NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The News from All Parts of the World.

ABROAD.

At midnight on Saturday gangs of Orangemen and Catholics pelted one another with stones in Belfast, Ireland. They were dispersed by police. One man was stabbed and some policemen were bruised. At a meeting in Waterford, the crowd burned copies of the Queen's proclamation, amid cheers and groans.——The announcement that the Princess Louise is seeking a divorce from Lord Lorne causes little surprise to those who are familiar with their domestic affairs.——It is announced that all the forts in Belgium along the frontier of France have received a complete war armament. The preparations have been even carried to the extent of mobilizing the troops. King Leopold will be Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian forces, with Gen. Brivalmont as Chief of Staff. The Count of Flanders, brother of the King, will command the First Army Corps and Gen. Vandermissen the Second.——Metz advices say German officials have done their best to spread alarm. Director Kreis set an example by buying a quanity of provisions. The town was immediately inundated with peasants offering enormous quantities of corn, poultry and potatoes at ridiculously low prices. Hundreds of laborers have been engaged to strengthen the forts.——At St. Petersburg 25 cadets and officers have been arrested for connection with the recently-discovered conspiracy against the Government. A Grand General of the Staff of the Academy is implicated.——The Russian Mediterranean fleet has been ordered to Japan, where the Czar intends to assemble a squadron of considerable proportions.——The agitation heretofore noted in the press of Italy, caused by a passage in the letter of Cardinal Jacobini to the papal nuncio at Munich, which is taken as an intimation that the Pope expects the intervention of Germany for the restoration of secular power, continues. A Berlin paper says: "It is nonsense to suppose that Germany would lift a finger to restore the temporal power to the Pope. Cardinal Jacobini only meant to intimate that a reconciliation between the Pope and Kind Humbert might be effected by the mediation of Germany."——The French Chamber has passed, without debate, the extra budgets asked for the War and Naval Departments, amounting to 88,000,000 francs for the army and 30,000,000 francs for the navy.——Cholera has made its appearance in Essegg, Slavonia. There is an average of eight deaths daily from the disease.

INDUSTRIAL.

The great longshoremen's strike in New York is over. Following the declaration of District Assembly 49, of the Knight of Labor, that the strike was off there was a general rush of longshoremen and freight handlers along the whole river front to get back to work. At some of the piers along the East River the strikers had not even waited for the order from headquarters, but had crept back to work on the best terms they could make.——A statement is published showing that in New York city the loss of wages to strikers since Jan. 1 aggregates fully $3,000,000.——There is an extensive strike on the Boston street railroads, to the great inconvenience of the public.——By order of the Knights of Labor of Farmington, N. H., 420 employes of Cloutman's shoe factory struck because a new overseer discharged an employe.——In a letter read at the dinner of the Stationers' Board of Trade, in New York, Mayor Hewitt alluded at some length to the recent great strike and the subject of labor organizations in general. He says: "Just now the city is suffering, and seems likely to suffer, from a new form of despotism, by which not only employers but employes are deprived of all free agency, and are made subject to the control of a secret body, where originated and of whom composed no one seems to know." * * * "I would not discourage such associations, but it is intolerable that under any circumstances the business of the whole community shall be arrested because some man may imagine he has a grievance which requires the sacrifice of thousands of people in order that he may get rights that ought to be secured to him by law and confirmed to him in courts if they be denied."

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Cardinal Gibbons, the American prelate, has arrived at Rome, where distinguished honors are being shown him.——Gov. Wetmore, of Rhode Island, has ordered a special election for Congressmen in the Western district for Feb. 21, to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Wm. A. Pirce.——The New York Republican Congressional Delegation gave a dinner to Senator-elect Hiscock at the Arlington match last week.——So far less than $1,000 has been raised for the proposed monument to Vice-President Hendricks, at Indianapolis, and Shelby County, his boyhood's home, has contributed $35.25.——Smith M. Weed, a leading New York politician, expresses the belief that President Cleveland will not seek re-election, and that in this event Gov. Hill will be the choice of New York Democrats for President.——An intelligent-looking negro, named Henry Jones, is creating intense excitement among the colored people of Clarendon County, S. C. He declares that he is a prophet of God, ordained to reveal the future to the colored people.

OBITUARY.

Mr. George M. Weston, Librarian of the Senate, died at the National Hotel Saturday afternoon. He was 74 years of age and had been ill about two weeks. He was a native of Maine.——Mrs. Henry Wood, the novelist, author of "East Lynne," is dead. She was about 67 years of age.——The Rev. Wm. H. Ferris, D. D., a Methodist clergyman, died suddenly at his home in Matteawan, N. Y., Thursday night, of heart disease, aged 72 years. He had been a member of the New York Methodist Conference for 44 years.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

At San Francisco, Friday night, George Messmer shot Frederick Muller and Mrs. Muller, the sister of Messmer's divorced wife, and then shot himself. The murderer and Muller will probably die. Mrs. Muller is not seriously injured.——Alderman O'Neil, one of the New York "hoodlers," was sentenced to four and a half years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $2,000.——Jacob Hohe, a New York saloonkeeper, who was jealous of his young and attractive wife Rosie, poured a quantity of vitriol over her face, saying that he would spoil her beauty. She was badly burned.——Spear S. Hollingsworth, who embezzled $80,000 as treasurer of Knox County, Ind., was found guilty and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.——The collapse of a half-finished barn at Russellville, Ark., killed two men.——Ten prisoners, convicted recently of larceny, were publicly whipped in the jail yard at New Castle, Del., Saturday.——Two sons of Matthias Munson were drowned at Petersburg, Ill., while skating. One of the boys had broken through the ice; the other going to the rescue was pulled under by his brother.——At Corning, N. Y., Saturday evening, Robert Wilson, aged 17, shot and killed his friend, George Woods, aged 21. Woods went to see George Wilson and knocked at the door, but failed to answer when Wilson asked who it was, whereupon Wilson fired and killed him.——A dispatch from Columbus, O., states that Gov. Foraker's recommendation to offer $10,000 reward for the capture of the murderer of Detective Hulligan, of Cleveland, has been approved by the State Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nineteen working days remain to the present Congress. Thirteen of the 14 annual appropriation bills (including the river and harbor bill) are not yet ready to go to the President. Ten remain to be acted upon by the Senate, nine require the action of Senate committees; five have not yet passed the House, and two have yet to make their initial step from the House committees. In addition to these the last year's fortifications bill yet lingers in conference.——Reports to the Department of Agriculture indicate a cotton crop of 6,460,000 bales. The quality of the crop is superior.——Vice-President Oakes and Superintendent of Motive Power Cushing, of the Northern Pacific Railway, are having built at the company's shops in St. Paul, Minn., an experimental iron car, intended to supply heat, light and pure water to passenger trains. The car is to immediately follow the engine.——There is serious apprehension that there will be appalling loss of human life in Montana. Snow began falling in the middle of November, and there is now more on the ground than at any time during the past 10 years. Coal is selling at $60 a ton at Fort Benton. The snow is drifted to enormous depths, and more people have been frozen to death this Winter than for a quarter of a century. The cold has been intense, varying from 49 degrees below zero at Livingston and Helena, to 60 degrees below zero at Fort Shaw and Fort Assinaboine.

A LESSON WITH A MORAL.

When Will Our Eyes be Opened to this Great National Calamity?

The year 1886 played sad havoc with many prominent men of our country.

Many of them died without warning, passing away apparently in the full flush of life.

Others were sick but a comparatively short time. We turn to our files and are astonished to find that most of them died of apoplexy, of paralysis, of nervous prostration, of malignant blood humor, of Bright's disease, of heart disease, of kidney disease, of rheumatism or of pneumonia.

It is singular that most of our prominent men die of these disorders. Any journalist who watches the telegraph reports will be astonished at the number of prominent victims of these disorders.

Many statements have appeared in our paper with others to the effect that the diseases that carried off so many prominent men in 1886 are really one disease, taking different names according to the location of the fatal effects.

When a valuable horse perishes, it becomes the nine days' talk of the sporting world, and yet thousands of ordinary horses are dying every day, their aggregate loss is enormous, and yet their death creates no comment.

So it is with individuals. The cause of death of prominent men creates comment, especially when it can be shown that one unsuspected disease carries off most of them, and yet "vast numbers of ordinary men and women die before their time every year from the same cause."

It is said if the blood is kept free from uric acid, that heart disease, paralysis, nervous prostration, pneumonia, rheumatism, and many cases of consumption, would never be known. This uric acid, we are told, is the waste of the system, and it is the duty of the kidneys to remove this waste.

We are told that if the kidneys are maintained in perfect health, the uric, kidney, acid is kept out of the blood, and these sudden and universal diseases caused by uric acid will, in a large measure, disappear.

But how shall this be done? It is folly to treat effects. If there is any known way of getting at the cause, that way should be known to the public. We believe that Warner's safe cure, of which so much has been written, and so much talked of by the public generally, is now recognized by impartial physicians and the public as the one specific for such diseases.

Because public attention has been directed to this great remedy by means of advertising, some persons have not believed in the remedy. We cannot see how Mr. Warner could immediately benefit the public in any other way, and his valuable specific should not be condemned because some nostrums have come before the public in the same way, any more than that all doctors should be condemned because so many of them are incompetent.

It is astonishing what good opinions you hear on every side, of that great remedy, and public opinion thus based upon an actual experience, has all the weight and importance of absolute truth.

At this time of the year, the uric acid in the blood invites pneumonia and rheumatism, and there is not a man who does not dread these monsters of disease; but he need have no fear of them we are told, if he rid the blood of the uric acid cause.

These words are strong, and may sound like an advertisement, and be rejected as such by unthinking people, but we believe they are the truth, and as such should be spoken by every truth-loving newspaper.

THE REBEL CAPITAL.

A Dozen "Schoolmarms" Could Have Entered Richmond.

Comrade Morey wrote a very readable sketch of the capture of Fort Harrison. Any one who knew the 98th N. Y. would not attempt to disparage that regiment, but it does seem as if he (Comrade Morey) drew the story until it was slightly attenuated in regard to quality. Other troops were within sound beside the regiments he mentions. The writer of this was in the Second Brigade, Second Division, just back in a good safe place on open ground, though not so far but that a shell from the 100-pounder in the corner of the fort nearest the road passed through my regiment diagonally, mangling a soldier so that he died in a few moments, half a dozen files in my rear.

But does Comrade Morey really mean that he and others turned round one of those traverse guns and obliterated a regiment of Johnnies? We were near enough to hear the charging yells and the crashing and rattling of the artillery and musketry fire which accompany such scenes. A few moments later my Colonel, George M. Guion, now of Seneca Falls, N. Y., sent me to the fort to order some of our regiment who had gone as flankers of the charging brigade to rejoin the regiment. Hurrying on my errand, I was soon at the fort, and saw the ditch outside thickly strewn with the dead, and the big gun in the corner, having been depressed so much to reach the storming party of troops that the recoil had lifted the traverse off the pivot on which it was turned, and traverse, carriage and gun lay tilted on the edge of the platform. Two other heavy guns still looked grimly down the road by which we had approached the fort. Now will the comrade kindly inform us which of those siege guns he turned to the rear in order to demolish those Johnnies?

Some of us also would like to know if the redoubt he speaks of was in the continuation of the line of which Fort Harrison formed a part or in the left rear of Fort Harrison. If he means in the continuation, all right; if the other, it was the one known as Fort Gilmer, which was the scene of a bitter repulse about three hours later and was held by the Johnnies until evacuated by them the 3d of April following.

Comrade Morey says his regiment's flag was the first on the Capitol in Richmond. That may be so—I wont dispute it; but a little illustration will perhaps not be out of place. A visitor at Niagara Falls, soliloquizing: "How impressive! grand! majestic!"

"Phwat's that?" inquires a sprig of the Emerald Isle.

"Why, sir, don't you see the vast volume of water whirling, tumbling and rolling?"

"And phwat the divil's to prevint its rowling?" says Pat.

Who prevented the 98th going into Richmond? A dozen Massachusetts "schoolmarms" with brooms could have entered the city at that time with the same ease, as all the rebel troops except skulkers were hurrying to Appo-

How Richmond Might Have Been Taken.

mattox to meet an engagement with the Army of the Potomac and two (First and Second) divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps and one division of the Twenty-fifth (colored troops), where we kindly took them in the next Sunday, April 9, 1865.

The comrade says his Colonel was made one of the Provost Marshals. He probably means an assistant. Please look at Lossing's "Civil War," third book, page 550: "Lieut.-Col Manning was made Provost-Marshal." Manning was Lieutenant-Colonel of my regiment, and none but the initiated could read his signature. He and Col. Guion were apt scholars, and from their association with a good regiment were both very able, competent officers. Manning had been detailed in the Fall previous as Provost-Marshal General, Army of the James. Col. Murray had succeeded to the command of the regiment. We were in the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Corps.

My regiment did not recapture De Gress's battery; didn't first plant our flag on Lookout Mountain, Fort Sumter, Columbia or Richmond—but we never caused any General to blush for us. If an order was given us to execute, it was carried out, if in the power of any living troops, at what cost of blood our muster-rolls will best show.—E. M. Tinkham, Co. H, 148th N. Y., Springfield, Mass.

AT FRANKLIN.

Some Spicy Recollections of an Orderly-Sergeant.

BY WILLARD MUSSON, FIRST SERGEANT, CO. H, 107TH ILL., ELK CITY, KAN.

It was afternoon when our brigade—the Second of the Second Division, Twenty-third Corps—arrived on the Columbia pike at the outskirts of Franklin. We filed to the left and halted on a low, level piece of ground, built fires and made coffee. While we were eating, some wagons were driven along our front, from which picks and shovels were thrown. Hastily swallowing our crackers and coffee each company, without orders, went to work in its own way to intrench the line indicated by the scattered tools. Our company—H, 107th Ill.—procured sufficient rails to construct a breast, or fence, covering our front, and dirt was piled against this on the outside.

Meanwhile Hood's men could be seen manuvering on the hill west of us. It was evident that we could not build the works as begun to the proper hight in time, and a ditch was dug on the inside in which we could stand with our heads on the level requisite for our protection. While some were thus engaged others tore down buildings, and from the materials obtained constructed boxes or troughs—"head logs," we called them. These were placed on the embankment, filled with earth, and rested on supports, leaving a space of about four inches through which

TO POINT OUR MUSKETS.

James Burch, or "Uncle Jim"—so called by reason of his being the oldest enlisted man in our regiment—went to town while we were at work, and there found his brother, a citizen of the place, whom he had not seen for years. His visit was short. He came back as we were completing the works. Then he, "Lafe" Wise and myself, seated on the work, were discussing the probabilities of the coming engagement, and watching the movements of the enemy. Uncle Jim said, pointing to the ground at our feet:

"Boys, right here I did my first drilling. This is where I was brought up, my old home, and here we met to drill on muster days."

Soon our skirmishers were driven in and we hurriedly completed our preparations, each individual arranging his accouterments as best suited his own judgment. Uncle Jim, Lafe and I planned our share of the defense in unison. Lafe fixed his hat conveniently in the rails, into which we threw emptied all our cartriges. A tin taken from a cartridge-box was placed beside the hat and all our caps poured out of our pouches into it. Poor preparation for a retreat, the reader may think. The 183d Ohio, just from home, took its position a few yards in our rear.

Col. O. H. Moore, commanding our brigade, now rode along the line telling the men to hold their fire until he gave the word. The enemy's skirmishers came rapidly forward without firing or being fired at. They

WALKED UP ON OUR WORKS,

and were told by our boys to get out of our way. Some jumped down on our side, and others back on their own. There was no time to take care of prisoners, and we let them shift for themselves.

The Confederate lines, three in number, in plain view, marched at quick time and in good order. Those directly in our front were mostly dressed in "butternut." "How nicely their yellow legs keep the step! How well they maintain their alignment." These were my thoughts as I stood at a ready, looking out under the head-log, scanning the advancing faces.

Where is Col. Moore? Why don't he order us to fire? Nearer they come. Has he forgotten? Still nearer! Wont it be murder to fire into such close ranks? Nearer yet! Are we going to surrender?

The order, "Fire!" rings out. I fire with the rest, and while biting a cartridge look to see what execution our volley has done. The smoke rises and reveals a fearful scene. Barely a good skirmish-line are left standing of their first line of battle. Thereafter the smoke obscures all view in our immediate front until darkness covers the scene.

The enemy are now replying to our fire, and the shots that pass over our heads are telling in the ranks of the 183d Ohio. They are ordered up to our support. Our men make them lie down in our rear, take their loaded guns, and

PASS THEM OUR EMPTY ONES

to reload. Our hatful of cartridges and the caps are also handed back, and thereafter the front line of our boys attend only to firing the muskets handed them from the rear.

Here I sustained my worst scare. As the 183d came up, a glance to the rear revealed a German Sergeant of that regiment standing behind me, his bayonet almost touching my back. He was trembling with excitement, had his gun cocked, and his finger on the trigger. I invited him to sit down in a hurry. I took his gun and fired it, and set him to reloading. I also drank his canteen of water, for which I would like to thank him personally if he is yet living. He soon cooled down, and after dark, realizing that my shoulder was becoming lame from the recoil of the musket, I gave him my place in front, where he acted like a veteran.

Earlier in the engagement my attention was called to our left, where the enemy had broken our line and were pouring over our works. They were rapidly forming a line at a right angle to ours, and were delivering a murderous

Danger in the Rear.

enfilading fire. I thought the day lost, and looked for the nearest street leading to the river, intending to abandon my personal camp and garrison equipage and try swimming. At that instant I sighted a

BRIGADE OF THE FOURTH CORPS

advancing to retake the works. Its rapid movements, determined cheers, and entire absence of stragglers assured the safety of that part of the line. I turned to my work with no further thought of retreat.

About dark our ammunition was exhausted, and orders came to send a detail for more. I hastily selected for the duty three comrades that I knew would return, if living, through that terrible storm of bullets. Lafe Wise was one, and, if memory serves me, Elsbery Quick and Serg't McGaffey were the other two. Each returned in safety, bringing a supply of cartridges. The bag Lafe carried was perforated with one or more bullets while in transit on his shoulder.

It may have been 10 o'clock or later when Capt. Kidd, of our company, instructed me to look sharp for a movement of the company on our right and to follow it in retreat. But my musket was out of fix, and while I was groping in the ditch,

FEELING FOR A BETTER ONE,

the regiment had silently moved off in the dark, leaving three companies behind. Word was hastily passed along the line and we moved in the direction of the river.

Meanwhile I found, as I thought, Henry Kidney, one of our last recruits, a mere boy, who had been with us through the Atlanta campaign. I had made him the object of my especial care, and was then pulling him along, keeping him close to my side. As we neared the light of a fire burning at the bridge I was dismayed to find that I was piloting a strange boy of Henry's size belonging to another regiment. A hurried search disclosed the fact that Henry was not with us. After the battle of Nashville we passed back over the same ground, took up our dead and reburied them. Henry was identified among the number.

Daylight next morning found us on the road to Nashville, and revealed a number of Confederates marching contentedly in our ranks. Questioning one of them I elicited the information that he belonged to the 33d Miss., and was in the skirmish-line, and their reason for coming up on our works as they did was that they expected us to surrender without firing a shot. It also revealed the fact that the boys of the 107th Ill. were not willing to let an opportunity pass for making a good trade, even in an engagement like this. We went into the fight with our old Enfield rifles; now, many of us had new Springfield muskets, and

Mr. Lincoln and "Unlce Jim."

instead of a collapsed knapsack or a roll of blankets over our shoulders, many of us were now seen loaded with fat knapsacks on which was printed in conspicuous letters Co. A, C or G, 183d Ohio.

UNCLE JIM AND THE PRESIDENT.

Writing of Uncle Jim recalls an incident that occurred later. We were in Washington en route for North Carolina, and had just piled out of a train of freight cars in which we had been hauled from Cincinnati. Our regiment was passing the Capitol building, on the steps of which stood President Lincoln. When just opposite him Uncle Jim looked up and recognizing in the President an old-time acquaintance—saluted him in these words:

"How are you, Abe?"

He did not for a moment think of the difference in their rank. Nor was it apparent that the President, as he stepped down and warmly grasped "Jim's" hand, kindly drew him from the ranks and detained him for a few moments' conversation, realized the difference any more than did Uncle Jim. The latter subsequently informed us that his shoe store in Springfield was next door to Mr. Lincoln's office, and that he had made many pairs of boots for him there.

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