Letters to Ed on Civil War campaigns
when that falls, it is the order of murder instantly.

Governor Arnold, the heart of our people, the

Constitution.
Sherrman's Campaign.

SCHEMATIC MAP OF THE FIELD, June 22-23, 1863.

Sherman's Army.

In the Field, June 22-23, 1863.

At the Edge of the Field.

[Map details not transcribed.]

The Army of the Potomac continued its advance toward the Shenandoah Valley, facing the Confederates. The Yankees forced the battle, driving the Rebels back with heavy losses. The Shenandoah Valley campaign was a strategic move to disrupt the Confederate supply lines and weaken their command structure.

[Map should include strategic details such as troop movements, key battles, and critical points of interest, but specific details cannot be transcribed due to the nature of the image.]

[The map would typically show the movements of the Union and Confederate armies, key battles, and strategic points of the campaign, providing a visual representation of the campaign's progression and impact.]
Battle of Kenesaw Mountain.

To the Editor of the "Evening Journal."

The telegraph has given us some account of the battle on the 28th ultimo, near Kenesaw M., by Mr. B. M. Boynton, which we are prevented from printing at present, on account of the speed with which it was sent. We are, however, enabled to state, that the engagement was sharp, but, fortunately for the Federals, the high grounds and thick woods of the Kenesaw were readily gained by the Federals and held.

From a correspondent upon the staff of the "Daily Graphic," we learn that the Georgia troops engaged were those under General Judah, and that the engagement was sharp, but was ended without either side gaining any decided advantage.

In the four previous engagements our troops were only skirmishing; i.e., the picket lines in front of the works of both armies were trying to get any advantage possible, and the attack, when it was made, was only made by every man trying to get out of sight himself, but to shot one of the enemy if an opportunity offered. Sometimes they got so incensed by this kind of work, that they took far less care of themselves than discovering the enemy, and for this reason, more are probably shot than would otherwise be the case.

The Attack.

At 4 o'clock P.M. Southfield on the extreme right was ordered to advance from Corinth. The right of Howard's Corps, as also the enemy's Corps, had gone across. The rest of the army was ordered to demonstrate with artillery on the left of Judah's position. Howard took advantage of the demonstration, and ordered Gen. Stanley to take a hill in front of them, held by the enemy. It was important that the hill should be occupied by the rebel artillery, and it was a commanding position. When our artillery had opened along the whole length of the line, Wirtz's battery of 12-pounders enfiladed the hill, driving him out of his position, and the rebel artillery was rapidly pushed up, the hill was quickly fortified, so that when the enemy had formed and made a charge, the position was so strong, that they had to retreat. This was the result of the charge. My correspondent, who has been in all the battles, says never heard the rebel yell louder, and never heard a more successful charge, and never heard a better execution of a charge, after the first charge. As that hill, not so high, on the left, was taken by J. B. Parker's Brigade of Southfield Corps, but Kirby, being surprised, was forced to abandon his position, but as the hill taken by Howard's Corps commands it, we can stand it, too, and then the enemy is at any time. My correspondent says, with strong emphasis, that his words are true, and he says that the effect was rather decisive, otherwise we would be defeated.

Eastward.

The entire loss of Howard's Corps will not exceed 300, instead of 5000, as reported in the papers. Hooker's and Sumner's hordes will be proportionately smaller than what was first supposed. The entire loss in killed, wounded, and missing will not be 12,000, of which 10,000 are missing from Hooker's Corps.

The artillery fighting is described as truly magnificent. When these battles are upon Kenesaw and the hills holding would open upon our troops, we believe much better than what it is to be concluded afterwards. The engagement took place about three miles from Marietta, and the hills taken this day, are, according to the express, magnificent.
Lettered from the recently-arrived Alexandra Hotel.

Theodore H. Huntington to the Editor of the

Near Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs,

I am in receipt of your letter dated 12th March, in which you inquire about the possibility of securing a position in your newspaper. I understand that the population of Washington is rapidly increasing, and therefore the demand for news and information is quite high. As I have been in the newspaper business for many years, I believe I can contribute to your publication in a valuable manner.

I have worked for several reputable newspapers in the past, and my experience has taught me the importance of accuracy and objectivity in journalism. I am well-versed in reporting and editing, and I have a good understanding of the various aspects of the newspaper industry.

I am currently employed as a journalist in New York City, but I am open to the possibility of relocating to Washington. I am willing to work for a competitive salary and I am confident that I can add value to your newspaper.

I would be grateful for the opportunity to discuss this matter further with you. Please let me know if there is any additional information you require.

Yours truly,

Theodore H. Huntington
COMMUNICATIONS

Letter from Sherman's Army.

THE CHICAGO COURIER.

While waiting to start from camp, I have just received a dispatch from General Sherman, containing the following:

"Respectfully yours,

U.S. Grant, Major-General."
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

ANDERSON'S
Annual Sale of Heavy Marine, Carriage and Fancy Goods.

FROM MECHANIC'S HALL.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN

42 - Exchange Street - 42.

POEMS FROM FISHER'S LIFE.

BY Lizzie Tolton.

HAYAN ORANGES.

2000 Havana Oranges.

J. W. Allen, Jr.

Westchester's Celebrated Beauty.
Letter from Lookout Valley.

Supplying by Steamboat—Hooker's Army
Fortifying—Repairing the Railroad.
Longsight Gene-Slipping from Lookout—
out—Quartering the Troops.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Inquirer.

Lookout Valley, Nov. 9.

The army of Chattanooga breaks more freely. The Confederate chiefay daily between Bridgeport and Kelly's Ferry. Two of these are boats which had been at Chattanooga, but since the opening of the river, to Hooker's army. With the running pass at Lookout at night. The third was recently bought at Bridgeport, and two more are now building, under the immediate superintendence of Gen. Leach, who was formerly a steamboat builder on the Lakes. The boats bring up from fifty to one hundred thousand rations at a time. Arrangements are making to send two thousand of these boats pass "the sick," at the shallows between Kelly's and Brown's Ferry are called. These actions, sufficiently for the army of Chattanooga, will be continued on the right bank of the river, and only four miles distant from Brown's Ferry, caused by river to Kelly's Ferry. It is eleven miles distant. The stage wagons take at present, it is only five miles. Gen. Hooker's command completely covers this river. In the afternoon, it was granted to observe the exact position of all his troops, but he is very strong postions. Gen. Good's and heavy ammunition has been re-distributed since the engagement of the night of the 20th and 21st. October. It would be possible for Kelly to wade himself over to the East side of the river with his eighty or ninety pieces of artillery, or for the ironclad engineer officer, Gen. Wm. F. Smith, has been seen over giving the latest order about the launching and fortiifying of the line, and the old troops from the Cincinnati Inquirer, and the additional equipment at bearing down. If you give them the order, the Sherman Bridge which has been raised to going to Kelly's Ferry. It is about the same height on the western side of the Valley as Napoleon with his seventy pieces of artillery, or in a common "pass" or gap a little more than a mile below Brown's Ferry, which connects the railroad between Kelly's Ferry and Whiteside, to which the railroad, known as the White's Bridge across Big Creek is rapidly being built; for the course of the main range, the railroad enters White's Bridge some four miles above it. e., toward Trenton. The latter does not quite as muchobile, and no attempt is made by us to hold the railroad into Whiteside, so large as to render it useless or this cannot be done if desired. The engine and car roadbed, and bring it by Gen. Howard, upon a branch railroad running to Chattanooga, to now in good condition, and will be able to bring up any supplies to loc. they can work their way northward from this point on the railroad until the railroad bridge at Benger's is completed.

The telegraph will be announced before nine o'clock this morning. This morning, that he would move his forces to make a strike upon Bermuda. The order and the news to headquarters, last Saturday, and has been re- received to learn that Gen. Thomas has taken upon the 6th of this month, and we are very much surprised at the order. It is of the opinion of many that the Rebel force is getting so large that they cannot control it. Interception by Gen. Thomas, Bermunda's men have not taken Langsdorf on the mountain, and down this side, with the order, to a little less than a strong picket. I commanded this letter by a portion of the relief experienced by the army by the opening of the Tennessee.

It was accomplished, but before the boats got to Chattanooga the supplies were upon quarter-rations, and some inhabitants had to fall back to Tennessee. This may have been occasioned by the army, but it was unusual. In fact, the men invited out of camp and some made the best of it, improving their horses from others. The troops at Lookout have all been brought over. The poor inhabitants of the military district in the rear much, since that little core they had to make for, so many. I have been on the town and ordered our men to and officers told what was the case and the rebels had to have it from the enemy here.
FROM THE ARMY OF THE TOMAC.

The Rebels Reconciliating—Skirmishing They Retire—The Destruction of the Occoquan Court House—Our Cavalry in Rear of Gen. Lee’s Forces.

New York, Nov. 21.—A special army of the South, composed of that portion of the enemy’s movement on Wednesday, were in a specified part along the front to-day. Several engagements occurred that day. Ourers crossed a short distance below the Ford, and came out of the woods. General Casey, however, Major Boy and those forces of ours would be on our right. The enemy crossed the river during the night around 5 o’clock, and at dawn this morning. After searching one or two hours, and finding no signs of their presence, they returned to the Ford.

The Army of the Potomac is now no longer in the rear of our lines, and in the rear of the town of Spotsylvania, where the Confederates have already abandoned it.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE TOMAC.

Reparation for Guerrilla Depredations—Successful Reconnaissance.

New York, Nov. 23.—Annex, or the P. W. X. Nov. 23.—The guerrillas around Warrenton, Va., were the cause of a great quantity of loss to our people this past week. In the first instance, the citizens have been told that on the first occurrence of such a thing, they were not to leave their homes at night. We are now in better circumstances.

FROM NEW YORK.

Large Shipment of Gold—In Chicago Raised—Personal.

New York, Nov. 22.—The Ebelloge was fast, R. D. Haines, gold dealers, fall

The Railroad Conventin held in 1846 for the purpose of raising funds for the Union, is fast a reality, being the last of its kind in the country.
Army of East Tennessee.

To the Editor of the Press:

The recent movement on Knoxville, by Gen. Sherman, to relieve Burnside and drive away Longstreet, the command of the left wing of our army was entrusted to Gen. Howard, the center to Gen. Granger, and the right to Gen. F. P. Blair, Jr., with directions to each commander to take the offensive and attack the enemy wherever, whenever, and as soon as ever they could find him. Howard's command, by building a bridge across the Little Tennessee, making use of Consistent wagons captured at London, was able to outstrip the other troops and reached a point 14 miles from Knoxville the second night after Longstreet retreated. The river at the place crossed is 906 feet wide, but it was bridged in one night without pontoons, the work being carried on from sunset till daybreak, when our troops began to cross. The planks were obtained from a barn. The wagons were attached together and the planks were laid upon them. About one-third of the bridge was trestle-work. Only two could cross the bridge at a time, which occasioned considerable delay, but they marched twenty miles before night, and communicated with Gen. Burnside and get an answer before the next morning.

My informant had learned at Knoxville that we captured at Chattanooga and vicinity and around Knoxville 10,000 prisoners, none of which were paroled.

On their way to and from Upper East Tennessee, the troops of Howard's corps met with Union people everywhere. Many had suffered unaccountably from the rebels, and some even by lawless men among our own troops. Gen. Howard gave $50 from his own pocket to one Union man whom his troops had robbed. The troops had found his house empty, and broke into it to obtain blankets, etc., and there robbed nearly all they could find. He bore his loss with a good spirit, and he was remunerated by the present mentioned, in some small measure.

At Louisville, Ky., Gen. H. and staff made their headquarters at a log house, the residents of which were two maiden ladies, each weighing about 200, both loyal to the core, though they rejoiced in the name of Davis, and were own cousins to the President of the Southern confederacy.

The situation of Burnside was critical in the extreme when Sherman's forces reached a point where they could threaten Longstreet. Gen. Burnside and staff were very confident, however, that they could have withstood another assault, but from the accounts of those who were in Fort Saunders at the time of the attack, it is evident that the rebels came very near getting through.

Knoxville was quite a flourishing little city before the war. It is built upon the side of a hill. The streets are paved and regularly laid out. Some of Gen. Howard's staff dined at Knoxville with Parson Brownlow's wife and his heroic and accomplished daughter. The Parson left the place on the approach of Longstreet. Mrs. Brownlow's brother, a colonel in the rebel service, was taken prisoner in the assault upon Fort Saunders, but he was released and given the liberty of the city upon the petition of Mrs. Brownlow.

Dec. 23, 1863.

Capt. HANCE.
DECEMBER 28, 1863

MISCELLANEOUS.

Help the Sick and Wounded.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION

Is now fully organized, so that it can reach the soldiers in all parts of the army with stores and medical supplies for the relief of the sick and wounded. Its object is the spiritual and temporal welfare of the soldiers and sailors. It distributes its stores by means of Christian brothers, who are very prepared to give personally to those who need, accomplishing in this way its identification with the soldiers and sailors of the respective army and navy. The care and protection is given by such personal attention as is needed.

The main object of the Commission is the religious, physical, and social welfare of the soldiers, with the hope that they may succeed in this first ministry of the Commission, to theSoldiers, and then pointing to Christ.

At the present time the Commission is doing all in their power to aid our soldiers who are serving in the present war in Richmond, and for this purpose need large sums of money.

There are many who need to procure religious reading and such special services as are given. We believe all those interested in us will be faithfully distributed.

For further information, directions, and documents address Henry H. Briggs, 81 Commercial Street, Portland.

Money may be sent to CYRUS STUDVANT, 71 Commercial Street, Portland, and stores to any member of the Commission.

Where more convenient, stores and money may be sent to GEORGE H. STEWART, Esq., 13 Park Street, Philadelphia.

The members of the Commission are:

George J. Stanton, Esq., Philadelphia,
Rev. Rollin H. Nye, D. D., Boston,
Charles Goodhue, Esq., Brooklyn,
Rev. Bishop R. S. B. James, D. D., New York,
Rev. Rev. James Ely, D. D., New York,
Rev. Mitchell Miller, Esq., Washington,
Rev. John H. Childs, Esq., Philadelphi,
Rev. J. R. S. Thompson, Cincinnati,
Col. Union R. H. St. Louis,
John W. Farwell, Esq., Chicago.

T. B. HAYES,
A. J. CHASE,
CYRUS STUDVANT,
W. H. JOHNSON,
H. H. BURGESS,
Appomattox Com. Portland V. M. C. Assn.

Aid to Union Prisoners in Richmond.

The United States Christian Commission having the acknowledgment of the authorities of the Confederate government that supplies forwarded through their agencies have been received and distributed among the prisoners in Richmond, invite further contributions to this humane object.

Many articles of Nourishment and Comfort for Union men are generally needed, but beyond those usually included in government rations. Four separate statements by the Christian Commission have been already made and, of course, supplies are about going forward to Richmond as fast as the necessary means are contributed.

Money for this, sent to Cyrus Studviant, Treasurer of the Army Commission of Portland, or to the Christian Association, No. 5 Commercial Street, or to the undersigned, will be promptly appropriated to the relief of the suffering prisoners.

J. H. HAYES,
TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

S. Christian Commission, Portland, Me.

STATEMENT OF THE

Merchants' Insurance Co.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

On the 31st day of November, 1862.

Capital all paid in cash

$120,000.00

INVESTMENTS.

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Amount of Premium Notes, $11,869.00

Cash in hands of agents, $4,824.41
Gen. Howard and His Command.

To the Editor of the Press:

Perhaps the people of this State take so great an interest in no general who has suddenly risen from among them as in Gen. Howard, and they appear always glad of an opportunity of hearing of his successes and welfare. I saw in the Boston Journal about a month ago, a statement that by the consolidation of the 11th and 12th corps, the Army of the Potomac was to lose Howard and Slocum. Neither of them have been in that army since about the middle of October, when the 11th and 12th corps were sent to reinforce Rosecrans, who was then in great danger of being crushed by overwhelming numbers. When the 11th and 12th corps were united to the 20th corps, Slocum was sent to the defence of Vicksburg and Howard to the command of the 4th army corps, the largest and best in the Western army. When full, i.e. including the sick and forlorned men, it numbers 28,000 to 30,000 men. The corps was formed by the consolidation of McCoor's and Crittenden's corps after the battle of Chickamauga. Its divisional commanders are such men as Major-Generals Newton, Stanley, Wood, &c. Newton was formerly commander of the 1st corps, till it was broken up; Stanley was distinguished in the battles of Chattanooga and Chickamauga. Wood made the famous charge which secured Orchard Knob in the second contest of Chattanooga. He is considered one of the most reliable officers in that army. Gen. Newton commands the corps formerly under Sheridan before he was transferred to the army of the Potomac Army.

Gen. Howard retains upon his present staff two-thirds of his old 11th corps officers, among them the following from Maine: Lieut. Col. Charles Howard, Judge, Capt. H. E. Stinson, Lt. of Augusta; Lieut. Frank B. Gilman, Lt. of Camp, of Augusta; Lieut. F. W. Gilbreth, Lt. of Camp, of Augusta.

On the 2d of May the 4th corps began its march toward Georgia; not under the command of Schiedel, as we stated in the N. Y. Tribune, for he is inferior in rank to several of the Division commanders of Howard's corps. To place all these officers under a colonel-commander with whom they rank, would cause the resignation of at least three or four Major Generals in whom the country reposes confidence.

The latest direct news from this army, except what we get by telegraph, was from the vicinity of Dalton where, it was hoped, Johnston's flight, since McPherson was in his rear, and he must do that, retreat or starve. It seems that he chose to retreat. The army had a severe engagement in which many men and officers had fallen. Gen. Howard was badly wounded by a bullet through his coat-tail; and a grape-shot passed between him and one of his staff while conversing together. An orderly was killed standing behind him.

The telegraph announces Sherman's army south of Kingston, Ga., about twenty miles from Atlanta. Johnston is reported to have begun the campaign with 60,000 men, but if he has not been reinforced he cannot have more than 50,000.

My opinion, based upon reliable data, as to the size of Sherman's army, is as follows: (Opinions cannot be contradicted. I have seen opinions in the N. Y. papers on this same matter.)

Howard's 4th corps, 23,000
Palmer's 24th corps, 18,000
Howard's 29th corps to reinforce 24,000
Schiedel's 201st corps, 20,000
McPherson's part of the 17th and 15th corps, 22,000
Cavalry, 112,000

This does not include troops guarding railroads, in garrisons at Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Bridgeport, &c.
SHERWOOD FAMILY,
(including the famous Mr. J. T. J. and the world celebrated SHOWLES FAMILY,
and a host of other artists of considerable note).

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.
No Demp Fries.

Doors open at 10 o'clock, show commences at 12:30 and 2:30.

The Grand Combined Production of the world's most celebrated circus troupe, the greatest attraction in the United States, will be given at

Portland, corner of Green and Portland Streets,
On Saturday & Monday, May 23 & 30.
Reserved Seats 50 Cents.

LANCASTER HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 30th, benefit of Har- 
ray Baken, Balladist and Tenor Singer. The best bill of the season. First appearance of Prog- 
Xomprux, the Three Legged Man, in his great act.

Mons, Valetti,
from New York, has consented to dance his celebrated Sailor's Hornpipe. Dr. open at 7, to com- 
merce at S. Tickets $0.90 and 25 cents.
Portland, May 31, 1886.

HYDROKONIA,
THE SAFE, EFFICIENT, AND RATIONAL
TREATMENT OF NASAL CATARRH.

Hydrokonia

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year
eighteen hundred and eighty-six by the Clark's
Office of the United States Patent and Trademark
Offices.

By

DR. S. CLEsson PRATT,
Principal of Tremont Eye and Ear Institute, Bos-
t, Lecturer on Diseases of the Ear, Special
Seme, Author of the Medical Specialist, Amni-
atorium, etc., etc.

Hydrokonia

Comprises a combination of specific remedies for the local and constitutional treatment of nasal catarrh, differing both in mode and effect from all other
modes and practices for this alarming prevalent
and dangerous disease. It has been thoroughly tested
in more than three thousand cases in this city,
and when perseverently used, the result has been always
the same, viz: to heal the local disease, whilst it
changes the diet, or constitutional tendency upon which the catarrhal affection depends; for once it
is remembered, that nasal catarrh, is as really a
corruption of the blood and fluids of the body (or
ly is a less degree) as when neglected, it has reached the lungs.

Dr. S. Clesson Pratt,
Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and
Portland, May 21st, 25th, 26th, and 27th inst.

PROFESSIONAL ROOMS
At the
Preble House.
Reception Hours Day and Evening.

Persons making immediate application may re-
receive professional attention at no charge.

No exclusions in advance.

VS. MOTHs!
The dense vapers evading from
CEDAR CAMPHOR
Are aiding to insect life. This compound Cam-

19

6

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1
Gen. Lee to his Son.—Among the papers found at Arlington House since its owner, Gen. R. E. Lee, went over to the rebels, is one characteristic of the rebel chieftain, written to his son while the latter was a cadet at West Point. The letter has got into print, and is as follows:

Baltimore, Feb. 1, 1862.

My Dear M'Boo.—This is not my day for writing to you. It is your mother's turn and she claims the privilege. But being not yet ready to take up the pen, I am merely getting it ready for her. I shall leave her to tell you of domestic events, and will at once jump to what is first in my mind, viz: that only four months have to fly by, you may say, before the June examination and your furlough. Have you thought of that? Has it ever occurred to your mind that such an event is hastening on, with irrepressible speed? Why, man, it will be upon us before you are aware. I must begin to prepare. I must get at my work and try and get through it before that time. * * * You must prepare too. You must press forward in your studies. You must 'crowd that boy, Howard.' You must be No. 1. It is a fine number, easily found and remembered—simple and unique. Jump to it, fellow.

Your father,

R. E. Lee.

"That boy Howard," who was to be "crowd- ed," has since, we believe, been known as Maj. Gen. Howard, of the U. S. Volunteers. He now, as formerly, belongs to the crowd- ers rather than the crowd-ees.
THE Maine Insurance Company insure again
loss or damage by Fire, Buildings, Merchandise and Furniture, on terms as favorable as it can
be done by any solvent Company. Policies issued
for One, Three, or Five years.

J. L. CUTLER, President.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

EDWARD SHAW --- Agent,
No. 102 Middle Street.

HO EVERY ONE
—WHO ARE—

Burning to Avenge their Country's Wrog
Now is your time to strike our Nation's foe.
All wishing to do so are requested to call at

J. M. TODD'S,
Corner of Middle & Exchange Street
Entrance 74 Middle Street.

Who has been authorized to Enlist for all t
Regiments and Batter's new and old in the fie
all wishing to enter the service will find it to the
advantage to call on him before enlisting.

For Order.

TO MERCHANTS.

The undersigned having greatly increased the
facilities for manufacturing

BOOTS AND SHOES,
and having a large experience in that branch, wou
CRANSTON, R. I., Oct. 24—Mr. Francis B. Gilman, who has been a resident of Cranston for many years, was found dead this morning in his home in the early hours of the morning. He was 70 years old. Mr. Gilman was a well-known citizen of this town and a prominent figure in business and civic affairs. He was a member of the town council for many years and was a strong advocate of civic improvement.

Mr. Gilman was born in Cranston, R.I., on Oct. 22, 1835, the son of Solomon and Anna Gilman. He was educated in the public schools of Cranston and later attended Brown University, where he received his B.A. degree in 1857. He entered the business world immediately after graduation and became a successful merchant in Cranston. He was a founder of the First National Bank of Cranston and served as its president for many years.

Mr. Gilman was married twice. His first wife was Anna Green, whom he married in 1858. She died in 1870. His second wife was Mary Ann Smith, whom he married in 1872. She died in 1890. Mr. Gilman is survived by his two sons, Frank and Robert, and his two daughters, Mary and Jane.

Funeral services will be held at the First Congregational Church in Cranston on Monday at 11 a.m. Interment will be in the Cranston Cemetery.

Mr. Gilman was a member of the Congregational Church and was active in its affairs. He was also a member of the Cranston Rotary Club and the Cranston Country Club.

Mr. Gilman was a man of many interests and was active in many community organizations. He was a member of the Cranston Historical Society and the Cranston Historical Preservation Society.

Mr. Gilman was a man of great integrity and was highly respected by his friends and associates. He was a man of great kindness and generosity, and his loss will be felt by many in Cranston.

Mr. Gilman was a man of great family and community pride. He was a respected and beloved citizen of Cranston, and his legacy will live on in the memories of those who knew him.

Mr. Gilman's funeral will be held at the First Congregational Church in Cranston on Monday at 11 a.m. Interment will be in the Cranston Cemetery.
Hood's Pills

SENATOR GIBBS MARRIES
Wedded in Trinity Chapel to Miss
Daisy Virginia Menden

THE CHERUBS WIELD WITH FRIENDS

Little Miss Mote drew the Maid
of Honor;—The Bridesmaids
Wore Pink and Yellow

Milk Grape Souvenirs

Miss Daisy Virginia Menden, daughter of
the late Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Menden, and
Miss Ada Menden, sister of the bride, were married last evening in Trinity Chapel,
and were the guests of the bride.

Miss Menden is a Miss of the church,
and the wedding party started up the
stairs as the service was about to
begin. The bride was led into
the chapel by her maid of honor,
Miss Ada Menden, and was
accompanied by her sisters,
Miss Alice Menden and Miss
Maggie Menden.

The ceremony took place quickly,
and the wedding party returned
to the hall for the reception.

The reception was held in the
church hall, where refreshments
were served to the guests.

The wedding was a very
picturesque one, and the
bride and groom were
photographed by several
photographers.

The Rev. Mr. Brown performed
the ceremony, and the
bride and groom were
pronounced husband and wife.

The wedding was a very
happy one, and the
bride and groom were
very much in love.

The reception lasted until late
into the evening, and the
bride and groom were
very much enjoyed.

The wedding was a very
successful one, and the
bride and groom were
very much in love.

The wedding was a very
successful one, and the
bride and groom were
very much in love.

The wedding was a very
successful one, and the
bride and groom were
very much in love.
The New York Times, Friday, September 6, 1895

In that case the Republican candidates would have been unopposed.

The Senate bill would still be the resultant of the convention of the city.

The Senate bill would have been thrown into a long period of agitation before which they would have been

GEN. MILLS AND THE ARMY

A successful test against time, not

tions, as a test against time, not

the House, as a test against time, not

The final result of our

The actual fact is that Gen. Mills never

The fact is in regard to the

President Cleveland, through

Yet the attack in The St. Louis Re-

For the same reason, it has been

The President of the United States.

It was a novel nine years ago that see

the President of the United States.

'Is what makes the attack upon

The attack is justified, if

In the case of the

A successful test against time, not

It is remarkable, if not

the President of the United States.

The President of the United States.

of confidence in that position

of confidence in that position

of confidence in that position

of confidence in that position
GEN. BRISBAIN'S WRECKED HOME.

A Visit to Fort McKinney — The Beautiful Home of a Beautiful Woman.

Yesterday we went up to Fort McKinney to see our old friend General Brisbin, who has not been in town but once since his wife's death. We found the General much depressed in spirit, but hard at work on the proofs of his new book, "Trees and Tree Planting," now in the hands of Harper & Brothers, of New York. The beautiful home from which his dead wife was borne a few days ago to the grave is just as she left it. By the general's permission we were permitted to go in and see every-where where the evidences of taste and refinement were exhibited in the arrangement of the furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, and everything in the house.

"It is all her work," said the general, "her hands arranged everything and every picture on the walls was hung by her.

In the wide hall, neatly carpeted and arranged, were handsome and easy chairs. In the corner by the door was a large hat rack with mirror, umbrella stand, brushes and dollars. To the left on the wall hung pictures of the family, and a large parchment scroll neatly framed and signed by General Meigs, giving an account of the part taken by the first battle of Bull Run by General Brisbin, then a second lieutenant in the army. On the opposite wall were portraits of the leading Union and Confederate generals and the presidents of America.

To the right of the hall was the general's "den," where we found him on his first arrival. A large, cheerful room it is, with bay-window, flowers, and open fire, with shelves filled in one corner of the room and a large handsome walnut, silver-mounted desk in another corner. On top of the desk were a few choice books, an old Bible, and some volumes of clippings containing General Brisbin's letter-to-the-newspapers. In another corner was a gentleman's fine dressing-case of billed-seyes, maple retaining drawer, cases, and a full length pier glass. The walls were covered with choice pictures, "The Death of the Dog," "the "Combat," and a French picture, "Stoop," being the most prominent. The windows were draped with graceful white curtains reaching to the floor and covered, with gold rods, from which hung bright cavalry flags. A neat pattern of Brussels carpet, rugs, tete, easy chairs, vases, lamps, and she tables for books, wall pockets for papers, completed the appointments of this admirable "den." Everything complete and neat down to the striped bascuits for waste paper. Beside the desk stood an open sewing machine with all the things needed in the needle. "Here I worked and there I sewed," said the general, "night after night. The machine is just as she left it with the treadle in the needle."

Opening the door into the next room the general said, "This was her and the baby's room, and there on that bed she died. It is just as she left it; only the bed has been made." It was a very beautiful room and only the hangings and the carpet and the curtains were changed. There were two large easy chairs in the room and the general pointed out one of them as the madam's favorite, and in which she sat up the night before she died. There were chairs in which Mrs. Brisbin's clothes hung just as she had put it, "I have not the heart to touch a single thing of the general's." and I am afraid I cannot see an eye else do it yet."

Leaving this pretty and comfortable room we passed into the hall and then into the dining room. A handsome, massive table of carved walnut, a sideboard to match, covered with silver service, high-backed walnut chairs, pictures, stuffed birds, and two china closets with glass doors were part of the furniture of this room. They were, of course, the general's, and they never as nice as Mrs. Brisbin had it.

From the house we went to the barn where there was a nice phaeton and horse, Mrs. Brisbin's own, the large family carriage, so often seen on the streets and in which she used to come down from the fort nearly every day, also some light vehicles, a buckboard, side-seater and four head of private horses. Everything was made to make one happy and life enjoyable.

Mrs. Brisbin made her own butter and had a nicely arranged spring house, pantry and butler's, there were shelves on shelves filled with jars, tumbler and boxes of jellies and preserves, all put up by her own hands. Most of our citizens will remember Mrs. Brisbin's jam and preserved berries. They were but a faint representation of the mass she had at home. And this beautiful and inimitable wife, faithful mother, friend and useful woman, with all there was in life to live for had to die and leave us. It is sad to part with such as her, she will, be much missed from among us, but it gives us pleasure to think of her.
HOWARD AT LYNDON.

The General Addresses a Great Rally in Osage County.

Lyndon, Kan., Oct. 15.—General O. O. Howard spoke here this afternoon to a large and enthusiastic audience. On account of the lateness of the train, the general was compelled to drive from Osage City, and arrived here a little behind time, but, although the crowd was impatient before he arrived, they gave the best of attention all through his splendid speech, nearly two hours in length.

Rally at Enterprise.

Special to the Capital.

Enterprise, Kan., Oct. 15.—State Superintendent Nelson spoke this evening in the academy chapel to a good audience. He made as usual an excellent impression. Many Swedes live in this section and all were out to hear him.

Handwritten note:

1900
Kansas
A strong course in business law is being arranged by a committee composed of Judge T. F. Garver, J. G. Slonecker and N. H. Loomis.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

Walter Dunlap, aged 27, died at Tecumseh of typhoid fever Sunday. The remains were brought to 1261 Harrison street, Topeka, where the funeral was held yesterday afternoon. Interment was in the Topeka cemetery.

Mrs. J. N. Offield, aged 42 years, died of consumption at 7 o'clock last evening at her home, 1319 Logan street, in North Topeka. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.
The Christian World

Our Portrait

It is fitting that in this second Christian World number we should place upon the cover the picture of Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., retired, in whose honor, next Thursday, a banquet will be given in New York by distinguished military men and civilians, the occasion being his seventieth birthday. The affair promises to take on a certain national character in view of the guest’s record as a soldier and his prominence in times of peace as well as in war. Few Congregational laymen are better known than General Howard, whose eventful career is reviewed elsewhere in this paper by President Rankin of Howard University, for many years his pastor and a lifelong friend. This spontaneous movement, originating with his friends in the army and navy, to do him honor as he passes the significant milestone of three-score and ten, will touch General Howard deeply, while Christians generally will rejoice in this fresh evidence that a man of pronounced religious character and of faithful and at times of heroic Christian service is to receive due commendation in an assemblage so representative of the best life of the nation.
should command the co-operation of all the churches and earnest prayer that it may meet a great and growing need.

A Rising Christian Worker

One of the most cheering facts in the present religious situation is the coming forward of young men of the type of Speer, Mott and Moody to take up the responsibilities devolved from a previous generation. Another such man is William B. Millar, now charged with the responsibility of directing the army and navy department of the international committee of Y. M. C. A. A Western man by birth and education, he has already, though only thirty-five years old, accomplished a large work. He was...
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
In Urino Acid Diathesis, Gouty Rheumatic Conditions, Albuminuria of Bright's Disease and Pregnancy.
Solvent and Eliminator of Renal Calculi.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
In the treatment of Bright's Disease and allied conditions, BUFFALO LITHIA WATER possesses a marked influence, the effect of which is immediate in most instances. In the treatment of Bright's Disease and allied conditions, this preparation has been found to be of the greatest service. It is particularly recommended in Bright's Disease and the Albinuria of Bright's Disease.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is a Dram, containing 1 dram of the substance per fluid drachm. It is a clear, colorless, and slightly acid liquid. It is administered by mouth, usually in doses of 1-2 drams, depending on the severity of the condition being treated.

Le Boutilier Bros
"STUTTGARTER" Projects Health.
PURE NATURAL POOL SANITARY
UNDERWEAR

For Men, Women, and Children.

Le Boutilier Bros
Not 24th Street.
Major-General Oliver Otis Howard

The Stirring Career and Lovable Personality of the Sturdy Christian Soldier

BY REV. J. K. RAKES, D. D.

With long life will I satisfy him, and show him my salvation: this will be his comfort. General Otis Howard has reached his threescore years and ten. The smoke of all his battles has died away: the war of words, the garments rolled in blood, all gone. Men who were mistaken in him have risen up to honor his name, as a philanthropist, as a Christian, as well as the heroic fighter of many battles. Those who knew him best, love him most, sympathize with him most in the loss of a son, as parent noble as himself—his great sacrifice for his country's sake. Few of the great soldiers who survived him are left. Thomas and Sheridan, Sherman and Grant, Logan and McPherson and many a lesser name are gone. East, West and South, he has fought our battles for us, comforted and bleeding. Peace was the War, fought with the Indians, won them to honor him, given three sons to the service, raised his sympathies, lavish in his mercies.

I have been requested by the editors of The Congregationalist to say something appropriate to General Howard's seventy-fifth anniversary. I might say it all in a single word, "The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." For the head that was thick with jet black hair when the General lost his right arm at Fair Oaks, and stood unflinching those three momentum days at Gettysburg, all gone today as white as the snows of Hermon, though his checks have the healthy tint of the Alpine rose, which is fallest amid winter surroundings. All Christian people will greet him as theirs Nov. 8.

I came to Washington city in 1869. It was through the counsel of Dr. H. M. Dexter and the urgency of General Howard, Dr. Dexter said: "Come, Rankin, and go down to Washington and make that church a success." On a lecture trip to Chelsea, General Howard stopped at Charlestown to get assurance that I would accept the call of a church debt of $75,000 and a membership of 129, just fresh from a difference of opinion as to the number of people to unite with that church, a question of expediency, as we look at it now, but then regarded a question of burning duty. I had been to Washington and spent two Sabbaths. The second Sunday the General had a son born, which made of his children seven. A beautiful group, presided over by a mother as hero of their father. After the night service I walked home with the General. Standing on Island Avenue and Seventh Street, he said, with characteristic ingenuousness and humility, "I have no idea of what the world thinks of what I have got along together beautifully," and for the nine years of his residence in Washington we had a prospect for a man who needed help, more loyal, more faithful. Everybody loved him and listened to his com-
The A. M. A. at Springfield

A Great and Inspiring Annual Gathering

That co-worker and often misused adjective "great" may justly be applied to the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the American Missionary Association. It has demonstrated the fact that the days of great missionary conventions are not past. Given a noble cause, a New England environment, a first-class program and sufficient reasonable notification to the public, and results similar to those at Springfield last week are likely to be witnessed. To be sure, there were several exceptionally favoring influences. Mellow Indian summer weather extended throughout the entire three days, and the hotly touch of the autumnal season was still upon each church. Moreover, in going to Springfield, the association put down its stakes in the midst of its own territory. If no other Congregational folks are to be found the country over than those scattered up and down the Connecticut valley, from beautiful Springfield, with its population of 22,000, its charming homes, excellent schools, churches and other municipal services and its group of thriving well-bred and flourishing Congregational churches, would be worth its while for any religious gathering, while Westfield, Holyoke, Northampton and other river towns and cities are in easy reach, and the constantly increasing train and trolley facilities make Springfield the natural center for a large district.

The Attendance

As far as registered delegetes are concerned the meeting was a record breaker, nearly a thousand having signed the books of registration. In Northampton, in two, only 750 delegates were present, while at the jubilee meeting in Boston, four years ago, theregistered attendance fell short of Springfield, where overflow meetings or, more properly speaking, duplicate meetings were necessary on two evenings. The city had seen nothing like it. Congregationally speaking, since the famous meeting of the American Board in 1833, when the great debate was on that packed the City Hall. But last week the comparatively new and once capacious Court Square Theater, on the opposite side of the pretty square, proved far too small for the evening that Mrs. Hill preached. 200 persons stood and sat on the floor, the platform and the two sides, while a thousand more were denied admission; and on the following evening the disappointed ones were directed to the First Church Church Hall by, where standing room only on Wednesday evening could be obtained after the first formal.

The Preparation

Much of the phenomenal success was due to the judicious and thorough advertising. Never before were the programs issued in such ample season and scattered so widely, but the Springfield Book, through an edition of 15,000, probably did still more toward interesting the public. This well illustrated pamphlet of fifty pages, carefully edited by Rev. M. N. Hall, was mailed to every Congregational pastor in the country, and bundles of it were sent to sixty places in the vicinity of Springfield. It furnished just the information about the association and the coming meeting that would stimulate a desire to be present. In addition, the local newspapers did an excellent service, both before and during the meetings, while the neat posters in store windows here and there caught the eye of the passerby. Moreover, the sermons of reliotions and social functions which preceded the session prepared the way for it. On the programs Sunday all the local Congregational pulpits and one or two of the other denominations were filled by official representatives of the association, while the Minister's Union's pleasant banquet on Monday noon and the gathering of the Congregational Valley Club in the evening were given up largely to the entertainment of A. M. A. guests and the exercises were carried on with spirit and grace. In view of all these preliminaries, large and representative audiences were expected, but the reality far exceeded the program. Dr. C. C. Morton, of the committee of arrangements, and of his associates, who, however, proved themselves on the ground last week, and the audience could not get enough of them, nor did they ever sing more sweetly.

The Program

The program was not only the best ever offered by the A. M. A., but marked a definite and noticeable indicator of the annual meeting, making it, as Secretary Ryder says, "Not the organ of a single organization, but the platform for broad discussion of great Christian undertakings." The note of realism pervaded it from start to finish. An Irish Roman Catholic, in Dublin, was the bright young mayor of the city, the speaker; the woman's and a warm-hearted and sensible woman. Men and women representatives of other denominational organizations working in the same field as the A. M. A. and of distinguished leaders in the various religious fields spoke. The people's appeal, Dr. Good, of New York, reviewing the economic and social issues, revealed the substantial unity of the work and gave the people's voice in their strength and variety of forces employed such as it does not often obtain. Sedentary, for instance, are so much the Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Howard University, the Congregational church, the university with pupils in seven different denominations numbering more than 90,000 this year with 1,000 in the fall. A Young Christian Association with a magnificent plant worth $250,000 and a membership at 1,700.

The last words of this article shall be the words of the man at the head of the nation; the man whose communications are without battery and who measures his words; the man who, with his secretary, in these last days has shown an integrity, a capacity, a viglance, a patience unexampled; who is a man of peace, and yet has not drawn the sword in vain; who has gone out to the councils of the great nations of the earth and shown himself their peer—President William McKinley.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Dr. Baskin: I have received your generous letter of the 12th, and noted your kind words in the New York papers.

It affords me much pleasure to join with you and other friends in felicitations to Gen. G. O. Howard upon the occasion of his seventy-seventh birthday. His honorable and distinguished life is one to which every American can look upon with pride.

William McKinley.

J. F. Baskin, BD.
National Council, H. U. N. C.

President Howard University,
Washington, D. C.
OFF TO MANILA WITH 75 CENTS

Two Boys Run Away from School, but Willingly Go Back.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 8.—Having read of the Philippines and the advantages of growing up in a new territory, two boys, aged eleven and thirteen years,
"If we can maintain the pure ballot box the Government will be maintained; patriotism must be cultivated, and where our flag flies, our boys who give their lives have the right of being considered patriots. I beseech you to remember there is Providence in all this. Where the flag flies, there is liberty; [cheers] there is religion. Wherever the American is he is a soldier and he doesn't run. May the Lord bless and guard you. May he give you peace."
DINNER IN HONOR OF
GEN. O. O. HOWARD

His Seventieth Birthday Celebrated by Over 200 Friends.

Album Presented to Him Containing Autograph Testimonials from Many Eminent Men—Tributes of Speakers.

Gen. Oliver Otis Howard was seventy years old yesterday, and last night in celebration of the event over two hundred of his friends gathered at dinner in the large ball-room of the Waldorf-Astoria. Gen. Howard was the guest of honor at the feast and for hours he listened to the glowing eulogies paid him by those who had known him well both in peace and war.

Men of all professions were there; men who are powers in the business world and in the field of finance, doctors, lawyers, merchants, soldiers, and sailors, the latter represented by men who gained distinction in the wars of their country and bore on their breasts the shining emblems of their valor, a number of them still wearing the uniform of their profession.

It was stated that at no recent dinner has there been such a number of distinguished soldiers. Generals were there without number, with a sprinkling of Admirals, all vying with each other in the way of appreciation to him who had left an arm on the field of Fair Oaks and who had been through the smoke and turmoil of forty-three battles.

The banqueting hall was handsomely decorated, the walls being hidden beneath a wealth of American flags and shields, over which appeared the coats of arms of the States of the Union.

One of the principal events of the evening was the presentation to Gen. Howard of a magnificent album. This elaborate gift was bound in green leather, embossed in gold. The engrossed pages, marvellous in art, contained an illuminated page and a reproduction of the recollections, copies of his various degrees, college diplomas and promotions in the service; testimonials from a great number of societies, among them the American Tract Society, the American Bible Society, the International Young Men's Christian Association, missionary societies, and the Union League Clubs of Indianapolis, Brooklyn, and Chicago; testimonials from many colleges and seats of learning, and from a great number of individuals, among them President McKinley, Gen. Harrison, ex-President Cleveland, Admiral Dewey, Chief Justice Fuller, Chief Justice Field, and Archbishop Ireland. All of these testimonials were in autograph, pages intended for insertion in the album having been sent to the writers. The album was inclosed in a case of green oak, and the whole was inscribed—

"To General Oliver Otis Howard a glowing tribute to Gen. Howard, and in concluding his address he said:

"Gen. Howard's Christian optimism keeps the heart of a boy underway his thresholds are at six and ten; there is no escape that he may long be spared to us to achieve other works of a nobler peace, not less important than those of war. I would like to see this Nation of ours made over in accordance with the principles of good and justice. We have had many deliverances for which we are grateful, but the new Puritanism has much noble work to be accomplished in this. If the Nation is reconstructed according to this man's ideals we shall see many beneficent results. If the will and power of the nation be united in righteousness, if with capital and labor will mark the relations of men with men, the efforts to array against each other those who should work together in confidence and brotherhood will be deemed worthy only of incen-

"the better America the saloon as a political power will be broken. Furthermore, we have despised or disfranchised on account of his black skin. Education will be universal, our cities will be free from corruption, and the death-blow will be struck to that hideous brutality and municipal piracy which now form a part of life under the old dispensation of the Kingdom of Righteousness, the golden commonwealth of knowledge."

Capt. Logan was the next speaker.

"There is one thing in Gen. Howard's career, he said, "that has especially struck me, and that is the combination of the Christian and the soldier. The Christian is significant, and he is a concrete instance of it. I think it is the one thing that is more than mere is the talk that Christianity and war are incompatibles."

Gen. Logan spoke of Gen. Howard's part in the campaigns in Tennessee, and there was applause when he referred to the fact that Gen. Howard had given all credit to Gen. Logan. When Booker T. Washington arose guests the speeches of them to the negroes.

"The negro race," he said, "has the one that has ever come to America by reason of a son of a slave and very pressing invitation to do so. We seemed to be so necessary that we were sent for."

After your kindred in sending for us, it would be rather unkind of us to go away. And when they got as much as $2,000 for any kind of a black man, you couldn't have got 50 cents for any kind of a white man—「Fighting Armies."

"My college examination," he said, "instituted one of the rooms and so insisting that the Yankee women in charge could not find a loaf of crust. When I first went to Tuskegee, they made me a chicken coo-

"What you mean, boss; you want me to help you clean out a chicken coop in the daytime?" he answered.

"Leaving the lighter voice and speaking with more certainty, Mr. Washington said: 'He had traveled far to bring to Gen. Howard the thanks of his whole people.' The laughter was general. "In the hearts of the negro race beside the names of Garrison, Grant, and Lincoln, I asked him what message I should bring Gen. Howard. They said, 'Tell him we are still rising;' forgetting, perhaps, he said: We went into slavery a piece of property; we came out Americans.
MISS WENDEL RELEASED

Her Commitment Declared to Have Been Illegal.

Justice Marean's Decision Affects the Constitutionality of the Insanity Law—Personal Liberty Involved.

Justice Marean, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday ordered the discharge of Miss Georgianna Wendel of Irvington from the Long Island Home at Amityville, where she was sent as an insane person. Justice Marean ordered Miss Wendel's release on the ground that the proceedings under which she was committed were illegal and void and in violation of the Constitution.

The case came before Justice Marean on a writ of habeas corpus. Miss Wendel had been committed to the care of her sister by Justice Bohnhoff of the Supreme Court in Manhattan, after a Sheriff's jury had found that she was incompetent to manage her affairs. She was later sent to the sanitarium. The writ was obtained by lawyer W. L. Snyder on the petition of Maurice J. Sullivan, the manager of Miss Wendel's large estate. Mr. Snyder claimed that the commitment of Miss Wendel was illegal, and that the law under which the proceedings were taken was unconstitutional.

The decision of Justice Marean in the case is thought to be far-reaching in its effect, as there are hundreds of persons in State and private institutions who have been committed under similar proceedings. In his opinion, Justice Marean says in part: “The alleged incompetent was adjudged insane and committed by a Justice of the Supreme Court, pursuant to Sections 61 and 62 of the insane law. The adjudication was final in the commitment perpetual, subject only to be terminated by affirmative proceedings on her part, to be taken while in confinement, in which she would be required to give security for costs. There was nothing provisional or temporal about the adjudication or the commitment. Temporal and provisional restraint is provided for by Section 83. She had no notice of the application either personal or by substituted service on some person in her behalf, and there was no hearing at which she was

CHINA DESPAIRS OF SATISFYING POWERS.

Li Says It Is Vain to Try to Obtain Modified Demands.

LONDON, Nov. 8—"Li Hung-Chang telegraphs," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express, "that he despairs of a settlement, and that it is useless to expect the Chinese Court to consent to the execution of Yu-Hsien or Tung-Fu-Siang.

"He declares that it is equally vain to attempt to induce the powers to moderate their demands and that therefore the Court is preparing for a further flight to the Province of Sze-Chuen, with an imperial army of 14,000."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Additional reports from Mr. Conger to-day record the progress of the efforts being made at Peking to bring the foreign Ministers into agreement as to the basis of negotiation with China. The State Department still declines to make public any of the details of the deliberations of the Ministers, and it appears that this reticence is a matter of international agreement, the purpose being to avoid presenting any of the differences that may arise from time to time to the notice of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, who might use them to serve their own ends.

However, the statement is reiterated that progress is being made toward a satisfactory conclusion, and it is hoped that within a short time it will be possible to at least initiate the formal negotiations with Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Peking announces that a high Chinese personage says that the rebellion being organized in South China is ruining commerce; that the revenues are decreasing, and that the payment of the service of the debt next spring is doubtful.

The Chinese, the dispatch concludes, regard the occupation of the imperial tombs at Si-Ling as being more important than the capture of the Emperor or Dowager Empress.

RUSSIA ANNEXES TERRITORY?

Reported to Have Seized Valuable
came out with this spelling book in one hand and the Bible in the other.

Count de Lafayette said that he was glad to be present to help do honor to Gen. Howard. "I am an American flag

NEGO BISHOP'S TRIBUTE.

"A slave boy, who learned his first lessons from writing on the sand, none years later now a powerful man—his church

and people," was the way Senator Depew introduced Bishop Wesley E. Gaines of Georgia. Bishop Gaines said in part

"I brought the laurel from the South, sent by 900,000 of his fel-

low-countrymen. No man could have been in Washington but

Gen. Howard. I am here to affirm that to him the negroes owe the planting of the

first freedom that was ever given to the negroes in the South. I do not believe that the best sentiment of the South is

against the negroes. Advancement of the negro is not seeking an enforced social equality. Legislation can never bring that.

We will never have the measure of your law."

[Ap-

plause.]

"Gen. Sickle, was the next speaker.

"I only look up to Howard with singular reverence," he said, "although considerably his senior, for in his good looks, with a true soldier's eye, he seized the pivotal situation in which the lines of battle were drawn. It is the true character of genius on Howard's part that gave us the advantage and the victory. On a ban-

ner to-day we have heard words to this effect: 'Inno-

mentation is the first law of nature.' Howard is a protest against that miserable maxim. He repudiates the higher and nobler law, 'sacri-

fice.'"

Gen. Wager Swayne, who with the Rev. D. Conover, secretary of the American Tract Society, prepared the album for presentation to Gen. Howard, made the presentation speech, saying that the...had brought to the dinner in an invalid chair, and his address as well as the speech of acceptance by Gen. Howard has been a most interesting incident. Gen. Swayne, after explaining the nature of the testimonial and tra-

cing briefly the recipient's distinguished career, concluded:

"Three score and ten are obviously not the age that can be used as an example of Gen. Howard should leave the average on the other side.

Sen. DePew then told of Gen. How-

ard's many victories both in peace and war, and paid a glowing tribute to the

American soldier who, he said, when every war was over, dropped his musket and be-

came a peaceful citizen. 'Gen. Howard,' he said, 'like a Freed

men's Bureau that he established. He

raised high his glass of water and asked

the challenge to the bravevirility of the guest, hoping that the company present

might meet at dinner with the same cel-

bration as on the President's birthday.'

[Laughter.] This did not deter the General, who went on to say that there were exceptions in all things.

Senator Depew then spoke of Gen. How-

ard's contributions for the education of boys and girls of Lin-

coln's beloved mountains, but from the commencement of the

struggle we are going wherever the flag flies.

GEN. HOWARD'S RESPONSE.

Gen. Howard, in responding, said:

"My friends, I cannot attempt to somewhat justify the estimate of me that has been expressed. I remember well the day that Gen. Swanye received his wound in battle. He uttered then a sentiment of faith in God. I have never forgotten the faith that I had in him all the way through, but I don't know that he has ever done me a greater service than to-night by bringing me to the dinner. Chairman, my friend from Maine. I need not go through the list. In Capt. Mahan's father's day, and happiness to you as your past years have been of value and enjoyment to your coun-

try and to your friends.

GEN. HOWARD'S RESPONSE.

Gen. Howard, in responding, said:

"My friends, I cannot attempt to somewhat justify the estimate of me that has been expressed. I remember well the day that Gen. Swanye received his wound in battle. He uttered then a sentiment of faith in God. I have never forgotten the faith that I had in him all the way through, but I don't know that he has ever done me a greater service than to-night by bringing me to the dinner. Chairman, my friend from Maine. I need not go through the list. In Capt. Mahan's father's day, and happiness to you as your past years have been of value and enjoyment to your coun-

try and to your friends.
either present or represented by any person. She has been finally adjudged insane and committed to perpetual restraint, being, as she was, of unsound mind, deprived of her liberty, therefore, without due process of law. (People vs. St. Savior's Sanatorium, 54, Ap., 363.) The insanity law, so far as it permits this, is in violation of the Constitution.

"It is doubtful, also, if the commitment of the alleged incompetent to the custody of her sister, even if it were valid, warranted her transfer to the hospital by the commission. The statute only permits transfer from one hospital to another. She is discharged."

ORDER OF THE COURT OBEYED.

Miss Wendel Leaves Long Island Sanitarium With Her Friends.

BABYLON, L. I., Nov. 8.—Dr. Wilsee of the Long Island Home, at Amityville, in which Miss Georgianna Wendel was confined, said to-night that Miss Wendel had left the home. He added:

"Miss Wendel was promptly released upon the order of the Court. She went away with friends. I do not care to say who they were. There was nothing at all seen or heard from what I have read and been told, it would seem the Court has declared the laws relative to insane persons and Western retailers but I do not know that such is the case."

TREATY WITH SPAIN SIGNED.

Islands of Caygayan and Cibutu Ceded to United States in Consideration of Payment of $100,000.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—Gen. Azcarraga, the Premier, announced at a Cabinet Council to-day that a Spanish-American convention had been signed in Washington by which the islands of Caygayan and Cibutu, in the Philippine Archipelago, had been ceded for $100,000.

By some mistake mention of the islands of Caygayan and Cibutu was left out of the treaty of peace with Spain. The omission was not discovered till this morning, and Spain agreed to accept a cash payment in return for the islands.

REFUSE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Western Passenger Agents Decline Request of New York Merchants and Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—New York merchants have been again turned down by the railroads operating west of Chicago in the commercial interests of this city. A few weeks ago the general passenger manufacturers of New York requested the General Passenger Agents of the roads west of Chicago to put in reduced rates from their several territories to New York during February, March, and April in order to enable the Western retail merchants to go to the Eastern metropolis to buy their Spring and Summer goods.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association in this city to-day the request of the New York merchants was refused without a dissenting vote. It was the prevailing opinion that there was no demand on the part of Western retailers for reduced rates to New York to make purchases, the great majority of the merchants west of Chicago desiring to buy in this city. Without demand, the railroad officers argued, a reduction in fares would only cause two or three months of demoralization in rates.

is reported to have been arrested and imprisoned at Tien-Tsin—Consul to Protest.

TIEN-Tsin, via Shanghai, Nov. 8.—Gen. Linevitch, the commander of the Russian troops, has officially notified the foreign Consuls through the Russian Consul that the land on the river side opposite the British and German settlements has been annexed to Russia by right of conquest. Unless all foreign owners of property immediately deposit documents proving their ownership no claims will be entertained. Much railroad property, as well as the East Arsenal, is included in the territory annexed.

The Consuls will protest against the annexation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, said to-day in regard to the reported annexation of territory in Tien-Tsin by the Russian Government that he felt very sure no such step had been taken. As to the publicity of a Russian concession, similar to the British and French allotments, having been made, but dismissed the report that Russia had summarily taken possession of the territory referred to as entirely improbably.

The British Embassy is likewise without any report of such move on the part of the Russian authorities at Tien-Tsin.

STORY OF NEW COMPACT DENIED.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—A section of the German press has asserted that the United States and Japan had abandoned the Anglo-German policy in China and were about to come to an agreement with Russia and France, the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten wrote. A strong semi-official denial. It asserts that such statement rests on no fact whatever.

GERMAN ATROCITIES IN CHINA.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The papers continue to print letters from German soldiers in China, giving accounts of terrible atrocities committed by German troops. A letter printed to-day describes the capture of several Chinese villages. "A few women and children were killed, and hundreds of Shooting down boy or bayonet everybody in sight. During the night many Chinese were killed, including a woman and a child."

Honors for British Naval Officers.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Vice Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, K. C. B., in command of the China Station since 1897, (who is to be succeeded by Rear-Admiral Holdworth Rawson,) has been appointed a G. C. B., (Knight Grand Cross of the Bath,) and Naval Captains Bayly, T. Burke, Collingham, and Jellicoe have been appointed C. B.'s, (Companions of the Bath,) for services in China.

MR. CLEVELAND'S HOPE.

Ex-President's Indorsement, Effect, of the Proposed Regeneration of the Democracy.

Special to The New York Times.

Cleveland, Nov. 8.—Grover Cleveland, when interrogated this evening by a New York Times correspondent in regard to the possible reconstruction of the Democracy on old party lines, said:
"New York is a great city," said Mr. Reed, "and she is rapidly reaching the stage where she will be the greatest city in the world. I have said that before, and I will say it again if Depew does not take this opportunity of pre-empting it. But with all its greatness it has its disadvantages. The people in conversation with each other are not accurate. [Laughter.] Those of us who have spent most of our lives in bucolic regions are not used to this. Even the comparative sophistication of Maine has not saved me. I was told that there would be no speeches. Then there came one day a committee which looked like a committee of one hundred to reform the world. They wanted me to prepare what I had to say so that it would appear accurately the next day in the newspapers. Think what an opening that would have been for a young man, free to polish up all his rhetoric and see it printed [Laughter and applause.] But don't be alarmed. I don't intend to take any mean advantage of you.

"In himself Gen. Howard is an inspiration, but I came here not to praise, but to honor him. He needs not my praise, and hardly my honor, but I do myself credit in honoring him. He made a proper start in life. He was born in the State of Maine, [laughter] and, having begun properly, he followed it up by graduating from Bowdoin College. With that foundation to build on it is no wonder that we see before us this stately mansion. [Applause.]

"I know that I have never been in battle—"

"Oh, yes you have," shouted several of the guests.

"But I rejoice with you that Gen. Howard does not have to rest on his military glory, for his life in peace has been as great as his life in war. In the lofty life he has led as a citizen his uniform played no part, and for this reason we have assembled to do him the honor he deserves."

At the conclusion of Mr. Reed's speech Gen. Howard left his seat, and, walking to where the ex-Speaker sat, warmly wrung his hand.

"THE NEW PURITAN."

The Rev. John H. Barrows, President of Oberlin College, took as the theme of his speech "The New Puritan." He paid a
"I have heard nothing about a movement for the regeneration of the Democratic Party, but I hope steps will be taken in that direction."

When asked for a statement of what, in his opinion, the steps taken should be, Mr. Cleveland said: "I am not willing to make any statement now."

Further attempts to induce him to speak on this subject or on the results of the campaign were unavailing.

The ex-President has decided to say nothing for the present, and when he does express himself it probably will be through a private letter to a friend, as nearly all his expressions of opinion in recent years have been made.

THROUGH FLAMES TO SAVE BABY.

Mrs. Zucca Rescued Her Child and May Die.

VINELAND, N.J., Nov. 8.—Mrs. Philip Zucca rescued her infant child from death to-day, but was herself so badly burned that she may die. She rushed through flames and took the child from a baby carriage. Mrs. Zucca put the child to sleep and then wrapped it in a heavy woolen blanket and placed it in the carriage while she went into her husband's store. The carriage was left in the kitchen back of the store.

The fire was burning fiercely when discovered. Mrs. Zucca ran in and then out with the baby. Her clothing was on fire, but this was quickly put out after she emerged, but the flames had burned her about the body.

A $6,000,000 Investment Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 8.—A charter was granted at Dover to-day to the Mutual Fidelity Company of Baltimore, Md., to deal in investment securities, with a capital of $6,000,000.
GEN. HOWARD IN LEE.

"Our Country and its Obligations" As He Sees Them.

The union service at the Congregational Church Thanksgiving day was very pleasing and drew a large audience. The pulpit was decorated with beautiful flowers and the hymns and banners were hung from the galleries.

The musical program prepared by the choir added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

The Star Spangled Banner was sung by the Ethel Lane Singers, Chicago, as Gen. Howard, the members of the Scott Retreat post and old veterans marched into the church. It was a great day for the old soldiers as many of them had had intimate relations of General Howard during the war, and all were familiar with the battles in which he had been a prominent figure.

Rev. Thomas Lamont read the Governor's proclamation and Rev. F. E. Atkinson offered prayer. Rev. Dr. Searrell had charge of the services and introduced the speaker.

Gen. Howard's success as a public speaker is well known. His intimate personality, his contagious enthusiasm and good humor, and his bright and entertaining manner, all combined to represent the ideas of his subject. His subject was "Our Country and its new conditions and responsibilities," and Gen. Howard in his address remarked that after listening to the prayer and proclamation one might think that Massachusetts was the country, but that was not the case.

He alluded briefly to our form of government and the spirit of tolerance which beset our public men and to the children that Congress is corrupt. Patrons and editors of old-line bosses hide ride. The speaker's own mantle of optimism and charity was sufficient to cover the evil. "We can do much anything else on that side of the line, fence, but even its fringes could hardly be stretched enough to afford any shelter to Democrats and Muskrat wumps, to whom he repeatedly paid his respects. He complimented the President as wise, conservative, and capable, and said that congress in integrity and ability would consult with any body of men in the world and was entitled to our confidence and respect.

Among the American institutions which are the support and strength of our country, he paid tribute to the American home-distant in its type and a source of splendid victories: to the free schools system, unsurpassed any where in the world, and a bulwark of popular intelligence and democratic equality; and to the churches of every name and creed, which are laboring for human uplift and righteousness and are making more clear the common fatherhood of God. These sentiments drew from near and applause.

In considering present obligations of the country he left no doubt of his own opinion. He said that we were in possession of the Philippines by every right of international law, and believed it was the will of God that the whole domain should be under the flag of the United States and that we had a divinely-appointed mission to do so. He told of the death of his son while fighting in the islands, and of the death of Gen. Logan's son and others, and urged that we so fulfill our responsibilities that they should not have died in vain. We should give to God and obey the law of government, our religious inquisitions and civilization. Our interpretation of Christianity was a national duty. He declared President McKinley had acted with prudence, wisdom and ability in dealing with Porto Rico and that he is doing all he can today for the preparation of Cuba for self-government.
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Cloths and Door Draperies.

IS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.

Linen and fair prices.

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We have got the

FINEST STOCK

OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

AND SILVER PLATED

WARE

That has ever been shown in this town, and consequently we are prepared for the coming Holidays. Our stock is well selected and up-to-date in every respect and warranted to be the best that the market affords, bought low for specie. We mention a very few of the many attractions.

Ladies Gold and Silver Watches, $4.50 to $35.00.

Gents Watches, all sizes and grades, $2.50 to $25.00.

Rings too numerous to mention, get Rings for everybody.

Even the baby has not been forgotten. Watch Chains and Charms that will make elegant presents. Come in and see them. Just opened the finest stock of Silver Plated Ware that will wear.
to say about it. Nobody wants his boy to be commanded by a drunken officer. Plenty of mint and hardrock and good coffee for the army, but no whisky."

-The negro preachers of the South and the uneducated mountain white preachers do not hold a monopoly of original exposition of Scripture. Here is a specimen from England which is good as a story and it certainly gives a very strong explanation of a Bible term. One of the village preachers of England, an ordinary working man, at a certain Sunday service gave the following impressions explanation of "gross darkness." "You know, friends, what is meant by gross darkness. A gross is twelve dozen, or 144. So gross darkness means 144 times darker than dark."

-Dr. Macfarren of Manchester seldom sees humor in the pulpit but there was a very effective bit of humor in the sermon which he delivered in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Lon-

don, at one of the services connected with the opening of the reconstructed building. He said: "Do you remember the old story about the soldier who shouted out that he had caught a present, and the officer said, Bring him along, and the answer was 'He won't come.' Then come yourself, and the answer was, 'He won't let me.' That is the kind of victory over the world that many of our successful people have gone so hampered and held in chains that early noble visions have passed away and are smiled at now, and God and His angels are a great deal farther off from the successful man than they were from the sturdy youth."

-We are glad to know that Rev. G. W. Ledyard, for years missionary of Topeka and connected with Jaffa College of that island, who was severely injured by an explosion of carbon dioxide gas at the First Presbyterian Church in Austin, Texas, is recovering from his injuries. While making arrangements for a superstructure for the church the cylinders which contained the gas for his lantern exploded, damming the building to the extent of $9,000, and injuring Mr. Ledyard's right hand and arm so badly that it had to be amputated between the wrist and the elbow. He received honors in his left hand, in his face, and in

the place of Paul for the purpose of ex-

ortation I would say to every Congregational Church, especially those in the suburbs, and state associations, to the National Council, to the annual meetings of our religious bodies, and attend their sessions as far as possible. It will be a valuable part of your education. It will prevent you from becoming narrow, provincial, selfish. You will sometimes think that you cannot afford to go to these meetings, and ministerial salaries being what they are in many parishes you may not be able to attend distant gatherings, but go as often as you can, and as far as you can, and stay in each meeting as long as you can.

My study of clerical types I have been dis-
turbed not a little by the minister who seldom goes to local and state associations, and when he does go, perhaps because he has some place on the program, he often goes away so soon as he has read his little paper or has made his little speech. He has so many important duties in his own parish that he cannot find time to go to associations or meetings, and when he does come to go he can remain only a day or a fraction of a day, for without his help the association would not know how to rise properly on that part of the country where he lives. He gives the sun up every day by using his parish as a day, his parish as a year, and his parish as his most important intellect as he wants. The as-

sisting thing is that the sun does manage to rise the day after and the world suffers no great sense of loss when they depart from his sun and serce.

Every minister should make it a matter of conscience to contribute his full share to the support of our Congregational polity. State meetings and special meetings of various kinds for fellowship, for business, for intellectual and spiritual quickening, for extending Christ's kingdom, form a part of his duty and his meetings should be sustained. They should be well attended by both ministers and laymen, and if meeting except an hour and a quarter should induce one to cut the program by an early departure from the scene. It is often asked whether the last day of the earth, which should be the great day, has such a pittance of goods at its table that an unfortunate mortal may be able to speak each other in a lasting fashion. Is not a scattering knightward be perused if he should produce his remarks by quoting Thomas Moore's well known verses: "I feel like one who tidy aloes some banquet has de-
serted." A program, however good, requires a good audience to make it a worthy success. The American Board meeting at St. Louis was a magnificent meeting in program and spirit but the attendance was small compared with what it should have been. In certain re-

spects there probably will never be another such meeting, and all that it lacked was a fuller attendance of ministers and lay members, but that was a great lack. The meeting of the Home Missionary Society at Detroit last spring was fully up to the usual standard of excellence in program, but the ministers of even such a strong Home Missionary state as Michigan were conspicuous by their absence, and the day audiences were conspicuously small in the splendid audience room of the First Church. Some would see in such examples as these a strong argument for combining the annual meetings of our religious societies in one great gathering, and we seem to be moving in that direction, but we should not compel our religious bodies to combine by denying their separate annual meetings, as long as they are held separately. We should not gradually bleed them to death.
**GENERAL O. O. HOWARD AS A SOLDIER.**

General O. O. Howard has reached his three score years and ten, and the country does well to honor his seventeenth birthday with banquets and praise. The half of these years which General Howard lived since the close of the Civil War has been so marked by philanthropic and religious work, by marts of fire and chase of overlooking the great service which he rendered the country during the terrific struggle.

When the war broke out General Howard was a not uncommon sight as a body of mathemates at West Point. The governor of Maine, his native state, and Mr. Blaine appealed to him to take command of a regiment. Write this regiment he hurried to the front and was in the terrible crash at Bull Run. The brigade which he commanded was one of the few that got themselves into good form during the following night. When a call came for service at midnight it was ready. At the second battle of Bull Run he held the rear guard against the terrific assaults of the enemy.

During the bloody struggle at Fair Oaks General Howard was wounded in the wrist. His brother, Gen. C. H. Howard, who was with him in all his battles, tied a bandage around the bleeding arm. A few minutes later another bullet struck the arm further up and the bullet had left his brother dead. Both were carried into a negro hut and both lived to render invaluable service.

The battle of Antietam was one of the bloodiest struggles of the war, and here again General Howard distinguished himself and was placed in command of the division of the disabled Sedgwick. Fredericksburg was both bloody and disastrous. Rifle pits on the southern bank of the river were full of Confederate sharpshooters who picked off the engineers as fast as they attempted to lay a bridge. General Howard appeared in front of his division and asked for a regiment to volunteer to cross the river in boats and clear out the red riflle pits. The Seventh Michigan stepped out, jumped into the boats, rowed across under a heavy fire and chased the enemy over the hills. The bridge was built Howard's division followed, and soon after was in the streets of Fredericksburg. "It was the most awful fight that I ever saw," says Gen. C. H. Howard, who was in three score conflicts during the war. "Lee's artillerymen had command of the streets and the troops shot and sat and was awful. But we ought to have held the place, and my brother would have held it and there not come an order to withdraw. The truth is that General Lee made his nerve, just as Hooker did afterwards. Hence the day ended in disaster."

At Gettysburg General Howard was in from the beginning to the end. When General Reynolds dropped from his horse in a little clump of trees north of the city, pierced by the bullet of a sharp-shooter, General Howard took command and firmly held the troops in that position. He was draft to all appeals to retreat until could be done without a stampede which would have sent our troops flying across the ridge which became the decisive battle ground of the war. When the troops were finally permitted to fall back General Howard caught up a flag, put it under the stump of his right arm, rode to a stone wall between the town and Culp's hill, and then told his brother to dismount and plant it on the wall. The soldiers rallied to it with a shout, and the line was held.

During the night General Meade came upon the scene with the army of the Potomac. At two o'clock in the morning he rode out with General Howard to look over the ground on which the latter had selected for the great battle. "It is good; it is good," said General Meade. "We will stand here." From that bottle ground Lee recoiled back never to recover his prestige.

A few weeks later General Howard was at Chattanooga, under the eye of Grant, in command of the 11th Army Corps. The commander of the 4th Army Corps was also under the great victor's eye, and he was sewage and half seas over. After the battle the 4th was put under the general who did not swear or bolster up his courage with whisky. It was a superb corps, 24,000 strong, and under its new commander did fine service.

Another promotion followed the next year. Old Billy Sherman was a firm believer in General Howard, and at his suggestion he was given command of the Army of the Tennessee. With General Sherman he marched to the sea, and was in at the close of the lost cause.

The country honors General Howard as one of its most heroic in war and civilians in peace.
DAVID R. TIDWELL, 83 and 85 Main Street.

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HATS, HATS,

BAMFORD, MILLER & CO., 112 MAIN STREET.

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A Central Knowl.,

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Choice Russets, Turkeys, Geese, etc.

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Consigned and other First Gold Tubs.

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Cure, Cure and Prevent. This

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RINSE AWAY AND DRY.

IRONSTONE CHINA

Our stock is incomparably wide.
An appeal this and an argument against the Federal Constitution has not been made at the bar of a court. All persons have a right to be concerned in a discussion of the important questions which have been raised, and every man and woman has a right to be heard on any question. That is the essence of our government, and it is impossible for any person to be excluded from participating in it.

The question of the Federal Constitution is not only one of the most important that has ever occurred, but it is one that affects the whole country. The Federal Constitution is the law of the land, and it is the law that we are called upon to obey. It is the law that we are called upon to support, and it is the law that we are called upon to defend. It is the law that we are called upon to obey, and it is the law that we are called upon to support.

The Federal Constitution is the law of the land, and it is the law that we are called upon to obey. It is the law that we are called upon to support, and it is the law that we are called upon to defend. It is the law that we are called upon to obey, and it is the law that we are called upon to support.

The Federal Constitution is the law of the land, and it is the law that we are called upon to obey. It is the law that we are called upon to support, and it is the law that we are called upon to defend. It is the law that we are called upon to obey, and it is the law that we are called upon to support.
The Late Deacon Howard.

To the Editors of the Lewiston Journal:—

Departed this life March 11th, 1876, in North Leeds, Deacon Warren Howard, aged seventy years seven months. Deacon Howard was born in Eastern Massachusetts. About sixty years since his father moved to Leeds, and forty-seven years ago the subject of this notice made a public profession of his hope in Christ, being baptized by Rev. Abijah Bridges. He was one of the two male members organized into the First Freewill Baptist church in Leeds. He was chosen and ordained deacon, and that office he filled with honor to Christ, to the church and to himself. He was ever active. His devotion to the cause of the Master was such, that he never found time to bury his talents or to be at ease in Zion. He loved his denomination, and yet his Catholic spirit embraced all the disciples of Jesus. Seldom have we known one more universally esteemed than was this dear brother. He had been called to part with five children, but the hope that sustained each of them in the dying hour was his in life and in death. He leaves a wife and four children with many friends and brethren to mourn their loss, but all feel that for him to die was gain. His funeral was attended by the writer, where a large audience evinced their regard for a good man now at rest.

J. Mariner.
The Daily Oregonian.

Wednesday, June 10, 1878.

The Idaho Indian War!

Slaughter of Cattle by the Shoshonee—People at Harney in Great Danger—Gen. Howard and Company at Malheur—Chief Eagle of the Malheur, Disarmed—the Nez Percé Taking Refuge in Columbia, Expecting to Secure Reinforcements and Sweep the Country.

Views of Military Men on the Situation.

San Francisco, June 9.—No later news concerning the military headquarters in this city. The impression is that the massacre is not beyond repair. As to the early disposition of the material force, it must be deferred. It is not the duty of the military authorities to control the Indians, but it is their duty to protect them. The mountain ranges are built, and nothing can be done except under their control. It is held that if they can do anything, it must be done immediately, and the only way to do it is by peaceful negotiation. The company at Malheur is composed of doctors and medical men, and will not look at it in the light of a war of extermination. The situation is such that it can only be handled by the military authorities, and they are not likely to be in a position to do anything until they have had time to consider the matter.

Capt. Woods Justified.

The course pursued by Gen. Woods of the Idaho volunteers, in sending back the Shoshonee from Fort Hall to the Powder River, is justifiable. The Indians have all left their homes and are going to the Powder River, according to the treaties, and a portion of them will probably remain there.

The Daily Oregonian.

Tuesday, June 27, 1878.

The Idaho Indian Revolt!

Indians at Big Springs—Silver City June 9—Two scouts connected with Silver City's infantry arrived here the afternoon, and reported that the Indians were not far from Big Springs. Some of the government troops on the ground were abandoned and left.

Call for Troops From the Secretary of War.

Suspension of operations by the Indians is imminent, affecting the entire Pacific Northwest. The field of operations is immense, affecting the entire Pacific Northwest. The field of operations is immense, affecting the entire Pacific Northwest. The field of operations is immense, affecting the entire Pacific Northwest. The field of operations is immense, affecting the entire Pacific Northwest. The field of operations is immense, affecting the entire Pacific Northwest.
Small parties of Indians and large bands ofCOMPLETELY UNPROTECTED troopers were reported on the road in the neighborhood of Steins mountain. In the main body, now in the neighborhood of Steins mountain, they are keeping up a regular line of communication between the valleys below and the place of rendezvous and watching the movement of the troops.

**Leaving the Stage Road:**

Major Sanford, who is to meet at Cayon creek, 40 miles east of this place, will arrive here to-morrow night and go with Col. Grover to join the force under Gen. Howard.

**Abandoned Camp:**

The abandoned camp of the army is now in the possession of the Indians. The position of Steins mountain is not known to the command until now. The force under Gen. Howard is too small to meet the exigencies at any moment to arise in Oregon.

**Resigned to be或者了:**

Gen. Howard is in the middle of the Malheur agency with a force of 500 men, and will join the force under Gen. Sanford. The Indians are reported to be on the move, and will join the force under Gen. Sanford.

**Indian Daring in Nevada:**

The Indians in Nevada are reported to be on the move, and will join the force under Gen. Sanford.

**The Indian Revolt:**

An Indian camp near the mouth of the English was attacked by an Indian, and a number of squaws and old Indians were killed or wounded. The Indians are reported to be on the move, and will join the force under Gen. Sanford.

**Further Particulars of Bernard's Fight:**

On the morning of June 25th, the Indians were reported to be on the move, and will join the force under Gen. Sanford.
LETTER FROM GOV. SAPPORO.

Towson, August 14, 1872.

Mr. Buchanan—Dear Sir:

Having read and approved the Act of Parliament establishing the Bank of Japan, and having received the Act of Congress of the State of California authorizing the establishment of the Bank of California, I am directed to write you a letter expressing my sentiments on the subject.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

Gov. Sapporo.
The Government which had eight to seven of the seats in the Senate and House of Representatives, and nine to seven in the state legislatures, has resorted to all manner of frauds, bribery, and dishonesty in order to defeat the election of the friends of the Union. The Committee of One hundred would adopt the report upon the whole subject, and the necessary measures to be taken to prevent such practices, and to secure a free and impartial election. The recommendation of the Committee of One hundred would adopt the recommendation of the Committee of Union.
The Howard University Buildings—Card from General Howard

WASHINGTON, D.C., January 5, 1860.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:

I have the honor to present a card from Mr. A. B. Muller, superintendent architect, Treasury Department, in charge of the buildings of which the Howard University is mortgaged to the government.

I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that the Howard University is in a state of affairs strictly in accordance with the provisions of the agreement made between the parties; but the costs have been far in excess of the appropriations, and the buildings are in a state of repair which is not in accordance with the conditions of the mortgage.

I have the honor to be, with the utmost respect,

Your obedient servant,

O. P. Howard.
NOVELTY
SUNDAY AND MACHINE WORKS

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

M. J. LEESE & CO.

10C, warranted at our best change that any other drill of 12 to 15 cts. in the market is so well or so finely made. This drill is manufactured of the best materials, of the finest pattern and worked and finished with the greatest care. It is warranted to be sold at the price we claim it is the finest in quality and the best in finish. We sell it at a price that will leave us a profit, and we warrant it to be sold at the price we claim it is the finest in quality and the best in finish.

IMPROVED SUNDAY WORK.

The improved designs and patterns are, as far as known, the best on the market. We offer a selection of patterns of the best quality, both for the finished and the unfinished work. They are warranted to be the best of their kind and to be sold at the price we claim it is the finest in quality and the best in finish.

RED BULLS EYE DRILLS.

We offer a selection of patterns of the best quality, both for the finished and the unfinished work. They are warranted to be the best of their kind and to be sold at the price we claim it is the finest in quality and the best in finish.

E. T. MANN, M. J. LEESE & Co.

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The offspring between native women and foreigners is far superior in intellect and physique to the mothers. There are only 235 full blooded Chinese women in the kingdom and they are all wives. Chinese prostitution is unknown. An attempt was made to introduce lewd China women from San Francisco, but the better class of the Chinese merchants protested, and produced such a commotion as to cause the abandonment of the project. Another curse of the Chinese people—opium—is also absent. A strict law prohibits its importation in any form, and woe betide the man who is caught smuggling it in. No fine will be accepted.

It is not known when the Chinese first settled on the Islands; but several Chinese merchants were found there as early as 1840. One of the largest sugar plantations on the Island is now held by a Chinese.
LARGE CRY—LITTLE WOOL.—Way down in California there was considerable talk about Indian troubles in this country, and that far distant people entertained much fear for the safety of our citizens. In Portland there was some talk about but no fear of an Indian outbreak. At Wallula the "Indian news" was a subject of mirth with the people. In Walla Walla no one seems to know or care anything about Indians or Indian affairs. The Independent published at Pendleton, next door to the Umatilla Reservation, where an outbreak was reported, says: "A great many rumors have been circulated in town the last few days in regard to Indian troubles, but the reports are not sufficiently authentic to give publicity." It is the old story of the man who swallowed three black crows. If the fool killer should come this way part of his harvest would be the sender of the "Indian News."
Lance Cry in California tells about Indian troubles. Indian affairs are not sufficiently a matter of concern to know or care, but there is sufficient fear for the safety of an Indian. "Indian news" is circulated in to the people. In guard to Indian affairs, Pendleton, says: "A good guard should come this way. It is the old story of Indians, not sufficiently a matter of concern to know or care."

*A good guard should come this way. It is the old story of Indians, not sufficiently a matter of concern to know or care.*
Self-Improvement.

Prepare to yourself a noble object; pursue it from motives that are high. Let what is best in you take the mastery. You will be ranked with the wise and good long before you are either.

And as you go on in the course of improvement, the idea of your better self shall become more definite, and the life of this idea of wisdom and goodness shall appear more clear and stronger in you. You shall be named after the idea of your life; you are becoming so.

In all right courses of life, a man resolved-of becoming a wiser, a better man, better disciplined, more useful individual, will find his thoughts, both of the end and way, get clearer as he proceeds in his work. He sees more truly and more brightly what it is that he wants; these were fully the means for its attainment. And with better prospects, both of the end and way, there comes inward motives for the self-improving effort of the journey.

Heaven and God are best discerned through tears; scarcely perhaps are discerned at all without them. The constant association of prayer with the hour of bereavement and the scenes of death suffices to show this. Yet is this effect of external distress only a particular instance of this general truth, that religion springs up in the mind wherever any of the infinite affections and desires press severely against the infinite conditions of existence. Instead of slumbering at noon in Eden, we must keep the midnight watch within Gethsemane. We, too, like our great Leader, must be made perfect through suffering. But the struggle by night will bring the advances of the morning; the hour of exceeding sorrow will prepare the day of godlike strength; the prayer for deliverance calls down the power of endurance. And while to the reluctant their cross is too heavy to be borne, it grows light to the heart of willing trust.

The gates of heaven are open to prayer when they are closed against prayer.

The Bible does not need defence so much as proclamation. It defends itself wherever it is known. Deep in the soul there dwells forever a witness to the truth, whose clear eye and steady voice will see and respond to it wherever it is known.
Beneath a thickening kola, young doffers knock before,
whereby claimed, Gordon and they are led their forces.

Young Captain the War...