp recalls that her father wouldn’t even go to the minstrel shows her grandfather performed at the Wales grange hall.

“No, sir, mother couldn’t get him to one of those shows,” Miss Kemp says. John Kemp mainly “was on the railroad, worked on the railroad.”

Hannah Reed, Miss Kemp’s 70-year-old niece, concurs — John Kemp rarely spoke of himself as a slave in Virginia. “My grandfather, John, put it out of his mind,” Mrs. Reed says.

One day, it came out, however.

“He accidentally got into drinking one time and he let it out,” Mrs. Reed says. She was a little girl in Leeds at the time.

John Kemp told her he had been put up for sale — naked, and a young Negro boy — at a Virginia auction block.

“At that time, they had John up on a stand, selling him off,” Miss Kemp says, continuing her father’s story. “I think at that time, he was the one that General Howard got out of slavery.”

Gen. O.O. Howard brought the boy, John Kemp, and later his father, George Washington Kemp, as well as other Kemp family members, out of slavery and into Maine.

“He didn’t buy him. He freed him,” Mrs. Reed says. John Kemp “was grateful because, up here, he had his own place, he was free.”

Gen. Howard “set them up in their own places, the way I understand it.”

The Kemps settled in the Quaker Ridge and Curtis Corner sections of Leeds. John Kemp married Margaret Stewart and they had six children, all dead now except for Lottie.

Her grandfather, George Washington Kemp, would give the shows, at first called the “Kemp Minstrel Show,” and later the “Kemp-Wing Property Show,” as Mike Wing, “a white fellow,” got involved.

Wing “got himself a mouth harp and he got in on it. Grandpa used to try to teach him these clog dances, but he couldn’t get into the rhythm of it,” she says.

Clog dances: “That was an old-fashioned — it’s feet dances,” the short, grey-haired woman says. She demonstrates a clog dance while sitting down, swishing her slipped feet on the linoleum floor. The swishing makes the chugging sound of a steam locomotive.

For one year, Miss Kemp has lived here, in her grand-niece’s trailer, next door to Mrs. Reed’s home in Monmouth. Previously, Miss Kemp had kept the family home, with her brother until he died and then alone. Housekeeping and factory work occupied her until age 60.

Meanwhile, Gen. Howard had commanded a brigade in the first battle of Bull Run, and lost his right arm in battle at Fair Oaks, Va., for which he earned the Congressional Medal of Honor.

After the Civil War, Howard headed the federal bureau that dealt with freed slaves. In that capacity, he founded Howard University and served as its president from 1869 to 1873. In 1880-82, he also commanded his alma mater — the West Point Military Academy. Closer to home, Howard also had graduated from Monmouth Academy and Bowdoin College.

Having been born in Leeds on Nov. 8, 1830, he died in Burlington, Vt., on Oct. 26, 1909.

An obelisk monument Howard had erected stands tall on Otis Hill behind the Leeds Community Church.

John Kemp, the boy Howard had rescued, always said, “not to go down south… because the people were rude to them, to the colored people,” Mrs. Reed says.

How does she feel, thinking of her grandfather as a slave?

“The only thing that hurt my feelings was the marks he had on his body from where they whipped him,” she says.

On the auction block, the naked boy had put his hands over his ‘privates.’ She says. In retaliation, the auctioneers had lashed his back.

So, Kemp said, “Don’t go down south. That’s what you get. That’s what they do to you.”
Fate was seldom on general's side

By Tom Kelch
Managing Editor

When Civil War General Oliver Otis Howard was a five-year-old in Leeds, Maine, his parents took into the family a small black boy from New York who needed a home.

Young Howard and the boy played, worked and lived together for the next four years. It was an event that would have a great impact on the thinking of Howard, after whom the prestigious black college Howard University is named.

His drive and sense of education presumably came from his family life also. For Howard, the Leeds farmboy, after attending school in Waynne, Hallowell and Monmouth Academy and graduating from North Yarmouth Academy, entered Bowdoin College in 1848 at the age of 16.

At West Point Military Academy, which he entered after graduating from Bowdoin, Howard's focus on the equality of all men began to crystallize.

Shortly after entering, he found himself estranged from the other cadets. He attributed the estrangement to two things: First, he had formed a close friendship with an enlisted man stationed in West Point, which did not set well with class-conscious southern cadets.

Secondly, he was in a fierce competition for top honors in his class. One cadet who needed the drive to estrange him was Ernest Lee. Ultimately, Howard finished fourth in the class and Lee finished first. But then, Lee's father, Robert E. Lee, was the superintendent of West Point.

Ultimately, Howard outlasted the student body and developed warm friendships with many of the cadets from the southern states. Chief among these was Jeb Stuart, the brilliant and hard-driving Confederate general who took over Stonewall Jackson's job when Jackson was killed, and who, during the Civil War, would give General Howard and the other Union generals all they could handle.

Howard's meteoric rise in the U.S. Army was key to many things. Chief among these was his decision to abandon his family's farm near the outbreak of the Civil War, to leave the regular army and take command of a volunteer regiment forming back home in Augusta. This was the Third Maine Volunteer regiment of volunteers, the famous Kennebec Volunteer Regiment that saved so well and took such heavy losses during the war.

A colonel at 26, Howard became a general at 33. Howard's record in the Civil War was not one of unmitigated success. His loyalty and courage were unquestioned, but fate was seldom on his side and the vagaries of fortune often cost him dearly. He always seemed to be standing bravely in the wrong place at the wrong time.

Howard's battle record was overshadowed in May 1863, in an early minor battle known as

But, completely by chance, Confederate reinforcements under the indomitable Jubal Early, looking for the battle and coming in at the wrong angle, stumbled on Howard's troops from the side and opened fire. The troops, turning to meet this new attack, found themselves shooting along the lines of their own men. In less than ten minutes, the Confederates lost more than 500 men without any discernable damage to Early's Rebels. And the chance for a major victory at Antietam disappeared into history.

At Chancellorsville, Howard commanded the XI Corps, a controversial promotion. But the XI Corps consisted of Dutch volunteers who spoke little English, were unruly and had not proven themselves in battle.

Knowing the weakness of the Dutch fighters, Gen. Joseph Hooker put them at the far end of the battle line. To reach them, Lee would have to fight through the whole rest of the army.

Lee, yes. But while the Union Army braced for Lee, Gen. Stonewall Jackson, who the Union thought was retreating toward Richmond, doubled back under cover of darkness. And Howard's Dutch troops, tired from the next morning to see Jackson, 30,000 battle-hardened Rebs charging them in a line a mile wide and four men deep. It was a tidal wave that just swallowed them whole. They never had a chance to fight before they were destroyed.

It was Jackson's final battle. He was injured early in the battle, and eventually died from the wound. His place in command on the battlefield was taken by Howard's good friend Jeb Stuart, whose first task was to finish the destruction of Howard's army. They could hardly be called friends that day.

Howard, leading a rebuilt XI Corps, was late getting to Gettysburg. The battle had already begun under way when his troops, being brought in from a distance, arrived at the scene, exhausted from the forced march.

Howard's troops were thrown in to protect the right flank of the beleaguered Gen. Alonzo Doubleday, the inventor of baseball.

Unbeknownst to the Union, Lee was about to launch a major attack just to the right of Howard's troops. The XI Corps was spread across a low-lying area. When Lee was able to capture a hill on Howard's flank, the Dutchmen were left in the open and unsupported. The Confederates opened up a blustering fire from the high ground and, again, Howard's soldiers ended up in ignominious retreat after heavy losses.

To make matters worse, Howard ordered his cannon to make a last stand atop Cemetery Hill. Another hill marked, and fired round after round for the wrong location.

In the end, when Gen. U.S. Grant took control of the army and the battle was won entirely by the Union, Howard was not there to claim the victory.

The Maine native had been transferred to the deep South, where he was commanding a third of Gen. W.T. Sherman's troops on the march of destruction from Atlanta to the sea. The end of Howard's career did not mark the end of the career of Otis Howard. After all, he was only 35 years old.

He headed the influential Freedmen's Bureau that did so much to help the newly freed slaves.

He became acutely aware of the needs of the northern blacks, which led, among other things, to the founding of Howard University.
FATE WAS SEDUCTIVE ON GENERAL'S SIDE

[Image of a portrait]

...
Sherman's march

Gen. Sherman's infamous march took him from Chattanooga, to Atlanta, then on to Savannah, up through Columbia, and ended in Raleigh.

Union general burned defeat into Southern soil

By Mike Hembree
The Greenville News
SPARTANBURG — Of all the actions of the Civil War, perhaps none is viewed with more disdain by Southern sympathizers than the infamous march of Union Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman through Georgia and the Carolinas.

For almost a year, from August 1864 to May 1865, Sherman made the South his personal battlefield. And he did so without major battles. The 70,000 men of his veteran-led troops marched with flame and fury from Atlanta to Savannah, then on to Columbia and into North Carolina. They met little Confederate opposition along the way.

Historians say Sherman worked like a heartless surgeon. Tiring (and succeeding) to prove a horror point, he marched methodically from town to town, leaving destruction and desolation behind.

Sherman's march is viewed by many Civil War historians as a major element in the Union Army's ultimate victory. Without question, it ranks as one of the war's — and one of military history's — most significant campaigns.

From the first day to the last, a major named Thomas W. Osborn rode with Sherman. Osborn was major of artillery for forces led by Gen. Oliver Otis Howard.

Howard's army was one of three under Sherman's command.

Osborn, described by one historian as "one of the most noteworthy artillery officers of the war," tells the story of Sherman's march from a first-person perspective.

"Virtually every night, as the huge army bedded down around campfires, Osborn wrote descriptions of the day's events in a journal. He also wrote letters daily to his two brothers in St. Louis, telling them of the army's progress and successes.

Osborn's journal and letters were preserved and have been edited and published in "The Fiery Trail," a book scheduled to be released in September. Philip Racee of Wofford College and Richard Harwell of the University of Georgia studied Osborn's writings over a period of several years and put the most significant and telling dispatches in "The Fiery Trail."

The picture Osborn paints, while certainly not the first to be produced from Sherman's campaigns, is among the best, according to Racee, a history professor.

"He has a detached point of view and gives an almost clinical description of what happened," Racee said. "His comments about Sherman and Howard illustrate aspects of their personalities that the other journals (from the march) don't talk about as much."

"Being so close to the center of the action, Osborn is a good check on the other journals. He may reflect the attitudes of the soldiers better than the others in the sense that you get from him a feeling that he is in the heart of the enemy's country. It's almost like an alien kind."

No land, apparently, was more alien than South Carolina.

"The morale of the soldiers was high as they entered the state," Racee said. "They hated South Carolina. It was their view that South Carolinians started all this in the first place and they were going to be made to pay. So they were on wrecking as much havoc as they possibly could. And they did."

Just as Sherman gave no quarter in his rush toward destruction, so Osborn spared no words in his description of the South Carolina he saw through eyes of Union blue.

Witness this excerpt from his writings concerning the nature of Lowcountry South Carolinians:

The majority of the citizens here are of the same "cracker or sand hill" species we have found so plentiful everywhere we have been. I heard a soldier say to his comrade today the "whole damned state was not worth the life of our Federal soldiers." He was about right...

They are lower than the negro in every respect, not excepting general intelligence, culture and morality. A man not acquainted with this large population of the South can form an idea of it in their style of living and cleanliness ... They are not fit to be kept in the same sty with a well-to-do farmer's hogs in New England. ... Every half mile we find a shanty with the pile a foot apart, a stick chimney, three or four half naked children, two or three with nothing but a shirt, but with an incrustation of dirt which entirely conceals the natural color; the mother with her person partially concealed by ragged cotton cloth and dirt combined.

Certainly, it can be concluded, these people deserve to be marched upon. And they were. For it was Sherman's grand design that the war would end only if the South could be convinced that its cause was hopeless.

"It was his view that this was a war between two societies and that the only way to end the war was to force the enemy population and the enemy leadership to realize the utter hopelessness of what they were trying to do," Racee said. "What he wanted to demonstrate was that he could go anywhere he wanted and do anything he wanted and there wasn't anything they could do to stop him."

Sherman's contribution to winning the war was demonstrating the futility of carrying on the war."

Sherman's sweep through the Southeast began as his troops moved from Chattanooga to conquer Atlanta, the South's railroad center and supplier of many Confederate weapons. Then continued the "march to the sea" through Rome, Kingston, Cartersville and on to Savannah. Next Sherman moved north, through the swamps of the South Carolina Lowcountry and into Columbia.

"The Confederates didn't believe that anyone could take an army through the swamps of Colleton County," Racee said. "Much of the area is just a bog. What Sherman did is remarkable. He marched 50,000 troops about 10 miles a day. He had about 10,000 blacks, called pioneers, out front, and it was their job to cut trees and put them side by side for the troops."

Sherman stormed Grangeburg and then moved toward Columbia.

There exists a difference of opinion among historians about Sherman's plan for Columbia. Some think he intentionally burned the city to the ground; others think the

See Sherman, Page 4E
Osborn witnessed the rampage through South Carolina and was impressed by its results:

The State of South Carolina has been the greatest sufferer, and is ruined for a quarter of a century to come.... The sufferings which the people will have to undergo will be most intense. We have left on the wide strip of country we have passed over no provisions which will go any distance in supporting the people. We have left no stock by means of which they can get more. All horses, mules and cattle, sheep and hogs have been taken....

Sherman left Columbia and invaded North Carolina with similar success, taking the town of Goldsboro before moving into Raleigh.

In Goldsboro, Osborn assessed the value of the march, and it is evident that he sensed his involvement in a major military conquest:

We have accomplished a great deal since we left Savannah. Our trip lasted fifty-five days and in that time we have marched 500 miles. We have captured and destroyed, in a military sense, all the large cities in the interior of South Carolina, excepting Camden....

We have also destroyed a vast amount of military stores of all kinds and especially of ordnance, together with the means of manufacturing them. ... The state of South Carolina, is today substantially ruined and for the next six months cannot (do) any more than feed the women and children in it.

Earlier, in December, Osborn had called the march “one of the really historical campaigns of the war, much more so than some where vastly more fighting was done. It was brilliant in conception and well executed. This is a great game being played and great men are playing it.”

Racine’s studies of Osborn’s writings lead him to conclude that “he must have taken a good bit of time virtually every night to write journal entries and a letter to both of his brothers. He took time to describe the people he saw, the countryside and how people acted.

“He was fascinated by the fires. He said you can mark the trail of the army by the smoke. His description of the fire in Columbia is almost lyrical.”

After the war, Osborn was appointed to a government position in Florida, where he became involved in state politics and was elected to the United States Senate. He was defeated in a bid for a second term and later retired to New York to practice law. He died in 1890.

Osborn donated his papers, including his war journal, to Colgate University. Racine and Harwell discovered copies of the journal entries in the papers of Gen. Oliver Otis Howard, Osborn’s commander, at Bowdoin College in Maine.
SHERMAN'S LAST CAMPAIGNS:

Union Officer's Letters Recount Flaming March to Sea

in the Bowden College library. Its publication brings a fresh and fascinating view to one of history's most decisive campaigns.

Thomas W. Osborne was 25 when the war began. A graduate of what is now Colgate University, he was studying law when the call to arms became overpowering. He became captain of Company D, 1st New York Light Artillery, and saw service with the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula Campaign through Gettysburg. The Official Records document his gallantry in battle.

By the summer of 1864, Major Osborne was chief of artillery of General O. O. Howard's XI Corps. In that capacity, he embarked from Chattanooga with Sherman's army and headed toward first Atlanta, then the sea, and finally through South and North Carolina. His position as a field commander, his acquaintance with most of the generals in that Federal army, and his day-to-day activities with the men in the ranks, put Osborne in an ideal position to view the great campaign. His powers of observation, and his gift for writing, also made him a most useful instrument for posterity.

ANN LLOYD MERRIMAN

Book Page

Yet a week later he remarked that Sherman's "high nervous temperament and sarcasm are at their highest pitch, and all who are acquainted with him keep at a respectful distance."

Neither generals nor the War Department, Osborne stated on another occasion, would put valuable information "in the hands of so unreliable a body of men as the reporters connected with the armies in the field."

Of the burning of Columbus, S.C. (and Osborne's account of this controversial event in wonderfully detailed), he wrote: "The flames rolled and heated like the waves of the ocean; the road was like a castrat The whole air was filled with burning cinders, and fragments of fire as thick as the flakes of snow in a storm. The scene was splendid magnificently grand."

Richard Harwell is the premier editor in the field of Civil War history. It therefore does not need stating that the introduction, footnotes, bibliography, and index are richly detailed and scholarly to the point of being a model for anyone interested in trying his/her hand at editing. The footnotes are more than references. In most instances they contain lengthy quotations from other primary sources and thus supplement rather than document the book.

Many volumes have been written about Sherman's slashing march through the Deep South. This one takes a place among the best half-dozen of the lot. Even some of Osborne's simplest statements have a dramatic ring. On the day that General Joseph Johnston surrendered his forces to Sherman, Osborne closed a letter with the observation, "We are through with our work."

* Dr. Robertson is Miles Professor of History at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.
Landmarks
with
Christopher Hyde

OLIVER OTIS HOWARD

In the Dole Building of North Yarmouth Academy is a noble looking portrait of a gentleman with an empty sleeve in his coat. He is Oliver Otis Howard, Civil War General who fought throughout the conflict, founder of Howard University in Washington, D.C., one of the leaders of Reconstruction, a more successful Indian fighter than Custer, winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor, and noted writer and preacher. He is arguably NYA’s most celebrated alumnus (class of 1846), a brave general and brilliant man, but plagued throughout his career by a kind of ambivalence that prevented him from reaching the pinnacle of any endeavor. He is largely forgotten now, even in Maine, where he was born, in Leeds, on November 8, 1830.

For anyone who dabbles in history, Maine seems to have reached its greatest national power and influence during the Civil War. Its soldiers and politicians, from Hannibal Hamlin on down, appear everywhere, and it is even arguable that a Maine regiment, in stopping the Confederate advance at Gettysburg, saved the Union.

The abolitionist cause got an early start in Maine. An anti-slavery society was founded at North Yarmouth Academy in 1836, and the town was a stop on the Underground Railway that transported runaway slaves to freedom in Canada.

It may have been this high moral purpose that led Howard to attend NYA and then Bowdoin College, for which the academy served as a preparatory school.

After graduating from Bowdoin, Howard went to West Point, where he graduated fourth in his class. When the war broke out in 1861, he became colonel of the 3rd Maine Regiment. He was named a brigadier general the same year and a major general in 1862.

He took part in the first Battle of Bull Run, and in the Peninsular Campaign, where he lost his right arm during the Battle of Fair Oaks. He was in command of troops at Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At Chancellorsville, he was surprised by Stonewall Jackson and his XI Corps routed, even though he had been warned by his superiors of an attack. His troops, mostly Germans from Pennsylvania, did not care for his Bible-thumping ways, and his trust in the prevalence of the right apparently got him into trouble. Stonewall Jackson trusted in God too. At Gettysburg, he was blamed for losing the first day’s battle, but he rallied the I Corps at the Cemetery and held that position which was to be a key to the final victory.

He also served in Tennessee and in command of the right wing of Sherman’s army during the “march through Georgia”, where he became known for his strict punishment of looting - something that could not be said of all Maine generals.

After the war, President Johnson placed him in command of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. Although the bureau did much good work in undoing the damage of the war and arranging for education and jobs for blacks, Howard was no administrator, and the bureau was soon plagued by corruption and scandal. Howard would believe evil of no one, especially blacks, and his favorable comments on South Carolina legislature of 1868, one of the most miserable ever to disgrace a State of the Union, led to ridicule.

After an investigation of the bureau, Howard was cleared of all charges of corruption by a congressional court of inquiry in 1870. His prestige led many Negroes to invest in the Freedmen’s bank, of which he was a director.
Gen. Howard charted the future ‘of 4 million souls’

By Bernard R. DeFlumer

More than 3.5 million freed slaves were a major part of the immense turbulence that faced a restored Union after Appomattox—freed in theory, but almost all illiterate, penniless, untrained for the life ahead.

Southern industry was devastated, and rich farming regions were laid waste, with hundreds of thousands of acres abandoned, their owners dead or missing.

Facing this overwhelming disaster, Congress created the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands under the War Department. It was headed by Gen. Oliver Otis Howard, whose dangling right sleeve would always remind him of the fierce struggle at Fair Oaks, near Richmond, in 1862.

Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman wrote him, prophetically, “I cannot imagine that matters involving the future of 4 million souls could be put into more charitable and conscientious hands... I fear you have Her- culean’s task.”

Gen. Howard set up headquarters in Washington, organized his staff along military lines and opened regional offices throughout the South as rapidly as possible for the urgent responsibilities of the moment: distribution of food, clothing and medical supplies; shelter for the needy; disposition of abandoned lands; labor regulation; administration of justice in cases involving blacks; education.

A starving person’s first need is food. Contemporary accounts tell of men and women huddled around blackened chimneys, all that remained of their homes, eating wheat bran and corn collected from places where Sherman’s army had fed its horses.

Women and children begged from door to door. Booker T. Washington “couldn’t recall ever sitting down to a meal with his family. Slave children simply picked up scraps of bread or meat whenever they could, and often he breakfasted on boiled

The Civil War

Time Out

Bureau’s most lasting legacy was a varied system of schools

Perhaps the most basic, successful and permanent accomplishment of the Freedmen’s Bureau was in the realm of education.

“Book learnin’” generally had been forbidden to blacks. Now they were eager to master the magic of reading and writing.

Many benevolent associations were struggling with that task when freedmen’s began. At first there was little money for this, but the bureau had one tangible asset—government buildings no longer needed for military purposes. It permitted their use as schools. Other assistance gradually increased.

By 1870, an estimated one-fifth of black children were attending school. A great groundswell of classes met everywhere—under oak trees and in barracks, church basements and Army hospitals.

There were four main thrusts: Day schools for younger and un-employ children, night school for older children and working persons; industrial schools that taught women how to sew and male gardens; and Sunday schools devoted to instruction in the rudiments of education and Christianity.

bouge, of course. There was no instant formula to dispel centuries of ignorance and ignoring.

The black was still regarded as a chattel in many places. His word was not accepted in court, and he could not vote. The Freedmen’s Bureau sought to correct these and other abuses, acting as a sort of combined Civil Rights Commission, Department of Justice and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Bureau operated at its peak in 15 states plus the District of Columbia and Indian Territory (new Oklahoma), spending more than $16 million in cash and supplies, making many friends and not a few enemies.
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There were four main thrusts: Day school for younger and unemployed children, night school for older children and working persons, industrial schools that taught children to sew and make garments and Sunday schools devoted to instruction in the rudiments of education and Christianity.

At a school in Washington, black children prepared for their writing lesson by kneeling on the floor and putting copybooks on the benches. They had scarcely finished this humble exercise when the teachers arrived, and were corrected and criticized. The observer said, "You would think they were all saying prayers. Indeed, there was almost a religious nature in the Freedman's Bureau's school teaching.""
How They Broke Up a School on Quaker Ridge in Leeds—Gen. O. O. Howard Was One of Them.

(Special Correspondence of Lewiston Journal)

Recently speaking with Gen. O. O. Howard about our school boy-days, brought to my mind an incident which occurred about fifty years ago at the district school on Quaker Ridge in Leeds. There were about thirty pupils in the school and many of them were young men and women. The agent had hired to teach the school a young man from the north part of the town, to whom all the scholars had taken a great dislike. They were determined that he should not teach the school. They had given him the name of "Bill Dad" before he commenced.

The house was large and roomy and was made of planks on an inclined plane all facing one way. The morning school commenced some of the boys filed to the teachers desk with guns and shot, making them "Teach Bill Dad's books." When the scholars saw the whole the teacher suspending they were all promptly in their seats. He came in with his bundle of books under his arm and laid them on the seat of the desk and took off his hat and coat and hung them up and called the scholars to order. Later he had taken the names and ages of the scholars he unified the bundle of books and opened the desk to put them in, but behold the desk was already full. He inquired who filled the desk with the books but no one was sure. The school continued some two or three weeks without any serious trouble but all the time the boys were making preparations to carry the teacher out.

In these days the boys and girls had a recess of five minutes—always the girls first and the boys afterwards. When they had been out a sufficient length of time the teacher would cap on the windows with his ruler for them to come in. Also often two or three of the largest boys would stay out for a half hour or more and when they would come in the teacher would talk to them in a tone that did not seem to do any good. As a last resort he told them that the next time any of them did not come in when he rapped, he would be flogged.

The next day came and in the afternoon all the boys came in promptly and the teacher thought he had gained a point, but in the afternoon when the teacher rapped on the window all the boys but two came back to their seats. The other two stood out about a half hour and when they come in the teacher called them up in front of his desk and said:

"One of the boys was over six feet tall and the teacher told him to hold out his hand to be flogged. This he would not do and the teacher tried to strike his arm with the ruler but the boy grabbed it out of his hands. The teacher told him to give him back the ruler. He did so but said, "Don't you attempt to strike me again. If you do I will shake you."

The teacher struck him again; when the boy caught him, by the collar and shook him; then the other boys came to the attack and they took him by the shoulders and legs and carried him out, exactly laid down in the snow, went in, closed the door and held the fort.

Some of the small children screamed in fright, the girls cried and there was a general hubbub. After keeping the teacher out till it was time to close the school the boys let him in after his coat and hat and he went home. The next morning all the pupils were on hand early but the teacher did not put in an appearance. The agent came and said that there would be no school at present. Among the boys that took part in the struggle were Charles O. Turner, dead; Stephen Wiggs, dead; William W. Joslin Turner, R. A. Gilman, Oris S. Bates, George Bates, T. H. Bates, W. M. Bates, and now living in Leeds, Elijah Bates, dead; and Gen. O. O. Howard.

Lewistown, Miss., Sept. 1.
Cause of equality was championed by three brave men from Maine

By Edward C. Smith

T
defining Little Round Top, ran out of ammunition in the fierce combat, and he ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge. The re-

mative of slavery and argued for the Emancipation Proclama-

of Norway wasvas to

three men from Maine —

Vice President Hannibal Hamlin

Gen. Oliver Otis Howard

Col. Joshua L. Chamberlain

would be exposing himself, and everything that emancipation rep-

represented, to possible rejection by the people in the election of 1864. Before the Civil War, Hamlin

had served in the House of Repre-

sentatives from 1843 to 1847 and

in the Senate from 1847 to 1861. He

was also governor of Maine in 1857.

Four years after the war he returned
to the Senate, serving from 1869 to 1881. During Recon-

struction he was a leader of his

party’s “Radical Republican” ele-

ment, which sought to punish the

South for the pain and suffering

that succession had caused. A hand- 

somed likeness of Hamlin is in St.

Hours in the Capitol. the

Oliver Otis Howard was 31

when the Civil War began. He

graduated from West Point in 1854

during Robert E. Lee’s tenure as superintendant. One of Howard’s

classmates was Lee’s son, Custis.

As the war progressed, Howard

received recognition and promo-

tion for dutilful service, but he could hardly be described as a bold

strategist or tactician. He fought

at First Bull Run, Seven Pines (where he lost an arm), Sec-

ond Bull Run, Antietam, Chancel-

lorsville and Gettysburg. He also

was in the Atlanta campaign, and

after the death of Gen. James

McPherson, Sherman placed

Howard in command of the Army

of the Tennessee. Howard also is remembered for his fierce abolitionism, which long

predated the Civil War. He saw

slavery as a moral evil that could not exist in a democratic republic

whose philosophical foundations

rested on the Declaration of In-

dependence.

A few weeks after Lincoln’s as-

sasination, President Andrew

Johnson, who was strongly en-

couraged by Hannibal Hamlin, ap-

pointed Howard the first commis-

sioner of the Freedmen’s Bureau,

which was charged with providing

immediate relief for the vast num-

ber of black refugees in the South.

Howard understood that eman-

cipation without education would

simply produce liberty without

livelihood. He was instrumental in

founding Howard University, which is named in his honor. The

school was chartered by Congress in 1867, and the general served as

its president from 1869 to 1874. The

university did not have a black

president until Dr. Mordecai John-

son in 1926.

The general’s campus home is

undergoing renovation and will

serve as a center for alumni activ-

ities.

During the 1870s and 1880s, the

general served in Indian country,

and he became superintendent of

West Point. The year before his re-

tirement in 1894, he belatedly was

awarded the Medal of Honor.

For many — myself included —

Col. Joshua Lawrence Chamber-

lain, who would end his dramatic

wartime career as a general, was

the most remarkable person the

era produced.

He was born in Brewer, Maine, in 1828 and prepared himself for a career in teaching. Chamberlain

was a philosophy professor at Bowdoin College until he joined the army in 1862. A staunch

Unionist and abolitionist, he was a frequent guest in the home of Har-

riet Beecher Stowe when she wrote “Uncle Tom’s Cabin.”

Chamberlain’s service was ex-

traordinary. He saw action at some of the conflict’s most pivotal bat-

tles: Antietam, Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg.

But the apex of his service as a

soldier was at Gettysburg. Emer-

son said, “The difference between the hero and the ordinary man is

that the hero is braver for 10 min-

utes longer.” Time is meant to be a

metaphor here, but in his display of valor, Chamberlin certainly

was the kind of hero Emerson had in mind.

On the second day at Gettys-

burg, Chamberlain’s 20th Maine

was literally run out of ammunition in the fierce combat, and he ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge. The re-
pulse of the rebels is considered by many to be the pivotal event in the three days of fighting that turned the tide of war.

Perhaps Chamberlain’s crowning

moment as a soldier came when Grant appointed him to receive the Confederate surrender at Appomattox on April 12, 1865.

Under Chamberlain’s wise direc-

tion, the defeated army was ac-

corded the dignity and respect that those courageous men deserved.

Chamberlain was elected to four governorships of Maine, and for 12 years served as presi-

dent of Bowdoin College.

Now the monuments of Washing-

ton’s many statues and monu-

ments to celebrated Civil War sol-

diers and civilians, there is none to

commemorate Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain.

Prof. Edward C. Smith teaches

at American University and is a

lecturer for the Smithsonian Insti-

tution and the Historical Society of Washington, D.C.
Case of disability was connected by three printed from Maine