BOYS WHO WORE THE BLUE

Surviving Veterans of the War Meet to Renew Cherished Associations.

Stories of Battle, March and Bivouac Told at Peaceful Camp-Fires—Officers Elected for Regimental Associations.

The week of the State fair is this year, as heretofore, being made use of by the veterans of the war to hold their reunions and fight their battles o'er again. Mingling with the throngs upon the streets yesterday were many of these old soldiers, some wearing blue badges, others yellow, the blue indicating that the wearers had been infantrymen, and the yellow that the wearers of that color had belonged to the cavalry arm of the service.

The Thirteenth Indian Cavalry survivors, to the number of eighty, met yesterday morning in room No. 1 of the Superior Court. This is the second reunion that has been held by this regiment, the members of which are not so easily got together as those of other Indiana regiments for the reason that it was not recruited from three or four localities, but the members came from nearly every congressional district in the State. The regiment came out of the service with about five hundred men besides two hundred of the Sixteenth Indiana that had been transferred to it. The records of the regimental association show there are now living 403 members.

The regiment yesterday afternoon elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Charles L. Feltus, of Terre Haute.
Vice-president—R. C. Irwin, of Indianapolis.
Secretary and Treasurer—O. D. Reeves, Richmond.

Miss Bertha Reeves, of Richmond, was chosen daughter of the regiment. W. S. Hunter, a private of the regiment, gave an interesting talk, comprehending a review of the services of the regiment. Quite a number of the veterans brought their wives and these attended the camp-fire last night, where a good time was had. This morning, at 9 o'clock, there will be a short session and the comrades will give each other greeting and farewell.

The survivors of the Ninety-ninth and One-hundredth Indiana regiments met together, at Pfafflin's Hall, yesterday afternoon. These regiments were brigaded together, and they, for the most part, saw the same service during the war. The business meeting of the One-hundredth was called to order by Capt. Charles W. Brouse, of this city. Col. J. W. Headington reported resolutions to memorialize Congress to rescue the names of E. P. Mullis and E. D. Stager, both of whom were recruited at Indianapolis, from the charge of desertion, it having been fully substantiated that they were captured by the enemy and killed. The committee was directed to carry the matter to Congress. Frankfort was selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting of the regiment, on the first Wednesday of October.

Yesterday afternoon the One-hundreth Regiment met and elected officers for its association, as follows:

President—J. N. Sims, Frankfort.
Vice-presidents—J. M. Cook, Frankfort; Chas. W. Brouse, Indianapolis; J. W. Headington, Portland.
Secretary and Treasurer—B. F. Smith, Cleveland, O.

In the evening the two regiments met together in Pfafflin's Hall, the One-hundredth Regiment having a preponderance in numbers and the Ninety-ninth occupying the place of visitors and guests. Mayor Denny gave an address of welcome, which was responded to by Colonel Headington. Gov. Hovey was warmly welcomed, and made a true soldier's speech. He was followed by Department Commander Travis and Col. I. N. Walker, assistant adjutant-general of the Grand Army of the Republic, who spoke briefly. Both were enthusiastically received. The daughter of the regiment, a bright little girl about eleven years old, Miss Isa L. Upson, of New Milford, gave during the evening some stirring war recitations that were warmly applauded.

The One-hundredth Regiment was raised chiefly at Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, six companies at the first-named place and four in this city. The regiment bore the name of the "Persimmon Boys." The regiment, from first to last, had over 1,200 men. At the muster-out there were over 400. There are now living about 300, twelve having died within the past twelve months.

Captain Heath, of Lansing, Mich., who was a member of the Ninety-ninth, gave an interesting history of what had been done by these two regiments, and at the conclusion of his paper the Indianapolis Glee Club sang a patriotic song. Rev. D. R. Lucas, of this city, who was for a time lieutenant of Company C, Ninety-ninth, and afterwards chaplain of that regiment, made a clever speech introducing Mrs. Agnes Hitt, ex-president of the Woman's Relief Corps.

George P. Gore, of Cleveland, O., who was a private in Company B, One-hundreth Indiana, made a very droll speech. He spoke of Governor Gray's service with the regiment, which was so uninteresting that he (private Gore) got tired and concluded to start business in his own account. This he did by penetrating to some distance into Kentucky and stealing a horse. "I was only a little fellow in the infantry," said private Gore, "and I didn't really need a horse. I merely had a desire to do something. I tried to give him to the captain. My idea about it was that it would be a total loss to the enemy. I was told that Colonel Gray wanted to see me and to bring the horse along. I have a faint recollection that what he said was not complimentary. I haven't seen Colonel Gray since, though I understand that at one time he was Governor of this State."

Miss Maud Lucas read "Barbara Fritchie" and Miss Laura McCorkle gave a whistling solo, which was delightful and highly appreciated by the veterans. B. F. Smith, of the One-hundredth, of Cleveland, O., told a story, and was followed by Chaplain Lucas, of the Ninety-ninth. Capt. William Warrick, of the Fifty-first Indiana, who escaped from Libby prison, came upon the platform. He shook hands with Governor Hovey, saying that it was the first time he had seen him since he saw him on the battle-field. The Captain then recited, "When the Smoke has Cleared Away."

Theodore F. Upson, of the One hundredth, sung, "We Were Comrades Together in the Days of the War," which touched the veterans very closely.

The Indianapolis Glee Club sung, "Marching through Georgia," the audience joining in the chorus, and were then dismissed with a benediction by Chaplain Lucas.

At 8:30 o'clock this morning the Ninety-ninth Regiment will meet in the lecture-room of Central Christian Church and hold a business meeting; the One-hundredth Regiment will meet at the same hour in Pfafflin's Hall. At 10 o'clock both regimental organizations will go to the State fair grounds in a body as the guests of the State Board of Agriculture.

Goose Eden, the custodian of the court-house, charged the members of the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry $2, last night, for lighting Superior Court room, No. 1, in which they held a meeting. As Eden gets a salary for his services in and about the court-house, the County Commissioners should see to it that he is not allowed to gobble in perquisites from strangers. Eden has offended in this way before.

The Seventy-ninth Indiana veterans will meet in Superior Court room No. 2, this morning at 10 o'clock. After the business meeting is over adjournment will be made in order to allow the members to visit the State fair. At 7:30 P. M. a camp-fire will be held in Mænnerchor Hall. There will be music and recitations, and Gen. Fred Knefler will give a history of the regiment.

The reunion of the survivors of the Fifty-first Regiment will take place at the residence of Gen. A. D. Streight, east of the city, to-day, and that of the Fifty-fourth will take place at the court-house.

The survivors of the Bracken Rangers, a cavalry company, will meet at the court-house this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Delegates to the Forestry Congress.

W. H. Ragan, of Greencastle; Joseph C. Ratliffe, Richmond; John B. Conner, Indianapolis, and Jacob H. Fleece, North Salem, have been appointed by Governor Hovey as State delegates to the forestry congress, which meets at Philadelphia Oct. 15 to 18, inclusive.

A Burglar Captured.

Yesterday morning patrolman Streight arrested a colored man named James Hill upon suspicion that he had committed a burglary at the residence of Mrs. Heiskell, No. 400 North Illinois street. The officer had a desperate fight with the prisoner before he succeeded in landing him at police headquarters. When searched $45 of the $50 stolen from Mrs. Heiskell's residence was found upon him. The prisoner was committed to the Criminal Court after a confession of his guilt.

THE MUTINOUS MILITIAMEN.

Members of the Light Infantry Answer to a Court-Martial for a Refusal to Obey Orders.

The court-martial ordered by Adjutant-general Ruckle to hold an investigation into the conduct of non-commissioned officers and men of the Indianapolis Light Infantry for alleged insubordination on Aug. 22, commenced proceedings yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of Company A, at the Masonic building.

Col. R. W. McBride, Third Regiment Indiana Legion, president; Lieut.-Col. B. C. Wright, Second Regiment Infantry, Indiana Legion; Capt. R. P. Davis, first separate company, Indiana Legion; Capt. G. W. Gunder, Company D, Third Regiment, Infantry Indiana Legion; Maj. H. H. Woods, First Regiment, Company A, Indiana Legion, constituted the officers of the court, and Chas. H. McCarer, First Regiment, Indiana Legion, was appointed judge advocate.

The charges were for disobeying the orders of Capt. R. F. Scott, the commanding officer, and for joining in a mutiny. Sergeant Russell Eckman was the only one of the accused who put in an appearance, but as the charges were substantially the same in all the cases the court decided to make this a test case. Eckman was represented by attorneys Smith and Brown.

Two pleas of abatement were handed in to the court by attorney Smith, the first being to the effect that the court was unconstitutional, and had no jurisdiction, to which the judge advocate demurred, and the demurrer was sustained by the court. The second plea was that none of the accused had taken the prescribed oath, and therefore were not members of the infantry regiment. The judge advocate held that these pleas amounted to a general plea of not guilty, which was accordingly entered on the minutes.

Capt. R. F. Scott was examined as a witness, his testimony going to prove that the accused had disobeyed his orders on the 22d of August by refusing to fall in ranks when ordered by him to do so. Sergeant McCrae was also examined, and his testimony bore out the evidence of his superior officer. At half past 5 the court adjourned to meet this morning at half past 8.

THE COURT RECORD.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

15016. James Murphy vs. State. Sullivan C. C. Reversed. Berkshire, J.—Whenever sexual intercourse is attempted with a female under twelve years of age, whether with or without her consent, there exists a felonious intent on the part of the male, and if the intent miscarries, but in what there is done there is a touching of the person of the female, it is an unlawful touching in a rude and insolent manner and constitutes an assault and battery, and, with the felonious intent which is present, is an assault and battery with intent to commit a felony.

15004. State vs. Henry French. Sullivan C. C. Affirmed. Elliott, C. J.—When an affidavit for trespass charges that the defendant unlawfully entered upon the "premises" of, etc., the use of the word "premises" is sufficient. The statute (Sec. 1941) uses the word "land." 2. The premises or land should be described in such affidavit. No great strictness is required in describing the land, but there must be some description, sufficiently definite to enable the accused to know the precise charge he is called upon to meet.

13822. State ex rel. James Peter vs. Lawrence Keifer et al. Perry C. C. Affirmed. Olds, J.—When a township trustee procured a certificate from the county auditor for services, allowed by the board of commissioners, which he assigned to a third party, and afterwards procured a duplicate certificate and took credit for the amount in his settlement, such acts were individual acts, and there was no liability on his bond providing that he should "well and faithfully discharge the duties of said office according to law."

13846. Amy Castor vs. Oze Davis et al. Boone C. C. Affirmed. Coffey, J.—Where a man and woman went into and were received into society as husband and wife during thirty years, and engaged in the execution of deeds of conveyance, and were purchasing and selling real estate, it will not be presumed that they lived in adultery because the man prior to that time had been adjudged of unsound mind. Whatever presumptions arise from a record of insanity proceedings when applied to ordinary contracts are not permitted to overcome the presumption in favor of the legality of marriage in such a case.

9473. Joshua M. W. Langsdale vs. William W. Woollen, administrator. Marion C. C. Rehearing denied.

14655. Same parties. Rehearing denied.

14885. John McKinney vs. State. Benton C. C. Dismissed under Rule 20.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1—Hon. Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge.

Mercy Murray et al. vs. Wm. J. Roach et al.; mechanic's lien. Plaintiff dismissed, and defendants dismissed cross-complaint.

Room 2—Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge.

Jefferson H. Montgomery vs. Emma D. Montgomery; divorce. Cross-complaint filed by defendant.

Room 3—Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge.

Thomas S. Shaw vs. Wm. Jester; replevin. Dismissed.

Charles C. Williams vs. John Black; contract. Dismissed.

Amanda J. Davis vs. Knowles D. Shaw et al.; foreclosure. Judgment for $900.

Susan M. Benson vs. Conrad Wolf; damages. On trial by jury.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. Livingston Howland, Judge.

Wm. Bledsoe vs. Philip Franklin; malicious prosecution. Jury out.

MARION CRIMINAL COURT.

Hon. William Irvin, Judge.

State vs. Wm. Johnson; forgery. On trial by court.

State vs. Charles Wilson and Walter Cline; petty larceny. Tried by court. Finding of guilty. Sentence withheld.

Notes of Litigation.

Judge Gresham has announced that he will begin the hearing of causes in the federal court, this city, on Oct. 3. The case of the Woonsocket Rubber Company against Falley & Hoes is the first case set for trial on Oct. 3. A case in this court of strong local interest is that brought by the Cleaveland Fence Company against the Indianapolis Fence Company, bill for infringement of patent. The defendants are O. H. Root, Granville S. Wright, Calvin F. Darnell and William L. Taylor. No amount of damages is specified in the complaint, it being usual in such cases for the court to affix damages when any are found.

A suit has been filed with the clerk of the federal courts, by the American Loan and Trust Company, asking that a receiver be appointed for the Crawfordsville Water-works Company.

Judge Howe yesterday delivered a lecture to Jefferson H. Montgomery, a traveling man, who, on his own admission, had, on no evidence at all, charged his wife, from whom he is desirous of procuring a divorce, with immoral conduct. The court will sift matters on Friday.

Everything is placid now in Justice Feibleman's court. The storm has dwindled to a calm, attorney Stubbs having gracefully apologized yesterday morning, his example being followed by his adversary, Mr. Walls, in the afternoon.

Lettie Ford has brought suit for divorce from Clinton G. Ford. They were married March 1, 1881, and complainant alleges that he separated from her Aug. 29, 1887, since which time he has neglected and refused to live with her, or to provide for her support and that of their two children. Complaint alleges that Ford has property in his own name worth $3,000, and a good and lucrative business, yielding him $2,000 a year. She asks the court to give her the custody of the children, and $2,000 as alimony.

Laundrymen Discuss Rates.

Yesterday, under the presidency of Major Taylor, the Indianapolis Laundrymen's Association held a meeting at the Bates House. The object of the meeting was for a reduction in the schedule of prices fixed by the organization about a year ago. Several of the members were strongly in favor of the proposed reduction, but no action was taken in the matter.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Personal, Local and General Notes.

General Manager Bradbury, of the Lake Erie & Western, is expected home from New York to-day.

The Indianapolis & Vincennes road is 117 miles in length; on the line are 117 bridges, and there are 117 curves between Indianapolis and Vincennes.

The Lake Erie & Western, in the third week of September, earned $55,655.10; increase over earnings for the corresponding week last year, $2,777.65.

Traffic Manager Waldo, of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, says that it would be a master stroke for the Chicago & Alton to secure control of that road.

Walter Hill, late general agent of the Bee-line at this point, was yesterday appointed agent of the Merchants' Dispatch at Evansville, vice F. H. Barton, transferred to Louisville, Ky.

The vote on the L., C. & D. railroad appropriation in Jefferson county was light. North Madison and Hanover voted against, but Madison largely for, the appropriation, which is doubtless carried.

George Butler, who, for some years, has represented the Ohio, Indiana & Western in their outside offices, at this point, as their general agent, has been offered a good position in Chicago, which he will likely accept.

Robert Blee, general superintendent of the Big Four, held a conference in the city last evening with the several division superintendents, to talk over the new timetable. The chief train-dispatchers were also present.

Judge Burke is reported to have become very submissive to the consolidation of the Bee-line and the Big Four, and is so well satisfied that it was a wise move that he has been increasing his stock holdings in the new company.

Ex-President Strong, of the Santa Fe road, says regarding the rumor that he is to accept a position with Jay Gould lines, that he seeks no connection with any road at present. He is spending a month on his 350-acre farm in Wisconsin.

H. W. Hibbard, general freight agent of the Vandalia, is in New York to confer with the uniform classification committee as regards making certain changes in classification in which roads in the Central Traffic territory are especially interested.

J. B. Eckman, in charge of the inspection bureaus and weighing associations in this State, yesterday received a letter from Chief Inspector Rainey, instructing him to at once to proceed to establish inspection and weighing bureaus at Terre Haute and Evansville.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago management expect to connect their tracks with those of the Lake Erie & Western and the Big Four at Massachusetts avenue on Saturday; they then will commence using their own track between Howland's and this connection.

H. A. Snyder, general Western agent of the Philadelphia & Reading road, is in the city for a day or two. It is quite possible that this road will, in the near future, establish an agency here. Heretofore the line has made but little effort to secure business in this immediate territory.

Austin Corbin on Monday cabled friends in New York that he would leave Europe for home about Oct. 5. He has been greatly benefited in his health by the trip, and has created an interest with European capitalists as regards his proposed transatlantic steamship line with its American terminus on Long Island.

At several important railroad centers where there are prosperous divisions of the Order of Railway Conductors, what are known as Ladies' Auxiliary of the Order of Railway Conductors, have been organized, and are doing a good work. The matter of organizing one at Indianapolis is now under consideration.

The management of the Kanawha Dispatch has contracted with the Litchfield car-works to build for them 200 box cars, 50,000 pounds capacity, to be equipped with air-brakes and rest on passenger-car trucks, which are considerably heavier than the ordinary car truck. It is expected to put these cars into the fast train service.

The Terre Haute car-works were yesterday awarded the contract to build one hundred stock cars for the Big Four, to be equipped with the air-brake and the Jenney coupler. President Ingalls has given instructions to have the entire freight equipment of the Big Four fitted up with air-brakes and this coupler as fast as possible.

The voluntary relief department of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, in the month of August, aided eighty-seven of the members, paid three death benefits amounting to $1,500, aided thirty persons who were injured in accidents, and fifty-four members who were sick and unable to work. The total benefits paid out in the month amounted to $3,836.60.

A general passenger agent yesterday expressed the opion that the rate war between the Big Four, the Monon and the Pennsylvania companies would have been continued weeks longer but for the fact that rates to the West showed a weakening, with the Ohio, Indiana & Western basing its rates to Peoria and other Western points on that made by these roads to Chicago.

The ten new engines which the Big Four has ordered will be adapted to hauling passenger trains or fast live stock or freight trains. They will be ten-wheel engines, having three pairs of drivers 5 feet 3 inches in diameter, 19x24-inch cylinders, and will weigh, without the tank, 124,000 pounds. The tanks will weigh an additional 66,000 pounds, and will hold 3,500 gallons of water. The ordinary tanks hold but 2,400 gallons.

There is one singular fact as regards the recent rate war between the Big Four, the Monon and the Pennsylvania roads. In each case the roads show larger earnings during the period that the war was in progress than during the corresponding period of 1888, when rates were strictly adhered to. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago receipts from passenger service in August were $6,204 in excess of those of August, 1888.

One of the most important reforms which General Superintendent Blee has brought about on the Big Four is the securing of a larger mileage from locomotives on the Chicago division of the Big Four. Both east and west of Indianapolis the large Schenectady-build locomotives have been put to hauling the fast express trains, each doubling the road daily. On the western division the mileage of each engine is 280 miles a day.

Some very sharp words are reported to have passed between President Ingalls, of the Big Four, and the management of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland road, and it is said that Mr. Ingalls has given them the preference of acting squarely as regards the use of their line between Springfield and Columbus or they may expect to be paralleled on short notice. An impression prevails that in the end the C., S. & C. will become a part of the Big Four system. That some steps have been taken looking to such a result is not denied in railroad circles where what is going on is well understood.

W. D. Ewing, general manager of the Mackey lines, who has resigned to accept the position of cashier of the new bank in Indianapolis, retires from the railroad service with an excellent record. He commenced on the Evansville & Terre Haute road as its freight agent at Evansville, and soon showed so much railroad ability that the higher officials commenced promoting him, until he reached the general managership of several roads under the Mackey syndicate's control. George Evans, who has made a good record on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis road, now a Mackey line, will likely succeed Mr. Ewing as general manager of the several roads operated by the Mackey syndicate.

The demurrage question is now likely to come before the courts, which will test the right of railroad companies to charge demurrage where a car is detained too long for unloading. Some three months ago the Pennsylvania placed on a spur-track at Kingan & Co.'s a car loaded with coal, for unloading. After it had stood there a few days the company notified the consignee that unless it was unloaded demurrage would be charged. The car stood there sixty days, and during that time several notices, it is stated, were sent to Kingan & Co. to the effect that demurrage charges were accruing on the car, and asking that it be unloaded. At the end of sixty days the company hauled the car away and unloaded the coal on their own ground. Kingan & Co. now threaten to bring suit for the amount the operators charged them for the coal.

Custom-House Collections.

The Indianapolis custom-house, under its new surveyor, appears to have awakened to new life. The importations are increasing. Yesterday Pearson & Wetzel paid on forty-seven packages of queensware, $578.90; Hollweg & Reese, on ninety-five packages, $2,215.45; Casper Schmalholz, on one cask brandy, $70.70; Anthony Wiegand, on two cases Holland flowering bulbs, $50; Roman Oehler, on steel, $49.70; C. F. Kissel, on wine, $39.75.

Undertakers in Council.

A meeting of the board of governors of the Funeral Directors' Association of Indiana was held yesterday, at the office of undertaker Kregelo. Mr. Kregelo was appointed a delegate to the national convention of undertakers, to be held at Toronto, Canada, next month. To-day the semi-annual meeting of the association will be held at the same place.

TALMAGE'S WORD-PAINTING.

His Gorgeous Rhetoric in Describing the Beauties of the Yellowstone.

New York Herald.

Before an audience that filled every part of the big Brooklyn Tabernacle, and from the text, "He shall have dominion from sea to sea," the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage delivered a characteristic sermon yesterday, based upon what he saw during his recent transcontinental journey, from which he comes back impressed with the knowledge that the United States is the greatest, and grandest, and richest, and most wonderful country on the face of the globe, and that the vastness of the continent can never be appreciated by anybody who has not traveled over it. A good part of the preacher's address was devoted to an enthusiastic description of the Yosemite and the Yellowstone Park, whose wonders he described as follows:

"That valley of the Yosemite is eight miles long and a half mile wide and three thousand feet deep. It seems as if it had been the meaning of Omnipotence to crowd into as small a place as possible some of the most stupendous scenery of the world. Some of the cliffs you do not stop to measure by feet, for they are liberally a mile high. If Jehovah has a throne on earth these are its white pillars.

"No pause for the eye, no stopping place for the mind. Mountains hurled on mountains. Mountains in the wake of mountains. Mountains flanked by mountains. Mountains split. Mountains ground. Mountains fallen. Mountains triumphant. As though Mont Blanc, and the Adirondacks, and Mount Washington were here uttering themselves in one magnificent chorus of rock, and precipice, and waterfall.

"Yonder is Yosemite falls, dropping 2,634 feet, sixteen times greater descent than that of Niagara. These waters dashed to death on the rocks, so that the white spirit of the slain waters ascending in a robe of mist seeks the heaven. Yonder is Nevada falls, plunging 700 feet, the water in arrows, the water in rockets, the water in pearls, the water in amethysts, the water in diamonds. That cascade flings down the rocks enough jewels to array all the earth in beauty, and rushes on until it drops into a very hell of waters, the smoke of their torment ascending forever and ever.

"But the most wonderful part of this American continent is the Yellowstone Park. After all poetry has exhausted itself and all the Morans, and Bierstadts, and the other enchanting artists have completed their canvas, there will be other revelations to make and other stories of its beauty and wrath, splendor and agony to be recited. Yellowstone Park is a geologist's paradise.

"In some portions of it there seems to be the anarchy of the elements. Fire and water and the vapor born of that marriage, terrific. Geyser cones or hills of crystal that have been over five thousand years growing. In places the earth, throbbing, sobbing, groaning, quaking with aqueous paroxysm.

"At the expiration of every sixty-five minutes one of the geysers tossing its boiling water 185 feet in the air and then descending into swinging rainbows. Caverns of pictured walls large enough for the sepulchre of the human race. Formations of stone in shape and color of calla lily, of heliotrope, of rose, of cowslip, of sunflower and of gladiola. Sulphur, and arsenic, and oxide of iron, with their delicate pencils, turning the hills into a Luxemburg or a Vatican picture gallery. The so-called Thanatopsis geyser, exquisite as the Bryant poem it was named after, and the so-called Evangeline geyser, lovely as the Longfellow heroine it commemorates. The so-called Pulpit terrace, from its white elevation, preaching mightier sermons of God than human lips ever uttered. The so-called Bethesda geyser, by the warmth of which invalids have already been cured, the Angel of Health continually stirring the waters. Enraged craters, with heat at 500°, only a little below the surface.

"In some places waters are innocent and smiling as a child making a first attempt to walk from its mother's lap, and not far off as foaming, and frenzied, and ungovernable as a maniac in murderous struggle with his keepers.

"But after you have wandered along the geyserite enchantment for days and begin to feel that there can be nothing more of interest to see, you suddenly come upon the peroration of all majesty and grandeur, the Grand canyon. It is here that it seems to me—and I speak it with reverence—Jehovah seems to have surpassed Himself. It seems a great gulch let down into the eternities.

"Here, hung up, and let down, and spread abroad are all the colors of land, and sea, and sky. Upholstering of the Lord God Almighty. Best work of the Architect of worlds. Sculpturing by the Infinite. Masonry by an omnipotent trowel. Yellow! You never saw yellow unless you saw it there. Red! You never saw red unless you saw it there. Violet! You never saw violet unless you saw it there. Triumphant banners of color. In a cathedral of basalt, sunrise and sunset married by the setting of rainbow ring.

"Gothic arches, Corinthian capitals and Egyptian basilicas built before human architecture was born. Huge fortifications of granite constructed before war forged its first cannon. Gibraltars and Sebastopols that never can be taken. Alhambras where kings of strength and queens of beauty reigned long before the first earthly crown was impearled. Thrones on which no one but the King of Heaven and Earth ever sat. Font of waters at which the lesser hills are baptized, while the giant cliffs stand round as sponsors.

"Hanging over one of the cliffs I looked off until I could not get my breath, then retreating to a less exposed place I looked down again. Down there is a pillar of rock that in certain conditions of the atmosphere looks like a pillar of blood. Yonder are fifty feet of emerald on a base of five hundred feet of opal. Wall of chalk resting on pedestals of beryl. Turrets of light tumbling on floors of darkness. The brown brightening into golden. Snow of crystal melting into fire of carbuncle. Flaming red cooling into russet. Cold blue warming into saffron. Dull gray kindling into solferino. Morning twilight flushing midnight shadows. Auroras crouching among rocks.

"See all this carnage of color up and down the cliffs; it must have been the battle-field of the war of elements. Here are all the colors of the wall of heaven, neither the sapphire nor the chrysolite, nor the topaz, nor the jacinth, nor the amethyst, nor the jasper, nor the twelve gates of twelve pearls wanting."

A Book Agent's Great Scheme.

Lowell Sunday Critic.

Said a book agent recently, "I was a book fiend ten years or more before the idea dawned upon me, and now I make more in a week than I ever did before in a month. I take our religious books only, and never one that costs less than $5 or $6. On striking a town I get from the directory a list of the pastors—not for the purpose of working them, for I don't go nigh them. Then I write down the addresses of the trustees, in case the directory happens to give them; but if it does not, I make a round of the janitors, to get from them the names of the richest men in the congregation. I spend time enough in this preliminary labor to get a route comprehensively laid out.

"Next, I tell to one and another the same story—that his minister is dying for the book, but can't afford to buy it. The wives and daughters of the church pillars are easier to capture than the brethren. It's the biggest thing in the whole history of book canvassing, and the beauty of it is that the trick seldom gets exposed. When the pastor receives the book he's tickled, and I'm tickled, and the donor is tickled, and it's all right."

Two Religions.

Washington Post.

A Christian missionary says he knows that China could land 5,000,000 fighting men in San Francisco, and yet refrains from retaliating upon Americans for their anti-Chinese policy, preferring to wait for the potent effect of sober second thought and the persuasive influence of moral opinion. What must that missionary think of the educative result of the philanthropy of Confucius as compared with that of the tenets of the Christian religion?

[From the People, Aug. 31.]

Reads Like a Romance.

A Noble Disciple of Confucius, Whose Life is Devoted to Doing Good.

A Persecuted Representative of a Despised People,

Who, by His Personal Life and Humane Acts,

Is Endeavoring to Win for the Chinese People of the Educated Class

A Higher Social and Professional Standing in America.

Interview with the Famous Chinese Doctor,

Whose Striking, but, Withal, Modest Sign, Attracts So Much Attention on West Washington Street.

Prompted by Curiosity, and a Desire for News, a Reporter Visits "Gun Wa" and Learns the Following Interesting Facts.

Strange History of a Chinese Gentleman.

A reporter, who called at the office of "Gun Wa," the Chinese physician, was so kindly and pleasantly received and the authentic story of this strange man's life proved so interesting that we give it to our readers as it was told to us—in all simplicity and with no desire at dramatic effect. It will only indicate, to the thinking mind, how little we Americans really know of the Chinese people, of gentle blood, and among whom some of our alleged new discoveries have been known and used for a thousand years.

Gun Wa was born in the city of Nankin, on the Yang-tse-Kiang river, on the third day of June, 1840. His father, Young Ho, was one of the most eminent physicians in China, and was, for years, on the medical staff of the Chinese Emperor. He afterwards married and settled in the city of Nankin, where he built up a large and lucrative practice and accumulated a fortune. He had two children, both boys, of whom Gun Wa was the eldest. Gun Wa was destined from birth for the practice of medicine, as the oldest male child in his family for sixteen generations back had been educated for that profession; so it might almost be said, if such a thing was possible, that the wonderful and seemingly miraculous cures he has effected were the results of inherited ability. At the age of eight years (after mastering the rudiments of a Chinese education) he was sent to the Guig Young Ho College, in Pekin, where he remained eight years, finally graduating in the medical class with high honors, at the youthful age of sixteen. He then remained with his father for one year, still continuing his studies, and then entered the Young Hop Ho Medical College, at Foo Chow, where he remained five years, again graduating high up in his class.

He was now in his twenty-third year. His health having become impaired by such constant study, his father secured for him a lucrative position of medical attendant to a wealthy Mandarin named Gin Young Hop, whose place was situated on a bluff overlooking the Hoang Ho river, a few miles above the city of Tien Tish. Here he gave such wonderful evidences of his medical skill in curing a number of chronic diseases, paralysis, deformities, etc., among the attendants of his noble employer as to render him very popular with the entire court of the Mandarin, and he received many handsome and valuable presents. He remained there for two years, when, becoming tired of what he considered a life of inactivity, and being possessed with a thirst for further knowledge, he was sent to the Ho Yan Zo University, at Ho Chow, the highest medical college in China, being directly under the patronage of the Emperor. Here he pursued his studies for three years, again graduating among the first, and receiving his diploma direct from the Emperor, with his signature attached. His eyesight having become impaired, his father sent him on a botanizing tour of the Chinese empire.

He visited every city, climbed every mountain, and traversed the entire length of every river in China. He then sailed over the entire coast, from the Gulf of Ton King to the Yellow sea, in a Chinese junk, gathering medical plants, roots, herbs, sea-weed, etc., and perfecting himself in the study of Chinese botany. He practiced medicine wherever he went, and brought relief to many afflicted persons. He had many narrow escapes and startling adventures.

He then visited Japan, Siam, Burmah, Borneo, Sumatra, Hindoostan, Afghanistan, Persia, Arabia, Turkey and, crossing the Black sea, made a tour of Europe. Crossing from England to the United States, he spent three months viewing the points of interest, and finally sailed from San Francisco to his native land. He found on his return that his mother and only brother had died during his absence. His father, being very old and feeble, resigned his practice and patients to Gun Wa, who resolved to settle down for life. He married the only daughter of a wealthy merchant of his native city and applied himself to the practice of his beloved profession. Having received a fortune with his bride, and his father being very wealthy and he the only child, he had little need of the large income he received from his father's large practice.

The Bible doctrine that "He who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord" is an old one in China, and was taught by Confucius long before the birth of Christ. Gun Wa has always been a firm believer in it. He soon became noted as one of the most eminent and scientific physicians and the most charitable of men. He never turned a deaf ear to distress in any form. He gave liberally to the cause of education and endowed three academies in different cities, for the free instruction of poor children. He gave at one time $8,000 to the Singan Hospital, and, during the fearful epidemic of cholera the following year, he gave his professional services, day and night, free of charge, and none were as liberal as he in pecuniary donations.

His fame as a healer of all diseases spread far and wide, until at last his practice became so large that he was compelled to abandon visiting outside patients and devote his entire time to those who call at his office. And even then he was kept busy for from ten to twelve hours a day.

After four years of married life his wife gave birth to a son, and to show his appreciation and gratitude to heaven he distributed to the poor of Nankin $12,000. It is an old superstition in China that great charity at the birth of a male child insures a great future for that infant. But, alas, for Gun Wa! it failed in his case. As has been stated, the residence of Gun Wa's father was on the banks of the Yang-tse Kiang river. One day, when Gun Wa's child was one and one-half year of age, the grandfather took the mother and child in his boat out on the river to enjoy his favorite sport. The boat was upset, and at one fell swoop Gun Wa lost his father, wife and child. From that day he was a changed man. After brooding over his loss for a few months, he resolved to travel. He sold his home and practice and started abroad, hoping among new scenes and faces to find some relief from his great sorrow.

Arriving in San Francisco he spent some time in visiting points of interest, and arrived at Portland, Ore., in the fall. Desiring to occupy his mind, he fell back on his beloved profession, that of healing the sick, and opened an office for that purpose. He came unheralded and unannounced, simply inserting a professional card in each of the papers.

He endeavored to follow the custom of those who, though of another race, he considered his professional brethren. He little dreamed what persecution and abuse he would meet at their hands.

For a few days he had few calls, and those were mostly from his own people. The prejudice at that time against the Chinese was very strong in Portland, as well as the entire Pacific coast, and though his fame commenced to extend, many were ashamed to let others know that they "took Chinese medicine." But in spite of the prejudice against his race, he soon commenced to have his hands full. As each man and woman who visited him and took his remedies was cured, they would inform their friends who were afflicted, and they in turn would come and be healed, until finally his office was crowded daily with suffering humanity.

Much to Gun Wa's astonishment, one day a constable walked into his private office, and arrested him on a warrant, charging him with practicing medicine without a license. He was marched off to jail, followed by a hooting, jeering crowd, shouting "hang the damned Chinaman," "Throw him into the river," "Kill him," etc. Arriving at the jail Gun Wa offered to deposit any amount of money as security for his appearance, but it was refused, and he was locked in a dirty cell until 11 o'clock that night before he was allowed to send for some of his countrymen, who secured for him a bondsman.

After his case had been continued once or twice he was placed on trial. It was proven that he had treated a great many people, and accepted a small sum after they were cured, which was construed as "practicing medicine." His lawyer, O. B. Ransom, Esq., introduced two dozen witnesses who had been cured of various maladies. Each testified that they had suffered a long time and tried many doctors in vain, and that they were cured by Gun Wa in from four to ten days.

Gun Wa's three different diplomas from different colleges, and his certificate signed by the Emperor of China, stating that he had taken high literary honors and was a competent physician, were shown and explained by an interpreter, yet the judge decided that Gun Wa "was a quack," and he was fined $300 and costs.

His lawyer, Judge Ransom, went in his behalf before the State Board of Medical Examiners and made an application for license for him, but was haughtily refused with the curt remark that Chinamen knew nothing about medicine and they again stigmatized Gun Wa as a "quack." He then discovered that it was at the instance of the physicians who composed this board that he had been arrested and prosecuted. Those honorable, high-minded physicians could not stand quietly by and see Gun Wa effect cures in a few days for $3, $5 and $7, for which They would charge $50 to take and then be unable to cure.

How many of those same physicians who dubbed Gun Wa as a quack have spent twenty-three of the best years of their lives in hard study to perfect themselves in their profession as he has done! How many of them would take old chronic cases of consumption, catarrh, piles, female complaints, blood diseases, and a thousand and one diseases that afflict mankind, and, after effectually curing them, charge from one to five dollars, as he was doing when arrested on their complaint! How ridiculous their assertion that "Chinamen knew nothing of medicine," when about all of any value in European treatment has been discovered in the last one hundred years, and Gun Wa, during his course of study, had to master works containing the combined experience of Chinese physicians for three thousand years.

All the recent discoveries of the European medical men—quinine for fevers, vaccination as a preventive of small-pox, cold applications for fevers (instead of weakening the patient by bleeding, and then allowing him to die of thirst, as was the custom in Europe and America until the last forty years), etc.—were known and practiced in China before Columbus discovered America, while hundreds of secrets equally as valuable are known to the Chinese medical men, and used in Gun Wa's practice, and are as a sealed book outside of that country; and yet these learned physicians dubbed Gun Wa a "quack." Gun Wa, disgusted at such contemptible meanness and petty jealousy, resolved to return to his native land, and sailed for San Francisco. While there he met L. G. Henningway, an American lawyer, who had spent several years in China and had met Gun Wa in his native city, Nankin, and became his guest.

Judge Henningway looked up the legal question of medical practice, and informed him that his sin (!) in Portland consisted principally in taking money after a cure had been effected, and informed him that if he had sold his medicines professional spite could not have reached him or harmed him, and for that he would require no license. Gun Wa, smarting under the accusation of being a "quack," or one who pretended to practice medicine while knowing nothing about it, determined to show not only the medical fraternity, but the American people as well, that he was unjustly accused. So he laid in a large supply of Chinese medical plants, herbs, roots, leaves, bark, etc., and went to Virginia City, Nev., where he opened an office, and for weeks did an enormous business, curing dozens and dozens of cases that had been pronounced absolutely incurable by American physicians. His office was visited by from fifty to two hundred people each day.

But here again jealousy and spite asserted themselves, and he was again arrested for "practicing medicine without a license;" but he was able to show that he had violated none of the laws that the "American Medical Fraternity" had passed for their protection, as he had charged no fee, but simply sold his remedies for a small sum. Seventeen patients who had been cured voluntarily came forward and testified concerning the wonderful cures he had performed upon them, so that his arrest had the contrary effect to that intended by his persecutors, and he was discharged with increased fame and notoriety, and his business increased to such an extent that his health finally gave way, and he was compelled to leave and abandon his practice. He then visited points of interest in Nevada, Idaho and Montana, and finally arrived at Salt Lake City, U. T. Here he effected many wonderful and remarkable cures. Gun Wa's fame spread so rapidly that his suite of rooms at the Walker House were overcrowded every day and evening. But here, again, overwork commenced to tell on him, and he returned to San Francisco to recuperate. While there he was seized with the idea of making a tour of the principal cities of the United States, and demonstrating to the medical profession of this country that, as much as they affected to despise and look down on his race, the Chinese physicians had medical secrets and remedies of which the Americans and Europeans knew nothing. So he ordered, through one of the "Six Chinese Companies," a large supply of botanical medicines. He first went to Portland, Ore., where he had been so shamefully abused and persecuted, and spent six weeks, doing an enormous business and effecting cures seemingly miraculous, laughing his former persecutors to scorn.

Since that time he has visited many cities, effecting cures wherever he stopped that were considered miraculous, and established for himself a reputation that has made him the envy of all physicians.

He has repeatedly been the victim of petty jealousy at their hands by their having him arrested, but in every case he has beaten them, and his arrest has only advertised his wonderful cures and shown their malice toward one whose only offense was alleviating suffering and curing the sick, at a trifling cost, where they had failed to cure. But he laughs to scorn such cowardly attacks. Jealousy cannot prevent him from giving advice and kindly counsel free to all afflicted, or from selling his healing vegetable remedies for a small price.

He charges nothing for examination, consultation or advice. If his remedies can cure you he will tell you so, while if your case is incurable, he will candidly so state. His consultations are conducted in the utmost privacy, and all conversations and communications are in the strictest confidence.

All the ingredients he uses in his remedies are botanical substances from China, the most of them unknown outside of that country. Vegetable remedies are nature's own remedies. See how the wonderful, God-given instincts in animals causes them, when sick, and suffering, to search for certain leaves, plants or roots, which are a specific for their particular ailment. The roots, plants, leaves, barks, buds, flowers, grasses, etc., that he uses in preparing his remedies are old in China. His wonderful curative power consists in having learned, after seventeen years' hard study and fifteen years' steady practice, to so combine them as to have instant effect on the diseases for which they are intended.

His remedies are easy to take and perfectly harmless. The most of them act directly on the blood, purifying it and destroying the microbes or bacteria, which the scientific men of Europe and America are only just discovering are the causes of almost all diseases that affect mankind. This fact was known to the Chinese in the days of Confucius, though like many of their other discoveries they never cared to make it public. Gun Wa makes no pretensions to surgery, as the religious scruples of the Chinese prevent their practicing it, but he accomplishes with his medicines what the most eminent surgeons are unable to accomplish with the knife.

The Chinese methods of treating diseases differ very largely from those now in vogue by American practitioners, who devote themselves to treating symptoms, or effects of disease, instead of removing the cause.

Take for instance, cancer. When the knife fails, after repeated trials, all the American doctors can do is to mercifully let the wretched sufferer into the grave as softly as possible. Now how often has it been demonstrated that when a cancer is cut away it will grow again? Gun Wa treats a cancer by giving the patient medicine that destroys the microbes that cause cancer, and he rapidly recovers. And the same with hundreds of other diseases. Destroy the microbes, purify the blood, and the patient's appetite increases, the food commences to assimilate with the system and he recovers. Consumption is a disease that in this country destroys thousands annually, while in China the only persons who ever die with it are of the very poorest class, in isolated localities, where they have no access to medical treatment. The cause of the disease is millions of microbes or bacteria infest the lungs and eat them away. Gun Wa's treatment kills them, and they are coughed up and spit out. The lungs then resume their normal functions of purifying and enriching the blood, the patient commences to improve, and gain flesh at once; coughing stops, pains cease and he recovers.

Rheumatism comes from a diseased condition of the blood, caused by microbes, which readily yield to Gun Wa's remedies, and it is the same with nearly every disease that affects humanity. He will not sell his remedies to a patient unless he knows they will cure him, and any case he undertakes to cure he will cure, so no matter what may be your trouble, no matter how long you may have suffered, or who may have tried, call and see him, and he will tell you candidly what he can do for you, and advise you free of charge. You will find in him a friendly counselor and a sympathetic friend, who will consult with you in confidence and secrecy. He has cured hundreds whom he has never seen personally, by correspondence. Persons at a distance can address him, stating disease and symptoms, and by return mail they will receive a list of questions, the answering of which will enable him to make a correct diagnosis of their case, and he will send medicine that will cure them.

A rather pleasant and unselfish fancy with the Doctor is that in ministering to the suffering inhabitants of this country, and affecting as he does, such wonderful cures in every city he visits, he may, in a measure, be able to partially allay the foolish prejudice that exists against his race in the minds of many Americans. He extends a cordial invitation to the afflicted to visit him, and they will find him a true friend.

The Doctor's personal card is an odd combination of Chinese and English.

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