Luther's break with Rome they were printed, and they have been read in Protestant pulpits during the same eriod as useful and good for education, asthough not authoritative in proof of Christian doctrine, Homilies of the Anglicun church are still full of citations from the Apocrypha on an equal level with the canonical Old Testament, It was not till the year 1826 that the

British and American Bible societies banished them, as uninspired, from the company of the other biblical writings with which for eighteen centuries they had been contributing to the moral instruction and spiritual nurture of Christendom.

Have these ancient books between the Testaments deserved this sentence of banishment from Christian knowledge and service? The customary reason given for this ecclesiastical boycott has been that they were "uncanonical "

Many Christian scholars, however, doubt both the wisdom and the justice of this sentence. For with the rise of modern biblical criticism the reasons on which theologians had leaned, such as that they were written in Greek, not in holy Hebrew; that ancient rabbis and echolars, like Jerome, had doubted their canonicity, and Protestant councils questioned their inspiration, have one by one lost their former force. Modern scholars think that the Divine Spi it was quite as likely to dictate religious revelation in Greek as in Hebrew, and that, in respect to scholarly knowledge and judgment of what is spiritual truth, modern critics and theologians are as competent to decide as ancient rabbis or the doctors of divinity of one or two hundred years ago,-Harper's Maga-

Spruce to Displace Elm.

In the cooperage industry the use of elm wood is still in the lead, but the figures seem to indicate that spruce will soon displace it, and the indications are that at no distant date the their legislative agent. use of olm will be restricted to the manufacture of hoops, for which it is gressman Palmer, at another Coneminently superior. The supply of elm gressman Riordan. Again he was will soon be exhausted at the present | Chairman McCombs of the national rate of consumption, but if it is made Democratic committee endeavoring to considerable length of time yet. Birch has many points in its favor for cooperage and will ultimately be the successor of clm.

Was Boy's Lucky Day.

A fourteen-year-old Liverpool lad has become an actor in a romantic way. He went to London to find employment. One day he touched the arm of a man standing beside him and asked for work. The man was the producer of Galsworthy's "Strife," which was then in rehearsal. All the The American people, he declared, parts had been assigned but that of a boy, Jan. The manager said he would give the lad a trial for the part, took him along to the theater and found that he would do.

First Use of Trousers.

Ancient Britons were among the people whose wearing of trousers was | ers. noted by the more civilized ancients who eschewed them. "Braccae" ("breeches") seem to have impressed the Roman mind very much as Chinese pigtails did the modern west. Gaul beyond the Alps was at one time known as Gallia Braccata-Trouserland; and Cicero taunts a man with having, sprung from "troussered", ancestors. As Roman ways degenerated, the use of trousers began to creep in, and it is recorded that Alexander Ceverus wore white ones, previous emperors' trousers having been crimson.

Tired Joke.

William Jennings Bryan, at a Gridiron club dinner in Washington, came to the defense of a senator who at every dinner had been drilled on account of one particular peccadillo. Mr. Bryan, hoping to help the much-

roasted senator, said:

"Gentlemen, the senator has been a standing joke too long. A standing joke may not require a seat, but certainly there are times when it should be shelved."

Fear Worm From Hawali.

The "pink boll worm" soon will be the subject of a hearing before the department of agriculture to consider the advisability of placing an embargo on all cotton seed and cotton seed hulls coming to the United States from Hawaii, according to an announcement made by the department. The department has !earned that the worm, a dangerous enemy to cotton has invaded Hawaii and might be introduced into the United States in cotton products coming from that ter-

Compliments of Johns Hopkins. It is flattering to American medical sence that an eminent professor edicine in Vienna has just sent his to finish his studies in Johns Hopas university. It is not a new thing of Burope. Not only have we have invented several new op-ms and in Cuba, the Philippines ama, we have done some of wonderful sanitary work that a soen anywhere.

## BY LAMAR STORY

New York Broker Admits Having Posed as Various Congressmen.

#### INQUIRY PLANNED BY HOUSE

Lamar Tells Amazing Story of His Activities in Lobby Work-\$82, 000,000 Fraud in Union Pacific is Charged.

Washington, July 5 .- Extraordinary developments occurred in the lobby situation in the house of representatives and before the senate lobby committee. They were:

A brazen confession by one David Lamar, who admitted this name to be an alias, and who described himself as a New York operator in stocks, that he had impersonated members of congress in behalf of the employment of Edward Lauterbach, a New York lawyer, to prevent national legislation hostile to big financial interests.

A detailed charge by Lamar that Union Pacific company's books had been forged in 1901 on an item covering \$82,000,000, one of the results of which, he alleged, was that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the late E. H.

Denials by Congressmen Sherley of Kentucky, Calder of New York, Webb of North Carolina, and Bartholdt of Missouri on the floor of the house of representatives that they had had any connection whatsoever with or that they had been controlled or influenced in the slightest degree by the National Association of Manufacturers or its

Demands by these congressmen and others for an immediate investigation of the Mulhall revelations by a special committee to be created by the house

Reference of these several resolutions to the committee on rules, with instructions to report a comprehensive resolution on Saturday next calling for a thorough investigation of all lobbying operations directed on members of the house.

Witness Enjoys Own Tale.

Lamar, or whatever his real name may be (and the committee proposes to force him to reveal it before he is finally excused), deserves study by psychological experts. As if he were telling a joke the whole country would relish he smilingly related his telephone conversations with presidents of and counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad company, the Standard Oil company, the United Cigars company, and others, all designed to bring about the employment of Lauterbach as

At one time he said he was Conmake an arrangement with Chairman Hilles of the Republican party to benefit through pressure on senators and congressmen the interests with which Hilles now is associated.

He impersonated so many congressmen that he could not remember them

Claims He Alded Public. His sole motive, he claimed, was to impress the big financiers with the ability of his friend Lauterbach. Nor was Mr. Lauterbach the sole beneficlary of his philanthropic conduct. were heavily in his debt, for he had saved them the tidy little sum of \$30,-000,000 in connection with the reorganization of the Union Pacific in 1897. For this patriotic act he said that he and the late Russell Sage, with whom he co-operated, were denounced as a "pair of conscienceless blackmail-

But this was not all of Mr. Lamar's told how James R. Keene and his sonin-law and some friends acquired \$42,-000,000 of the stock of the Union Pacific, how he took measures to save

He told how "the golden moment" for which he was working arrived, and how Mr. Keene falled to grasp it when he told him to do so, with the result that Keene lost the greater part of his fortune, and the firm of which Keene's son-in-law was the head was forced to suspend.

Tells of "War" on Lauterbach.

And then, touchingly, he described & Co., and E. H. Harriman, forced into records of the committee: consolidation of their interests by the panic of 1907, determined to starve nected with the Union Pacific Rail-Mr. Lauterbach out in the practice of road company have been his profession and bring about his os- formed that an effort was being made tracism from the business and profes- to circulate and secure publication of

witness, Lamar. Magnanimously La- plus. mar offered to release Lauterbach, but the latter magpanimously refused.

"But, Mr. Chairman," continued Lamar, in the most convincing tone, "it was most distressing to me to see the mental condition of my friend, to see the low estate into which he was falling in the practice of his profession, and the curtailment of his income. I would have done anything in my power to change that any to ameliorate those conditions.

"I realise perfectly that I could not talk with these men directly. Their hatred and dislike of me was so bit-

Overheard on the Train. that's the oldest story in the world. Noah told it to his boys in

"Yes, old chap; I know it's a chestaut; the only new stories are the "Well-er-it's a fact that I generally do get hold of the freshest ones."

Alpe' Toll of Human Life About 1,000,000 tourists visit the Alps each year, of whom most with fatal accidents.

ter that they would not even confer

with me on any subject. "And it is perfectly true, therefore, that for the purpose of endeavoring to restore the condition of former friendship and harmony that had existed between Mr. Lauterbach and the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Mr. Schiff, I did, using the names of other persons have a number of conversations over the telephone with men connected with the Union Pacific company."

Testimony Given by Lamar, Lamar, when he first took the stand this morning, admitted he was the man mentioned in the testimony of Robert S. Lovett as having called Wall street financiers on the telephone and impersonated congressmen

He then gave a history of his alleged dealings with financiers and railroad magnates. In 1897, he said, the late Russell Sage authorized him to proceed to compel the Union Pacific to pay the government \$58,000,000 in bonds owing it. Lamar, with Senator Foraker, came to Washington and conferred with President McKinley.

"We were charged with being a pair of conscienceless blackmailers," Lamar said, "but that had no effect on

When Sage retired from business in 1901, on Sage's recommendation, Lamar said, he became associated with James R. Keene. Lamar said he warned Keene, when the latter was buying Union Pacific stock, that the railroad would ruin him to get revenge for Lamar's previous activity. He detailed how, when Keene and his associates had \$43,000,000 in Union Pacific, he took steps to enjoin the voting Harriman amassed enormous fortunes. of certain stock so that E. H. Harriman would be compelled to buy Keene's stock at a high figure. With Keene's approval he retained Lauterbach's law firm and paid \$25,000. Lauterbach and Lamar came to Washington, paid Foraker a fee, and engaged him.

When the injunction was finally decided against Keene Union Pacific went down and Keene and his friends lost most of their fortunes.

Tells of Phone Talks. "As the result of the panic of 1907." said Lamar, "Harriman, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City bank, and

Morgan & Co. became bound together as with an iron band." "For the purpose of doing my friend, Lauterbach, a service," he said, "and to restore him to his former friendly relation with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Jacob Schiff and the Union Pacific officials, and others, did have conversations with Union Pacific officials, and in those conversations I did use the names of other persons. But there was

no suggestion of a fee to Mr. Lauter-

bach. On the strength of these tele-

phone messages Mr. Lovett came here

and charged that Edward Lauterbach had tried to blackmail him." The Lauterbach incident, added, 'paled into insignificance," compared with an \$82,000,000 forgery which he alleged was committed on the Union Pacific books in 1901.

"I don't know who did it," said Lamar, "the chairman of the board or the office boy, but I do know this \$82,-000,000 was the fulcrum which enabled Harriman and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to gain control of these corporations."

Tells Story of "Forgery." He described a double entry of \$82,-000,000 representing securities the Union Pacific assumed in taking over The items, he said, were carried in ledger, leaving it as a credit balance on the other side.

"They took all the securities of the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway and Navigation," he said, "and used them as security for an issue of bonds. They got that money and used it to finance the deal for the transactions and the flotation of Great Northern Ore properties, which they sold out at an enormous profit."

Later, Lamar alleged, the principals in the transaction went to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and secretly got nearly \$200 .disinterested service for others. He 000,000, which he believed was for their own use.

Donial Made by Cravath.

Immediately after Lamar had finished this phase of the story, Paul D. Cravath of counsel for the Union Pacific railroad put in this reply: "In view of the statement regard-

ing the account of the Union Pacific Railroad company which David Lamar has gone out of his way to make before this committee, and, inasmuch as persons not familiar with David Lamar's character, who may read this statement in the newspapers, may be misled thereby, I deem it my duty to how J. Pierpont Morgan, Kuhn, Loeb | make the following statement for the

"For several days persons a prepared story about an alleged falsification of the accounts of the opposition was that Lauterbach should Union Pacific company involving have nothing further to do with the \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000 of its sur-

"We were informed, in substance that this story was so palpably false and scandalous and so plainly offered for an improper purpose, that the newspapers would not publish it. formation then came that the story would soon be made public in such a way that the newspapers would have

to publish it. "It now appears that the medium for the publication of this story was to be this man David Lamar, who has confessed himself to be the most unconscionable of liars of modern

"A likeable fellow, Wigley. Everybody seems to have a good word for him. What do you suppose is the secret charm about him that attracts

"Oh, I dunno. Maybe it's because he's one of the common people and is always so modest about it."

Prison Mission's Good Work. The English prison mission every Christmas sends out 40,000 personal letters to inmates of English jails.

### **WOMAN SURVIVOR OF BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG**



That woman played a prominent part in the greatest battle of the Civil war that was fought just fifty years ago, is apt to be forgotten until a mute reminder such as is seen in the photograph is brought to our attention. Fifty years back is a long time to remember, yet here one of those who fought under the stars and bars, five decades ago, is greeting one of the women nurses and one of the few remaining ones whose husband was the comrade in arms of the grizzled old veteran.

the gray on the battlefield of Gettysburg has passed into history. It was in all respects the most unique gathering of the soldiers of the 60's ever held. Men who fought each other fifty years ago this year fraternized as long-separated brothers. Naturally such a gathering would be productive of many incidents, both pathetic and humorous. As many stories were floating about as there were veterans at the reunion.

The camp is full of unexpected meetings. Every day brings forth numerous meetings between men who have not seen one another for many years. Many are commonplace, but some are extraordinary. stance, here is one:

I. D. Munsee of Erie county, Pennthe Oregon Short Line and the Ore- sylvania, a soldier in the 111th Penngon Railway and Navigation company. sylvania, was captured by the confederates at Peachtree Creek, Ga. the "consolidated balance sheet" of when he was one of Sherman's army the Union Pacific June 30, 1900, but on the celebrated march to the sea. between that time and June 30, 1901, He was being conveyed to the rear he alleged, some one had erased the by a confederate soldier when the \$82,000,000 item from one side of the union batteries opened fire upon the party among whom he was a prisoner. The man who was guarding Munsee was hit and fell, knocking Munsee down and lying on top of

Seeing his chance of escape, Mansee lay very still under the unconsclous confederate while the battle thus relieve his conscience. Northern Pacific and Great Northern raged around them. That night he slipped from under the body and escaped to the union lines.

"I thought that fellow was dead." said Munsee, "but I saw him today. Poor fellow, his mind's bad, and he didn't recognize me, but I was sure of him. I couldn't even get his name, but I'm goin over later to the Georgia camp and try to find out who he is."

Here is a story which was told by A. T. Dice, vice-president of the Reading rallway:

Once upon a time there were a vet eran in gray and a veteran in blue. They came to Gettysburg and in the course of events and visits to hotels they happened to meet. They looked over the sights of Gettysburg and the monuments of the field. But they

found they must part. The one in blue lived in Oregon; the one in gray in New Orleans. They went weeping together to their station and passed by train after train, deferring the parting that must come Just what they said, just how they reached the final grand idea of the

meeting, Mr. Dice did not know. But, however, yesterday they finally decided that the time for parting had come. The one from Oregon could not figure how to reach home via New Orleans and his gray comrade, while willing to see the west, didn't have

the money for a ticket. They lined upon on the platform as their trains stood waiting and then before the crowd, they slowly stripped off their uniforms and exchanged them there while the curious flocked to see them.

The Oregonian who came proudly to town with a coat of blue, went as distinction in the marine department proudly away with one of gray and of the confederate navy. Captain the veteran from Louisiana who boasted the gray of the south sat with swelling chest in his new uniform of

Wearing a tattered uniform of gray, Alexander Hunt of Virginia was the central point of interest on the streets of the town. Mr. Hunter was big camp. The veteran is eighty-five wearing the identical suit and hat years old, and his son at home anwhich he wore at Gettysburg fifty FOATS AGO.

The suit was in rags and has a bullet hole through one of the sleeves. He his former comrades was so strong in carried all his accoutrements used at the heart of the old gentleman that he Gettysburg and wore a union belt climbed out of a window of his home taken from a foe here. Mr. Hunter and ran away, turning up here in good was a member of the Black Horse cay- shape. He is now happy and well

The great reunion of the blue and | A striking contrast is seen in the menu provided for the soldiers fifty years ago and what they enjoyed this 1863-Breakfast-Hardtack, bacon,

beans and coffee. Dinner-Bacon, beans, hardtack and coffee.

Supper-Beans, hardtack, bacon and coffee. 1913-Breakfast-Puffed rice, fried

eggs, fried bacon, cream potatoes, fresh bread, hard bread, butter and coffee. Dinner - Fricassee chicken, peas corn, ice cream, cake, cigars, fresh

bread, hard bread, butter, coffee, iced tea. Supper - Salmon salad, macaroni and cheese, fresh bread, butter and

Chief Clerk George G. Thorne of the state department at Harrieburg told of the call made by a Union veteran early on the morning of the fiftieth anniversary of the start of the battle, who related that his conscience troubled him because of the fact that on that fateful morning many years ago he had succumbed to temptation and stolen a quantity of onions from the Thorne garden, which was located near the historic Seminary ridge. He told Thorne that he desired, at this late day to pay for the onions and

Needless to say, his offer of money was refused, but the Thornes would like to learn the identity of the soldiers who upset eight beehives in the dead of night and appropriated all the honey they contained.

A remarkable coincidence of the camp was the meeting of two men of exactly the same name, coming from towns of the same name, but in different states. One fought on the union side in the battle of Gettysburg, and

the other with the confederates. These two men are John Carson of Burlington, N. J., and John Carson of Burlington, N. C.

They met by the merest chance. The Jersey Carson was walking along one of the streets, and saw a man in gray. Just to be friendly, the Jersey man stopped him and gave him a greeting. It was not until they had talked for several minutes that they discovered their names were identical, as well as the names of their towns.

A grandson of Francis Scott Key composer of "The Star-Spangled Banner," is here. He is John Francis Key aged eighty-two, of Pikeville, Md., and he is a veteran of the Second Maryland infantry of the confederate army. Wearing a suit of gray, Key came He has been in failing health, but declared he was "going to see Gettys- articles. burg on this occasion or die."

One of the oldest veterans in the big camp is Captain W. H. Fleig of Houston. Texas, who was ninety years of age on his last birthday, February 23. During the war he served with body else's. Fleig is one of the best preserved men in camp and is more active than a tree. many of the other veterans a score of years less sdvanced.

Gen. "Tom" Stewart of Penneylva nia is telling an amusing story of a "runaway vet" he came across in the nounced that under no circumstance hould his aged parent go to Gettysburg. The desire to be here and meet

Fifty years to the hour from the lime when the first shot preceding the battle was fired a reunion meeting of the blue and the gray was held in the big tent. The gray cavalry men who fought the skirmishes that led up to the three days' fight pledged themselves in the shadows of the stars and scripes to "forget" and their brother. in blue swore by the stars and bars

that the fight was over for all time. There were several women from the village in the tent and six one-time schoolgirls, gray-haired and aged now, sang "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys,' while the veterans wept like boys, but with pride. The six women who sang the battle song were among those who thronged the streets of Gettysburg after the advance guard of the southern army left it 50 years ago. On the night when Buford's men came riding into the village on the heels of Wheeler's men in gray, maidens strewed flowers along the streets and bells in the churches pealed out the news of the coming of the blue and the town

Of all the scores of girls who welcomed the vanguard of Meade, only a half dozen could be found, and they stood, white-haired with tears in their eyes on a platform in the big tent and sang to the weeping soldiers in the seats below.

"I'm afraid we can't sing like we sang 50 years ago," said the matronly woman who acted as leader as she led the way up the steps to the platform.

"We don't care; just sing again," shouted the veterans. As the first notes of the war-time melody came from them in quavering tones, the veterans both of the north and of the south sat quiet with eyes fixed upon the singers. The hum of the chorus came from every side, and the old men wept openly.

Aside from the old soldiers themselves, an interesting figure is Mrs. Longstreet, widow of the commander at the front of the Confederate lines in the third day's battle. Mrs. Longstreet walked a mile through the broiling sun out to the old Rogers house to interview General Sickles.

Some time ago Mrs. Longstreet sent a long telegram as representing the southern veterans in protest against the old Union veteran being thrown in jail in New York because of some figuncial affairs. It was said that Sickles misunderstood the spirit and his pride was so hurt that their meet-

ing today would not be cordial. "General, I have written an article about you for publication," said Mrs. Longstreet at the meeting, and she read several pages of the highest tribute to the old corps leader, whom she characterized as having come back and being once again in the saddle. Half a bundred old Sickles' men gathered on the lawn and the reading became dramatic. General Sickles leaned back in his big chair, closed his eyes, and looked back to meeting with

Longstreet. Here his widow was praising to the world the valor which she claimed had of their old leader, wetting the soaked by their blood.

One of the unadvertised reunions of the celebration occured in the confederate section of the camp. A fife and drum corps of men in blue tramped up and down the streets of the con-

federate part of the city of tents. They stopped before the tents, played such a fanfare as only drums and fifes can make, summoned forth the occupants and shook hands, threw their arms about the gray shoulders and in a dozen other ways showed

their feelings of friendship. They kept it up for hours and visited practically every "reb" tent. Their reception was as warm as their

One of the most interesting places in camp was the lost and found bureau, located under the benches in the big tent. Everything found on the into town, weak and almost dropping. grounds was brought there and thousands applied every day for missing There were at least 100 crutches piled up in the bureau, dozen or so ap

> who come to redeem their lost crutches seldom can recognize them and most of them go away with some There was one wooden leg also ly ing unclaimed. It was brought in by a Boy Scout, who had found it under

plicants having called for them. Those

Several sets of false teeth were found.

One of the big events was the 'charge" of the survivors of Picketts' division on the "bloody angle."

Under the hot sun the men in gray marched across the field that had not seen anything more warlike than a blacksnake in 50 years, up to the walls that form the angle. The "enemy" in blue was waiting with weapons ready. and when they met across the wall they shook hands. Afterward they looked over the ground for the site of a \$250,000 monument they hope to have congress erect there.

# TORIES 9' CAMP

CREDIT GIVEN TO 7TH CONN.

Was First Regiment Into Battle of Oclustee and Last Out, Says Comrade Henry Rowley.

Henry H. Rowley, Seventh Connectisut, Erie Pa., sends the following clipping of an article in the Winsted (Conn.) Herald, which he wrote immediately after the battle of Colustee. It is interesting as a contemporaneous account of the battle of Colustee and reads as follows:

Camp of the Seventh Connecticut Camp of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Near Jacksonville,

Fla., March 18, 1864. T. M. Clark-Dear sir: In reading the last issue of the Herald I notice in the account given of the battle of Oolustee that the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts and First North Carolina (colored regiments) covered the retreat. Now, for the benefit of the people of the state from which we hall I wish to correct this, for I do believe that they wish to have all the credit that is due them, through their sons who are fighting for their honor, as well as that of our common coun-

try. We have no special correspondent to speak a truthful word for us; therefore, it is seldom that we get much if any credit for the part taken by us in the engagements in which Connecticut troops have borne as conspicuous a part as the troops from other states. Such is the case with the battle of Colustee. The Seventh Connecticut was the first into it and the last out. I know no better way of proving my statement concerning the matter than to give you the words of our commanding general. Colonel Hawley's brigade, composed of the Seventh New Hampshire, Eighth United States Colored Infantry and Seventh Connecticut, was second in the advance, Colonel Henry's Light Brigade being the first. Three miles beyond Sanderson, by order of General Seymour, the Seventh was brought to the front and into position as skirmishers, and moved on, driving before them a squadron of rebel cavalry. This was kept up until we came up with the main body, exchanging shots with a force of rebels posted in rifle pits and in a dense wood. At this place, and in position as skirmishers, the force of the enemy was kept at bay for about 20 minutes, after which we retired to the rear in regular skir. mishing order, unmasking our advancing column to the enemy. When to the rear the regiment formed, took a new supply of ammunition, and advanced again, filling a gap in the center, where they fought with a will. After the fight was over, before the gone unrecognized by the government. retreat was ordered, the regiment was Tears flowed down the Sickles cheeks in line of battle. Colonel Hawley was now tanned by his ninety-third sum- sitting near us upon his horse. Genmer, and his old followers doffed their eral Seymour rode up and said: "Colohats and mingled their tears with nel, I wish to have your regiment act as rear guard; there will be a com ground upon which long ago had been pany of cavalry still in your rear." After telling how he wished it conducted he said: "I hate to ask this of you, James H. Lansberry of St. Louis, colonel, but there is not a regiment Mo., who enlisted in the Third Indiana that I have the confidence in that I cavalry from Madison, Ind., recited to have in the Seventh Connecticut." his comrades the details of his cap. This was enough. They took their poture in the town of Gettysburg by sition and conducted the retreat Confederates 50 years ago. Following through to Barber's Ford, arriving the skirmish just outside of town there about three o'clock on the mornwhich marked the opening of what ing of the twenty-first. After resting was to be a world-famed engagement, until seven o'clock the retreat was he had been detailed to assist in car- again commenced. By General Seyrying a wounded officer to the old mour's order the Seventh was again seminary in Gettysburg. While in retained for rear guard. While the town frantic women flocked about him regiment was in line, waiting for all and begged that he tell of the battle. other troops to pass, General Seymour He remained to tell the story, with the rode up in front of the line, took off result that he had to spend several his hat, and said: "Men of the Sevdays in following the Confederate enth Connecticut, I am happy to say army as a prisoner. After tramping to you that I am satisfied with what 50 miles over rough country without you have done; you have done all I shoes he succeeded in escaping and could ask; you have done your duty finally made his way back to Gettys- and done it well." The regiment for burg, where he remained till August a second time took its position as rear in assisting in the care of the wound- guard, and marched to Baldwin's, ed, which were housed in the semin- Here they had a grand time rummagnary, churches, barns and public build ing the knapsacks which had been left by other regiments. Although tired, hungry and footsore, they were not allowed to sleep. Details were made for fatigue duty, to load cars with provisions, etc., one company volunteering to push a train of six cars to Jacksonville, a distance of 20 miles. The rest destroyed such provisions, ammunition, etc., as could not be got away. burning railroad bridges, cutting down trees to impede the progress of the enemy, and in the morning started for Jacksonville, passing Henry's Battery and Massachusetts cavalry at Camp Finegan, where they were on picket. arriving at Jacksonville on the twentysecond at 9:00 p. m. Thus ended the battle of Oolustee, alias "Finegan's

Ball." Since our arrival at Jacksonville everything has been quiet except an occasional scare, the result of a few picket shots. The boys have had no tents since leaving St. Helena.

H. H. R.

Won the Bet. Some new recruits had gathered at the Sutler's.

"I'll bet anyone \$5," said one, "that I've got the hardest name of anyone here. "Ye will, will ye?" drawled a com-

rade. "Well, I'll take ye on. I'll bet \$10 ag'in your \$5 that my name'll "Done," said he. "I've got the hardest name in the country. It is Stone."

The comrade took a pull at his pipe. 'An' mine," said he, "is Harder."

The President's Choice. During a conversation on the proaching election in 1864 a gentle man remarked to President Lincoln that nothing could defeat him but Grant's capture of Richmond, to be followed by his nomination at Chicago

and his acceptance. "Well," said the president, "I feel very much like the man who said he didn't want to die particularly, but it he had got to die, that was precisely the disease he would like to die of."