Great Congregational Convention to Be Held in Omaha in June.

MUCH INTEREST ATTACHES TO THE EVENT

What the Society Has Done in Promoting the Higher Features in Western Life-History of Its Benificent Work.

An important convention opens a three days' session in Omaha on June 6, the sixtyeighth annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary society. None of the previous annual conventions of the body have been held west of New York, and in coming to Omaha it comes into the heart of a district to the intellectual and moral welfare of which it has contributed so liberally in pioneer and later days. The length and breadth of the state and the adjoining states is dotted over with schools, academies, colleges, churches and parsonages which were only possible with the assistance of the Home Missionary society, and from the times of the sod shanty and the ox train down to the present a constant stream of money has flowed from the New England and Atlantic states to nourish in the west the best elements of statehood. All other churches, of course, have assisted in this work, but from its lack of creed the Congregationalist had the advantage in the Congregationalist had the advantage in the days of the pioneers, when the building of the church was a great event in the history of the town. What these little churches, with the reading circles, sewing circles and Sunday schools did for the relief of the barrenness and desolation of sod shanty life only the pioneers, and especially the women, of those days could tell.

Largely through the influence and by the assistance in this home missionary society free lands and good parsonages have been

free lands and good parsonages have been procured for the churches whose pastors preach that all men who behave themselves as Christian gentlemen are welcome to the privileges of the church.

In coming to Omaha the delegates to this convention for the first time will be able to see with their own eyes some of the good which their organization has accomplished. They will also find ready to welcome them a population of 125,000 Congregationalists within a radius of 500 miles—12,000 in Ne-braska, 27,000 in Iowa, 12,000 in Kansas, 8,000 in Missouri, 40,000 in Illinois, 15,000 in Minnesota, 6,000 in South Dakota, 4,000 in

Colorado.

The delegates to the convention are voluntary, and the local committee thus far is unable to state how many will be here, but among them will be just the sort of men Omaha and the west should delight to honor. An idea of the class of men composing the body should be gathered from the fact that

body should be gathered from the fact that in one Massachusetts town sending seventeen delegates Bradstreet gives the occupations of twelve of thme as follows: Bankers, 3; ministers, 2; manufacturers, 7.

Especially, in view of a distrust of the west among some eastern capitalists and investors, fostered by recent financial troubles, is the visit of such men at this time considered particularly opportune, and the local committee having charge of their entertainment has been making a special

the local committee having charge of their entertainment has been making a special effort to see that they are well entertained. The committee consists of G. H. Payne, chairman; Dr. Duryca, Dr. Butler, Rev. G. J. Powell, William Fleming, A. P. Tukey, Dr. Somers, George A. Hoagland, H. N. Wood, M. H. Comstock, A. S. Stiger, W. H. Alexander, W. H. Russell, C. T. Morris, H. P. Hallock, J. H. Evans, W. T. Lawton, H. E. Powers, F. H. Hauling and Samuel Avery.

In addition to the regular meetings of the convention it has been planned to give the delegates a carriage drive about the city and a reception at the rooms of the Commercial ciub.

The value of the gathering to Omaha and

The value of the gathering to Omaha and

Nebrasha as an advertisement may be estimated from a glance at the last number of the Home Missionary, the organ of the society, published in New York, thirty-two pages of which are devoted to Omaha and Nebraska. The leading article, entitled "Omaha," is by W. H. Alexander, giving a concise and interesting account of the early The leading article, entitled nistory and present prosperity of the city a number of handsome illustrations E. Utt of the Commercial club also has comprehensive article on Its Resources," with cuts of the South Omaha stock yards. Other articles are on "Congregationalism in Nebraska," by Rev. Harmon Bross, with cuts of the leading Omaha churches.
ANXIOUS TO SEE THE WEST.

Speaking of the coming meeting in Omaha, the magazine says: "This state has been a favorite home missionary ground since the day Rev. Reuben Gaylord Missouri river. Now for the first time the organization, which has done so much for Nebraska, is to meet within its Naturally this meeting excites interest, and friends of home missions an ticipate not only a good time, but profitable instruction. Word comes from east and west that there will be a large attendance. Eastern people are desirous of having a peep at the real west, while they out there are anxious to meet face to face the men who have labored continuously for them. Omaha committee is busy preparing for the comfort and enjoyment of all who may come. Lincoln and Crete are arranging to invite the strangers to visit the capital and Doane

Over 30,000 copies of this publication hav been circulated among Congregationalists all over the United States. The bureau of infor-mation of the Commercial club has prepared for gratuitous distribution among the elegates a souvenir program which is an artistic gem. It is printed on the finest ok paper and contains handsome half-tone cuts of street scenes, public buildings, leading business houses, churches, colleges schools, hospitals and banks. The printed pages give in the fewest possible words a review of the present prosperity and prosperity greatness of the city and state. individual advertising has been permitted by the publishers and the souvenir will be preserved as a handsome and artistic reinder of a pleasant visit to a vigorous

The various sessions of the convention will be held in the First Congregational church and the First Methodist Episcopal according to the following program esday-3:30 p. m., annucal meeting of the society at First Congregational church Davenport and Nineteenth streets; 8 p. annual sermon by Rev. S. E. Herrick, D.D. of Boston at First Methodist

church, corner Davenport and Twentieth Thursday Forencon-9 o'clock, First Co gregational church, devotional meeting; 9:45, address of welcome by Mr. W. H. Alexander, by President General O. ard; 10:30, annual survey work of the so ciety by Rev. J. B. Clark, D.D., senior sec retary, followed by addresses from Rev. W H. Moore, secretary of Connecticut society Rev. J. G. Fraser, D.D., secretary of Ohio society; Rev. T. O. Douglas, secretary of Iowa society, and Rev. Alex McGregor, Rhode

Thursday Afternoon-2 o'clock, anniversary of the Congregational Church Building so-clety, with addresses by Rev. S. H. Cobb, D.D., secretary, and Rev. Frank T. 1 D.D., of Denver; 3:15, address by Rev. Ington Cheate, D.D., secretary Home Mission

society, followed by a discussi Thursday Evening—First Methodiat Epis-copal church, 8:00, annual report by Rev. William Kincaid, D.D., secretary, followed by addresses from Rev. H. A. Shauffler, D.D., of Cleveland, O., Rev. W. G. Pudde-

ot and others. Friday Forencon-9:00, devotional meeting, 9:50, anniversary of the women's department, Mrs. H. Caswell of New York presiding; addresses by Miss Frances J. Dyer of Massachusetts, Mrs. J. T. Duryes of Nebrasks, Mrs. W. S. Hawkes of Utah, Mrs. H. H. Gilchrist of the Black Hills and Mrs. C. W. Preston of Curtis, Neb.; 11:15. missions and Sunday schools; addresses by Rev. G. M. Boynton, D.D., of Boston

Afternoon-2:00 Addresses by Rev. J. H. Hamilton, D.D., secretary American Educational society, Boston, and Rev. James Brand, D.D., Oberlin, O.; 3:00, addresses from Home Missionary Superintendents Rev. L. B. Broad, Kansas; Rev. New Mexico and Arizona Rev. James Ford, California; Rev. T. W. Jones, Pennsylvania; Rev. A. H. Bross,

HOME MISSIONS MEETING Nebraska; Rev. I. H. Parker, Oklahoma; Rev. O. K. Ray, Missouri; Rev. W. H. Thrall, South Dakota.

Thrail, South Dakota.

Friday Evening—8:90, addresses by Rev.
E. P. Goodwin, D.D., of Chicago; G. H.
Wells, D.D., Minneapolis; Rev. A. L. Friable,
Des Moines; Rev. C. L. Mills, Cleveland;
General O. O. Howard.

General O. O. Howard.

On Saturday the time will be largely taken up in carriage rides about the city, visits to prominent places in and about Omaha, of which notice will be given at the meetings. In the evening a reception will be tendered to the members of the convention from 7 to 10:30 by the Commercial

On Sunday evening a mass meeting will be held in Exposition hall, to be addressed by prominent speakers.

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY. In a review of the work and objects of the society furnished the committee the

The American (now the Congregational) Home Missionary society was organized in the city of New York May 10, 1826, by a convention in which were represented these four evangelical denominations: Congregational, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed. Its object, as declared by its constitution, is to assist congregations its constitution, is to assist congregations unable to support the gospel ministry and to send the gospel and the means of Christian education to the destitute within the United States. It was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, and is legally authorized to hold its meetings in any state or territory within the United States and in the District of Columbia. Its officers are a president, ten vice presidents, secretaries for correspondence, a treasurer, an auditor and a recording secretary. The general supervision of its work, appointment of missionaries and superintendents, election of secretaries and treasurer, the care of its property, etc., are in the hands of an executive committee of fifteen, five of whom, to serve for five years, are chosen by ballot at each annual meeting.

at each annual meeting.

The voting membership of the society is of two classes, life members and annual members; the former constituted such by the payment of \$50 into the society's treasury; the latter by election of an auxiliary, or of a Congregational church annually con-

tributing to the society's work.

In the society's first year it contributed to the support of 169 missionaries, of whom 129 were in the middle states, one in New England, five in the south and southwest, thirty-three in the then western states and one in Canada. The receipts in that year were \$18,141. In the tenth year 755 mis-sionaries were aided and \$92,189 expended In the twentieth year 971 missionaries and \$126,193 outlay. In the thirtieth year 986 missionaries and \$186,611 expenses. In the fourth decade the treasury and the amount of work suffered because of the Presbyterians leaving the society and organizing their own Home Missionary board, yet in the their own Home Missionary board, yet in the fortieth year 818 missionaries were aided and the outlay was \$218,811. In the fiftieth year 979 missionaries and \$309,872 outlay. In the sixtieth year 1,469 missionaries and \$408,790 expended. In the sixty-seventh year, 1892-93, 2,002 missionaries were employed and \$589,026 expended. Of these 2,002 missionaries 437 were employed in New England, 153 in the middle states, 203 in the south and southwest and 1,209 in the

New England, 103 in the middle states, 203 in the south and southwest and 1,209 in the western states and territories.

The total cash receipts in the society's sixty-seven years is \$15,384,895. Not less than \$2,040,590 in addition has been received and distributed among the missionaries in supplies of clothing, family stores, better supplies of clothing, family stores, and seven supplies of clothing, family stores, supplies of the seven supplies of clothing family stores. aries in supplies of clothing, family stores, books and cash outside of that paid on salary account. Churches organized by the missionaries, 5,981; brought to self-support, 2,803; additions to the aided churches, 409,-257. Of these 11,233 were added within the sixty-seventh year, 7,249 on confession of faith and 3,983 by letter from other churches. Nearly or quite 2,300 Sunday schools, with not less than 160,000 pupils, are under the special care of the missionaries, thus pre-paring the way for the formation of churches in the near and distant future and in the widely severed state in which the lot of those now in childhood and youth are cast. Not the least important results of the society's work may be seen in the schools,

society's work may be seen in the schools, academies, colleges and theological seminaries in the interior, the farther west and the south, which its labors have been largely instrumental in founding, nourishing and aiding to supply with teachers and pupils during the last sixty-seven years. Few men deserve better of their country than do those who with great sacrifice and keeping themselves out of sight have laid deep and strong the foundations of these permanent the foundations of these permanen institutions for educating and training the roung men and women, on whom is soon to the responsibilities for the political, educational and religious welfare of our

The vast influence of foreigners every part of the world, holding all forms of religion and many with no religion at all, tearfully menacing the most precious institutions, has in late years led to the or-ganization of three foreign departments, each with its superintendent: The Scandingvian, the Slavic and the German. ire attracting to themselves the intelligent and practical interest of the society's best friends, and this comparatively recent work is already rich in its fruits and is

bright with promise. The woman's department, opened in 1893, has also grown rapidly in favor with all the friends of home missions. Its special bject is to interest the women, and, through them, the children, of our Congregational churches throughout the country in the work. Forty-one state "unions" have been already organized.

The Home Missionary, a magazine, which 30,000 copies are issued monthly, published by the society, and in April, 1894. losed its sixty-sixth volume as the society's chief organ of communication with its stituents. It gives a running account of the progress of the work in all parts of the ountry, largely from the pens of the superntendents and missionaries personally en-

Over \$689,000 was expended last year in earrying on the work in forty-seven states and territories. One hundred thousand dollars more could wisely have been appro-priated in the newer fields daily opening and calling for help from the older states.

#### IMPIETIES.

A young lady organist in a Montreal church was captivated with the young pasor of a church in the next street and ielighted to hear one week that by exchange he was to preach the next Sunday in her own church. The organ was pumped by an obstreperous old sexton, who would often stop when he thought the organ vol untary had lasted long enough. This day organist was anxious that all should go well, and as the service was about to begin she wrote a note intended solely for the sexton's eye. He took it, and in spite of her agonized beckenings carried it straight to the preacher. What was that gentle man's astonishment when he head, "Oblig me this morning by blowing away till give you a signal to stop—Miss Allen."

A well known minister succeeded in a shocking his congregation a few nights ago hat several of the ladies fainted outright while two or three had to be carried bodily from the church and resuscitated in the resh air. The preacher was explating upon the merits or demerits of Solomon, as the case may have been, when he came to the place where Solomon began taking to himself his 800 wives.

"Solomon," said the holy man, lifting his hands above his head and gazing sorrowfully at the roof of the church, "Solomon was, my dear friends-Solomon was-he was a ular Billy Breckinridge sort of a man. Just here he paused. There was an awed hush, followed by a smothered groan that came from the center of the church The preacher tried to correct himself, but it was too late, and his apology was almost bad as the original remark. His sermo closed almost immediately.

"We don't play the plano at our house on Sunday," said the first little girl, "and you folks do. We ain't heathens." "Neither are we," said the second little our religion on Sunday, so's there won't be one left through the week, like some folks

"What is this money to be used for that the schurch is raising? Howler— It's to send the minister away and give the congregation a much needed vacation.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Saive cures ulcers. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles.

Bishop John J. Keane, rector of the Catholic university, announces that to the divinity school at the university would be added departments of philosophy, science,

law and medicine.

### FOOLED BY SWAMP PICKETS

Soldiers in Charge of a Pay Car Terrified by an Invisible Challenger.

NIGHT RIDE IN A DRENCHING STORM

Daylight Explains All-A Huge Joke-Why Meade's Division Was Not Supported at Fredericksburg-More War Reminiscences.

The quartermaster placed his one hand car at the disposal of the paymasters. He did so with the pleasant information that on the previous evening the busy confederates had made a raid and swept away all the pickets posted along the line of the railway, writes William O. Stoddard in Romance. New pickets had been posted, he told them, and their proposed trip would be reasonably

"That is," he said, "I guess you're safe from any confeds, but if you don't get through before dark I'd advise you to be pretty prompt about answering any hail. The boys'll all be wide awake this time. They won't be slow about taking care of themselves in the dark. Not a man of 'em wants to go to Wilmington just now, nor to Andersonville either."

There were nine men huddled on that hand car when it went. A sergeant and four soldiers were its motive power, guard and garrison. Two paymasters, with the rank of major, and one clerk, were in charge of a black box containing over \$80,000 in greenbacks, to be scattered among the volunteers on the morrow.

The air grew more and more close and sultry, and just before night a sort of haze began to rise over the eastern horizon. "That's it, major," said the sergeant to one of the paymasters, "we're going to hear from Cape Hatteras."

"Storm coming?"
"Right along. Twont take it long to He was correct as to the time required by Cape Hatteras, or whatever was managing thatstorm. The sky rapidly grew black as ink and darkness came with but moderate

reference to the departing sun.

Just before entering the denser thickets of the swamp a picket was reached and the officer in charge repeated the warning of the quartermaster:

"Be ready to answer right away. It'll be pitch dark and some of the boys will be nervous after last night's work. They'll shoot quick."

#### POURING MILL-PONDS.

In ten minutes more such a storm had arrived as was a credit to Cape Hatteras and the whole seacoast of North Carolina. On rolled the hand car, its crouching pas-On rolled the hand car, its crouching passengers drenched with rain, that fell in streams rather than drops. The lightning flashed almost incessantly, and the thunder seemed to be rolling around all over the swamp. Except where a streak of lightning cleft it, the darkness was like a solid wall, and there was neither headlight or handlantern provided for that hand car.

"Worst storm I ever saw," remarked the sergeant, and one of the brace of men who were acting as motive power grunted back

were acting as motive power grunted back at him, "It's the worst kind of storm, but you can't see it." you can't see it."

It was a just correction of the statement made by the sergeant, but at that moment a hoarse, deep, all but sepulchral voice from among the bushes and blackness at the right of the track commanded: "Halt!"

"Stop her! Quick, boys!" exclaimed the sergeant, and as 'the men changed intentions.

sergeant, and as 'the men changed instantly from motive power into brakes, he
sprang from the car into water above his
knees and waded forward to answer the
hail and give the countersign.

It was all in vain. Down came a double
deluge of rain and thicker darkness. Then
a vividness of blue electricity danced
through the dripping bushes and a great
roar of thunder followed it as if in search
of the hidden "picket." Neither rain, nor
lightning, nor thunder, nor the anxious
questionings of the sergeant discovered him. questionings of the sergeant discovered him. was, or must have been

or alive, for he had said "Halt," but that was apparently all he had to say. The sergeant splashed his way back to the hand car, using very strong language, and it was decided to go forward. "We're just as likely to be fired into, rst thing," remarked the paymaster's erk, "and they'd hit some of us, sure!" Both of the paymasters agreed with him, and one expressed his satisfaction that the box containing the greenbacks was water

"That's more than I am," said one of the soldiers. "This e'r rain's got through my roof. I can feel it trinkle down inside of

#### ANOTHER ALARM..

The hand car was not propelled rapidly after that, but the lightning and thunder worked harder than ever. Perhaps half a mile had been gained, when another voice, on the left this time, and not so near, but equally hoarse and peremptory, shouted

"Halt!" Other words which seemed to follow were swallowed up by a wide-mouthed clap of thunder, and so was the sergeant's prompt response, but in an instant he was among

The first we heard from him was: Boys, it's up to my waist and getting "Go on, sergeant!" shouted one of the

don't get an answer!' "Hurrah for General Burnsides!" squawk paymaster's clerk, in a vague effort to let any supposed picket know which side he was on, but a severe sternness from the further end bade him:

"Shut up! Halt! Come along! "I'm coming!" she 'Friend! Paymaster!" shouted the sergeant. "Shut up! Come along!" responded the threatening voice beyond him.

For a full quarter of an hour the sergeant groped and floundered among those bushes. Again he used strong language; very strong, indeed; but not a soul came to meet him, nor did another word reply to his repeated requests that the picket should advise him as to what course he should take. The party on the hand car cowered under sheets and torrents and whole mill-ponds of falling water, and hoped that there might e a cessation of the lightning flashes.

shoot straight. "I give it up," said the voice of the ser geant at last. He was only three paces from the car, but he was invisible. "The boys know who we are," said one the soldiers, "and we can go on; but it's an awful mean joke to play in such a rais

that any hidden riflemen would be less able

"There's something more than that in " said one of the paymasters. "There's trap of some kind. We'll never get to Morehead City.

"We'll go ahead, anyhow," said the ser-There's as much danger behind as there is before." "I'm glad I hurrahed for Burnside," re-

marked the paymaster's clerk.
It was a doleful mystery, and the chance of being fired into grew grisly enough, as The fierceness of the storm diminished and thus, with a great gust of wind from Cape Hatteras, it ceased. More wind came and swept away the clouds. The moon came out gloriously and at that very moment the paymaster's clerk exclaimed:

'Quick, sergeant! They could see to shoot now!"
"Halt! Come along! Got 'em! Got 'em! now! Bully! Better mount! mount!" Better That was what it sounded like, but the sergeant exclaimed:
"Abraham Lincoln! If this doesn't make

four times that we've been halted by those confederate frogs!" In half an hour more we were all safe in Morehead City, leaving the frogs to play jokes on somebody else.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG. General W. B. Franklin writes from Hartford to the Philadelphia Inquirer as follows I have received your letter of the 15th inst. asking me to state the reasons why the adof Meade's division was not supported at the battle of Fredericksburg, or December 13, 1862. The battle of Freder ickaburg was a source of nearly endless recrimination among the actors in it, more than a generation ago, and was at that

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Best body brussels (without borders) 90c yd
Best tapestry brussels (with or without borders) . 65c yd
Best moquettes (without borders) \$1.00 vd
Best moquettes (with borders) \$1.15 yd
Smith Axminsters
All wool ingrains 50c yd
Best quality all wool ingrains 572c and 65c yd
English Linoleum 45c square yd
Heavy English Linoleum, 6 ft or 12 ft wide . 75c yd

### DOWN IN THE BASEMENT

You will find all remnants of carpets and odd curtains at half price for CASH ONLY. Bring measurements of your rooms.

### Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co.,

1414-16-18 Douglas Street.

time thoroughly fought over in the newspapers. All of the reports on both sides are in existence in the "War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," a work that can be found in any public library and in many private libraries. Whatever information is contained in it, dated not too long after the fight, is reliable.

Under the orders that I had received from General Burnside about 8 o'clock a. m. on

General Burnside about 8 o'clock a. m. on the day of the fight I ordered General Reynolds to attack with General Meade's vision, supported by General Doubleday's and General Gibbon's divisions. I believe that General Reynolds did all that man could do to carry out this order in the letter and in the spirit. But General Doubleday's division was attacked by the enomy before it arrived at supporting disfrom Meade's division, and General Gibbon's division was not strong enough to withstand the attack that it received. Meade's division with it was driven back.

The order of General Burnside directed

he attack with a division at least well supported. This was by no means the order which I had been led to believe was to be issued. He was at my headquarters the night before and promised me that I should have an order before midnight which would enable me to concentrate during the night not only the three divisions that I have named, but in addition General Stoneman' corps, consisting of Birney's and Sickles livisions, at that time on the other side of the river. Such an order would have enaoled me to attack at daylight with a force that I believe would have been irresistible But, alas, the order did not come, and although Generals Reynolds and W. F. Smith and myself waited until long after night for the order, I sending staff officers one after the other during the whole night to learn when it would come, I received

nothing from him until 8 o'clock in the morning, and then the order was silent about the promises of the night before. In fact, I believe now that he forgot as soon as he left me that he had made such I believed during the whole night that there was only some unanticl-pated detention. When he was in the act of leaving me the night before, when it was quite dark, I asked him whether I might egin the concentration at once, and he de clined to give me the permission, assuring me that I should have the order before mid night. Nothing will account for the omis sion to give the order except the theory that he forgot that he had promised it. Had the order been given, as I had a right to suppose it would be, there would have been live divisions to make the attack instead of "a division at least well supported," the language of the order as it came.

THE BOYS OF NEW YORK. When both sides in the aggregate and in the individual, aid their best to excel each other in bravery and devotion to the cause which they respectively held to be right, it must follow that acts of heroism became the order of the day. In fact, every true soldier becomes a hero, given the occasion and opportunity. I am asked to relate one particular incident of the war, and I will select for that purpose the ac-tion of the two brigades under General Butterfield's command at the second battle of Bull Run, in which the heroism of rank and file deserves all credit, writes Genera Fitz John Porter in the New York Advertiser, and the mere so because it has been attempted to above that they took no

part in the engagement.

The brigades—the one commanded by General Barnes and the other by General Butterfield—together with that of General Griffin, formed Morrell's division. General Mor rell, with Griffin's brigade, did not react Manassas in time for the battle. He had Menassas in time for the battle. He had taken a wrong route, which brought him to Centerville, Va. The senior officer present happened to be General Butterfield, and he was accordingly a charge of the division, minus Griffin's belgade.

I had been ordered to send my command, of which the Morrell division formed part, to make an attack upon the eveny, who were said to be retreating. This supposi-

were said to be retreating. This supposi-tion afterward proved to be false, as I then anticipated, contrary to the positive asser-tion of the commanding officer. Jackson's men occupi d a strong position behind a railroad embankment, from which they had to be dislodged. This fell to the share prin-cipally of General Butterfield's comman't, although the entire corps and King's divi-sion, under General Hatch, engaged in it. Butterfield and his men, among them being the Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Forty-fourth New York, Eighteenth and Twenty second Massachusetts, Eighty-third Penn-sylvania Volunteers and Stockton's Michigan regiment, were in the bottest of the fight. Amid a storm of bullets which decimated their ranks the two brigades made the attack and drove Jackson's forces away; but they were met by others and got into such a collision that neither the one nor the

other had time to load their guns, and they had their fight with stones and the butts of their muskets. After a while General But-terfield was able to withdraw his command. having lost over one-third of his forces. In that fight I had over 6,000 men alto-gether and lost over 2,100.

advance is generally recognized as the saving of the army on that occasion.
"A KIND OF A SENTINEL."

Early in the war one of the men in South Carolina brigade was on picket duty (so called) near Manassas. There was not Yankee within twenty miles at the says the Confederate War Journal. next day there was to be an inspection and Jim Wittles had taken his gun all to pieces and was rubbing it up so as to make a shine the next day when inspected. While so doing General Bonham, who was unknown to the soldier (who was a raw recruit), rode "What are you doing there?" sa at Bonham. "Oh, I am kind of General Bonham. Who are you, anyhow?" "Oh, I am only 'a kind' of a brigadier general," was the answer. "Hold on: wait until I get this darned old gun together and I will give you a kind of a present," said the sentinel. But General Bonham did not wait. He went off and reported the luckless 'a kind" of a prisoner in "a kind" guardhouse, and had to act a number o extra hours of duty as "a kind" of a senti

A MILITARY STRATEGY. A sutler, the purveyor to a New York regiment, kept in his stock a barrel of really very fine whisky. The price of it was a little high for patriots wearing corkscrew caps and getting (on the books) \$13 a month, says a writer in Blue and Gray, but they wanted some of that whisky. A smooth-faced, boyish young fellow proposed a plan-A crowd of his companions in wickedness t into the shanty and kept the sutler busy Even that usually respectable personage, the orderly sergeant, sat on the barrel joked and laughed in his loudest key. he cellar-under the shanty went a few he "boys" with camp kettle. The instigato of the plot had an auger and the orderly sergeant's voice above told him where to ocate the cask. It was the work of a few moments to bore through the floor and into the keg, and draw all the precious fluid into the kettles. As the thieves sneaked back into the quarters they could hear the other folks quarreling with the sutler about some mistake in giving change to one of them the day before. And it was several hours later when a darky brought a flask from the colonel to be filled, that the this-time victin discovered the outrage. It was too late then, but doubtless he "got back on 'em' before he was through with that regis Incidentally, I may say that the chief robber on this occasion is now the much loved pastor of a church out in Iowa.

Cook's Imperial. World's Fair "highest award, excellent champagne; good effervescence, agreeable bauquet, delicious flavor. A Race with a Moose.

"Any one who thinks a morae can't trave t a pretty lively gait is vory much mis-aken," remarked George T. Horton of St. taken Paul to the Globe-Democrat. "I used to be occumitive engineer up in the northern part of my state, and one day I had an opportun ity to test the speed of this animal. I was running a light freight train, and in coming around a curve saw a big moose standing directly on the track. As soon as the animal saw the engine he took to his heels right down the path between the rails. For about four miles we had a perfectly straight track, and as I had heard of the great speed of this animal I delermined to test its ability. The gait of the moose was a sort of trot, such only as a moose can exhibit his paces being as a moose can exhibit, his paces being about two rods in length. At first it was only a little jog, but as the engine began to speed the mose let himself out. Faster and faster sped the engine, but at li frightened moose trotted in the van, and all the mysterious power of steam could prevail upon this monarch of the for At last, after we had covered the four miles and, turning a curve, we came upon a gang of aection hands, who were fixing the track.

to view in the forest. Bees Settle in a Lamppost The unusual eight of a swarm of honey sees on a city gas lamp was presented Saturday afternoon at the northwest corner of Maiberry and Poppleton streets, Balti-more. The little honey makers were the property of Mr. Arnold Umbrage, 919 West

The sight of these men frightened the moose from the track, and he was soon lost

they left their hive and started out for new quarters. Their flight was continued for about half a block, when they alighted on the lamp, forming a buzzing mass about the size of an ordinary market basket. A crowd collected, but the services of a police-Another circumstance in connection with the same battle was the repulse of Long-street's forces. The credit for this is due to the regular troops under General Sykes, who was close by. His resistance to Longstreet's the bees were induced by the arts of a bee

keeper, which included the beating of a tin pan, to enter a hive. NOT A COSMOPOLITAN.

A Man Unused to Worldly Ways Puts Up at A night clerk at one of the principal ho tels, says the Indianapolis Journal, had a customer the other night. He ambled into the hotel with the uncertain gait and hesitating manner of a man who is conscious of the fact that he has turned up the wrong road, carrying in his hand a new value that looked as though it had been given a coat of hog lard before driving to the station. He saw the clerk at about the same moment that he was discovered, and stopped as though caught stealing a ham from his jinin' neighbor's smoke house. He began stroking his chin whiskers and looked up to see where the roof was.

'Good evening, sir." nodded the clerk "Howdy?" asked the new arrival. Just then his eye located the ceiling, and he held t transfixed as though fearful of losing it, while the top of his head, from the chin up, was stretched back until it was on a line with his spinal column. Why, pretty well, thank you," replied the clerk. "Your folks well? The upturned eyes slowly followed the ines of the decorated ceiling, the body turn unison until the stranger's back was "Right peart," was the slow and almos strangled answer, "cept Mandy; she's ailin

ag'in. Ike hain' had no fit since corn cut The ceiling having been duly digested eyes slowly returned to the horizon and then sunk to the ollcloth value. That

'What'll I do with my trunk? "You might set it down on the floor, un-less you would prefer holding it the rest of the evening. Some do one and some do the returned the clerk. "Thought this was a tavern," and the fig

"Hain't it an opery house?" No, it is a ho-I mean tavern." 'Don't see no beds." 'They're up there above the roof. Do you

want to register?"

up thar!" and again the upper part of the face receded from the chin. "Do you want to register?" "Uhuh! wher it i go?" "Guess you don't understand. I asked you if you wanted to register." "I told you. Want to stay all night, too. Which way is it?"

The clerk got him upstairs after a half nour's hard work, and drow a breath of re-lef. "Well, there is the worst I ever see." was his mental comment. Fifteen minutes later he heard a shout from the upper regions of the house, and sent a bell boy up on the double quick to see what the trouble was. The boy reappeared in a moment with the stranger. In his hand vas his "trunk."

"Say, young feller, kin you hang this up ome place where the pesky rats can't get at "Certainly. What have you in it?"

"Shelled corn for seed."
The heavy value was stowed away, and a sell boy started with him in tow. At the bottom of the stairway he stopped.
"'Sposin' there's a fire in the tavern-then

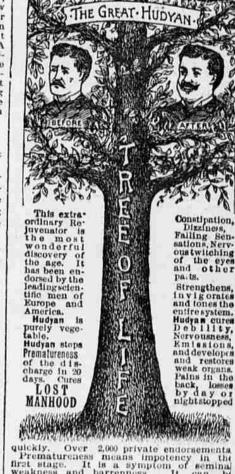
We'll let you know if there is.

"Sposin' I git burned up? Then who'll the chores tomorrer?" "You won't burn," answered the clerk. He seemed relieved. "I know it," gasped the clerk. This satisfied him and he departed. The

ett boy waited till he had crawled into bed turned the light out, locked him in few minutes later his slumbers sounded like

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