# APPOMATTOX, THEN AND NOW

The House Where Lee Surrendered Sold for Relic Speculation.

A SERIES OF HISTORIC TABLETS PLACED

Timely Work of the Government Prevents the Obliteration of Famous Landmarks-A Syndicate's Unsuccessful Scheme.

Timely steps have been taken to preserve the local accuracy of the scene of Lee's aprrender, writes the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. To a mocratic secretary of war and to the exonfederate general who led Lee's advance due much of the credit. A few weeks ago Mr. Kirkiey and Captain Cowles of the war cords office were on their way back from North Carolina. They had been down to verify some data for the records. They stopped off at Appomattox and when they reached Washington they had a story to

tell. Appomattox Court House, the ancient seat of justice for the county, stood fifty years almost to a day. It was erected in 1842; it burned last year. The McLean house, in which Grant and Lee concluded the terms of the surrender and in which centers much of the historical, has been sold to one of those membring wars who thinks such strucpeculative persons who thinks such struc-ures can be moved hundreds of miles from their surroundings and retain interest enough to draw the nimble quarter from the pockets of relic lovers. It has been taken down. But for the financial stringency it would have been moved to Washington and restored behind a high board fence for a show. The material lies in heaps near where the house stood, and a watchman guards it night and day to see that none of guards it night and day to see that none of the bricks and shingles are carried away. Much of the straggling town which stood there in the spring of 1865 has disappeared. Appomattox station is three miles away and lost of the business which was formerly done at the county seat is done there.

Greed's Grip.

Greed's Grip. But this isn't all. A year or two ago a syndicate conceived the idea that there was big money in the sentiment which covers these acres. It bought up tract after tract until it owned about all of the land around Appomattox Court House. People who had lived there long before the little town gained world-wide fame, who were here at the time of the surrender and who rememthe time of the surrender, and who remem bered the interesting incidents of those memorable days, sold their homesteads at memorable days, sold their homesteads at the tempting figures of the syndicate. Of those who were residents of Appomattox and vicinity in April, 1805, only one remains. When Mr. Kirkley and Captain Cowles visited the place an elderly gentleman, a Mr. Peers, alone remained of iflose who could of personal knowledge locate the points of chief interest. The idea of the syndicate in buying up all of this land was to parcel it out and sell it in small plots to organizations of veterans. It was expected that these organizations would erect cot-tages and make pilgrimages to Appomattox, and hold reurions where the war ended. and hold reunions where the war ended. The proposition was ill-considered. The syndicate found no such market for its holdings. The small farms are deserted, Buildings and fences are going to ruin.

Landmarks are disappearing. Upon their return to Washington Mr. Kirk-ley and Captain Cowles promptly laid the condition of things at Appomattox before Major George B. Davis, the head of the War Record board. That gentleman realized the importance of some action to locate permanently the chief points of interest be-fore they, were lost or clouded by the changes taking place. He went to Secretary Lamont with a plan. General Gordon, now a United states senator from Georgia, was in com-mand of Lee's advance on the approach to mand of Lee's advance on the approach to Appomattox. He became very much in earnest when he learned what was on foot, and made repeated visits to the War department to urge speedy action. For the marking of the Chickamauga, Lookout mountain and Mis-sionary Ridge battlefields numbers of tablets with raised inscriptions are being coat in a Chattagagea foundar. Taking ad cast in a Chattanooga foundry. Taking advantage of this contract, the War department has had cast a series of tablets for Appomattox. Major Davis prepared the in-scriptions, sticking closely to the historical text. Helped by the recollections of Mr. Peers, the surviving resident of the old town, Captain Cowles has just finished putting the tablets in place. And now the lover of accurate history can visit Appoint. toy with the certainty of finding the spot where grew "the famous apple tree." A Visit to the Scene.

quarters to an orchard on the side nui north of the road and overlooking the town. One of the apple trees had a large branch which came out near the ground. Upon this branch some soldier had laid rails, making a reelin-ing place which kept him out of the wet. Upon these sould construct the source of the sour quarters to an orchard on the side hill north of the road and overlooking the town. One of the apple trees had a large branch which came out near the ground. Upon this branch some soldier had had rails, making a reclin-ing place which kept him out of the wet. Upon these rails General Lee rested on the morning of the 5th while waiting for a reply from Grant. This was the famous apple tree of which Conkling quoted at the be-ginning of his speech in nominating Grant at Chicago in 1880: When asked what state he halls from.

When asked what state he hails from,

Our sole reply shall be. He halls from Appointiox And the famous apple tree. It is the truth about Appointtox that the apple free cut no figure in the surrender save as the place where Lee rested. Yet every twig and chip, and the roots for many that the formation of the surrender save by the feet underground, were carried away by the relic hunters. The large tablet, three feet square, which tells all there was to the

apple tree story, says:

Near this spot stood the apple tree under which General Robert E. Lee rested while awaiting the return of a flag of truce sent by him to Gen-eral U. S. Grant on the morning of April 9, 1865.

Events Crowding Closely.

April 9 was Sunday. Events crowded themselves pretty closely together that day. And the tablets just crected are not far Just east of the little creek is one which says:

- 12	***********	******			
1	CONFE	DERATI	I OUTPO	STS	
	ON SI	NDAY	MORNIN	σ,	
. ŝ		PRIL 9,			1
The one, h into the from the burne	federal lin ad moved f he little to the site of d last year	e, which orward vn. A the co	h was t i down tablet urt hou	the agg the slo stands se, whi	ressive pe and not far ch was

	UNION OUTPOSTS
	ON SUNDAY MORNING,
	APRIL 9, 1865.
ž.,.,,	***************************************

These tablets of the outposts are only 200 yards apart. The federal troops were press ing forward. It was with the greatest diffi culty that they could be restrained. South of the road in a garden is this tablet:

hanaraala			*****
From this	spot was	fired t	he inst
shot from the			
ing of April			

When Lee had received his message by the hands of General Babcock that Gran would meet him, he went down through the outposts into the town. The time was a lit-tle after noon. General Lee had put on a full dress uniform and wore a handsome sword. One of the first persons he met was Mr. Wilmer McLean, with whom he had an acquaintance.

The Alpha and Omega.

It was Mr. McLean's peculiar fortune to see the beginning and the ending of the war in Virginia. He was living on the field of In virginia, He was firing on the head of Bull Run when the armies came together in the first real battle of the war. The fight-ing raged all about him. His house was taken for headquarters and he saw so much of carnage that he was sickened. After the battle he moved his family to Appomattox, thinking that there he would certainly see

no more of bloodshed. Things were quiet enough for anybody during four years at Appomattox, but here, on this April Sab-bath morning, Mr. McLean found himself once more living in the very center of what promised to be a terrible battle. He greeted General Lee, and the latter said to him: "McLean. I am looking for a place to do scme writing. I expect to meet General Grant this afternoon, and we shall probably

need conveniences of that sort." Mr. McLean led the way to the vicinity of the court house, where there were several little 8x10 buildings used by lawyers for tem-porary offices on court day. General Lee went into one of them and looked around. "I am afraid this will not do," he said. "General Grant will probably have several

officers with him, and we could hardly all get in here." "Why not come to my house?" asked Me-

hinself from that time until he died, on Monday, exclusively to marriages and funerals. It was his boast that he married more people than all the ministers of the Lean, Ho led the way westward still further ity combined. He is 45 years old, of stalwart frame, and a prohibitionist; his bank account is volumi-nous as is his talk; he has offered to settle within the union lines and made General Lee comfortable until the arrival of General . Grant and staff. This is the house that has een taken down. A tablet tells its fate

OMAHA'S UNEMPLOYED POOR

Coming Winter Will Find Many People summated. A Curious Incident. There occurred a curious incident of which no mention is made in the books which have treated of the closing scenes at Appomattox. The muskets of the confederates were al-lowed to remain stacked on the field. The POINTERS FOR THE CHARITABLY DISPOSED grass caught fire in some way, and was al-iowed to burn. So suddenly had the fight-ing ceased on the morning of the 9th that thousands of the pieces were left loaded. As the flames of the grass crept along the line

air aimost straight until the force of the dis-charge was spont, and then dropped down. To this day the field of surrender is strewn with these builtets, and so intile has Appo-mattox been visited that the balls are easily

This firing of the muskets by the burning

grass was the only salute that accompanied the surrender. When Lee had received Grant's terms and accepted them the firing

of 100 guns in token of victory was begun, but Grant quickly stopped it. There is one more tablet at Appomattox.

It was placed there recently, but the govern-ment had nothing to do with it. It stands

in a little board fence inclosure near the road and not far from the Peers house. It

HERE REST IN PEACE

The remains of hinoteen confeder-ate soldlers, killed in action near this place April 5, 1865. The cause for which they fought is lost. The confederacy which they served so well has ceased to be. Their very names have perished from the minds of men. The memory of their un-selfash devotion alone remains a priceless heritage to succeeding generations of their countrymen.

And so the history of Appoination is pre-served upon the spot where it was made.

CONNUMERALITIES.

The records of Galesburg, Ill., show one

The more ardent love is the less it is in-clined to stop to count how much coal, and

pork and beans, and kerosene for two are

A curious fashion which is growing in popular favor in New York is for the young

married people to dine at some restaurant Sunday evening.

"I can't marry you, Mr. Oldboy. You are so much older than I." "But consider, Miss Hicks. Consider how rapidly you women age after 30. Why, you'll be up to me in a very short while."

The wedding of Walter Denegre of New

Orleans to Mrs. William Armour of Chicago is announced to take place in the early part of December and will be celebrated from the

The marriage of Miss Nettle Crosby, nicce of Mrs. Samuel M. Nickerson, to Mr. Richard-

son of Boston, which will be celebrated December 6, will be one of the fashionable weddings of the season in Chicago.

Two youngsters of spanking age entered

Robert Swan, aged 72, Mexico, Mo., was married October 14 to Mrs. Adeline Lisen-bury aged 57, whom he had known only one day. The bride and her husband's mother,

aged 103, quarreled and a separation fol-lowed. November 7 Swan sued for divorce.

One of the most notable social events

residence of the prospective bride.

divorce for every seven marriages.

is as follows:

going to cost,

Dec

Rescue Hall and the Noble Work it is Domy for the Destitute-The Associated Charitles-Food and Clothing Must Be Furnished. of stacked musicets the guns were heated to the firing heat, and soon there was inces-sant popping. The balls went up into the

Without the Necessaries of Life.

True, indeed, is the old saying that onehalf of the world knows nothing about how the other half lives, and true it is, also, that one-half of the world doesn't seem to care A solitary continental how the other half lives, or whether it lives at all or not. Dividing the world into two equal parts, the well-clothed and well-fed forming one part and the illy-clad and half-starved the other part, it is quite an easy matter to determine which half it is that is indifferent to the welfare of the other. The rich and the luxuriant are averse to any knowledge that reveals the mode of existence of the indigent and the poor, that is in a very large measure. They have no time or inclination for such a revelation ; it is productive of bad dreams and indigestion. They are content to feast on the good things of the land, to clothe in the softest and warmest raiment and bask in the sunshine of the elysium of Mammon. The less the favored know of the squalor and misery with which the world is filled, the less the chance of being called upon to extend a helping hand. On the other hand, the other half are equally ignorant, but they have greater facilities for suspecting what manner of thing is life to those of the other part. The fairy land of shop windows, just now filling up with the scin-tillating riches and gew-gaws of Christmastide, the magnificent equippages, the marts of provisions, with their mountains of fruits and vegetables, fish and game, delicacies of and vegetables, has and game, denotaties of land and ocean, and the culinary and the con-fectionery arts; the well dressed men, be-furred and befeathered women, rosy-faced, richly-elad, buoyant childhood; palatial homes, that glow with the warmth and light of plenty and comfort, are the evidences which give the starving, the freezing and sick an idea of the holy land of the upper half of the world. But all moralizing goes for mught in this matter-of-fact life of ours. From the beginning of time, I ween, the air has been just as moist with human

tears, and will continue so, on and on, down through the countless ages that are to come-on, on to the dawning of that blessed miller nium we have all heard so much about and

which so many, alas, take so little stock in. Cold and Cheerless Contrast.

There will be milk and honey for one-half the world today, and for all time to come, and tears and hunger, cold and heartaches for the other. Now and forever more will poverty be despised and gold adored-the weeds, rank and noxious, that choke the into a marriage contract for one year in San Francisco. Their parents refused to ratify the compact, took the kids to their hotbed of cur artificial existence. Thy wall-ing winds, oh earth! are, but the echoes of our human sighs, thy, very throes the respective homes and applied the family shingle.

emblems of our agonies. Happy indeed should be the man, woman or child, these times, that has ample cloth-ing for protection from infavorable winds, and plenty to eat and a pillow at night to lay their heads upon. To be convinced of this assertion it is but necessary to make the briefest investigation into the One of the most notable social events among people of distinction this season was the marriage of Vice President Steven-son's only son, Lewis Green Stevenson, and Miss Helen Louise Davis, which occurred at Bloomington, Ill. The wedding was sol-emnized at the Second Presbyterian church. Rev. John Freund, formerly pastor of a Lutheran church in Hoboken, N. J., gave up his charge two years ago, when he was elected a justice of the peace, and devited humself from that time until he died, on condition of a large portion of the citizens of this fair and prosperous town. But few have any conception of the want and misery that is broadcast throughout the city-of the vast number whose stomachs trave the commonest sustenances of life and whose forms shiver and quake and waste away for lack of sufficient covering to protect them from the pitiless blasts of winter.

There are a few, however, good shepherds that they are, who are cognizant of the true status of affairs, and while there is much being done to alleviate suffering and sickness, it is but a drop to an ocean of necessity.

Noble Work by Rescue Hall,

Rescue Hall, on lower Douglas street, is doing its full measure of good, but this is but little compared with the calls that are made upon it. Hourly throughout the day there are applicants for aid at the door, and while all are beard it is impossible to re-spond to each and every one of the suppli-cations that are made. Many of the vis-itors at the hall are the heads of families, who have come here from distant towns in quest of work, leaving their little ones be-hind until the goal is reached. The applica-tions with which the hall is flooded today are principally from men from abroad, but in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the man applying is one who has never learned a trade or has

is done, but many are turned away for a sheer lack of material to supply their wants. But few garments have been sent into these institutions thus far this winter, and all those who can spare an article of wearing apparel, old coats, dresses, hats, shoes or what not, would be helping the good cause by bundling them up and scading them in immediately. immediately.

It is quite evident to the busy little army at Rescue nall that if the benevolently-disposed people do not soon come to their aid there is but little possibility of the institu-tion being sustained much longer. Rev. Dr. Ryan of Massachusetts, who has been aiding in the work with the superintendent for months, makes an urgent call toon all charit-able citizens to do what they can in the way of contributions.

At the Associated Charities some ten or twelve men were found busily working away in the woodyard. Many of the county poor are sent here and put into the wood-yard as a test of the genuineness of their deyard as a test of the genuineness of their de-sire to get work. If they pan out satisfac-torily they are remunerated with orders for provisions and clothing, and an extra eu-deavor made to find them permanent employ-ment. A preference to married men and women is always shown at this institution. They keep on an average, ten men at work daily in the woodyard and from six to eight women and gries in the laundry. women and girls in the laundry

Many Applicants for Work.

At the Union Pacific yards the reporter and a talk with Yardmaster McNeil's chief clerk, Mr. Miller, who said they were having many applications for work, mostly skilled men, as it would be useless for inexperienced men to apply. The Union Pacific force was reduced this fall fully one-haif, or to a lower minimum than for ten years. From twenty-four engines in the yards they fell to capable crews to idleness. Whenever an opening occurs one of these old men is again called into service, and it is the gen-eral hope that eve another six months rolls round all those thrown out of employment. by the cutting of the forces, will be back in their old places again. The same condition of things was found at the other yards although there has been no such a wholesale reduction in the various forces of the different lines. A rough estimate puts the num-ber of idle engineers, firemen, switchmen, switchtenders and flagmen in the city at about 225.

County Poor Agent Burr said that where County's poor two months ago was cost-ing the county's poor two months ago was cost-ing the county \$1,000, \$400 was now meeting the demand. This, however, he attributed more to an improved system of handling the poor, which he has adopted, than to any material docrease in the number of indigent people. The improved system is that instead of giving applicants store orders they now supply them with provisions, and-in extreme cases, clothing. The list of pro, visions with which these people are sup-plied includes flour, sugar, coffee, tea, beans, piled includes flour, sugar, coffee, tea, beans, rice, oatmeal, hominy, bacon and soap. Applicants are largely people with no means of earning a living other than by the roughest and commonest sort of manual labor. A skilled mechanic, carpenter, bricklayer, stone mason, bookkeeper, or other educated labor-er, is a rarity indeed. The bolk of the city's near are just new, getting along simuly from poor are just now getting along simply from hand to mouth and with the first hard freezeup the agent expects to be literally inundated with applications for aid. Just now the little spasm of building and street work is furnishing employment for many and applications are scarcer than they will be after the change that is to come. The The agent has had quite a number of applica-tions from women who are willing and eager to go into any family and do any sort of work merely for their board and clothes during the winter, and he advises those who wish help on these terms to leave their addresses at his office, 1822 St. Mary's avenue, and he will see that they are supplied.

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A tisk to the scene. It is an out of the way place, as means of communication go now, that the decree of history made famous. Twenty miles by rail almost due east of Lynchburg is Appo-mattox station. Near the station pounting up a country road in a northerly direction is the duest of the tablets of solid iron with the first of the tablets, of solid iron, with the raised letters painted:

> TO OLD APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE

3 MILES

Old Appomattox Court House was located efore the days of railroads. The site selected for the town was the main road run-ning southwesterly from Richmond to Lynch-burg, a distance of about 100 miles. Rich-mond had failen. Lee, with his army, was pushing southwesterly. Grant was pressing his rear, and there was fighting daily. Sheridan and the cavality had gotten away to the south, and Meade was trying to throw his army to the westward of Lee. And so, on the 8th day of April, Gordon, advancing westward over the hills, came within sight of Appomattox Court House to find the pocket closed. As the confederates were about to march down the hill and over the little creek which runs through the town, long locted for the town was the main road runmarch down the hill and over the little creek which runs through the town, long lines of tederal infantry moved out of the woods on the summit of the slope beyond the creek and formed in line of battle squarely across the road. The corps had got around to the front of Lee's army. Grant was behind. Sheridan was to the southward on the railroad at Appomattox station helding the trains of supplies cap-tured. tured.

#### Hedged In.

Gordon stopped. Commanding the ad-vance of Lee, his orders were to push ahead as long as only cavalry disputed his progress, but to wait further instructions if he encountered any large body of infantry. Both sides got ready for battle. There was some shooting. Up to this time Appomattox had escaped the war. It seemed now that it was to be the very center of a great battle. It lay between Gordon on the cast and Gibbon on the west Learnoved up, and one of the on the west. Lee moved up, and one of the large tablets, a little south of the road and some distance east of the town, bears this inscription:

On this spot were established the head-quarters of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. A., on the afternoon of April 8, 1865.

Communications had passed between Grant and Lee on the 7th. The former had called for surrender, desiring to stay the further "needless effusion of blood." But further "needless effusion of blood." But Lee wanted to talk about terms and noth-ing came of the negotiations. But on the afternoon of the 8th Lee, approaching Ap-pomattox, discovered that the end had come. He sent a message to Grant on the morning of the 9th asking for a meeting to arrange terms of surrender. Grant, how-ever, had started southward to go around appomattox and these army and to reach ever, had started southward to go around Appointtox and Lee's army and to reach the new scene of operations to the westward of the town. While the message was being convoyed to Grant, Lee asked for a two hours' truce, and there the armies stood at noon of the 9th, awaiting the coming of Grant from the rear of Lee to the front of Lee by this roundabout way. The detour was comploted and a tablet shows where Grant located west of Appomattox:

On this spot were established the headquarters of Lleutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. A., on the afternoon of April 9, 1665.

#### Arranging for surrender.

While Grant was going around him Lee was arranging for the surren-der. Before he had heard from Grant that he would meet him, Lee had noved forward from his head-

This tablet marks the site of the This tablet marks the site of the : house owned and occupied by Wil-mer McLean, in which General U. S. Grant, U. S. A., and General Robert E. Lee, C. S. A., met and agreed upon the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the after-noon of Sunday, April 9, 1865. The house was taken down and removed to Washington, D. C., in 1893.

The tablet is not strictly accurate in that the material has not yet been moved. But it will probably be moved in a few weeks. At the World's fair the old-fashioned sofa on which Grant and Lee sat and the table on which Grant wrote the terms of surren-der, brought from the McLean house, were shown in the West Virginia building.

Settling the Terms.

There was very little negotiation about the surrender. General Lee's whole de-meanor showed that he had come prepared to accept whatever General Grant offered. The concession allowing the officers to re-tain their side arms and private property and the soldiers to ride away with their horses was so much more favorable than General Lee expected that he expressed his thanks with emotion. The business of the surrender was a matter of a few moments, but the generals remained in the McLean

house some time tailing over old times. There was only perfunctory guard duty done that night. The next day the first division of the Fith Army corps got into position to receive the arms of the confederates, but the day passed without the per-formance of the final act. In the morning of that day, the 10th, Grant and Lee rode from their respective headquarters to a point north of Appomattex and had a conference. Grant wanted Lee to advise the surrender of the other armies in the south, but Lee thought that would be exceeding his power. The tablet says:

On this spot Lleutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. A., and Gen-eral Robert E. Lee, C. S. A., met on the morning of April 10, 1805.

## Lee returned to his headquarters and then coming forward to a place on the south side of the road, between his headquarters and the town, he read his farewell address to

his soldiers: This tablet marks the spot upon which General Robert E. Lee, C. S. A., stood while reading his farewell order to the Army of Northern Vir-ginia on April 10, 1865.

The Last Act. There remained but one more act. A tab

let on the roadside points toward a field :

TO THE LINES OF SURRENDER.

This field lies south of the road and behind the court house site and the other houses. There was a heavy contine of dry dead grass on it the morning of the 11th. Two tablets, a considerable distance apart, stand in this field. One bears the following inscription:

Near this point was established the right flank of the First division of the Fifth corps, Army of the Poto-mac, on the morning of April 11, 1865, to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Down the field can be seen the companior table

Near this point was established the left flank of the First division of the Fifth corps. Army of the Potomac, on the morning of April 11, 1865, to receive the surrender of the arms of the infantry of the Army of Northern Virginia.

The final act of the surrender was to have taken place on the road near the town, but safe pills, best pills.

\$30,000 on his wife when he gets her; he does not stipulate whether she shall be maid or widow; he has enlisted the church upon his side; yot is Joseph Thomas un-wedded. He is a bachelor in Rochester, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS.

Moravian missionaries have been main-tained in Labrador since 1769. In the Soudan there are 60,000,000 people who are ignorant of Christianity. It is said that Cornelius Vanderbilt has given \$1,000,000 to religious works in the last

wo years. Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, the venerable pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New fork city, died on the 18th inst., at the age of 73. Out of 818 Congregational ministers in

Massachusetts 342, or 40 per cent, are with-out charges. Many of them are in health and possess more than moderate ability. The will af the late Jane Holmes of Pittsburg, Pa., gives \$20,000 to the trustees of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States, and \$5,000 for

the relief of disabled ministers. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, one of the most prominent dergymen in the Baptist denom-ination and author of the beautiful song, "When the Mists Have Rolled Away," has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Boston because for years a narrow when the has marged at him because for just alnority has nagged at him because of his broad Christianity.

broad Christianity. A clergyman in Philadelphia who has been crowded out of the Baptist denomination has hired a theater in which he proposes to hold Sunday services with unique spectacu-lar effects. The stage is to be set to ropre-sent the River Jordan, and the rite of bap-tism is to be administered in a "Dark Secret" tank. He will be reinforced by a choir of 150 trained roices. Perhaps the most famous distributor of

Perhaps the most famous distributor of bibles in the world was Deacon William Brown of New Hampshire. He began the work in 1849, and kept it up until his death this year at the age of 76. During that time no less than 120,000 copies of the scriptures were given out by him, and, despite his age, in two years preceding his death he can-vassed 230 towns and visited over \$0,000 families.

families. From Constantinople comes word that the sultan of Turkey has purchased two manuscripts containing two epistles ascribed to scripts containing two epistles ascribed to Mahomet, the prophet. M. Barbiman, a Freachman, the owner of the manuscripts, received \$20,000 for his property. The manu-scripts were submitted to the first authori-ties before the sale and were pronounced by all of them to be genuine. The contents of the epistles, it is said, may have great in-fluence on the Mohammedan world. A Baitimore Christian Endeavor security

A Bailimore Christiau Endeavor society has organized a "Surprise Committee," whose duty it is to play what might be termed Christian practical jokes. They do the little things that nobody would think of but that please and astonish everybody when they are done. They make bleasant surprise calls on old ladies. They unexpectedly get out an edition of their pastor's last sermon. They astonish the church prayer meeting with a sudden flood of young faces, and are surely an agrecable and ingenious com-mittee. mitte

The American Missionary society supports in the south 6 chartered institutions, 29 nor-mai and graded schools, 43 common schools, mai and graded schools, 43 common schools, in which there are 389 instructors and 12,609 pupils. It also oversees 152 churches, with a membership of about 9,000 and a Sunday school membership of over 15,000. Among the Indians It has 12 churches, with 762 members; 12 schools, with 808 attendance, and 1,300 pupils in the Sunday school, all served by 90 teachers and ministers. Among the Chinese there are 21 schools, with 1915

yard.

noble mission.

the Chinese there are 21 schools, with 1,215 pupils and 40 teachers. According to census figures the silk manu-facturing industry in this country has grown wonderfully in ten years. In 1890 goods to the value of \$69,000,000 were turned out, as against \$34,500,000 in 1880. The number of hands employed increased from about 31,000 to 51,000 and the number of spindles from 508,137 to 1.354,708.

508,137 to 1,254,798. DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Small pills,

no regular business at which he can turn his hand. There are students who are una-ble to continue their studies, occasionally, and even lawyers and doctors and elergy men, but few skilled mechanics have place in the endless procession that files in and

In the choices procession that has a data out its doors. A very large majority of this indigent manhood is, as has been stated, unprofes-sional, without a trade of any kind to which they could turn in an extremity, and yet, notwithstanding this fact, there is but a paucity of technical tramps who have tho effrontery to appear here. Most of the ap-plicants are really needy persons, who at this stage in life have found themselves cast rudderless adrift, and dependent on the charity and aims of the more fortunate. The chapters of obtaining permanent employment through these sources are very small, and generally the aid that is extended is but temporary, just sufficiently long to en-able the victim to look about for something better and more stable.

### A Gloomy Outlook,

at regular salaries, alternating with the de-mands of each week. Mr. McLaughian, the superintencent, has the good work well in hand and finds much spiritual comfort in his noble mission

Cases that Strongly Appeal to Charity.

Cases that Strongly Appeal to Charity. While the number of applications to the different charitable institutions of the city is much smaller than it was a few weeks since, the wants of those who do apply are of a more aggravated character. It is the want of food, but more particularly clothing, and in this line these institutions are but poorly qualified to respond. Men, women and children, with hardly rags enough to cover their nakedness, are on hand daily, and when they can be assisted in any way it



Omaha's Newest Hotal. Cor. 12th and Howard Streets. 40 rooms \$2.50 per day. 40 rooms \$3.00 per day. 20 rooms with bath at \$1 per day. 20 rooms with bath at \$1.50 per 1 ty. Modern in Every Respect. Newly Farmished Throughout C. S. ERB. Prop. RECEIVED' NEW A large importation of Japanese Fantail Goldfish At 75c and \$1 Each. This lot is the finest we ever had. The one dollar fantalis are the most beautiful speci-mens ever seen. GEISLER'S BIRD STORE 406 North 16th St. T HE KINC OF Heating Stoves 20 PER CENT SAVING OF FUEL by the use of this stove is worth considering when hard coal costs \$11 per ton. Investigate this. GAS TIGHT **OAK STOVES** SOFT COAL BASE BURNERS WM. LYLE DICKEY & CO., DOUGLAS ST. HOSPE JR 1 M MULLAS STREET