

THE BOOMING CANNON

RECITALS OF CAMP AND BATTLE INCIDENTS.

Survivors of the Rebellion Relate Many Amazing and Startling Incidents of Marches, Camp Life, Foraging Experiences and Battle Scenes.

Hosea Brown, Oldest Soldier.
Hosea Brown, of Grant's Pass, Oregon, is one of the six survivors of the war of 1812. When Mr. Brown was born the French revolution was at its height and the United States was a mere baby of a republic. He is a native of Westmoreland, Cheshire County, in New Hampshire, and is just 105 years old. His father fought in the revolutionary war and was wounded in one of the early engagements near Boston. Hosea is one of thirteen children and the family is noted for its longevity. One of his brothers lived to be 90 and another to be 93 years old. A century ago the people of this country had not the same facilities for education they are now blessed with, and young Brown had to be content with what learning he could get in an ordinary log schoolhouse of the early



HOSEA BROWN.

times. Three months of the winter he attended school, and the other seasons of the year he spent on the farm. When he reached the age of 20 his father gave him a little money and Hosea went to New York and worked on a farm in that State for \$12 a month.

About this time the United States entered upon its second war with England, and young Brown became a private in the company of Captain Burgess' New York Volunteers and marched to the defense of Sackett's Harbor, Lake Ontario. When the enemy's boats began to come into view one of the American commanders, who had spoken of eating the British at sight, talked less valiantly, and as he saw the ships coming at him in a swarm, he doubted the ability of the American force to withstand the red-coats. He said he thought it would be advisable to retreat. As the boats approached the shore this militiaman said to his soldiers: "I know we shall have to retreat, and as I am a little lame I'll start now." And away he went. The United States commander (Brown, by name, too), was ashamed of his compatriot and tried to stop the coward, but could not. The command to which Hosea Brown belonged refused to run with his friends and stood its ground unflinchingly. The battle was against such odds, however, that a retreat was necessary. The United States general sent word to the flying militiaman that the enemy had been repulsed. This little trick had the desired effect, and back came the boys, who redeemed their lost honor by converting almost certain disaster into a glorious victory.

When his term of service expired young Brown returned to his old home. At the age of 24 years he married Miss Hester Smith, who bore him two boys and three girls. In 1825 he went to Catawagus County, New York, and with no money made his real start in life. He built a cabin for himself, working upon it at night, and earning a few cents by thrashing grain for his neighbors during the day. In this place he lived forty years, and in that time lost by death his entire family. In 1857 he went to Missouri; sold out his property in New York, and for a time stopped in Worth County. Tiring of living alone, he finally removed to the home of his grandson, Orr Brown, with whom he now resides.

Notwithstanding his great age, Mr. Brown retains all his faculties. His head is clear, his memory good, and his nerves steady. But he has not walked for three years. He lives in a comfortable chair, and cordially receives the visitors who call to see the old soldier of the war of 1812.

Under the original pension law Mr. Brown received \$8 a month. This pension was increased ten years ago to \$12, and in 1891 Mr. Brown was granted a special pension of \$40 a month. Last year, in consideration of his extreme age, his stipend was further increased to \$50 a month. He is the oldest soldier receiving a pension, and the clerks in the office take a special pleasure in preparing his voucher and remitting the money before any other old soldier is paid.

During the past year a most remarkable change has come to him. For fifty years his hair, thick and soft, has been perfectly gray. Six months ago it began to turn black and now there is not a gray hair in his head.

Lanterns Placed.

President Lincoln, who greatly enjoyed stories about the humorous pranks of soldiers, once told Mr. Noah Brooks the following:

At the close of a severe engagement a soldier, badly wounded, was being carried to the rear, when he espied a sutler woman hawking some very tough-looking plum.

"I say, old lady," called the soldier,

who may have come from a Massachusetts "shoe town." "Are those plums sewed or pegged?"

Happy with Her Rainbows.

"I warm up my little den with bright little pictures and rainbow glories from prisms suspended in the windows. I am amused twenty times a day with their fantastic variations. Sometimes the portrait of Charles Sumner is transfigured by the splendid light, and sometimes the ears of my little white kitten, in the picture opposite, are all aglow. The moss on a stick of wood in the corner suddenly becomes iridescent, and then the ashes on the hearth look like glittering soil where the metallic gnomes live. I am childlike enough to find pleasure in all this, and to talk aloud to the picture of a baby that is being washed. But you must not infer from this that I live for amusement. On the contrary, I work like a beaver the whole time."

Thus cheerily wrote Lydia Maria Child to a friend during the second year of the war, and she followed her little burst of enthusiasm for her rainbows by an enumeration of recent labors in behalf of soldiers, hospitals and contrabands, such as may well have kept her busy as a bee, or a beaver.

Long after the war was ended and the slaves set free, Mrs. Child, then living alone in Boston, received a call from her old friend Mrs. Fields, who brought with her Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. In a recent chapter of her reminiscences, Mrs. Phelps-Ward gives a touching account of this visit:

"We climbed the steep stairs of the boarding house thoughtfully. Each one of them meant some generous check which Mrs. Child had drawn for the benefit of something or somebody choosing this restricted life as the price of her benevolence.

"She received us in a little sitting room which seemed to me drearily personified. Everything was neat, respectable and orderly; but the paucity of the interior contrasted sadly with the rich nature of its occupant. I particularly remember the tint of the carpet—a lifeless brown. The room was devoid of color as to seem like a cell, and the winter day had been a dark one.

"As we sat talking, the sun battle through the clouds, and then we saw that Mrs. Child had the afternoon side of her boarding house and knew how to make the most of it. She rose quickly and taking a little prism, which she evidently treasured hung it in the window so that it caught the southwestern rays.

"Instantly the colorless room leaped with rainbows. The sweet old lady stood smiling in the midst of them, she directed them this way and that, and threw them all over the empty space and plain furniture. She had, I thought, a little in her mind the consciousness of my companion's own beautiful, and richly endowed life.

"She was as if she said, 'You see I have not much to offer, but I give you my best.' The visitors drew on the lovely old lady to talk of her anti-slavery experiences, and among other questions, Mrs. Phelps-Ward asked her how, in assisting fugitive slaves, she was able to guard against fraud—to know just whom she might safely trust and help.

"Oh," she replied, 'there was a password! It carried any escaping slave through the underground railway to safety. Sometimes it was written on a slip of torn, soiled paper. Sometimes it was only whispered for dear life's sake. But any colored person who came to us with that password was received and passed on without a question. It carried him anywhere, and gave him every chance that we could command.'

"She paused and looked at the rainbows in the lodging house window dreamily. Her heart had gone far back.

"What was the password? we ventured to urge.

"I was a stranger and ye took me in," softly said the old abolitionist.

So impressed was Mrs. Phelps-Ward with the bare walls and the beauty-loving soul of the dedicated woman who lived there so poorly, yet so richly, through her own noble choice, that she has always kept a prism hanging in her own study windows in memory of that of Mrs. Child. "It did me good," she says, "and I do not want to forget it."

It was a beautiful and strange coincidence that when Lydia Maria Child was borne to her rest in the late afternoon of an October day, just as her body was lowered into the grave, a glorious double rainbow appeared in the heavens, and remained spanning the burial ground with its arch of glowing beauty, as the funeral train turned homeward from the place.

Brave Boy.

Sidney Wright, of Sand Lake, is one of the bravest men in Michigan. At Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864, although a mere boy, he pushed forward in the storm of bullets and won a gold medal for personal bravery.

July 31, 1896, thirty-two years after the act was performed, the War Department wrote him a letter, forwarding him a gold medal, suitably engraved.

In a foot note the commandant of the division at the time says: "This boy not alone showed great personal bravery in going in with his comrades, but when they fell back he still remained, refusing for a time to retreat, and only did so in the face of the enemy and amid a perfect storm of shell and bullets."

Mr. Wright, who is a small man, and does not look his age, attended the recent brigade reunion in Jackson. He is very modest. "It will be worth something to my relations to look at 100 years or so from now," he said. He was a member of Company E, First Michigan Sharpshooters.

Meat is much; but manner is more.

IT LOOKS LIKE MCKINLEY

Returns Come in Slowly But all Seem to Verify McKinley's Election.

WILD RUMORS ARE UNFOUNDED

It is asserted that McKinley's Electoral Vote is Not Less Than 264—Kentucky is Still Doubtful—Nebraska Goes For Bryan and Holcomb.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The following signed statement was issued from republican national headquarters last night:

Considering the wild rumors which are being circulated throughout the country we deem it proper and advisable to state the result of the election, as indicated by the returns and confirmed by telegrams to this office from the chairmen of the several state committees and the members of the national committee in the several states. McKinley has carried beyond a doubt a sufficient number of states so that his vote in the electoral college will not be less than 264. These states are the following, with the electoral vote of each state:

California 9, Connecticut 6, Delaware 3, Illinois 24, Indiana 15, Iowa 13, Maine 8, Maryland 8, Massachusetts 15, Michigan 14, Minnesota 4, New Hampshire 4, New Jersey 10, New York 36, North Dakota 3, Ohio 23, Oregon 4, Pennsylvania 22, Rhode Island 4, South Dakota 4, Vermont 4, West Virginia 6, Wisconsin 12. Total 264.

In addition to these the states of Kentucky, North Carolina and Wyoming are in doubt, with the chances about even in the three states, although the republicans in Kentucky claim the state will give its electoral vote to McKinley by a majority of not less than 3,000.

It is proper to give the basis of the claims in the disputed states. Advice late last evening from California placed the majority in that state at 8,000. This is confirmed by press reports. Telegrams from Indiana, from the chairman of the state republican central committee and the member of the national committee show that the state has given not less than 25,000 and probably over 30,000 for McKinley and that the republicans have elected all the members of congress and carried the legislature by a majority of forty on joint ballot. Telegrams from North and South Dakota, which have been confirmed by the press reports received, place the majority in these states at a little more than 5,000 in North Dakota and about 4,500 in South Dakota. In North Dakota we have elected the entire state ticket and carried the legislature. In South Dakota the legislature is in doubt. There is no possible foundation for the report being circulated that Mr. Bryan has carried any of the states played in the sure column for McKinley.

A late telegram from Chairman Gowdy of the Indiana republican committee stated: Conservative estimates give McKinley 20,000 majority in Indiana. Ten congressmen sure, and eight or eleven, with both branches of legislature republican. A telegram to headquarters stated that chances in Wyoming were about even. Two remote counties were unheard from, also large precincts in other counties. From a precinct heard from so far there is a small majority for McKinley.

There are two versions of the whereabouts of Maceo. One of them has it that Maceo and Rubia are in the mountains on the limits of Cabanas and Cayajabo, which constitute a part of the Sierra del Rosario, and another report has it that he is in the Rangel mountains of the Sierra south of San Cristobal. It is difficult to accurately locate him. The Spanish troops are continuing their advance westward toward the insurgent strongholds without receiving assistance from the troops stationed along the military line, which is being still further strengthened.

Scraps Without a Parole.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Jack McAuliffe and Jimmy Carroll met at Barney Farley's road house Sunday to discuss a little matter of business, and, after a good deal of loud talk, endeavored to annihilate each other then and there. McAuliffe has been suffering from stomach trouble for several days and asked the National Athletic club to postpone the date of the battle for two weeks and Carroll's consent was asked, as a matter of course. He at once went out to Farley's place to see the champion and graciously conceded the extension, but added that he did so because he did not want to give his opponent the chance to say after he was defeated that he was out of condition. This aroused McAuliffe's ire, and after roundly abusing each other the pair clutched for a good old-fashioned rough and tumble fight. The pugilists were separated before any damage was done, however. Their match has been postponed until the end of the month.

Killed on the Crossing.
CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Annie Vanderwall, aged 7 years, was instantly killed and Ella Birkman, aged 9 years, fatally injured at the Joseph street crossing of the Chicago & Alton railway. As the girls approached the crossing, the gates were lowered for a switch engine some distance away. Thinking they had plenty of time to cross the two children stepped under the gates on the first track, and as they did so were struck by a freight car which had been "kicked" by the engine. Annie Vanderwall's head was cut completely off and the body terribly mangled.

Victory for Cecil Rhodes.
SALISBURY, Matabeleland, Nov. 2.—Colonel Cecil Rhodes and Captain Frenna, with thirty-five burghers, captured and burned Pangosi kraal on Saturday, killing thirty-one rebels including three chiefs.

Gold Yield of Victoria.
MELBOURNE, Nov. 4.—The gold yield of the colony of Victoria for the first three-quarters of the present year amounts to 588,512 ounces, an increase of 31,000 ounces over the same period of 1895.

WHAT THEY SAY IN LONDON.

Attitude Which People in Europe Take in Regard to McKinley's Election.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The election of Major McKinley to the presidency of the United States had a marked effect upon American securities here Wednesday.

Business on the Stock exchange opened with a rush to buy. Milwaukee and Louisville led the advance, quickly followed by the entire list, with advances of 2 to 6 per cent, which sent the brokers flying hither in every direction to join in the wild hubbub inside, while in the streets customers were coming up by dozens. According to the general impression the result will be a rapid diminution of the gold withdrawals for the United States, and there is no doubt that Major McKinley's election favorably affected the Stock exchange throughout. Consols opened $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent higher than yesterday.

The Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Frankfurt Stock exchanges were in excellent tone and active yesterday in consequence of the result of the election in the United States and the dealings in American securities showed advances.

A leading English broker in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press said: "McKinley's election has helped the whole market. Large buying orders from New York were sent after the result of the election was known in the United States and started the market."

The Star remarks: "We in England have great right to rejoice at the overwhelming defeat of the attack on the gold standard. The sound common sense of the American people has saved the republic from worse than civil or foreign war."

The Sun says: "The great republic has risen magnificently to a great occasion. Putting out of sight the results to this country which must follow a fresh access of McKinleyism no one who is friendly to the United States can view the prospect without alarm."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The decision is accepted with universal consent in this country as being emphatically to the credit of the American electorate."

United States Ambassador Bayard received Wednesday evening from the London office of the Associated Press dispatches regarding the election. A representative of the Associated Press had an interview with Mr. Bayard yesterday, who said: "The keynote that rises above the confusion and excitement and rejoices my ear is that the people of the United States, guided by the instincts of patriotism and self-preservation, regardless of past party affiliations, have unmistakably repudiated repudiation in any form, and instructed those who seek official power that they must at least assume a virtue if they have it not, and that public and private obligations must be placed beyond the reach of the political Jack Oades of this century. It will strongly tend to re-establish international confidence in the stability and security of property entrusted to democratic governments, and to harmonize the national interests and assist good relations. I, in common with all London, have received the news of McKinley's election with delight and satisfaction. Beyond this I cannot comment either upon the campaign, the use made of our name, or discuss the monetary future."

Harry Marks, proprietor of the Financial News, says the news gave unbounded satisfaction in English financial circles. He said: "But I still think there will be a reaction in a few days. The industrial element fears a return of high protection. Although for the present the financial question is settled, I think the advance in prices is somewhat frothy. While the English capitalists regard gilt-edged railway stocks favorably, they know they are in the hands of cliques of speculators rather than in the hands of investors, and there may be rate wars. Therefore, I see nothing to cause big dealing in these stocks."

The Evening Standard makes this statement: "Although McKinley is the champion of the fiscal policy designed to close the ports of the United States to British goods, there can be no doubt that his defeat of the free silver candidate is a matter of satisfaction in this country."

A Result of Election.
OMAHA, Nov. 6.—One of the best evidences of the business view of the result of the election is shown in this telegram from Mr. J. Edward Simmons, president of the New York Clearing House association:

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Henry W. Yates, Nebraska National Bank, Omaha: The overwhelming success of McKinley and Hobart relieves the business community of a tension that has been most severe, and gives assurance to all the world of the maintenance of our government upon the basis of law and order and of the payment of all its obligations in the best money of the world. This is a triumph not of party, but of principle, and all good citizens should congratulate themselves upon a victory which can only be most beneficial in its far reaching results. Accept my thanks for the information you have kindly given me. Money is easy at this center, and our markets are buoyant. J. EDWARD SIMMONS.

Alleged Wit.
Mande: "Did you go to Clara's wedding?" Mabel: "No; I never encourage lotteries."—Yonkers Statesman.

She: "Do you think it would be unkindly for a girl to propose to a man?" He: "Certainly not, if she is rich enough for two."—New York Sun.

Critic: "Where did you get the idea for that picture?" Painter: "Out of my head." Critic: "You must be glad that it is out."—Fliegende Blätter.

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