UNITY OF THE FATHERLAND.

Colossal Nature of the Work and How it Was Brought About

BLUNDERS OF THE VIENNA CONGRESS.

Patriots All Over Germany Disappointed at its Proceedings-How the United States Was the Gainer-Notable Names

The struggles for German unity and their effect on the United States is a subject which must be of great interest to every thoughtful American citizen. The Vienna congress, composed as it was of the representatives of the different powers, which had accomplished the downfall of Napolson L, convened pursugnt to the last article of the Paris treaty of the year previous, in October, 1814, in order to adjust the map of Europa. The colossal nature of the work to brish sway the political creations of the French conqueror as well as to reconcile the seriously conflicting interests of the different dynastics, became apparent very soon after the august body had begun its deliberations. This was particularly so with reference to Germany, where the uncompromising cabalism between Austria and Prussia created difficulties which at several stages of the congress threatened an outburst of open hostilities between the different sections of the country. The return of Napoleon from Elba, however, in March, 1815, brought the quarrels to a speedy end, the boundaries of over thirty little Gornan states were drawn a loose union was patched up between them and the congress adjourned.

The German people soon discovered that in the adjustment of these matters the dynastic interests alone were respected, while their own rights were shamefully ignored. In driving the French usaper from their soil the people had made unparalleled sacrifices of blood and treasure. The political distraction of their country, which for nearly three hundred years had made them the prey of foreign conquerors, had been accomplished as a result of their staunch adherence and manly defense of the principles of religious liberty.

In France, England, Spain, Portugal and
the Scandinavian countries that creed alone
was tolerated which the royal will prescribed and thus political unity became intact, Germany, however, had emerged from the thirty years' war, devastated and impoverished beyond description, cut up into a large number of petty dynasties, but proud of having conquered for the world that freedom of conscience which was the forerunne throughout the civilized world of all subse quent movements for the betterment of man-kind. But the relinquishment of political greatness had brought upon her untold mis-eries, and when she had regained her independence through her victories over Naon, she had a right to expect that the vain, and test a strong and united fatherland would for all time to come protect her against invasions from without. The outcome of the congress, therefore, fell like a wet blanket upon the whole people, their fondest hopes were blighted and deep-rooted discontent took possession of the masses. The humilating condition of the country was felt most keenly by the flower of Ger-man youth, the students of the universities; their natriotic indignation burst out in plaintive songs and speeches, unions (burschen-schaften) were formed for the purpose of cultivating a love of country and to aim at building up a united Germany. Nor were their objects in the least concealed, for not a few avowed themselves to open revolution to attain them. Under the inspiration of Prime few avowed the inspiration of Prime attain them. Under the inspiration of Prime Minister Metternich, of Austria, whose value or inspiration of the inspiration of Prime Minister Methods of Austria, whose value inspiration of Prime attains to the inspiration of Prime Minister Methods of Prime Austria, whose value is a spiration of Prime Minister Methods of Prime Minis Spirations of a noble people in the stin-Germany fearing for the time rulers of to suppress the sum safety endeavored

made and prosecutions to be instituted. In order to escape them some of the best sons of the country left for foreign lands, and what Among those who in this period and as a result of these prosecutions were cast upon our shores were Prof. Francis Lieber, Carl Beck

Follen had been prominently identified with the burscheuschaft and in 1819 was sus-pected of being an accomplice in the murder of Ketzebue, a German author whose rela-tions to the Russian court had subjected him to the suspicion of being a Russian spy and an enemy of German unity. He was at that time a private lecturer at the university of Jena and although but twenty-three years of age had already won high distinction as a counsellor for several towns in his native home, the grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, whose government sought to enforce against them an obnexious war debt. Though noth-ing could be shown against him in connection with Kotzebue's taking off his liberal teachings nevertheless subjected him to serious annoyances which prompted him to leave his native country for Switzerland, from where, in January 1825, he immigrated to the United States. Shortly after his arrival he was appointed teacher of German at Harvard col-lege. Three years later he was made professor of ecclesiastical history and ethics and soon after he received of German literature at Harvard, which he held five years. He then became paster of a Unitarian society in New York and in East Lexington, Mass. In January 1840 he was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer Lexington which was burnt during the passage in Long Island sound, where he lost his life, togethe with about one hundred and seventy-five other passengers. Follen is the author of a quent contributor to the reviews and often lectured on various scientific subjects. writings and a sketch of an unfinished work on psychology were published at Boston in 1841 in five volumes. During his life in this country he was, like the most of his countrymen, a staumch advocate of the anti-slavery movement, and his great literary ability and unspotted life have done much to secure for

the German character an honorable recogni-tion in this country.

In 1836 he wrote, at the request of the anti-lavery society, an address to the American people, in which he set forth in clear and forcible language the principles of his party. This jamphlet was distributed in congress, as well as at the different state capitals, and everywhere made a deep im-pression. On account thereof he suffered many serious attacks, it being particularly urged against him that he a foreigner, was abusing the hospitality of this country by assalling her institutions and throwing afferbrand into our body politic. His manly and dignified reply was that in this country, where liberty was the boast of the people, and where the declaration of independence proclaimed and vouchsafed equal rights for all, he would not abnesate those sacred truths which he had defended in his fatherland and for which he had sacrificed home, beloved Follen was an intimate friend of Channing. Theodore Parker, Emerson, Ticknor, Ban-croft, Longfellow and other great men of his

Dr. Carl Book, a friend of the former, having likewise been prominently identified with the burschenschaft, became a fugitive from Germany and settled in the United States in 1824. He had studied philology at Berlin and Tublagen, and at the latter school had re-ceived the degree of doctor of philosophy. Upon his arrival in this country he became a teacher at a school in Northampton, Mass. Subsequently he established a school of his own at Phillipstown, on the Hudson, and in 1832 he was made professor of the Latin lan-guage and literature at Cambridge. He pub-lished several works on philology distin-

guare and iterature at Cambridge. He published several works on philology, distinguished himself during the war of the rebellion as a member of the sanitary commission, wrote and worked zearously for the education of the freedmen, and was regarded as one of the most public-spirited citizens of Massachusetts, He died at Cambridge in March, 1886, lamented and honored far beyond the limits of his adouted state.

of his adopted state.

Prof. Francis Lieber hardly needs an introto the American reader. He was born in Berlin in March, 1800, and his child-hood was spent in the time of the deepest humiliation of Germany. In March, 1815, when Napoleon had broken loose again in Europe, though a mere boy, Lieber, with his two older brothers, enlisted as a volunteer, fought at Ligny as well as in the battle of Waterloo, and was dangerously wounded a few days later in the storming of Namur. Upon his recovery, the war being ended, he resumed his studies, first in his native city and next at Jena, where he graduate this enthusi-

astic devotion to a free and united Germany astic devotion to a free and united Germany had brought thin in conflict with the authorities, and he was led to Greece in order to take part in the struggle for Greek independence against the Ottoman empire. Somewhat later we find him in Rome, where he was hospitably admitted into the family of the great German historian, Niebuhr, who was, at that time, Prussian embassador at the vatican, and who amounted him private tracker for his vito appointed him private teacher for his idest son. After a year's sojourn there he rerned with letters of recommendation from Niebshr to Berlis, but being again suspected of unlawful confederations against the existg order of things he was arrested and con ined in the fortification of Koepnik, where ne wrote a number of lyrical poems of no nean order. From this prison he was repatron Niebihr, whereupon he went to Lon-lon, and he remained there until 1827, sup-porting himself by teaching languages and writing for German periodicals. In 1817 he came to the United States and settled in Bosin. His great learning and high nobility of ton. His great learning and high nobility of character soon secured him lasting friend-ship among the foremost men of the country, such as Josiah Quincy, president of Harvard university, William Elery Chan-ning, Professor Felton, Judge Story, the his-torians Prescott and Bancroft, George Tick-nor, the post Longfellow and Charles Sum-mer Headington er. He commenced his career first as a lec-rer on history and politics in the larger ties, maintaining at the same time a swiming school in Beston, and next be undertool e editorship of the Encyclopedia Ameri ana, based upon Brockhaus' Conversati Lexicon, Translations of a French work on the revolution of July, 1820, and of Fener-buch's life of Kaspar Husser came from his pen during the same period. In 1823 he granslated the work of Do Beaumont and Do ueville on the penitentiary system of the otes and somewhat later he wrote at the re-nest of the trustees of Girard college a plan education and instruction for that institu tion. In 18th appeared his "Letters to a Gen-tiernan in Germany," a book highly entertain-ing as well as instructive, and in 1855 his "Reminiscences of Niebuhr." In the same year he took charge of the professorship of Year he took charge of the professorship of history and political economy in the South Carolina college at Columbia, where he remained until 1858, when he followed a call to the same professorship at the Columbia college, New York. During this period he published numerous important works, chief among which are: "A Manual of Political Ethics," two yourness adopted by Heaven Sthics," two volumes, adopted by Harvard sollege and many other high schools in this ountry as a text book and highly recommended by Judges Kent and Story; "Legal and Political Hermenlatics, or Principles of

is inaugural address at Columbia college, on Individualism, or Socialism and Commun-' stand out prominent. During the war of the rebellion Prof. Lieber spent much of his time in Washington, whither he had been called by the government as counsellor in important questions clating to international and military laxy and at the request of General Halleck he frafted the "Instructions for the Government of Armies in the Field," which were pub-ished by order of the war department as general order No. 100 and circulated among he staff officers of the armies. The great renchman Laboulaye calls these instructions a masterpiece, while Bluntschil, the foremost authority on international law in Europe, has published them with flattering omments as an appendix to his international As president of the society for loyal publications he wrote during the war many publications he wrote during the war many patriotic pamphlets which did much to accept the cuthusiasm of the people and the cuthusiasm of the people and the weak we will name the following: "No party Cleilan," "— country," "Lincoln or Mcslavery, Plantations or the Yeo-

Interpretation and Construction in Law and Politics," "Laws of Property," "Essays on Property and Labor," and "Civil Liberty and

Self-Government," He also wrote "Essays on Subjects of Penal Law and the

on Subjects of Penal Law and the Penitentiary System," on the "Abuse of the Pardoning Power" and many occasional papers, such as "Letters on An-

glican and Gallican Liberty:" a paper on the vocal sounds of Laura Bridgman, the blind

lear mute, compared with the elements of phonetic language, besides numerous ad-

esses and political articles, among which

Among those who have spoken with proand admirationof Prof. Lieber's works and as noble characterfare Chancellor Kent and Judge Story, Charles Sumner, William H. Prescott, Prof. Greenleaf and George Bancroft in the United States, Henry Hallam and Prof. Creasy in England, Mittermater, Von Mohl and Bluntschli in Germany, Laboulaye and De Tocqueville in France, Rolin and Jaquemyns in Belgium

and Picrantoni and Gayelii in Italy.
Charles Sumner extelled Lieber beyond all easure and in one of his letters writes about im: "I owe Lieber an enormous and lasting ebt of gratitude." Judge Story says "Lieer's conversation is always fresh, original and sparkling with reminiscences," and again "he always makes me think."

William H. Prescott writes to him: "Your ook (political ethics) is so full of hints that ne reader is but half done when he has read t, for it leads him to a train of thought which might pursue after perusal.

Chancellor Kent-"Lieber's eminence as a olar in history, political economy, ethical chilosophy, geography and the sciences would establish the reputation of any university in the country. His talents, his learning, his great moral worth are recognized by theforest scholars and jurists."

Prof. Greenleaf in speaking generally about is works says: "He always plunges into the his works says: "He always plunges into the deepest water and comes out a good swim-mer." Says Judge Thaver in his excellent memorial oration: "Liber hated a dema-gogue even more than he hated a tyrant." Lieber's patriotic attachment to his adoptd country became particularly transparent when in 1849, during a brief visit to his nawhen in 1849, during a brief visit to his ma-tive country, he rejected the most tempting offer made to him in person by Frederic William IV., then king of Prussia. Never-theless his heart beat with enthusiasm for his old fatherland during her war with France in 1870 and 1871. The blood of the young volunteer soldier of 1815 rushed brough his veins and unspeakable was his joy hen at last he found the dream of his youth realized and the aspirations of his heart for which he had suffered persecution had beome an accomplished fact in the unication of Germany. Thus he writes a the 18th day of August, 1870; "My letters rom Germany show that all Germans, inpired by the noblest sentiments, are ready sacrifice all, treasure and life, in of their fatherland. Even fathers of families will not be turned away. Officers of high rank enter as volunteers and serve as rivates. "And here I sit and write like" an ld Philistine. It is too hard." He was taken off suddenly in 1872 while engaged in the reparation of a great work concerning the rigin of the constitution of the United tates. His influence on American diterature s inestimable; our country owes him a last-ing debt of gratitude, and to him may be ppropriately applied the words of Goethe;

Wer den besten seiner zeit genug gethas, Der hat gelebt for alle zeiten. Returning to Germany we find that notwithtanding the most stringent measures adopted y the several German governments in the attempt to suppress liberal thoughts and the efforts made in behalf of German unity, the are continued to smoulder beneath the ashes and threatened at times to burst out in conuming flames. The so-called German conon with its diet at Frankfort conisted of thirty-eight independent sovereignies; the internal management of these was a the main foreign to its functions; never-heless the governments had in 1819, by the o-called Karlsbad resolutions, delegated to t certain powers for the "prosecution of lemagogues" and the rigid control throughut the confederation of all universities, they being the seats of the turbulent elements. for this, among other reasons, the diet was socked upon with undisguised seem by the nore intelligent of the German people, and when in July, 1830, the revolution broke out in Paris, which hurled Charles X. from his brone, an impetus was given to the students principally of western Germany, to shake of the yoke under which they were smarting. Accordingly combinations were formed for the purpose of breaking up the diet. On April 3, 1883, a number of students made an attack on the confederate guards, expelled them and took possession of the guard house. they were thrown back, however, by subse quent reinforcements and after a spirited street fight a number of them were captured. while the others fled. Among those who were implicated in this sally was Lieutenant overnor Gustavus A. Koerner, now of elleville, III., at that time a young student dena, whose honest and outspoken devoon to the cause of a united Germany had already subjected him to serious annoyances while a student at Munich in 1830.

Gustavus A. Koerner was born at Frank-ort in 1809 and studied at Jena and Munich, n May, 1883, he graduated at Heidelberg as doctor jurist, and in July, 1833, he came to the United States. Here he settled in Belleville, Ill., and in June, 1835, was admitted to the bar of the state. Illinois was at that time a frontier state, legal talent was rare, and, order; he combines philosophical thought

ichly endowed as young Koerner was by the best universities on the continent, he could not fail to find speedy recognition. In 1842 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1845 became associate judge of the supreme court of the state, which position he held several years. His decisions, found in the Illinois supreme court reports, are admitted by the best jurists in the land to be models of clearness and legal acumen. In 183 Mr. Koemer was elected licutement governor of the state on the democratic ticket, but a few years later the Kassas-Nebraska bill and the outrares of the border ruffians in Missouri and Kansas prompted him to take his position in the front rank of the movement for the or-ganization of the republican party, where, in conjunction with his friends, George Schnei-der, Caspar Butz, George Hillgmertner and others, he wielded a powerful influence among the German-speaking population of the north-west in the cause of free labor. At the out-break of the rebellion he served as a staff officer with the rank of colonel under Fre-mont and Halleck in the department of the Missouri, and about a year later President Lincoin, being personally acquainted with Mr. Korner's rare attriuments and great moral worth, appointed him United States minister at the court of Spain.

In 1808 he served as elector at large from Illinois on the Grant tieket, and at the organization of the railroad and ware-loase commission in Illinois in 1871, Governor Palmer appointed him one of the commis-sioners, in which capacity he served the in-creats of the public faithfully and with great

skill for soveral years.
Governor Koerner is an author of high
ability. More than fifty years ago he wrote for a periodical in Heidelberg, called, "Das Ausland," a series of essays on America, in waich he did much to instruct the German readers about this country. On the other hand he has published many papers in the English language intending to familiarize the American reader with the German charnoter and to render the two elements more

About ten years ago there appeared from his pen a history of the German element in the United States from 1818 to 1848, are spectable volume of great merit, written in the German language, Mr. Keerner lives at Belleville, Ill., and

after a long life of bonest and useful cadeavor, now enjoys in full measure

"An honored old age, serone and bright, And lovely as a summer night." A man who in this connection deserves A man who in this connection deserves prominent recognition is Friedrich Muench, Endowed with a gentle and peaceful disposi-tion, he took no open part in a revolutionary movement, but he was a warm personal friend of Carl Folion, became dissatisfied with the existing order of things in Germany and left for the United States about the time Governor Koerner came here. He had acquired his collegiate education at ne university of Glesen and was already pirty-four years of age when he emigrated Heat once struck out for the far west and set tiel near Herman, Mo., notas a fortune seek-ing adventurer, but to find a permanent home. He established a model farm, introduced from European fields and gardens many rare and precious plants and with his well ordered mind and high education, exer-cised on the contines of civilization a refining and humanizing influence over a wide ter ritory. He wrote a number of works in the German language, some of which on religion and christianity, etc., were translated into English and published in Boston more than forty years ago. His book on the state of Missouri, in which he gave a minute and entertaining description of the advantages which his adopted state offered to the European immigrant, was published and circu lated widely in German vabout the same time and did more than anything else to attract the Germans to that region. Of what inestimable value this was to the cause of the union is best shown by the fact that at the outbreak of the war the Germans in Misson there; that is S. Louis, where almost the were instantly four Gorman volunteer regiments organized who marched out to Camp Jackson, about ten miles distant, captured the rebel troops (about ten thousand strong) which were organized there under the protec-tion of the governor of the state, and brought

them into town as prisoners. This was the end of secession in St. Louis. General Grant in speaking of these facts says that it was one of the best things done in the whole war, for had not St. Louis been rescued by the German troops the contest would have not been over Vicksburg but over St Louis and the perils of the situation would have been mealculable. [Around the World with General Grant, Vol. 2, pages 465

Muench also wrote the life of Carl Forlen a work on American grape culture and many pamphlets on the topics of the day. His literary pseudonym was "Far West." At all times he maintained fearlessly that to own property in human beings was a crime. With a manly and intropid heart he remained faithful to these views, though his lot was cast in a slave state and notwithstanding the fact that his life and property and the safety of his family were often in joopardy during the rebellion, as well as at the time the por-der rufflans held sway in western Missouri. During the Fremont campaign of 1850, as well as in 1850, he was a prominent German speaker throughout the northern states for the republican cause, while from 1852 to 1856 he held a seat in the legislature of his state. He was a man of firm convictions, and upright and sincere to a fault. He died in the year 1876.

The period in German history which more than any other has flooded this country with uncounted numbers of highly educated men in all walks of life is the revolution of 1848. This epoch was the immediate forerunner of the wars that solidified Germany under the regime of Prussia. The events of that mem orable year served as a powerful reminder to the dynarties of Germany that the long yearned-for union had to be brought about, and therefore acted as a powerful impetus to Prussia, the leading German power, to hasten the unification. Those men who participated in the movement of 1848 from pure motives of patriotism have weven around their brows wreaths of imperishable laurels. True, as in all similar movements there were also en-graged in this, men who presecuted selfish ends, but they are merely the dark spots on the sun, whose influence remains undimmed. Following I will endeavor to briefly sketch the lives of a few of those men, who, having been known as revolutionaries in Germany, came to this country and achieved prominence here in various

First and foremost among these stand Carl Schurz Carl Schurz was bern on March 2, 1829, near Cologne. Hestudied philosophy Carl Schurz. and history at Boan when the revolution broke out, and from there at once hastened to the scene of action at Balen, were the fight was nottest. When the revolt was suppressed and he became a fugitive he planned and accomplished at the risk of his own lifethe escape of Professor Gottfried Kinkel, who was confined at the fortification of Spandau for high treason as an accomplica in the revolution. Kinkel was Schurz's pre-ceptor at college, and by the daring fest, characterized as it was by the most loyal devotion to a friend, Schurz exhibited in an eminent degree the noblest qualities of manhood. Heescaped with Kinkel to London where he supported himself by giving lessons in languages and music. In 1853 no came to the United States, and his career in this country is well known to the public. In 1856 he, like all other prominent Germans in America, took a leading part in the Fremont campaign. In 1850 he was an influentia member of the national convention at Cai ago which nominated Abraham Lincoln, and as speeches he delivered during the campaign throughout the country, both in English and German, are ranked without stint as among the most eloquent and offective of that memorable epoch. President Lincoln, shortly after his inauguration, appreciating Schurz's great worth, appointed him United States minister to Spain, where he remained intil January, 1861, when he returned in order to take part in the war for the union. He rose quickly to the rank of major genera and served to the end of the war with dis tinction. In 1865 he was appointed by Presi-dent Andrew Johnson commissioner to re-port on the condition of the south, while in Isis the legislature of Missouri elected him United States senator. In 1873 he stood at the head of the liberal movement, which refor president. Four years later he was one of the most prominent advocates of the elec-tion of Rutherford B. Hayes, and during the ensuing administration he held the portfolio of secretary of the interior. Schurz was always a staunch advocate of civil service reform and this served a number of years ago to estrange him from the ruling party, whatever path he walked during the presi-dential campaigns of the last twenty-four years, he has never followed ought but his innermost convictions. For the high emi-nence on which he now stands he is indebted alone to his transcendent abilities, and not to the arts or wills of the demarquie.

wealth of knowledge, elegance of diction, poetic beauty and a manly ferver. He also ranks high as an author; his life of Heary Clay is a moble work, and we are assured that others equally meritorious on American historical topics may be looked for from his pen.

A man of high literary attainments, whose reputation as an author both here and in Eu-rope is firmly founded, is Frederick Kapp. He was born in 1824, studied jurispruseace between the years 1842 and 1845 at Heidel-borg and Berlin, came to America as a revo-lutionary exile in 1850. He was soon admitted to the bar of New York and practiced law in New York City until 1870, when he returned to his native country. In 1808 he was appointed by the governor of New York emigration commissioner. During the anti-slavery agitation preceding the war he wrote a history of slavery in the United States which did much to enlighten the German-speaking population of the United States about the moral wrong of slavery as well as the economic disadvantages resulting from that peculiar institution. Among his other works which are which circulated and read with interest by the Germans of both hemispheres are "History of German Immigration in New York," "Life of Baron you Stenben," "Life of General de Kalb," "Frederick the Great and the United States," and others, After his return to Germany in 1870, all political exites having been previously am-nestied, he quickly rose to recognition, was elected member of the German parliament, and turned the experience which he had ac-quired during his residence in the United States concerning the political institutions of a free country to good advantage. For a number of years he was correspondent for the New York Nation and other Amperiodicals. He died at Berlin in 1894.

Among those of the political exiles of 1848 brothers, Franz Andress Heinrich Schneider and George Schneider. The former, who gratuated as doctor jurist from Heidelberg, had secured for himself an enviable reputation as a juridicial writer by his work entitled "The Communion of Property Among Mar-ried People Under the Law of France." The work was translated into the French language and most favorably commented on by eminent jurists both in France and Germany. It still holds a high place as a text-book in those

The brothers at first settled in St. Louis, where they published a German daily en-titled Die Neue Zeit, and where the elder remained, while the younger, George, started out for Chicago in 1831. Franz soon after changed the journalistic career for the bar.

As a public-spirited cuizen he became a leader, and at the outbreak of the rebellion exercised a great influence in the organization of German troops for the maintenance of the union. For many years he held the position of chief clerk of the consolidated courts at St. Louis. He died in 1867. George Schneider, who, in the revolution of 1843, at the age of twenty-five years, was a commissioner of the provisional republican government of the Palatinate and upon whom the death penalty been pronounced, which the legislature of Bavaria removed in 1899, became in 185 part owner and editor of the Illinois Strats Zeitung, now a German daily of wide circula tion and powerful influence in Chicago. This was about the time of the stormy session of congress which culminated in the adoption the fugitive slave law that found in Schneid on the platform as well as in the columns his paper a manly opponent. When a lev years later the Kansas and Nebraska bill wa introduced. Schnelder was among the fir strengous opposition, aroused the indignation of the western people against the perils opening up our territories north and sout to the admission of slavery. Litt to the admission of slavery. Little property, as the western people to to appreciate the perils of slavery and sympathis is they did to a large extent, with the southern cause, a mob gathered in 1855 i front of Schneider's office and threatened t

denotish the building, which would have been done had the mob not encountered the well armed employes behind barricaded door and windows. George Schneider was a men ber of the National Republican convention is 1856 which nominated Premont for Presiden as well as of the republican convention of 1860 which nominated Abraham Lincoln the spring of 1861 he was appointed by Pre-dent Lincoln, with whom he was persona acquainted, United States consulat Helsino where he was particularly charged with t duty of aiding our representatives in enlight ening the governments and peoples of north ern Europe as to the objects of our government in its attempt to suppress the rebellion. and to pave the way for the sale of our government securities in Europe. The task accom plished.Schneider returned home and in 1862 was appointed by President Lincoln collector of internal revenue. In the same year he sole his interest in the litinals Staats-Zeitun which under his administration had been powerful mainstay to the republican party During the war he was a member of the union defense committee for the state of Illinois. When Schneider's term of effice closed he devoted himself to the banking business in which he achieved a brilliant success. He stands today at the beat of the Nationa Bank of Illinois, one of the wealthiest bank ing institutions in the country, and has for several years past occupied the hon-orable position of president of the Bankers' club at Chicago. In 1877 he was offered by President Hayes the appointment of United States minister to Switzerland, which he declined. In 1889 he was an elector at large on the Garfield ticket. George Schneider owes his great success as a politician and financier to the combined qualties of sound discretion and strict, integrit To him honesty is not only the best policy but a self-evident cheerful duty with the ful fillment of which no termitation however gift

tering could ever interfere. Another man who was one of the exiles of the German revolution of 1848 and left a lasting, impression on his countrymen in his efforts in favor of free labor was Casper Butz. He came to this country in 1851 at the age of twenty-five years, lived at first in Beston, then in Detroit and afterward in Chicago. His services dur-ing the Fremont and Lincoln campaigns as a political writer and speaker cannot be easily verestimated. He was likewise a post of a mean order, some of his poems having se-cured an abiding place in German literature. In 1858 he was elected to a scat in the legislature of lilinois and a year later chosen clerk of the superior court at Chicago. In 1871 ne be-came one of the penitentiary commissioners of Illinois. He died in the year 1881 highly

steemed by all who knew him.

A unique and highly gifted man who came to this country as a result of his revolutionary writings, is Hermann Raster, the elitor-in hief of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung at Chicago From the moment ho began to wield his pen as an editor of the Buffalo Demokratin 1831 his heart and intellect were enlisted in the cause of the free labor party. In 1852 he be cause of the free labor party. In 1853 he be-came the editor of the New Yorker Abead-Zeitung, which under his lendership became one of the most efficient republican organish the east. He came to Chicago in 1867 and was made editor in chief of the lillings Staats-Zeltung, which by his ability has been lifted to unprecedented prominence and the German dallies in the country. In as well as in 1873 Raster was a member of th national republican conventions and in the former it is largely due to his indefatigable efforts as a member of the committee on plat-forms that the greenback craze which at that time threatened to swamp the country, was wneddows and a hard mosey plank Raster has the reputation of being a man of exceedingly blunt manners, but apright and honorable to a fault. Many year go he was a regular contributor to "Apple ton's Cyclopedia and during the war he was the American correspondent for the National Zeitung at Berlin, the Allgemeine Zeitung in Augsburg, the Weser Zei-tung in Bremen and the Neue Freie Presse in lienna. In all his letters he showed a warm de tion to the union, and did much to cultivat that confidence in Germany, by which such a ready market for our government bonds in the Germany money centers was secured. His style is alike vigorous and lucid, rich with striking similtades and popularillustra-tions, and his literary standing is as well founded abroad as at home.

One of the most prolific and best known

one of the most profine and best known writers in this country is Prof. Alexander J. Schem, who came to America in 1851 at the age of twenty-five years, having completed his studies at Bonn and Tubingen. He first became professor of ancient and modern languages at the Collegiate institute in Moant Radie, and afterwards, at Dickinson college. Holly, and afterwards at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa. In 1837 he published in con-ucction with Prof. Crooks a Latin-English school dictionary, while two years later he became a regular contributer to the New American cyclopædia, and subsequently to the Annual American cyclopædia, for which in addition to a great many other articles, he prepared the history of almost all foreign countries, his contributions to the work comprising several volumes. a large number of articles for the Cyclopedia of Theological Biblical and Ecclesiastical Literature. Since 1830 he has lived in New York engaged wholly in literary pursuits both in German

and keen logic with an inexhaustible and English. About the same year there ap- before Immense German audiences throughout peared from his pen the American Ecclesias-ical Year Book, which has had two continua-ions in the American Ecclesiastical and Educational Almanae. From 1863 to 1863 he he American Year Book and National Rog-ster, all articles relating to foreign countries. ister, all acticles relating to foreign countries.
In 1839 he took charge of the preparation and publication of the German-American Conversations Lexicon, a handsome work of eleven volumes, which appeared in 1872. In conjunction with President Barnard of Columbia college, New York, he likewise took charge of the publication of Johnson's Universal Hustrated Cyclopedia. A universal dersa Hiustrated Cyclopredia. Auniversal able based upon "Hubbners" Statistichen Labele, together with a statistical number of other works of great merit have since een published by him. He is still living in

The exodus of learned young men from lermany on account of the revolution of \$48 operated as a rich fertiliser particularly

the field of German journalism in America.

large number of highly gifted young men ould be named who devoted their minds and earts to the literature of the day, and hardly single case can be pointed out in which any these lent his pen to advocate the interests of slavery. They were to a man staunch sup-porters of free labor, and the influence which hey wielded on behalf of the republican arty, speaking as they did through their orans to millions of their countrymen in their native language, instructing them in the his-tory of their adopted country and enlightenng them as to the duty they owe to it as citi-ens, has been of incalculable besefit to the untry at large. Before the arrival of these xiles the German press of America was but n insignigeant factor in our politics; they vere the men who raised it to a power in the ind, and while it has been divided on the eneral issues of the day since the war and nstruction of the union, it was before ad during the war almost unanimous in its position to those elements which threat-ted to perpetuate slavery and to destroy the nion. Many of these men have long since assed away, but in gratitude to their mem-ry it is due that brief mention be made here f Berahard Domschke, editor of the Mil-vaukee Herold and an officer in the union army during the war of the rebellion. Christan Essien, editor of the Atlantis, Revention, the mnemonician and Emil Rothaker, both of Cincinnati, Dr. Adolph Wiesner, publisher of Der Geist der Zeit, Carl Heinzen, the radical of the Beston Plonier, Frederick Haussaurek, the orator and journalist of Ohio, George Hillgaerner and Daniel Herika of St. Feederick Daniel Herile of St. Louis, to all of whom besides many others, the country is greatly debted for their noble efforts on man freedom and the union of the states hers like Heinrich Boernstein, colonel of ne of the four German regiments that cap-ured Camp Jackson in Missouri at the outreak of the war and now and for many years ast the correspondent of the Illinois Staats tung at Vienna: Gottfried Kellner, editor of the Philadelphia Demokrat; Emil torius, editor of the Westliche Post; Carl Daenzer of the Anzeiger des Westens, both of St. Louis, Wilhelm Rapp of the Illinois dants Zeitung and formerly of the Baltinove Weeker, Eduard Schlaeger, formerly of he Illinois Staats Zeitung und now in Berlin. Prussia, Dr. Hanskudlich and Sigmund both of New York, are still among he laying and active in their calling, the nost ofthem as journalists.

It will be remembered that all the men above referred to a special tonaries from 1848 were voting enthusiasts, fresh from school

and inspired by ideas for which they were ready to sacrifice their lives. It has never been claimed that any one of these men were actuated by selfish motives. and the worst that their opponents have been able to urge against them is that they were uided youths. The case is different, ever, with those who, in the riper years f manhood, acted as leaders in the move ment, whose previous career in Germany as well as their revolutionary conduct is there fore well known, and whose character in Germany affords to the searcher after truth a study as interesting and instructive as that relating to the American career of the ainger men. As aiready intimated, inc ones in the little grand due ny of Baden were the most exciting, and it is there where the revolutionary party held sway for a time after they had succeeded in driving the monarchical government from the country. e principal leaders in the movement w Hecker, Lorenz Brentano and rave, all three of whom came to Gustav Strave, all three of whom came to this country after the old system was restored. The events of the Badish revolution have been written up from different standpoints, but none has treated them so ex as the eminent German historian, Ludwig Haeusser, professor of history at Heidelberg, in his work entitled, "Denk-wurdigkeiten Ausder Badisches Revolution," published in 1851. He is a keen observer o men and events, records the facts faithfull and persuades the reader that the conclusion draws relating to the character of the ters is fully justified. A personal aceaders is mintance of many years' standing with the tors in the drama facilitated the work of endering a true account of these memoral events. It may be added that he is the author of a history of the reformation, and of a his ory of the German people from the close of thirty years' war in 1648 to the close the Napoleonic wars in 1815, both vorks of universally recognized merit.
In the case of Friedrich Hecker we are advised by some of his best and discretest friends that the judgment of the historian is admirably well founded, and intuat of _orenz Brentano the fact is that the men of his ow party who were members of the revolutionary overnment under him speak of him sul stantially in the same spirit in which he is treated by Ludwig Hacusser. For a better appreciation of the career of these two men in this country, and in the interest of truth, t may, therefore, not be out of place to quote from Haeusser's

About Friedrich Hecker, the historian has to Before the revolution Friedrich Hecker was the spoilt child of the liberal opposition. Since 1842 a member of the Badish chamber of deputies he represented the youthful, uniented and stormy element of the Badish Endowed by nature with brilliant talents as a public speaker, gifted with all ex-ternal advantages and a charming and lively individuality, skillful as a dialectician and quick in reportee, like the best routined ade Badish revolution and with his importuous passionate temper and high flights of y a strong support for the party with which he trained, though it was impossible to keep him in discipline. Naturally inclined to sep him in discipline. Naturally inclined to eccentric, peculiar and odd, without the ust measure of a more refined mental training, he was and always remained the gay student, who conducted polities as he would crack a student's joke without promeditation, fickle-minded, a perfect model of a student's nonchalance. His ideas were in a state of wild fermentation, a clear political system could not be brought out of him. He e kind of education which permeates man's atire being and does not only eling to he external side of things—original deas and real political thoughts stood out but ittle in his public utterances, but striking entences, similitudes and reminiscences vere interwoven by him into a splendid whole. With a remarkable talent for mega-ion he could hardly be taken for a product-He would certain! onary state man as he was an exce awyer and a skillful speaker. Capri ensitive, frritable as he was, endowed large dose of vanity, he flushly became to its party a real burden; discipline and party actles were matters—which the whimsteal and mistrained man could not be brought up to. Still among the several men of promin-ence who were raised up by the radicalism of lades, during the latter days of the revolution Hecker was after all the most telerable ersonally he had many good qualities. was sincere and without knavery, good na ared and harmless toward his friends, and h onal intercourse an amiable, thou astic emotions and though impelled by sell oncelt and an Imperious hature, he was he soversed by the low motive that controlled the veaklings who followed him. His talents also placed him high above those. He had all the qualities of a first class agitator, know now to excite the masses and array them with him and might have become a powerful sartism, though it may be doubted if he was he man who knew how to make a revolution. See Haese Haensser pp. 115 et seg.) Hecker came to America in 1849 at the age

of thirty-cight years and settled on a farm near Belleville, Ill., where he remained to the end of his life. The excellent qualities mentioned by the historian in the foregoing extract stood him is good stead in this co try. During the exciting canvass of 1856 he threw himself impetuously into the campaign and delivered stirring speeches for free labor

the country. At the outbreak of the war he organized a regiment of Illines volunteers and moved with it into the field as its col-Educational Almanac. From 1869 to 1869 he was one of the editors of the New York Tribune, having under his management the entire foreign department as well as the editors of the Tribune Almanac. He has the summer following he organized another part of the tribune Almanac. so propaged for the National Almanac and e American Year Book and National Reg. with distinction to the end of the war, being seriously wounded at Chancellorsville

As to Lorenz Brentano, I find on pages 150 and 151 of Lardwig Hacusser's history the follow, which I translated literally:

"A phenomenon observed in all revolutions

is the prespitous decline the quickly progressing deterioration of demagogy. Witness the time of 1789. What fearful disparity be tween Mirabeau and Danton, between the latter and Robespierre and Marat. Our revolution presents in a smaller measure the same speciacie. With Hecker the revolution began in Brentans it brought forwards far worse representative, and even he was quickly overtaken when the last restraints were swootaway.

"With Heeker, Brentane had nothing in common but the scheming radicalism of the advocate. Of the impensous and exulted character of the youthful tribune, which carried the masses with him, of his genuine fire of enthusiasm, of his bewitching appearance. ance, Brentano possessed nothing; his wh nature was that of a common, ave, even of a low demagague. Hecker's individuality, his whole exterior, his andress, all these recall the moments when the unchained passio with demandac power, control the souls of men and sweep them irresistibly onward. From Brentano, however, one could only hear the demangague's venomens art of calumnia tion and sophistry. Himself cold and selfish, incapable of an entansiastic emotion, with out an elevating thought, without ideas and without ideas, Brentano showed in his whole external appearance, his speech and acis nothing but the glib tongue and the dialectic of the advocate, the untiring zeal of the par-tisan, the superior cunning of a pettilogrer, the brazen face of a demagogue of the worst order. His speech was cold and sober, onl varned upartificially by personal spite and by false and acrimonious denunciations while his bearing exhibited an unspeakable inse-lence, sneering and full of personal gall and when anger and wrath overpowered him is was doubtful whether the whole appearance the man was more disgusting than hideous. "We know well that the role of artificia

noderation which he played later on bespoke or him a somewhat milder criticism, but the truth is, of all men who in March 1818 took part in public life in Baden, sobody bears such a terrible personal responsibility as he and none has deserved the contempt of al parties, at the end even of his own as di The historian shows among other things

that Lorenz Brentano became a rebel agains the Badish government for no other reaso out because of his disappointed ambition became a minister in the little duchy, and that his own friends often charged him with being possessed of "a porteferrile wath" rage for a partfolio.) Lorenz Brentano came to this country

849, at the age of thirty-seven years. He first ettled in Pottsville, Pa., where he started a German newspaper, in which, however, h Kalamisoo, Mich., where he took in literest in a browery until about the year 1860. Dur ing these years he remained neutral in the great fight for American free labor, not have ng, so far as is known, either written er spoken a word in favor of either party until he came to Chicago about the year 1860. In April 1861 he secured an interest in the Illi is Staats Zeitung and in 1863 bought ou George Schneider and became the editor the paper. In 1867 he sold out his interest t A. C. Hesing, organized a paper in opposition the Staats Zeitung under the name o Volkszeitung, but gave it up as a failure i 868. From 1865 to 1868 he was a member i the board of education of Chicago and di-much to introduce German into the publichoois. In the spring of 1868 he went t Europe, where he remained until the winter of 1872. In September of the same year he was appointed by President Grant United States consulat Dresden, which position he resigned early in 1876. In the summer of but year he presented himself to the republican state convention at Springfield, III., as a candidate for secretary of state, but failed to get the nomination. In the fall of 1876 he succeeded, however, in being elected a memper of congress from one of the Chicago districts, but when he sought a renomination two years later, he failed. In 1879 he obtained from the judges at Calcago a recommenda-tion to the governor of Illinois for an appoint-ment as justice of the peace, and the governor accordingly appointed him, but the senate of the state, Lieutenant Governor Andrew Shuman, editor of the Chicago Evening Journal, presiding, voted not to confirm him, since which time he has withdrawn from polties. He isstill living in Chicago

ability and very prolific as an author, it is generally concoded that he was an uncomprogenerally conceded that he was an uncompro-mising radical republican and an impractical, though well meaning visionary. He had done much literary work in Germany and after his arrival in the United States, resumed publication of a German weekly called Der Deutsche Zuschaur, which he had previously published in Nannheim, Baden, but of which he did not make a success. Between the years 1854 and 1856 he published universal history of the world in six volumes which was subsequently continued to the extent of nine volumes and which has secured quite a circulation. There also issued from his pen several books on phrenology, a science to which he was deeply devoted and also a work on vegetarianism, in which he firmly elieved. At the outbreak of the war he en isted as a private in a New York regiment was soon permoted to a captaincy, and served until late in 1852. In 1865 he was appointed United States consult at Sonneberg, but the Saxon Duchies refused to give him the exequatur. He died in Vienna in 1870. Notwithstanding some slight disadvantages

As to Gustav Struve, a man of fair literary

the influx of men of letters from German, resulting from the political disturbance in that country before its unification, has been reserve for a subsequent article the materia afforded to show how many able and brillian soldiers who came to this country under imilar circumstances as those above men tioned, did noble service on the battle field of the union during the war of the rebellion and also how immense the flocks of immi grants were who were thrown upon our shores as participants in the strife of our shores as participants in the same short sho ticle may serve to show to a flusted extent how largely the American intellect evinced in letters and politics was anymented by these German exites. Nor may it be amiss to state in conclusion that carnest study and profound learning were at all times largely represented by the German immigrants of previous periods. We read in the history of Lancaster county, Pennsylvaria, that the students of Harvard college were surprised at finding among the early German immigrants so many profound Latin scholars who shoply the Latin as fluently as their own napoige the Latin as fluently as their own na-ye language. Dr. Kuntze in the last con-irv was praised by the American scholars the founder of Hebrew and oriental philology in America. Father Otterbein was a Protestant divine who came to America about the year 1752, at the age of twenty-six years, and died at Baltimore in the year 1813. "is Father Otterbein dead!" exclaimer Bishop Ashburton upon hearing the news of his demise: "Great and good man of God! Honor to his church and his country! He was one of the greatest scholar ad theologians who ever came to the country or was here. The And thus spoke the sure-minded Charles Summer on the death

pure-minded Charles Summer on the death of John Swartz, a representative in congress from Pennsylvania, in the senate charmor of the United States, June 21, 1769; "The brave and pure German stock which even from that early day, when first revealed to history in the sharp and clean-cut style of Tacrtus, has preserved its original peculiar likes protected by from a sharing that ties untouched by change, showing that hough the individual is nortal the race i amortal. We cannot forget the "Father and" which out of its abundance has given to our republic so many good heads, so man strong arms, with so much of virtue and i telligence, reptcing infreeden and calling a man master." Dr. Oscan Bares.

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