Program of

THE BOWDOIN CLUB OF BOSTON

May 3, 1901
including addresses by
General Oliver O. Howard
and
General Joshua L. Chamberlain

The following is from stenographic notes
taken at the meeting by Dr. Edwin H. Allen,
ex '85, and dictated by him in 1939.
The cylinder of the cylinder

FNR 81287
Facilities Administrator
General Office, O. Home

General Johnson, I. Command

The following is from an executive note

on '88 and general in 1928.
Itinerary.

Gen. Oliver O. Howard.

M

Monday September 3rd. ------- Kingwood. (night)

Tuesday " 4th. ------- Moundsville. "

Wednesday " 5" ------- Bethany. "

Thursday " 6" ------- Sherrard. (day)

Friday " 7" ------- Benwood. (night)

Saturday " 8" ------- New Cumberland. "

To reach Kingwood, go to Tunnelton, on main line B. & O. Train will leave there for Kingwood, morning and afternoon. Moundsville is on B. & O. R. R. Bethany is reached from Wellsburg, on the Pan Handle R. R. (a nice drive of eight miles.)

Sherrard is reached from Wheeling on the B. & O. R. R. (about seven miles.)

Benwood is on the B. & O. R. R.

New Cumberland on the Pan Handle R. R.
To reach Kingwood, go to Tunstall on main line of S. O. T. Tunnel. Leave Tunstall for Kingwood morning and afternoon. Return to on B. S. O. R. Return to Tunstall on Wellsford; on the pen handler R. (7 miles drive or eight miles).

Start to Tunstall from Welling on H. E. C. O. R. R. Kingwood to on the H. E. C. O. R. R. New Cumberland on the pen handler R. R.
UNITED STATES BONDS AS INVESTMENTS.

SOME FACTS OF INTEREST TO ALL INVESTORS WHO HOLD GOVERNMENT BONDS EITHER AS TRUSTEES OR AS INDIVIDUALS.

When the Secretary of the Treasury issued his circular dated March 14th, 1909, offering to take United States 5s of 1904, 4s of 1907 and 3s of 1908 on a 2 1/4% basis in exchange for United States Gold 2s payable on or after April 1, 1930, the attractive feature of the proposition was the peculiar availability of the new 2s as a basis for the circulation of National Banks. Even before the issuance of the new bonds they were in demand at a considerable premium, and for several months the price has remained high, fluctuating between 103 and 105. As a result of this demand for 2s, the exchangeable issues have risen in price correspondingly, and since the publication of the Secretary's proposition they have sold at prices dependent wholly upon the privilege of conversion. The 5s of 1904 are now selling on less than a 1% basis. The 4s of 1907 and the 3s of 1908 have varied from a 1 3/4% to a 1 1/4% basis, and are now selling on a 1.56% and 1.64% basis respectively. The comparison of these high prices with the price of the 4s of 1925, which still sell on about a 2.15% basis, makes it evident that it is only the option of exchange for 2s that keeps the exchangeable bonds at their present high figures. From the point of view of investment only, the prices are unreasonable.
In the circular issued by the Secretary he reserved the right to suspend at his pleasure the privilege of exchanging the old issues; and there are rumors that he is liable at any time to suspend or modify that privilege. Many conservative holders of the exchangeable issues have foreseen this possibility and have sold their bonds at high prices. Among trustees and others who felt it incumbent upon them to hold some United States bonds, a few have exchanged their holdings for the new 2s, and others have sold their short bonds and reinvested in United States 4s of 1925.

On September 29, 1909—the date of the latest official statement—the amount of 2s issued in exchange for these old issues was $335,250,600. Of the exchangeable issues there were still outstanding $503,898,090. Should the Secretary suspend altogether the privilege of conversion, there is no reason why the prices of all the exchangeable issues should not drop immediately to the income basis of the U. S. 4s of 1925; and in that case the holders of short bonds, who are now in a position to sell them on an income basis of from 1% to 1 3/4%, would see a shrinkage in the value of their bonds amounting in the aggregate to over $19,000,000. The loss involved may be seen from the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Outstanding Sept. 29</th>
<th>Selling Price Oct. 29*</th>
<th>Income Basis</th>
<th>Price To Yield 2.15% Nov. 1*</th>
<th>Loss %</th>
<th>Shrinkage in Value of Bonds Outstanding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. 5s due</td>
<td>$40,700,850</td>
<td>113 1/4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>108.92</td>
<td>4.165%</td>
<td>$1,711,449.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1904</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. 4s due</td>
<td>$341,348,900</td>
<td>115 3/4</td>
<td>1.50%</td>
<td>111.70</td>
<td>3.25%</td>
<td>12,517,410.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1907</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. 3s due</td>
<td>$121,548,840</td>
<td>109 3/4</td>
<td>1.61%</td>
<td>106.05</td>
<td>3.825%</td>
<td>4,660,718.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1908</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$503,898,090</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$19,880,584.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Prices are all “flat” according to the custom of the New York Stock Exchange, but in the case of the 5s of 1904 and the 3s of 1908 quotations of October 29 are for Registered bonds which are “ex” the November interest.

Should the Secretary of the Treasury offer to continue the exchange but modify the price at which he will receive the old issues to a higher income basis, the exchangeable issues will at once lose the difference
between their present worth and the new basis; unless the 2s should rise in value, which is a remote contingency. There are therefore good reasons for predicting a decided fall in the prices of the exchangeable bonds; and the chances are that those who continue to hold them will lose a most favorable opportunity to exchange them for other securities.

We are prepared to buy the exchangeable issues at market prices, either in exchange for other investments or for cash. To those who still wish to hold Government bonds, we can offer United States 4s, due February, 1925, at attractive figures for the exchange. To those who hold Government bonds merely on account of their high character as an investment or because they are exempt from taxation, we can offer high grade bonds combining these features, whose security is undoubted and which yield a better rate of income than Governments.

We shall be very glad to submit figures or information of any sort in regard to investments, upon application.

ESTABROOK & CO.,

35 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON. 31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

October 29, 1900.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK AND INCOME EQUITY BALANCE SHEET

To assess risks of the proposed future work and income balance sheet, the following considerations are relevant:

1. The proposed work is expected to generate additional income.
2. The investment in new equipment may require substantial capital.
3. Market conditions may affect the ability to sell the new products.

In conclusion, careful planning and risk assessment are crucial for the success of the proposed future work.

POSTERS

1. "Efficiency in Production"  
2. "Innovative Design Solutions"  
3. "Sustainability in Manufacturing"  
4. "Advanced Technologies in Industry"  

These posters will be displayed at the upcoming industry conference to highlight our company's innovative approach to sustainable manufacturing.

TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Work Hours</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 2023</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun. 2023</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 2023</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 4600, 4500, 3600

The above table reflects the performance of the company in the previous quarter, highlighting areas for improvement.

Should the Secretary of the Treasury offer to continue the exchange but modify the price at which he will receive the old issues to a higher income base, the exchangeable issues will at once lose the difference.
Chas. N. Burch,
Attorney at Law,
33 Cole Building.
Nashville, Tenn.

1. A New Baptism of Patriotism.
   (a) Baptism by Water. (Sign.)
   (b) " by God's Spirit. (Achievement.)
   (c) " by the Patriotic Spirit.

2. It was manifested in Our Revolution.
   " " " in War.
   " " " on the field.
   " " " in Congress.
   " " " in our Literature.
   " " " in our Songs.

3. It was manifested in 1861.
   " " " in the United States.
   " " " in the Seceeding States.

4. Manifested by our Leaders - as Grady, Gordon, Hayes, Harrison, Cleveland and McKinley.

5. A word about the beginning of the present war. The cause, &c.

6. How the people have responded.
   (a) The Navy and its work.
   (b) The Army and its work.

Patriotism as seen on front lines.
   " " " among the people.
A New Problem of Revolutions

1. Reform in the Army
2. Reform in the Government
3. Reform in the Spirit
4. Reform in the Political Spirit

5. If we are interested in our Revolution
6. If we are interested in War
7. If we are interested in the Field
8. If we are interested in Congress
9. If we are interested in our Literature
10. If we are interested in our Science

We are interested in 1871

In the Critical Stage
In the Secession Stage

Another, stronger and more remarkable

A more profound and compelling

How the people are responding

The year and the work
The year and the work

Reformation as seen from the front
7. Patriotism to a christian is a stepping stone to the catholicity of spirit.

8. Christian Patriotism is the solvent of social and political problems.

Senator Hoar says: "The life and the glory of this country are to depend not on armies or navies; not on wealth; not on victory; not on empire; not on commerce; not on numbers, but on the sentiments which govern the individual citizen."

How clear then is the inference that we must look to our citizenship! Put it higher than that of Athens or Rome in her best days.

Endeavorers, Christian Endeavorers, furnish us a majority of American citizens out of the bosom of Christ's Love — with His badge of purity in their foreheads — then will sin cease to be a reproach and the nation will be exalted.
Participation to a party is a stepping stone to the political activity.

A constitutional participation is the solution of social and political problems.

Senator Kent never said the phrase of this.

On the evolution and development, having the institutional objective of the Congress, and theNeed for the creation of the International Union, we must look to the American minority of the African home. In the past year, American minority, American minorities, developed in a minority of American officials of the board of Council's race - with the benefit of duty in their competence, they will meet ease to be a defender and the nation will be exalted.
In the summer of 1863 a student in a New England college, a very bright young man, was to have graduated with honors, but by some deviation from the rules of the school his record was impaired. His father, in his disappointment in his son, rebuked him in a way which angered the young man, and he vowed he would live at home no longer, and, uttering abusive language, he left the house.

But his better nature soon asserted itself, and he came back to the room he so rudely left, and throwing his arms around his father's neck, said, "Father, I have done a very wicked thing. I am sorry that I abused you. Can you forgive me?"

"I shall never again do such a thing. The father's quick embrace and tender words removed the agony of guilt from his broken heart, and there was never after that an unkind word between them.

Several years passed away. The young man had gone to the front as a volunteer; and, as colonel of his regiment, was wounded at Gettysburg, and on the sixteenth day afterward his father found him. Gangrene had followed the amputation of the right limb just below the knee, and had reached nearly the fatal death mark. He was given up to die. There was no hope remaining. Life was nearly gone. The embrace he gave his father was feeble. His voice was that of one about to give up life. "Dear father, how glad I am to see you once more, but you must do the talking now. I am almost gone."

Returning from a short walk with the surgeon, the father was asked by the colonel, "Have you been talking with the surgeon?"

"Yes."

"What did he say about me?"

"He says you must die."

"How long does he think I can live?"

"Not more than four days, and you may go at any moment."

"Father, you must not let me die now; I am afraid to die. If I must, do tell how, I know you can, for I have heard you do it for others."

"The father's heart was breaking, but this was no time or place for tears. There was work to be done, and done at once. There was no hesitation. Immediately the Holy Spirit said to the father, 'Tell him of the school incident. That is what he wants. I have hid it in reserve for this moment.'"

"My son, you feel guilty, do you not?"

"Yes, that makes me afraid to die."

"You want to be forgiven, don't you?"

"Yes. Can I be?"

"Certainly."

"Do make this so plain that I can get hold of it," he said, and raised his feeble arm as if to grasp it. "Do you remember the school incident, years ago?"

"Yes, very distinctly. I was thinking it all over a few days ago, as I thought of your coming."

"Do you remember how you came back into the house, and, throwing your arms around my neck, asked me to forgive you?"

"Yes."

"What did I say to you?"

"You said, 'I forgive you with my whole heart' and kissed me."

"Did you believe me?"

"Certainly. I never doubted your word."

"Did that take away your sense of guilt?"

"Yes."

"All of it?"

"Yes."

"Were you happy at home after that?"

"Yes. It seemed to me more than ever before."

"This is just the thing for you to do now. Tell Jesus you are sorry you have abused Him, and ask Him to forgive you just as simply and sincerely as you did me. He says He will forgive, and you must take his word for it, just as you did mine."

"Why, father, is that the way to be a Christian?"

"I don't know of any other."

"That is very simple and plain. I can get hold of that."

"Very much exhausted by this last effort the colonel turned his head upon his pillow to rest. The father, having done all he could for his dying son, sank into a chair and gave way to a flood of tears, expecting soon to close his son's eyes in death. But that painful suspense did not last long. A change had taken place. A new life had come to that soul. Its first utterance changed the tears to joy."

"Father, you need not cry any more. I don't want you should. I want you should sing. It's all right with me now. I am happy. Jesus has forgiven me. I have told Him how sorry I am that I have abused Him so. He has forgiven me. I know He has, for He says He will, and I have taken His word for it, as I did yours. I am not afraid to die now; but I don't think I shall; I feel the stirring of a new life within me, and with it comes a feeling of new life in my blood. I want you to sing that good old hymn we used to sing when I was a boy at family prayers:

When I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies,
I'll bid farewell to every tear,
And wipe my weeping eyes.

Immediately the life current which was rapidly ebbing away began to flow back; the pulse beating as the death rate began to lessen, the eyes to brighten, the countenance to glow with new blood, the voice to sound more natural, the sadness to give place to cheerfulness and hope. The surgeon coming in, as was his custom every day, to watch the rapid progress of the dreadful gangrene, put his fingers upon the pulse, and said with great surprise, "Colonel, your pulse is wonderfully changed; you look better. What has happened?"

"Well," replied the colonel, "father has shown me how to be a Christian, and I have done it. I am better; I am going to get well."

And, sure enough, the new life in his heart somehow or other put new strength into his body, and he still lives a useful and noble Christian life.
A.B. Hunt
U.S. Secretary
A.Y. 133
Oxford Club of Brooklyn.

Reception

Saturday evening, Mar. 4th, 1893,
at eight o'clock.

Admit, Mr.

Compliments of

Present this at the door.
OXFORD CLUB OF BROOKLYN.

Reception, Saturday Evening, March 4th, 1893,
at eight o’clock.

Readings by Mr. F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

Each member is privileged to introduce one gentleman
as his guest.

Refreshments at 9.30 o’clock.
Christmas Dinners

1876.
Company "L," 1st. U. S. Cavalry,
Fort Walla Walla, W. T.

SOUP.
Oyster..................................................Macaroni.

FISH.
Boiled Salmon, (Egg Sauce.)..........................Red Fish Salad.

BOILED.
Mutton, (Caper Sauce.)...............................Ham.

ROAST.
Beef.....................................................Pig, (Apple Sauce.
Turkey, (Cranberry Sauce.)...........................Wild Ducks.

CHICKEN PIE. GAME PIE.

VEGETABLES.
Potatoes Boiled........................................Turnips.
" Mashed.............................................Beets.
" Sweet...............................................Onions.
Parsnips..............................................Stewed Tomatoes.
Cabbage.............................................Sauerkraut.

RELISHES.
Assorted Pickles, Olives, Celery, Horse Radish.

PAstry.
Mince Pie.............................................Christmas Cake.
Apple "..........................................Cream Puffs.
Peach "............................................Tarts........Plum Pudding.

DESSERT.
Apples.........Raisins........Preserves........Almonds & Walnuts.
Coffee............Crackers & Cheese.

"A Merry Christmas To All."
TO THE NOBLE SOLDIERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE CUMBERLAND, OHIO AND TENNESSEE.

To all Patriots bearing arms during the war of 1861-4, in any department; and to the heroic wives, mothers and sisters, who gave to their country the lives and health of husbands, sons and brothers, this is respectfully dedicated.

THE COMMITTEE.
TO THE NOBLE SOLDIERS OF THE ARMS
OF THE CUMBERLAND, OHIO
AND TENNESSEE

To my fellow patriots and comrades of the war of 1861-4, in the
Department and to the people, wives and sisters who gave to
my own country the lives and properties in its preservation, honor
and prosperity --- dedicated.

THE COMMITTEE
Mission House, 23 Centre Street,  
New York City, Feb. 8, 1887.

S. W. Baird, Esq.

Dear Sir: I write to express my approval, as the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of a Christian College in China, of the organization of a Committee in St. Louis, composed of the following named persons, viz:

DR. G. W. Weyer, Chairman.
S. W. Baird, Sec.
Jno. O. Rolfe, Treas.
E. M. Nelson, M. D.
Robt. Briar.

To be known as "The Committee for the endowment of the Hannah Shaw Professorship in the proposed Christian College in China;" and I hereby authorize said Committee to collect funds for the said purpose, and to hold them till they are paid over to the Treasurer for the Trustees; which funds shall be sacredly held and used for the purpose above designated.

Yours very truly,

A. P. Happer,
Sec. and Treas. Board of Trustees of a Christian College in China.
CIRCULAR LETTER.

At the call of the United States Christian Commission for nurses for the hospitals and diet kitchens, inaugurated to care for the sick and wounded soldiers, among the first to volunteer was Miss Hannah Shaw, of Pittsburgh, Pa., signing the following pledge: "I hereby pledge myself as a servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, faithfully, fully and earnestly to fulfil the duties above enjoined." The inauguration of the diet kitchen was an experiment of the Christian Commission to supplement the services of the surgeons with careful nursing, delicate and nutritive nourishment and womanly care, with Christian counsel and earnest prayers. The first of these was established in March, 1864, under the management of Miss Moorehead, of Pittsburgh, accompanied by Miss Shaw, who succeeded her in the early autumn. So great was the success attending it that a general introduction of the system was made in the western armies, there being in November of that year twenty-four in successful operation. Miss Shaw continued in the management of the Cumberland Hospital, at Nashville, Tennessee, until the close of the war and the discharge of all the soldiers. In 1870 Miss Shaw went to China as a missionary, and in 1875 was married to the Rev. Dr. Happer, who had been laboring in that field for many years. They are at present in this country, endeavoring to raise the money to erect a Christian College in China, in which she expects to teach. It is the great desire of many of Miss Shaw's army friends to endow in this College a Professorship, which shall be called the Hannah Shaw Chair, as a fitting tribute to her heroic
services to the boys in blue. In her letter in reply to one asking this privilege, she says: "I do want a Hannah Shaw Professorship for the Christian College in China, and with God’s blessing I believe we will have it. I thank you for your interest it. Don’t let the army boys give too much, each a little will do it, and it will be their monument in China.

Many remarkable instances are given by members of the Commission and others, showing her patient perseverance in the care of the sick and wounded, one or two of which may be noted.

In a recent interview with Mr. Chamberlain, he says on one of his visits to the hospital at Nashville, he called upon the Superintendent first—the Rev. Mr. Smith, who asked him as one of the managers of the Commission if they could afford to pay seventy-five cents apiece for chickens, as there was a man there who had one hundred chickens for sale at that price. He said to Mr. Smith, "No, they could not." He then went into a ward and met Miss Shaw at the entrance of it. She gave him a warm greeting, but her face was the picture of distress and tears were streaming down her cheeks. Mr. C. said to her "Why Miss Shaw, what is the matter?" "She replied, amid her sobs, there are thirteen soldiers in my wards who, the Doctor says, will die if they cannot have chicken broth, and we have no chickens, can’t you help us?" He said he turned on his heel to find Mr. Smith, and told him to take the chickens, and soon some of them were in the pot to make broth for the dying soldiers.

Another incident comes as follows: Miss Shaw heard the Doctors talking over the case of a soldier who was shot through the lower jaw, lacerating it very badly. They said it was no use to try to save the man, for if they fixed it up and made the parts fast with stitches and
plasters there would be no opening through which to give nourishment. The case was hopeless. Miss Shaw waited till she could speak to the surgeon in charge of the ward, and said to him: "Doctor, if you will fix up that man's jaw, I will see that he gets the nourishment." The Doctor said she could not give it. With all the earnestness of her sympathetic nature she exclaimed: "Doctor, do fix up the jaw, and I promise you that I will see that he gets the nourishment." She prevailed with the Doctor, the parts were fixed in their proper position, and through a little opening that was left from teeth being gone, she gave liquid nourishment for weeks, and the man got well.

Joseph Albree, 401 Wood Street,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 6, 1886.

S. W. Batrd, Sec. Hannah Shaw Com.: 

Immediately on receipt of your letter, I wrote to Mr. Weeks, asking him to bring my C. Com. Record book that I had left at his cottage after the last reunion, hoping to find in it the data you need. This morning, in looking over it, I am sorry to find only a list of ladies sent to the army, which, while complete, gives no dates. I only furnished transportation, and did not issue any commissions.

Perhaps my C. Com. scrap book may give me some dates; I will examine it this evening, and my purpose is to write to Geo. H. Stuart, giving him all information I can gather, and request him to write a letter, addressed to you. Nothing could be more "official" than a letter from Stuart.

But even if we cannot get dates and particulars, who doubts that she was among the first women to volunteer and to do good service. Had she not gone into army
work, she would scarcely have gone to China. I will be glad to get any further information.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH ALBREE.

GEO. H. STUART, Pres. MERCHANTS NAT. BANK, / 
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1886. / 
S. W. BAIRD, Sec. HANNAH SHAW COM., St. Louis, Mo.: 

The officers of the Christian Commission in Philadelphia, were convinced that all the ladies sent into the special Diet Kitchen department by the army committee of Pittsburgh, gave efficient, faithful service.

While all are worthy of the highest commendation, yet I wish to record the facts that Hannah Shaw was among the first to volunteer in the good work, and among the last to leave it when the hospitals closed.

I cannot but believe that the valuable experience she gained in the Christian Commission work, prepared her for greater efficiency in the missionary service to which she has since devoted her life.

Commending Mrs. Happer to any one with whom my name may have influence, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

GEO. H. STUART,
President U. S. Christian Commission.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16, 1886.

S. W. BAIRD, Sec. HANNAH SHAW COM:

Dear Sir: I learn that a movement is about to be inaugurated to endow a professorship in the proposed college in China, to be known as the Hannah Shaw Professorship. This would be a fitting tribute to Miss Shaw (now Mrs. Happer), for her self denying efforts in caring for our soldiers, under the auspices of the U. S. Christian Commission, during our late war.
The success of the Diet Kitchen, was largely due to her admirable management, of the one in connection with the Cumberland Hospital, at Nashville, established under the direction of Miss Moorehead, of Pittsburgh, in March, 1864, succeeded by Miss Shaw in the early autumn of that year. The efficient work performed in this hospital, containing from 1,000 to 1,500 sick and wounded soldiers, induced a general introduction of the system in our western armies; as early as November of that year, 24 were in successful operation.

Large additions were made to Cumberland Hospital to receive the wounded from the battle of Nashville, and again after the memorable battle of Franklin, occurring on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864. Having been largely instrumental in the establishment of the system, and seeing so much of the good work accomplished, we, with Hon. B. Storer, and B. W. Chidlaw, D. D., and some others of our Commission spent a few days in witnessing the good being done in the hospital, with its 3,000 to 3,500 sick and wounded soldiers, some of them sons and brothers of friends at home, whom from love of country had volunteered to join the great army of citizen soldiers. And, to our great delight, we witnessed the practical work of Miss Shaw, and her noble company of lady assistants, passing from cot to cot, administering to the comfort and help of our suffering sons; each with her list in hand, prepared by Medical Director or Surgeon in charge, with nutriment and delicacies, prepared under their direction, thus supplementing their prescriptions in strengthening and restoring valuable lives. Young men, tenderly reared, found here loving sisters to prepare home dishes, and to administer home comforts and encourage and cheer in their despondency; praying with and ministring Christian counsel; writing letters for them to dear ones at home, thus strengthening home ties and establishing the best foundation for respectability and
good citizenship after the war was over. Thousands of
noble soldiers attribute their restoration to health, and
thus to kindred and friends under God, to the minis-
tration of these God-like women in the time of their
great need.

As we look back and trace results to their first cause,
so can we, without hesitancy, to the establishment and
wise direction of the Diet Kitchen work, inaugurated in
the Cumberland Hospital. Commending itself to officers
and soldiers, and lovers of country, that in a very short
time the system was adopted and continued in successful
operation in over 100 hospitals, until the close of the
war, receiving the most hearty endorsement of President
Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman,
Gen. Thomas, Gen. Howard, in truth all of our best com-
manders in the army, who, with Medical Directors
and Surgeons in charge, gave their unqualified appro-
bation and endorsement of the good accomplished.

Very sincerely your friend,

A. E. CHAMBERLAIN,
President of Cincinnati Branch of U. S. Christian Comm

Blairsville Ladies' Seminary,
Blairsville, Pa., Nov. 20, 1886.

S. W. Baird, Sec. Hannah Shaw Com:

It gives me great pleasure to learn that some christian
friends are making an effort to raise money to endow a
"Hannah Shaw Professorship in the Christian College
in China," which Dr. Happer is trying to found.

It was my privilege to know much of her and of her
work in 1864, and up to July, 1865, and I gladly certify
that she was just as willing to work for Christ in U. S.
C. C. services in those trying days, as in these later
years she has been ready to serve Him in China.
In all probability there are men living to-day who would not have come out of the Cumberland Hospital alive, if it had not been for God’s blessing upon her work, and that of Miss Mary E. Moorehead, Lizzie DeHaven, and others, her associates in Diet Kitchen service. Then I trust also, that as representatives of mothers, sisters and daughters, she not only brought much of home comfort to many a soldier’s heart, but was instrumental in preparing many a brave boy in blue for the joys of his heavenly home. If any one desires to know the nature of her work, let him consult “Annals of the United States Christian Commision,” pp 663-684, *inter alia*. He will find “Instructions to Managers of Special Kitchens,” to which is appended the following: “I hereby pledge myself as a servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, faithfully and earnestly to fulfill the duties above enjoined.” From personal observation I know she kept that pledge, even to the extent of greatly endangering her own life.

You may count upon anything I can properly do to promote the success of the “Hannah Shaw Professorship.”

As in U. S. C. C. times, I subscribe myself,

Yours for the Master,

F. R. EWING,

*Genl. Field Agent, Dept. of the Cumberland.*

**MUSCATINE, IOWA, Feb. 7, 1887.**

**S. W. Baird, Esq., Sec. Hannah Shaw Professorship:**

Dear Sir: Your letter of January 30, to hand. I was at Cumberland Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., on the day of the fight at Nashville, whether the first or second day, I do not remember. It was the second day that I last saw Miss Shaw. I had found her there when my regiment joined General Thomas, and had made one or two
visits before. I rode to the hospital, taking with me our chaplain (Rev. Wm. Bagley, 35th Iowa Reg), to introduce him to her, and ascertain if any of our boys were there. All was excitement, Miss Shaw and her assistant, a Pittsburgh lady, were the only ladies remaining. Rumors of the defeat of Thomas and threats of the Rebels burning the hospitals, on the advice of a Staff Officer, the others had gone to a place of safety. As I bade her good by, she said: "As long as there is a wounded or sick Union soldier left in this hospital, so long will I stay. I would rather be killed than taken prisoner. To be taken prisoner would be horrible, but I am not afraid to die, for I settled that question with my Maker years ago, and have not thought of it since."

We left her and went to the front, and as we struck the road full of wagons and troops, amidst the sound of cannon and musketery, I asked the chaplain what he thought of that woman as a Christian and soldier. He replied, I have never seen, in all my experience, such a beautiful example of Christian faith and trust in any one; she is evidently resting upon the Rock. I shall never forget the farewell given us under the circumstances.

Yours,

ROBT. B. BAIRD,
Quarter Master 35th Iowa.

Make remittances for this fund to the undersigned, and receive by return mail, receipt from the Treasurer of the Committee.

S. W. BAIRD,
Sec. Hannah Shaw Com., Collins and Cherry Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
PROCLAMATION,

By the Governor of South Carolina.

His Excellency the President of the United States having issued the foregoing Proclamation:

"The year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence, health has prevailed throughout the land, abundant crops rewarded the labors of the husbandman, commerce and manufactures have successfully prosecuted their trade, the mines and forests yielded liberally, the nation has increased in wealth and in strength, peace has prevailed, and its blessings have advanced every interest of the people in every part of the Union. Harmony and fraternal interest restored are obliterating the marks of past discord and estrangement, burdens have been lightened, burdens have been increased, civil and religious liberty are secured to every inhabitant of this land, whose soul is tried by man's but freeness. It becomes a people thus favored to make acknowledgment to the Supreme Author from whose hand blessings flow, of their gratitude and dependence, to render praise and thanksgiving for the same, and devoutly to implore a continuance of God's mercies.

"Therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do recommend that THURSDAY, THE 18TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and of prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe. And I do further recommend to all the people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship, and to unite the homage and praise due to our beneficent Father of all mercies, and fervent prayer for the continuance of the manifold blessings He has vouchsafed to us on a people.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed, this fifth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

"By the President,

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

In accordance herewith, I hereby appoint, and most earnestly advise and recommend that the People of the Commonwealth of South Carolina do observe, the said Thursday, the 18th day of November,

as a day of General Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God for the many mercies and blessings vouchsafed to us, and of fervent supplications for their continuance, that He may give us rain in due season, that the Land shall yield her Increase, and the Trees of the Field shall yield their Fruit; that Violence shall no more be heard in our Land, Wasting nor Destruction within our Borders; and that all may do Justly, love Mercy and walk Humbly with God.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great Seal of the State of South Carolina to be affixed, at COLUMBIA, this 1st day of November, A. D. 1869.

ROBERT K. SCOTT,

Governor.

F. L. CARDozo,

Secretary of State.
Choral Society.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.

The honor of your Company is respectfully requested on Saturday Evening, January 22, 1870.

At Lincoln Hill, corner of 9th and P Sts.

To commence at Eight o'clock precisely.

President, - - - - - - - - - - FRANKLIN PHILP.
Vice-President, - - - - - - - - - S. R. BOND.
Secretary and Treasurer, - - - - - LEWIS J. DAVIS.
Director, - - - - - - - - - - HARRY C. SHERMAN.
Librarian, - - - - - - - - - - DR. FRANK F. HOWE.

Executive Committee.

D. L. BURNETT, E. S. KIMBALL, F. W. JONES.
Messrs. A. H. Shepherd & Bros.

Request the pleasure of your company at the Opening of their

NEW STORE,

No. 916 Pennsylvania Avenue, on Wednesday, January 19th, 1870, from 3 to 6 P.M.
In opening an office for the execution of commissions, Mrs. Ayer believes she is about to supply a long-felt want. It often happens that strangers visiting New York, and not knowing where the most desirable goods may be obtained at correct prices, make a selection, when fatigued, or under the pressure of a persistent salesman, with which they are afterwards dissatisfied, or they discover too late they have paid an exorbitant price for an article which could have been purchased elsewhere at its actual value. To ladies who have had or who wish to avoid this experience, Mrs. Ayer offers her personal aid in selecting and purchasing goods of any description. She will accompany customers, giving them the benefit of her taste and experience, and in no case will there be the slightest increase in the cost of an article, nor will there be any attempt to prejudice a customer in favor of one shop or another. The best goods at the lowest prices will always be recommended. Parties living out of the city can have all orders filled by letter, and at the additional cost of transportation, may have articles sent on approval. Particular care will be taken in the getting up of ladies' and children's wardrobes, bridal trousseaux, and infants' outfits, which will be furnished complete at stated prices. Artistic Costumes for professional use or fancy dress entertainments will be made under Mrs. Ayer's personal supervision, and will be absolutely correct, from an historical point of view. During her recent trip to Europe, Mrs. Ayer has made Interior Decoration and Artistic Furniture a constant study, and is prepared to furnish drawings and estimates for separate pieces of furniture or for an entire apartment or house, and is convinced she can obtain a satisfactory and artistic result at the lowest possible price compatible with good workmanship and the best material.

Mrs. Ayer has the honor to refer to—

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. CLINTON LOCKE, Grace Church, Chicago.
Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, Church of the Messiah, New York.
Rev. and Mrs. ARTHUR BROOKS, Church of the Incarnation, New York.
Hon. ROBERT LINCOLN, Secy of War, Washington, D. C.
Justice and Mrs. S. F. MILLER, Washington, D. C.
Gen'l and Mrs. JOHN A. LOGAN, Washington, D. C.
Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES B. FARWELL, Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. REGINALD DE KOVEN, Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. JOHN N. JEWETT, Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. JOHN B. LYON, Chicago.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. JAMES M. RHODES, Philadelphia.
Sale of Highland Bank Stock.
At an advertised sale of 173 shares of Highland Bank stock, at the United States Hotel, at noon to-day, but 40 shares of the lot were sold. Nelson Crist was the purchaser at a premium of $27.50 on each $100. Twenty shares of another lot of the same stock was also purchased by Mr. Crist at a premium of $28.50 on each $100. The sale was then postponed to one week from to-day, at the same hour and place, when the balance of 132 shares will be disposed of.
REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE HIGHLAND NATIONAL BANK,
at Newburgh, in the State of New York, at the
close of business, December 31, 1883.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts .................. $731,290 95
Overdrafts ........................... 14 81
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation ...... 450,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages .... 56,561 11
Due from approved reserve agents ...... 58,784 69
Due from other National Banks ...... 47,796 57
Real estate, furniture and fixtures .. 18,663 28
Current expenses and taxes paid .... 11,143 11
Premiums paid ....................... 2,516 20
Checks and other Cash Items ........ 12,117 04
Bills of other Banks ................... 8,476 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and
penciles ................................ 398 64
Specie ................................ 14,313 00
Legal Tender Notes ................. 25,881 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer
(five per cent. of circulation) ...... 20,250 00

Total .......................... $1,458,380 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in ................. $450,000 00
Surplus Fund .......................... 90,000 00
Undivided profits ...................... 87,400 10
National Bank notes outstanding ... 405,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check .. 404,076 54
Demand Certificates of deposit .... 11,901 84
Due to other National Banks ....... 58,757 09
Due to State Banks and Bankers ... 1,944 73

Total .......................... $1,458,380 30

State of New York, County of Orange, ss:—I,
Arthur Wilson, Cashier of the above-named Bank,
do solemnly swear that the above statement is true
to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ARTHUR WILSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day
of January, 1884,
J. T. L. WOOD,
Notary Public, Orange Co., N. Y.

Correct—Attest,
M. C. BELKNAP,
AUGUSTUS DENNISTON,
D. S. WARING,
Directors.
Turner, E. D.

[Signature]

Highland Bank of Nebra [replaced with illegible text]

Jan 19, 184[illegible]
E. PAYSON PORTER,

STATISTICAL SEC’Y
International S. S. Convention,
Illinois State S. S. Association,

No. 18 South Ada Street.

Chicago, Illinois.
Columbia Hospital for Women,

Washington, D. C., September 18, 1869.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors for Columbia Hospital, held on the 16th inst., at the Hospital Building, Dr. C. H. Nichols presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That the Board of Directors be divided into four sections, the members of each section, separately or collectively, as may suit their convenience, to visit and inspect the Hospital at least once a week, and to make at each inspection, a written minute of his or their observations and views in relation to the condition of the Hospital, all of which minutes shall be read at the quarterly meeting immediately following the quarter to which the section is assigned.

2. Resolved, That the Officers of the Board authorized to be appointed by Sec. 4, of Articles of Incorporation, are authorized and requested to divide the Board into sections as contemplated by the foregoing resolution, and assign them quarterly periods of duty.
### FIRST SECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>J. K. Barnes, M.D.</th>
<th>Time of Visitation:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. H. Nichols, M.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wm. Stickney, Esq.</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. Williams, Esq.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A. S. Solomon, Esq.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hon. S. J. Bowen, Mayor of Washington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. Alfred Ames, M.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. J. G. Butler</td>
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### SECOND SECTION

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>H. D. Cook, Esq.</th>
<th>Time of Visitation:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chas. Kaap, Esq.</td>
<td>From 3d Thursday of December to 3d Thursday of March.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>T. H. Smith, Esq.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gen. J. S. Crocker</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C. H. Craig, M.D.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. J. P. Newman, D.D.</td>
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### THIRD SECTION

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rev. B. Sunderland, D.D.</th>
<th>Time of Visitation:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rev. T. A. Stackey, D.D.</td>
<td>From 3d Thursday of March to 3d Thursday of June.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noble Young, M.D.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>J. L. Kilwell, Esq.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Phineas Horwitz, M.D.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Euan Pickering, Esq.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hon. H. W. Sweezy, Mayor of Georgetown</td>
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</table>

### FOURTH SECTION

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maj. Gen. E. D. Townsend</th>
<th>Time of Visitation:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moses Kelly, Esq.</td>
<td>From 3d Thursday of June to 3d Thursday of September.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. H. Peck, Esq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. G. W. Sumner, D.D.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. A. J. Gillette, D.D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. H. Thompson, M.D.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. J. N. Coombs</td>
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</table>
NOTICE.

The partnership of RICHARD P. BUCK & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation.

RICHARD P. BUCK, Special Partner,
DANIEL BARNES, General Partner.

New York, December 31st, 1879

In conformity with the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, a limited partnership has been formed under the name and style of RICHARD P. BUCK & CO., to continue until the first day of January, 1884.

R. P. BUCK, as Special Partner, has contributed seventy-five thousand dollars in cash towards the capital stock of said firm, and the business will be conducted as heretofore at 29 South Street, New York.

RICHARD P. BUCK, Special Partner.
DANIEL BARNES,
JOHN V. BARNES,
GEORGE S. UNDERHILL, General Partners.

New York, January 1st, 1880.
NOTICE

The proprietors of RICHARD & BIRKS & Co. authorize this note for their own identification.

RICHARD F. BIRKS, Principal Partner

DAVID BIRKS, General Partner

New York, July 1st, 1890

[Signature]

J. THOMAS BIRKS

G. CROMER & COMPANY
Pass for 187

With the Compliments of

Mr. WILLIAM B. STRONG.

President

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.
References at Home.

**LAWYERS.**


**BANKERS.**


**GENERAL BUSINESS MEN.**


**EDITORS.**

Henry Todd, Editor "Spirit of the Times;" R. S. Lewis, Editor "Batavians;" George & Mawhin, Editors "The Daily News;"

**PHYSICIANS.**

Dr. D. W. Hamilton, Dr. B. A. Sampson, Dr. H. R. Hutchins, Dr. J. S. Tuttle, Dr. W. B. White, Dr. L. B. Parrarel, Dr. L. R. Mosher.

**MERCHANTS.**

DERMATOLOGY.

In the DERMATOLOGICAL department skin diseases receive special care, whether local or general. The most approved vapor baths are given when required in combination with remedies appropriate to the case as presented. And the many varieties of skin diseases are treated after the methods of Fox, Duhning, Dickay, Nelligen, Hifand and other specialists of world-wide reputation in this department.

In the GYNECOLOGICAL department, which includes all those to which the womb is subjected, the most modern and scientific treatment is applied. The methods of Mundi, Galliard, Savage, Tilt, Busey, Goodell and others are closely followed.

DR. RAND has had extended hospital experience, two and a half years connected with United States Army General Hospitals, six years Clinical student in city hospitals, including Hospital for Children and Hospital for Women, having taken a Special Gynecological Course at Columbia Hospital, D. C., under Dr. J. H. Thompson, at the present head of a Gynecological Hospital in Rome, Italy, and of Dr. F. J. Murphy, the present Surgeon in charge of Columbia Hospital for Women, in Washington, D. C.

DR. RAND has the pleasure of referring to the following named eminent gentlemen, with whom he was associated through a series of years:

Dr. J. B. JOHNSON, Prof Harvard University.
Dr. JOHNSON ELLIOTT, Professor University, Georgetown, D. C.
Dr. HARRIET GIBBONS, " " " " of California.
Dr. WM. THOMPSON, " " " " Pennsylvania.
Dr. S. C. BURRY, " " Columbia, D. C.
Dr. JAMES R. MORGAN, " " Georgetown, D. C.
Dr. J. II. HAXTUT, S. S. A.
Dr. D. W. BLISS and ROBERT BURN, Surgeons who attended the late President Garfield.

TERMS.

This all important feature of the institution has received close attention. It is the intention of the founder to make the charges so reasonable that almost any one will be enabled to take advantage of the offer and spend a few weeks, or such time as may be necessary for the proper management of the case.

The terms are as follows—Per Board, with room, fire and light, nursing, etc., one dollar per day. Medical attendance, including medicines, one dollar per day. Patients desiring parlor connecting with their room, will pay an additional fee, and persons requiring constant attendance will pay only the nurse's fee extra. Surgical treatment will be arranged for when required.

The rooms are all outside ones, newly furnished, with north, south, east and west exposures, as may be chosen by the person interested.

ORTHOPEDIA.

This embraces many and all methods for correcting deformities in children, and even extends to adults. The most important of all diseases requiring surgical treatment in children, is the correction of the deformities of the spine. Curvatures may be Lateral, that is deviating to one side, Anterior and Posterior curvatures. These patients are treated as the cases presented may require. Prof. Sayers' methods used, if indicated.

In NEURASTHENIA, a name given by Erb and others to Nervous Weakness or Nerve Tire and which Luydon describes as 'Spinal Irritation,' and to all forms of Nervous diseases, including Hysteria and its numerous manifestations, and the various causes which produce them, are specially treated.

CHOREA.

This disease, known as St. Vitus' dance, which attacks children of the female sex, requires special attention. They will be under the direct care of an educated lady attendant, whose experience has extended over a period of more than twenty years.

In the wasting diseases, due to functional nervous derangement, and Atrophy of the Muscles, are treated with the 'Exhausted Air Treatment.' There are also spinal troubles which receive marked benefit from this method. In fact, any line of treatment is used in the establishment where benefit to the patient can be obtained.
To Quarrymen, Architects, and Builders:

WM. IRELAN, Jr., State Mineralogist, with the co-operation of A. WENDELL JACKSON, Professor of Mineralogy, Petrography, and Economic Geology, in the State University, proposes to make an exhaustive investigation of the BUILDING STONES of the State, and to that end invites your active assistance in procuring the necessary material. The report will cover Mineralogical Description, based on Microscopical Examination of thin Sections; Chemical Composition, where necessary; Density; Tests of Strength; Permanence of Color; Absorptive Properties for Moisture and Water; Weathering Properties; Resistance to Heat; and General Adaptability to Structural Purposes.

For the purpose of this series of investigations, the following material will be required for each stone examined:

Ten (10) cubes of one and one half inches; edge, roughly dressed.
Two (2) cubes of two inches; edge, roughly chipped.
Two (2) cubes, cut out conformably with the bedding of the rock, of two and one half inches edge, if rock is soft, and of one and one half inches edge, if rock is hard.
Ten (10) hand specimens, roughly chipped to the size 4 1/2 inches x 3 1/2 inches x 1 1/2 inches.
Six (6) hand specimens, polished on one side and roughly dressed, otherwise of the size 4 1/2 inches x 3 1/2 inches x 1 1/2 inches.
Twenty (20) thin chips or flakes, approximately 1 1/2 inches square.

In the preparation of the cubes it is important to mark which is the edge and which the bedding side, unless this is sufficiently obvious from the texture or grain of the rock.

All of the foregoing specimens should be carefully selected from a sufficient depth to insure fresh material, and as complete freedom as possible from weathered surfaces. In addition, one or two specimens, particularly illustrating the natural weathered surfaces, should be sent.

Each specimen must be carefully wrapped, and all packed firmly in a wooden box, and addressed, with inclosed label, to the—MINING BUREAU, PIONEER BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, freight or express charges prepaid.

A letter should likewise be addressed to the State Mineralogist, giving detailed information as to exact locality and extent of deposit, present means of transportation to nearest market, buildings in which the stone may already have been used, and the name of the owner of the quarry.
Dec 20, 1881

Gentl.,

Mrs. O. O. Howard,

Tents Point,

New York.

Acknowledged Dec. 21

[Red ink signature]
Mrs. J. E. Wyeth.
Genl & Mrs. O. B. Willcox.
Général Boulanger.

Commandant une Brigade de Cavalerie.

Chef de la Mission militaire Française

envoyée à Washington pour le Centenaire de l'Indépendance des États-Unis d'Amérique.
Dr. A. H. Glenman,
THE NATIONAL ANTHEM IN OUR THEATRES.

WHEN the Chief Executive of the nation or the Governor of a state attends the theatre it is usual for the orchestra to play the national anthem in honor of the guest. In these circumstances the custom partakes of the nature of a personal compliment rather than of a patriotic demonstration.

Why should not the same inspiring strains be heard every night in every theatre in this broad land? Why should not the people leave the play to return to their homes with the grand anthem ringing in their ears?

Under our form of government the people are sovereign, and the anthem should be played for the people—not merely to compliment the President or a governor, as heretofore on special occasions or to sound the glories of a monarch, as in England and the English colonies where “God Save the Queen” is nightly heard in all theatres at the conclusion of the performance.

It is the general practice in this country to “play the audience out.” In place of the usual scrap of waltzes or polkas or marches, would it not be more appropriate, more elevating and more dignified to substitute and permanently to adopt the stirring music which proclaims the liberty, the loyalty and the pride of a great nation of freemen?

Would not this simple, yet beautiful provision exercise a beneficial influence upon the people that frequent the theatre, stimulating patriotic emotions, directing their thoughts to patriotic things and thereby making them better men and better citizens?

Would not the theatre itself benefit thereby, coming to be regarded as an institution wherein the sovereignty of the people is becomingly acknowledged and the nobility of Americanism is felt and publicly expressed?

In short, could a more desirable or a more fitting method of closing a dramatic performance be found, or one more worthy to be employed in any theatre anywhere, whether that which is patronized by the fashionable classes or that which is patronized by the masses?

We have long cherished the idea of presenting this plan to the managers of the United States, in the hope of obtaining their approval and cooperation; but it was not until last Monday that definite action looking to that end was begun. Representatives of The Mirror called upon the managers of this city, laid the matter before them, and asked their practical aid in instituting the custom.

The response to our request has been so hearty, so prompt and so enthusiastic that we are convinced the matter needs only to be brought properly to the attention of theatre managers elsewhere to secure a universal adoption of the idea. Among those that have gladly consented to join in the movement are Managers A. M. Palmer, Daniel Frohman, J. M. Hill, Henry C. Miner, T. Henry Farnon, E. G. Childs, Edward Aronson, Charles Bronfman, Eugene Tomkins, H. R. Jacob, Cecil Clay, Tony Pastor, F. B. Murtha and Proctor and Turner.

Next Monday has been set for the inauguration of the custom, and on that night the audience at the Casino, the Lyceum Theatre, the Grand Opera House, Daly’s Theatre, Palmer’s Theatre, the Union Square Theatre, the Fifth Avenue Theatre, the Star Theatre, Niblo’s Garden, the Madison Square Theatre, Tony Pastor’s Theatre, the People’s Theatre, the Windsor Theatre, the Standard Theatre, the Academy of Music, the Third Avenue Theatre and Frisco’s Twenty-third Street Theatre will hear the national anthem played as they are leaving the auditorium.

This is a glorious beginning! We hope to hear that managers in other cities and towns, great and small, who read, meanline, of the action of their New York brethren, will take time by the forelock and also spring into line next Monday night—or as soon after as possible. And we trust that our patriotic contemporaries will take up the subject and join their earnest requests to ours for speedy concurrence on the part of the managers in their vicinity.

For the convenience of every manager who wishes to place the national anthem at once in the hands of his musical director (who may, perchance, plead for delay with instructions to use it, we print the piano score on another page of this issue.) if the leader has no orchestra, and there is not time to arrange an effective one, his musicians can be relied upon to “vamp” the piece, if they are not sufficiently American to be thoroughly familiar with it.

We expect next week to publish the names of many managers who have ordered the printing of “The Star Spangled Banner” by the orchestra at the end of the play. We shall be glad if they will communicate with us on the subject. We shall also feel grateful to our out-of-town representatives if they will use their personal endeavors with local managers to obtain their consent, and report progress.

Let the response be as general and hearty throughout the country as it has been in New York! Give us the national anthem every night.
Summar Conference at Cottage City, Mass., Oak Bluffs Landing, Sea-
view Hotel, July 27-28, 1882, at 2 P.M.

The following topics have been suggested for consideration.
Others will be introduced as the brethren choose.

1. Is it desirable at any time to arrange for a joint mis-
    sionary convention of the seven societies, in which the entire mis-
    sionary work of the Congregational churches shall be presented at
    one view and the mutual relations of the societies be illustrated?
    
    Secretaries Clark and Cobb.

2. Can there be any broad ground on which the societies can
    be unified and yet save and expand the special work of each?
    
    Secretary Bliss.

3. Is it desirable that there should be a brief presenta-
    tion of fraternal greeting on the part of each of the other soci-
    eties at the annual meeting of each society?
    
    Secretary Woodbury.

4. What is the opinion of the Conference as to the wisdom
    of a condensed joint monthly issue by the seven societies for the
    use of pastors and others in charge of missionary meetings?
    
    Secretaries Woodbury and Cobb.

5. Can the seven societies jointly put into circulation an
    appeal for the enlarged support of all the missionary work of the
    churches?
    
    Secretary Woodbury.

6. Is there an inadequate supply of ministers for our mis-
Secretary's Minute

I. Is it the desire of the Executive to hold a special meeting of the Executive, or is it not?

II. What is the opinion of the Conference as to the wisdom of a conference? Join the seven societies, or do not? Inform the seven societies of the decision of the Conference.

Secretary's Minute

Can the seven societies approve of the necessity of the Secretary's Minute? Is there an independent authority of the Conference on our side?
sionary work? If so, can we do anything to increase the number and quality?

Secretary Hamilton.

7. To what extent is it wise to issue special appeals, particularly for local enterprises?

Secretary Cobb.

8. Is it possible through the system of local conferences to devise and put in operation a method of collection that shall secure annual contributions from every church?

Secretary Woodbury.

9. Under the auspices of all the societies cannot presentation be made of the advantages of associated mission work over individualistic work?

Secretary Woodbury.

10. Can there be any combination of cleavages by which better work on the whole can be done and the missionary spirit and benevolences of the denomination receive at once stimulation and better direction?

Secretary Bliss.

11. In what way can the officers of the several societies help their sister societies and their work?

Secretary Woodbury?
Secretariat, Montreal

To: Secretariat

From: Secretary, Montreal

Gentlemen: My wife to resume employment at

Secretary, Montreal

8. To our knowledge the scheme of 10 key conferences to create and build an organization of coaches that will

Secretary, Montreal

9. Under the auspices of the Secretary, Montreal, present

Secretary, Montreal

10. Can there be any comparison of teachers of

Secretary, Montreal

11. In what way can the officers of the various societies

Secretary, Montreal
PASTOR: Como tributo de amor y gratitud, una ofrenda expontánea de alabanza y acción de gracias, de aquellos que han gustado la copa de Tu Salud, y experimentado las ri- quedas de Tu Gracia.

PUEBLO: Nuestros, los miembros de esta iglesia y congregación, conmemorando de nuevo, dedicamos este edificio en nombre del Padre y del Hijo y del Espíritu Santo. Amen.

11 p. —Canto por el cuarteto.
12 p. —Oración de Consagración, por el Sr. Otis C. Olds.
13 p. —Dios, "Oh la voz del Salvador", (Campanoni), por las Sras. Paschal e Eaton.
14 p. —Sermón por el Señor Juan Howland.
15 p. —Himno.

Oye la voz, Señor,
Que el pueblo con amor
Eleva á ti;
Clama con ansiedad
Pidiendo libertad
Para echar la impiedad
Lejos de s.
De tu pueblo el clamor
Acoge, oh Redentor
En tu bondad,
Santísimo Jesús
Y al par haz que tu cruz
Dé á sus almas la luz
De libertad.

Libre quiere adorar
Tu nombre sin cesar
El pueblo, oh Dios;
Haz que toda sea piedad
Opone á tu querer
Te venga á obedecer
Venga tu voz
Libra á tu pueblo aquí
Que humilde viene á ti
De esclavitud;
Muéstrate dulce faz
Y en él abundar haz
Consuelo, gozo, paz
Gracia y virtud.

INAGURACION
DEL NUEVO
TEMPLO CONMEMORATIVO
DE LA IGLESIA
DE LA
SANTISIMA TRINIDAD

Chihuahua, Noviembre 12 de 1892.

SANTIAGO D. EATON.
MINISTRO.

IMP. MIRAMONTES.
PROGRAMA.

12 — Obertura, "El Poeta y el Aldeano" [Fr. von Suppé], ejecutada por la Orquesta.
27 — Discurso por el Sr. Tito Arriola.
32 — Canteto, "Roca de los Siglos" [Warren], por las Sras. de Páschel & Eaton y los Sres. Oda y Martínez.
42 — Discurso por el Sr. Prof. José G. Zapata.
57 — Opera sin palabras, [Beriot] Adagio núm. 2, por la Orquesta.
67 — Memorias de la Sra. 
72 — Sola, "Eternal Rest" [Piccolomini], por la Sra. Ladie N. de Páschel.
87 — Lectura Bíblica, por el Sr. Alfredo C. Wright y la Congregación.

Oh Dios, en santidad es tu camino. ¿Quién es Dios grande, como el Dios nuestro? Exprimamos, oh Dios, tu exquisitamente en medio de tu templo.

Si Jehová no edificase la casa,

En vano trabajan los que la edifican.

Grandes cosas ha hecho Jehová con nosotros; seremos alegres.

Ningunas palabras, de todos tus profetas, ha falto.

Sea con nosotros Jehová nuestro Dios, como fue con nuestros padres,

Y no nos desampare, ni nos deje.

Haciendo inclinar nuestro corazón á sí, para que andemos en todos sus caminos,

Y guardaremos sus mandamientos, los cuales mandó á nuestros padres.

Oída pues la oración de tu siervo, y de tu pueblo Israel, cuando orarán en este lugar.

También tu oído en el lugar de tu habitación, desde los cielos; que siga y perdona.

Tuya, oh Jehová, es la magnificencia y la fuerza y la gloria y la victoria y el honor.

Porque todas las cosas que están en los cielos y en la tierra, son tuyos. Tuya, oh Jehová, es el reino y la altura sobre todos los que son por naturaleza.

Jehová Dios nuestro, toda esta abundancia que habemos aparejado, para edificarte casa á tu santo nombre.

De tu mano es, y todo es tuyo.

¿Es verdad que Dios haya de morar sobre la tierra? He aquí los cielos, los cielos de los cielos, no te comprenden.

¿Cuánto menos esta casa que yo he edificado?

Ati dije el Altar y Sublime, el que habita en eternidad, y cuyo nombre es el Santo; Que tengo por morada la altura y la santidad, y con el gobernante y abajo de espíritu habito.

Bienaventurados los que habitan en tu casa;

Porque continuamente te alabáis.

Haya paz en tu animuillo, de escarnio en tus palacios.

A causa de mis hermanos y mis compañeros hablará ahora paz de ti.

Jehová guardará tu salida y tu entrada,

Desde ahora y hasta siempre.

Abaladice con cuerdas y órgano.

Cantores, con músicos de santo, estarán alti.

Cada día te bendeciré;

Y alabré tu nombre por el siglo y para siempre.

92 — Himno.

Al trono majestuoso,

Del Dios omnipotente,

Humildes nuestras frente,

Naciones, inclináis,

El es el Ser supremo,

Señor de cuanto existe;

Y nada al fin resiste

Al grande Jehová.

Del polvo de la tierra

Formamos complacida

Su mano, y dímonos vida

Su aliento creador.

Y al verse después ciegos,

En la maldad sumidos,

Cual padre a hijos queridos,

Salud nos preveyó

105 — Acto de Dedicación.

(Ponidamos en pie todos los concurrentes.)

PASTOR: Al Rey de los siglos, inmortal, invisible, al sólo sabio Dios;

Al Padre todopoderoso, Señor de infinita majestad,

A Jesucristo, el Hijo, nuestro Salvador,

Al Espíritu Santo, dador de luz y vida;

PUEBLO: Dedicamos esta casa.

PASTOR: Para el culto divino.

Para la celebración de los santos sacramentos,

Para la predicación del evangelio,

Para la hora de la ley de Dios;

Para la alabanza del amor de Dios;

PUEBLO: Dedicamos esta casa.

PASTOR: Para incitular la verdad,

Para guardar la fe,

Para ayudar á la vida cristiana,

Para fortificar á los débiles,

Para consolar á los que lloran,

Para promover la pureza y dignidad de la familia,

Para resistir todo mal;

PUEBLO: Dedicamos esta casa.

PASTOR: Para todos los objetos de una iglesia cristiana, sin distinción de personas,

Para la cooperación y fraternidad de todos los cristianos,

Para la promoción de los intereses de nuestra ciudad,

Para todo esfuerzo por elevar á los degludidos, socorrer á los desamparados y salvar á los perdidos,

Para apresar el día en que todo el mundo conocerá al Señor;

PUEBLO: Dedicamos esta casa.
JOSE DIAZ,  
DEALER IN HAVANA and DOMESTIC  
SEIGARS,  
No. 341 SACKETT STREET,  
BROOKLYN.
Michael Anderson

Dear...

293 Clinton St.
Brooklyn
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.