

UNCLE SAM'S CHRISTIAN SOLDIER

Late General Howard, Who Lectured Recently in This City—Sketch of His Varied Career—Tributes From Grant and Sherman.

In the death of Major-General Oliver Otis Howard, the United States lost one of the most notable figures of its military history of the last half century. He served with distinction in the civil war from beginning to end, and after the war became a figure of national prominence as the head of the Freedmen's Bureau. Subsequently he commanded the troops employed in the pacification of the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico. In his later years he had the record of having been engaged in engagements that any other living officer of the army. Throughout his long career, General Howard was noted for his profession of Christianity, being known in this country as "the Christian soldier" and abroad as "the Havelock of America."

General Howard was born in Leeds, Me., November 8, 1830. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1850, and four years later from West Point, until the breaking out of the civil war, when he was appointed colonel of the Third Maine Infantry. He commanded a brigade of New England troops, and before the war had closed he had taken part in twenty-one engagements, and risen to the rank of brigadier-general.

Distinguished always as a rigid disciplinarian, General Howard always found time for religious services, and his sincerity, though at first questioned in the civil war, at last became understood and respected. Once he was asked by a civilian:

"Is there much prejudice among soldiers against the Christian in the military service?"

"Oh, no," answered General Howard. "On the contrary, the soldiers, all things being equal, are more upon the man who feared God and tried to keep his commandments. A man might be a professing Christian and yet be a weak, sniveling, good-for-nothing fellow, but they consider all such as hypocrites; but the man who loved and feared God did his duty better, kept his gun cleaner, and minded his commandments more, and did his duty with self-sacrifice and fearlessness. Because a man was a Christian he lost no credit either with his company or with his commander."

The kindness, frankness and fairness of General Howard impressed the Apaches with whom he had to deal in Arizona and New Mexico. When it was found necessary to treat with Cochise, the Apache chief, Howard would ask no one to undertake the dangerous missions, but, accompanied by only an aid and an interpreter, went himself, unarmed. He remained thirteen days, and by his tact and showing of a sense of justice made a friend of the bloodthirsty savage.

At the head of the Freedmen's Bureau General Howard served nine years. The sweeping powers of the bureau made it virtually the government of the South during the reconstruction period, and it naturally attracted much criticism. The best features of its work, historians of the period hold, were the foundation of free public schools in the Southland of Fisk, Howard and Atlanta universities and the establishment of negro ownership of land and of equal legal rights for all men. The bureau expended about \$20,000,000 and ended its main work in 1869.

From 1857 to 1861 General Howard had been instructor and assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, after his success in dealing with the Indians of the Southwest he was appointed superintendent of the military academy, serving in that capacity from 1861 to 1862. From 1862 to 1888 he commanded successfully the military departments of the Plate, the Pacific and the Atlantic. In 1884 he was retired for age and in 1885 he became the founder and president of the Lincoln Memorial University, a collegiate, normal and industrial school, at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

Tributes to General Howard's ability and bravery are numerous in the records of the civil war. Congress gave him a vote of thanks for his services at Gettysburg and a medal for his conduct at Fair Oaks, where he lost his arm. He was the last surviving veteran of the civil war honored by a vote of thanks. His friends have insisted that if his advice had been taken after the three days' attack at Gettysburg—for an immediate attack by the entire army upon Lee—

"IT SEEMED LIKE THROWING MONEY AWAY

Until I Tried Gin Pills."

Mr. P. Fitzgerald was completely disheartened. He had suffered a long time with his kidneys and spent so much money on doctors without relief, that he had made up his mind he could not be cured.

Then he chanced to read about the wonderful cures by Gin Pills, the great Kidney Remedy, and sent for a sample. The pills did him so much good that he immediately bought two full-size boxes. And these two boxes of Gin Pills made him feel like another man.

But let Mr. Fitzgerald tell his own story of a really remarkable cure:

Provincial Asylum, Orlin, June 18. I have much pleasure in stating that the sample which you sent me led me to buy two boxes of Gin Pills from a local druggist. These are the best remedy for Uric Acid Trouble that I have ever tried. I must say that before using Gin Pills I had undergone a long and expensive course of treatment of eminent specialists of Chicago. They did me no good—it seemed like throwing money away.

I still keep a box of Gin Pills on hand and take one occasionally. I am pleased to recommend them and bear testimony to their efficacy.

P. FITZGERALD.

After reading such a letter as this, you simply can't doubt the value of Gin Pills in cases of Kidney and Bladder Trouble. If you are a sufferer write the National Drug and Chemical Company (Dept. G.), Toronto, for a free sample of Gin Pills and try them at our expense. After you have seen for yourself just what Gin Pills will do, buy the full size box at your dealer's, and remember that Gin Pills are sold with a positive guarantee of a cure or money refunded.

the war would have been ended much sooner than it was.

"In General Howard throughout," wrote General Sherman to General Grant, "I find a polished Christian gentleman, exhibiting the highest and most chivalrous traits of character."

The degree for doctor of laws was conferred upon General Howard by Waterville College, Shurtleff College, Bowdoin College and Gettysburg Theological Seminary. In 1884 he was made a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor.

Many stories are told of General Howard's endeavors to make good Christians out of the soldiers of his command. He never failed to invoke the divine blessing on each meal, and he was total abstainer from intoxicating drinks throughout the military career. "The true beverage of a soldier is cold water," he said once at a banquet in New York. "In this I pledge you."

One day, it is said, Howard met a teamster trying to start an army mule. Most people know that an army mule, on such an occasion is usually held to be justifiable. General Howard was passing and rebuked the man.

"Excuse me, General," said the mule

driver, "I did not know that you were present."

"I prefer," said General Howard, "that you abstain from swearing from a higher and better motive than because of my presence."

Such sentiments as these made General Howard the idol of the religious people throughout the country, who were horrified at the stories told of some of the other generals in the civil war.

General Howard was the author of several books, mostly written after his retirement. His autobiography, in two volumes, being his latest work. He was a popular lecturer up to almost the day of his death.

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Inflamed and irritated throats

can be relieved quickly and pleasantly, and the worst cough made to vanish, if you'll pay five cents for a box of

PATERSON'S
COUGH DROPS
The Candy Cure
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Fuel is high and getting higher. A "Happy Thought" Range saves fuel and every pound of fuel saved is money in your pocket—the fire is absolutely controlled by our special patented valve dampers—not one unit of heat is wasted—the cooking surfaces receive it all.

More reasons for the superiority of the "Happy Thought" in our interesting stove booklet. A post card will bring it. For Sale by SUTHERLAND BROS., 141 King St., London.

can't walk out of the hotel without walking down. All times of day meet at the pole, as the meeting place of all the meridians. A man sitting with the invisible mathematical point, right under him would be in all 24 hours at once. Or a 24-hour watch placed on a pole could be made to point to the correct time in every part of the world. There used to be something of an approximation to this in the extreme north of Norway, where the degrees of longitude squeeze in, until recent days. Captains of Norwegian coasting schooners will tell you how convenient it was to change between the time of Holland at Bergen and that of Creta at the North Cape, which correct time was maintained. General Norvegian time became indispensable—London Chronicle.

TIME AT THE NORTH POLE. At the North Pole time is nothing, and if one were residing at the North Pole it would be unnecessary to wind one's watch. You are always at 12 o'clock.

THE NEW-FOUND DIARIES OF JOHN WESLEY

[FROM T. P.'S WEEKLY.]

The newly-discovered cipher and shorthand diaries written by John Wesley are said to be so important that they will almost necessitate the rewriting of the life of the great religious leader. They will be embodied in the standard edition of Wesley's Journal, shortly to be issued under the editorship of the Rev. Nehemiah Curmuck, who has been laboring for years on the discovery and elucidation of these documents. To a Daily News representative Mr. Curmuck has given some very interesting particulars of this rich new material.

An Hourly Diary! At Oxford and throughout his public life Wesley kept a diary, and these documents, to a Daily News representative Mr. Curmuck has given some very interesting particulars of this rich new material.

Wesley's Lost Love. The first of the six volumes of the new and immensely enriched edition of Wesley's diaries is to be published next month, and it will contain some remarkable matter from the material on which Mr. Curmuck has been toiling. It will contain, for example, the story of Wesley's early love for Sophia, a daughter of the niece of the wife of Thomas Hopkyns, chief magistrate of Savannah. Wesley taught her French. She became engaged to William Williamson, and married him on March 12. The diary shows that Wesley was grieved at the thought of "Miss Sophia" leaving a man of no character. He writes on her wedding day: "I kissed her with all my strength. I kissed her both and took my leave of her, as one I was to see no more."

A Day of Darkness. The events of that day are recorded in the shorthand copy, of which the following is the translation: 4 Private prayer, prayer, diary, 1/2 prayer. 5 Meditation, prayers. 6 Coffee, conversed 1/2 with Clement. 7 Within with Mrs. Ann, 3/4 with Mrs. Bush. 8 Within 1/2 with Clement. 9 Clement, 1/2 logic. 10 Mrs. Causton, in talk with her. 11 Miss Sophia to be married. Meditation. 12 At 1. Lot within with her, quieter. Then the shadow suddenly appears from the diary to become acute, and we read: 1 Within, confounded. 2 Took leave of her 1/2 at time. 3 Tried to pray, lost, sunk. 4 conversed with Delamotte. Little better. 5 Mrs. Causton came in, tk, tea. 6 Kempis, Germans, easier. 7 Prayers. 8 Miss Sophia, etcetera, 1/4 within. 9 Mrs. Causton, 1/4 with Delamotte. Prayer. This entry concludes with the following words: "No such day since I saw the sun. O deal tenderly with thy servant. Let me not see such another."

A Great Work of Elucidation. Continuing his talk to his interviewer, Mr. Curmuck remarked that "Wesley had a great many friends more or less literary scholars at Oxford, some of whom became men of distinction. He was a great reader, and he kept himself abreast of the times

both as regards events, literature and science. When he went to Georgia as missionary to the Indians he got into very close association with General Oglethorpe, founder of the colony. Wesley was his confidential friend and adviser, and frequently acted as his secretary. This brought him into contact with politics and social life in the colony. All these things are referred to in a new light in the diary." Mr. Curmuck is to be congratulated that the Daily News justly says: "An extraordinary skill with which he has unearthed these writings of the founder of Methodism. All sorts of clues, hitherto unnoticed, have been followed up by months of labor, have revealed the presence of material which has bridged the wide gaps in Wesley's journals. They have supplied the names of persons who were his intimate friends. Entries in the diaries have led to the discovery of material in the colonial and record offices, where they have been gathered for the study of large stores of original documents relating to the Georgia tract. Three maps in the first volume have been supplied by the colonial office from unpublished manuscripts. In this great work Mr. Curmuck is partly indebted to the collections or assistance of the late Rev. Richard Green, who possessed the largest library of Wesley's books in the world; the late Rev. Thomas McCullagh, a great Wesley student; the late Dr. J. H. Rigg, Rev. W. L. Watkinson, Rev. John Telford, and others. The remaining five volumes will probably be published at intervals of six months, the whole work being completed in two years.

OUR FRIENDS THE SPIDERS. I think it can be said that there never has been an absolutely authentic case of spider bite. The so-called spider bites received occasionally, and generally in early summer, often in bed, are indicated by certain blood-sucking insects of several species, large and small. The manly of the average spider is hardly powerful enough to pierce the human skin, and all of the poison contained in an arachnid's glands, injected into the flesh of a human being, will make as much fuss as a respectable bee sting. Moreover, spiders are not mammal blood-suckers, and wouldn't bite if they could. So much for the negative qualities of spiders. If it were not for the spiders we should

all promptly starve to death. Perhaps this is a little startling. It is none the less true. To enlarge upon it, certain spiders prey upon certain caterpillars, which inhabit their abodes, and kill so many of them that often whole colonies of the insects are wiped out of existence. These caterpillars normally feed upon the leaves of trees, bushes and shrubs, frequently entirely denuding a plant. If they were plentiful enough to exhaust the food they would turn to the weeds and grasses. Without check of this kind they would overrun the earth and destroy every green and growing thing. The spiders beautifully preserve the balance of nature—Collier's Weekly.

Had a Bad Cough For a Number of Years.

Was Afraid of Consumption. Mrs. A. E. Brown, Ottawa, Ont., writes: "I have had a very bad cough since winter for a number of years, and I was afraid of consumption. I tried a great many remedies but only received temporary relief. I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and after taking a few bottles my cough was cured. I am now without a bottle of Norway Pine Syrup."

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately of serious results may follow. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the medicine you need. It strikes at the foundation of all throat and lung complaints, relieving or curing all Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Sore Throat, etc., and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.

So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be imposed upon but insist on getting "Dr. Wood's."

Put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents. Manufactured only by The W. M. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CHILDREN

In disorders and diseases of children drugs seldom do good and often do harm. Careful feeding and bathing are the babies' remedies.

Scott's Emulsion

is the food-medicine that not only nourishes them most, but also regulates their digestion. It is a wonderful tonic for children of all ages. They rapidly gain weight and health on small doses.

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CARE OF RUBBER FOOTWEAR.

Some valuable suggestions are contained in a circular issued by a western rubber footwear producing firm.

1. Importance of fitting rubbers properly. However good the quality of the style, rubber shoes will not give satisfactory service if they are not properly



Magnificent Table Set

Consisting of 12 Place Dinner Service, Silver Plated, and 12 Place Breakfast Service, Silver Plated, and 12 Place Tea Service, Silver Plated. All pieces are of the highest quality and are guaranteed to last for ever.

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