

GEN. GIBBON IS DEAD

One of the Last Great Soldiers of the Civil War.

THE HERO OF CEMETERY HILL

He Rode Back the Confederate High Tide at Gettysburg—Established Martial Law in Seattle Ten Years Ago.

Baltimore, Feb. 6.—Gen. John Gibbon died at his home in this city this afternoon. His death was caused by pneumonia, which attacked him last Sunday night just as he was about to start for Milwaukee to attend a reunion of the Loyal Legion. He was unconscious before his death.

Gen. Gibbon's Brilliant Record.

John Gibbon was born near Holmesburg, Pa., April 20, 1827. He was appointed to the United States military academy from North Carolina and his graduation in 1847 was assigned to the artillery, and served at the City of Mexico and Toluca till the close of the Mexican war. From this time till the civil war he was largely on frontier garrison duty, but was assigned instructor of artillery at West Point in 1857, and quartermaster there in 1858-59. He took part in the war against the Seminoles. On November 2, 1859, he became captain in the Fourth artillery. He was chief of artillery at Fort Mifflin's division from October 29, 1861, till May 2, 1862, and at the latter date was made brigadier general of volunteers. He commanded a brigade of heavy artillery in the Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania campaigns in 1862-63, receiving the brevet of major in the regular army, September 17, 1862, for Antietam.

He was promoted to lieutenant colonel, December 13, 1862, for Fredericksburg, where he commanded a division, was wounded and disabled for three months, and colonel July 4, 1863, for Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded while in command of the Second army corps. At the battle of South Mountain, September 15, 1862, Gen. Gibbon commanded a brigade of Gen. Hancock's division, which brigade took part in desperate fighting until 9 o'clock at night, exhausting their ammunition and suffering heavy loss, but driving back the enemy. Gen. Gibbon was in the hottest of the fight at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, when he came to the relief of Gen. Meade, who was sorely pressed by Gen. Lee's division. Gen. Gibbon was wounded and carried off the field. He took part in the fighting at Chancellorsville, where Stonewall Jackson was killed.

Gen. Gibbon at Gettysburg.

It was at Gettysburg that Gen. Gibbon gained his greatest fame. He commanded a division of the Second (Hancock's) corps of Gen. Meade's army, and succeeded in the command when Hancock was wounded at the rebel attack on Cemetery Hill, July 3, 1863. Whitelaw Reid, writing to the Cincinnati Gazette from the battlefield, thus described Gen. Gibbon's victory:

"The great, desperate, final charge came at 4. The rebels seemed to have gathered up all their strength and desperation for one fierce, conclusive effort, that should sweep over and wash out our obstinate resistance. They swept up as before: the flower of their army to the front, victory staked on the issue. In some places they literally lifted up and carried back our lines; but, that terrible position of ours—wherever they entered it, enflaming fires from half a score of crests swept away their columns like merest chaff. Broken and hurled back, they easily fell into our hands; and, on the center and left, the last half-hour brought more prisoners than all the rest."

"So it was along the whole line; but it was on the Second corps that the flower of the rebel army was concentrated; it was there that the heaviest fighting was done, and shock, and even sometimes crumpled, our line.

"We had some shallow rifle pits, with barricades of rails and logs. The rebel line, stretching away miles to the left, in magnificent array, but strongest here—Pickett's splendid division of Longstreet's corps in front, the best of A. P. Hill's veterans in support—came steadily, and as it seemed, resistlessly, sweeping up. Our skirmishers retired slowly from the Emmitsburg road, holding their ground tenaciously to the last. They reserved their fire till they reached this same Emmitsburg road, then opened with a terrific crash. From a hundred feet above, machine guns, their barrels had been thundering on our barricades.

"Hancock was wounded; Gibbon succeeded to the command—approved soldier, and ready for the crisis, as the foremost of the fire approached its height, he walked along the line, and renewed his orders to the men to reserve their fire. The rebels' three lines deep—up the instant, we were not equal to another charge.

"Up to the rifle pits, across them, over the barricades—the momentum of their charge, the mere machine strength of their combined action—swept them on. Our thin line could fight, but it had not weight enough to oppose to this momentum. It was pushed behind the guns. Right on came the rebels. They were upon the guns—were bayoneting the gunners—were waving their flags above our pieces.

"But they had penetrated to the fatal point. A storm of grape and canister tore its way from man to man, and marked its track with corpses straight down their line! They had exposed themselves to the enflaming fire of the guns upon the slope of Cemetery Hill; that exposure sealed their fate.

"The line reeled back—dismantled already—an instant of confusion. Our men were just behind the guns. They leaped forward upon the disordered mass; but there was little need for fighting now. A regiment threw down its arms, and, with colors at its head, rushed over and surrendered. All along the field, smaller detachments did the same. Webb's brigade brought in 800 taken in as little time as it requires to write the simple sentence that tells it. Gibbon's old division took fifteen staves of colors.

"Over the fields, the escaped fragments of the charging line fell back—the battle there was over. A single brigade, Harrow's (of which the Seventh Michigan is part), came out with fifty-four leaders, 70 less men, than it took in! So the whole corps fought—so, too, they fought farther down the line.

"It was fruitless sacrifice. They gathered up their broken fragments, formed their line, and slowly marched away. It was not a rout. It was a bitter, crushing defeat. For once, the army of the Potomac had won a clean, honest, acknowledged victory."

This was the decisive battle of the war, and it broke the backbone of the Confederacy. Gen. Gibbon was so severely wounded as to be disabled until November 15, when he took command of the first depot at Philadelphia until March 21, 1864. He was then assigned to a division of the Second corps, becoming a major general of volunteers on June 7, 1864, and being engaged in the desperate fighting in the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor, with Gen. Hancock. In the grand assault at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, Gen. Gibbon, charging on Gen. Barlow's right, was checked by a swamp, which separated his command, a part of which gained the rebel works nevertheless and planted their colors there. No part of the rebel works was held; but part of Gibbon's men covered themselves so close to the enemy's lines that, while the

rebels dared not come out to capture them, they could not get away, so they crawling out under cover of fog or thick darkness. After January 15, 1865, he commanded the Twenty-fourth army corps, and was before Petersburg from June 15, 1864, to April 2, 1865, taking part in the assaults of the last two days, and carrying two redoubts. He was brevetted brigadier general and major general of the United States army, to date from March 13, 1865; was one of the commissioners to carry into effect the stipulations for Lee's surrender, and was stationed out of the volunteer service on January 15, 1866. After the war he commanded various posts as colonel of the Thirty-sixth infantry in 1866-67, and the Seventh infantry in 1867-68. He was a superintendent of the general recruiting service in New York city in 1873; had charge of the Yellowstone expedition against Sitting Bull in 1874 and 1875, and was in command of the action with the Nez Perce Indians at Big Hole pass, Mont., where he was wounded. He temporarily commanded the Department of Dakota in 1875, and July 29, 1885, took charge of that of the Columbia, having charge in 1885-86, by direction of the president, of the suppression of the Chinese trade in Washington territory. On July 10, 1886, he was promoted to brigadier general. He was retired April 20, 1893, for age, being at that time in command of the District of Columbia, and with headquarters at San Francisco. After his retirement he lived with his daughter in Baltimore, writing for the magazines, taking part in soldiers' reunions and attending to his duties as president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Gibbon published "The Artillery's Manual," an excellent article to current literature, including one on "Our Indian Question," in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, for which a prize medal was awarded him.

Gen. Gibbon was a man of handsome presence and military bearing. His habits had been so regular, and he was in such sturdy health, that his death at the age of 69 was a surprise. He was reputed to be wealthy.

Gen. Gibbon leaves a son, John Gibbon, of Seattle, and two daughters.

Gen. Gibbon as ruler of Seattle. It was on February 10, 1884, nearly two years ago, that Gen. Gibbon and his soldiers took possession of Seattle and established martial law to suppress the Chinese agitation. For several months, until the civil authorities were able to enforce the law, the troops remained. He held Seattle and the surrounding territory. The duty of a military commander and left a feeling of respect in the minds of all who met him.

A Once Noted Theatrical Manager Dead. Chicago, Feb. 6.—Henry E. Sargent died yesterday of pneumonia. He was once well known in this country as a theatrical manager, having brought out Mme. Modjeska, Edward Price, the veteran New York manager, who is in the city, and who was shocked at the demise of his old associate. Sargent in 1874 was famed throughout all America for his managerial ability and successful achievements. He was the first to charter a special car in this country for the exclusive use of a star in traveling. His extravagance astounded the profession, and his enterprise met with public approval. He had money in abundance. One of his fancies incidental to dramatic ventures was to engage a suite of rooms at a hotel, have all the furniture removed and the furniture substituted for the use of his star. He gave receptions which were attended by the elite of the communities in which Modjeska played. Sargent had become a social favorite. Her American tour was a success. In personal appearance Sargent was a tall, handsome, smoothly shaven and well-dressed man, 45 years of age, and was generally known at the clubs as a good fellow. His diamonds and wardrobe were the envy of his sex, and his generosity was proverbial. Sargent's heart was large like his income. Stranded actors never appealed in vain. After making and squandering several fortunes he became entangled in an unfortunate "branch," and was drifted, some years later, to Europe, with the remnant of his fortune. Disillusioned, his friends in this country followed. His friends in this country followed. His friends in this country followed.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

TRIAL OF PLOTTERS

Now in Progress in the Transvaal Court at Pretoria.

HAMMOND RELEASED ON BAIL

Evidence to Show That the Outlanders Were Conspiring With Jameson to Overthrow the Republic.

Pretoria, Feb. 6.—The trial of the members of the reform committee began here yesterday. They are charged with inciting to rebellion and with high treason. The first evidence furnished was that of the mining commissioner. He testified that the men held the town with the avowed intention of opposing the government of the Transvaal, and asserted that the members of the reform committee had said within their hearing: "The country will soon be ours from Cape Town to the Zambesi." The commissioner also testified that he saw a document containing the conditions for enlisting volunteers to fight in the Transvaal. A printer then testified to receiving

from the reform committee a proclamation to the effect that Dr. Jameson was expected in Johannesburg, and that therefore a provisional government was necessary. This proclamation, the printer further testified, had been put in type, but was never printed. Police Commandant Schuete deposed that the government withdrew the police from Johannesburg on December 27, in order to avoid a collision with the rebels. Other police evidence was given alleging that the rebels were armed and drilled, and that earthworks were formed outside the city. When the march of Dr. Jameson's march was received, some of the leaders of the national union denied any knowledge of the affair. John Hays Hammond, charged with the leadership of the late uprising in Johannesburg, was liberated on bail yesterday.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

Washington City, Feb. 6.—No word has been received from the United States Consul Knight, at Johannesburg, for a week past, and it is understood that the consul has not received any communication from the rebels since the outbreak at that time. These conditions will probably lead to the department instituting an inquiry to ascertain whether or not there has been any unauthorized correspondence with the consul's telegrams. Private dispatches indicate Mr. Knight has started from Johannesburg for Cape Town, and it is probable that he will be heard from as soon as he reaches the cable terminus which is outside of the Boer's control.

Canada Loyal to England.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—A resolution introduced by Mr. McNeill, Conservative, was adopted by the house of commons today, declaring Canada's indelible loyalty to Great Britain, and that in case of war to make any sacrifice for the integrity of the empire. Speaking to the resolution, McNeill declared that he had drafted it in the name of the people of the United States, and that he was sure that the United States would stand in the event of war. Hon. D. L. Davies, Liberal, seconded the resolution, and declared that he was glad to see the recent outbreak of ill-feeling between Great Britain and the United States. "As Canada is placed," he added, "between the two great powers, it will remain a hostage to the United States for England's good behavior or else join the United States, which would be the most honorable course for Canada to take."

France's Quarrel With Brazil.

Paris, Feb. 6.—Several newspapers declare that the position of Brazil regarding the Amapa territory and the conduct of Cabral, the alleged governor of the disputed district, is becoming untenable, and that the national dignity requires that the matter be speedily adjusted.

London, Feb. 7.—The Graphic says this morning in an editorial, "Brazil has been a business in their dispute with Brazil, the American jingoes will have another chance for a war scare. Possibly they will be disappointed, but they are aware that France is less likely than we to stomach a bullying. We have yet to learn that it is possible to overdo an expression of anxiety for peace, it being better to have the laughing stock of the world, and sometimes ends by making war inevitable."

The War in Abyssinia.

Rome, Feb. 6.—African news is still contradictory. It is uncertain whether the Negus is continuing his offensive movement by surrounding Gen. Baratieri from the south, or whether he intends to withdraw. Gen. Baratieri is in a very strong position near Entiselo. The present situation may be prolonged for weeks.

A British Victory in Central Africa.

London, Feb. 6.—Advices from Blantyre, under date of January 25, say that Sikis under British officers gained two brilliant victories over the slave raiders of British Central Africa. The Arabs were totally routed, fourteen chiefs captured, and the road into the interior thereby cleared.

The Zetounians Refuse to Disarm.

London, Feb. 7.—The Times has a dispatch from Constantinople saying the Zetounians have informed the consuls that they are willing to surrender their weapons of war, while retaining the hunting weapons they usually carry. They demand a Christian governor.

To Disfranchise Saxon Socialists.

London, Feb. 7.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says the government of Saxony has prepared a bill changing the election system and virtually disfranchising the working classes, the avowed object being to exclude Socialists from the diet.

England Appreciates Wolcott's Speech.

London, Feb. 7.—The Times this morning prints verbatim from the Congressional Record Senator Wolcott's speech against the Monroe doctrine.

Spanish Reinforcements Reach Cuba.

Havana, Feb. 6.—The steamer Maria Christina has arrived here having on board the Reina, Farnesca, Almansa, Albuera and Galicia squadrons, numbering 62 men. They were accorded an enthusiastic reception by a general fire from the harbor, and prepared to take the field immediately.

NOTABLE DEAD.

Gen. Sir Charles Patton Keyes, G. C. B., is dead. He had been in the military service in India for years. James H. Rice, president of the James H. Rice Company, one of the largest manufacturers and exporters of glass in the plate glass industry in America, died in Chicago of Bright's disease Thursday morning.

Japanese in Hawaii Demand Concessions. Port Townsend, Feb. 6.—According to advices received from Honolulu on the bark Matilda, the leaders of the Japanese colony have given notice that they purpose next month to demand of the legislature the enactment of a law permitting Japanese merchants to become Hawaiian subjects. They will also demand that the tariff on certain wares manufactured in Japan, and which do not come in competition with American goods, be abolished. Many conservative citizens believe if these concessions are granted only a short time will elapse before the same people will be demanding a general franchise for all Japanese subjects, who are so numerous that they would soon develop sufficient strength to secure a law acceptable to Japanese importers.

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NO CHANGE IN KENTUCKY.

The Crowd Expected a Sensation, but Louisville, Feb. 6.—A special to the Post from Frankfort, Ky., says: The senatorial struggle today attracted more attention than the annual Kentucky derby. Perhaps the impression had gone abroad of the state has ever attracted more attention or drawn a larger crowd of noted Kentuckians to the state capital. By 11 o'clock, although the time to ballot for senator was an hour later, the lobby, gallery and rotunda of the house were crowded until every inch of available space had been taken. The impression had gone abroad that today would mark the crucial struggle in the contest for United States senator, and that an election or perhaps a turnout point would be reached. This drew many people. Those who were informed of the inner workings believed that no election would take place, and that no change in the situation would be made. Among the members few believed that anything was to drop and they were tame and peaceable. Several Republicans, including the lieutenant governor, were present, and their opinion that as the prospects of election were slow he would get out of the race. Dr. Hunter in reply said that he was in the race and that he would not be present. The roll call of the senate showed every member of that body present for the first time during the session. In the house Furness and Hunter were making their way to the speaker's chair. The ballot resulted: Hunter 61, Blackburn 62, Carlisle 2, Hite 1, McCroskey 4.

The Democratic Headquarters. Twenty States Have Engaged Rooms at the Palmer House. Chicago, Feb. 6.—The Palmer house will be the rallying center of the Democratic politicians during the national convention. Beside the Misses, having been twenty states will have their headquarters at the hotel. Every available room in the house that can be spared from the regular trade has been reserved for the delegates. Each delegation, however, was given two rooms for the leading men, who desire to keep in touch with the national committee. Following are the states for which rooms have been set aside: Iowa, Mississippi, Oregon, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, South Dakota, Louisiana, Indiana, Colorado, Connecticut, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Michigan, Alabama, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Indiana has set aside for it the largest number of rooms.

The British steamer Lamington, Capt. Duff, from Mediterranean ports for New York with a cargo of fruit, went ashore Wednesday morning, fifteen miles east of Fire Island, N. Y. The crew were saved.

Indiana's End of the Bryan Murder. Indianapolis, Feb. 6.—William Wood, arrested at South Bend, Ind., by Cincinnati detectives, as an accomplice in the murder of Pearl Bryan, the victim of the Fort Thomas tragedy, was brought to Cincinnati, and taken directly to Cincinnati. He left South Bend, waiving requisition papers, and he will be used as a witness. Following are the states for which rooms have been set aside: Iowa, Mississippi, Oregon, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, South Dakota, Louisiana, Indiana, Colorado, Connecticut, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Michigan, Alabama, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Indiana has set aside for it the largest number of rooms.

Kentucky Troops to Be Called Out. St. Louis, Feb. 6.—A special to the Republic from Frankfort, Ky., says: After a consultation tonight between Gov. Bradford, Hunter and other Republicans, it was decided to call out the state militia to be present during the balloting for United States senator after the meeting of members shall have begun. This will certainly provoke trouble, perhaps tomorrow.

Business Failures.

New York, Feb. 6.—Robert Adams, carrying on business under the name of R. & H. Adams, manufacturer of cotton goods, assigned today, with preference to Charles O. Shea. The failure is said to involve \$500,000.

St. Louis, Feb. 6.—The Excelsior Manufacturing Company, a large store making concern, of which G. F. Pilley, sr., is president, made an assignment late this afternoon. The books show gross assets, exclusive of the plant, to the amount of \$1,000,000. The liabilities, exclusive of a bonded indebtedness of \$500,000, amount to about \$250,000.

England Has Not Restored Trinidad.

London, Feb. 6.—It is semi-officially denied here this afternoon that the government of Great Britain has recognized the island of Trinidad as being a Brazilian possession. It is further stated that the situation of affairs regarding the claims to the ownership of the lands is unchanged.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Girl, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SPAIN MUCH EXCITED

Over the Belligerency Resolution in the Senate.

NOT MUCH FIGHTING IN CUBA.

The Spaniards Want to Drive Out Correspondent Mannix for Telling the Truth About the War.

Why the Spaniards Want to Expel Him From Cuba.

Washington City, Feb. 6.—William F. Mannix, the American newspaper correspondent in Cuba who has been ordered by the authorities to leave the island, wrote a letter to the Evening Star some days ago, in which he said he had been informed that he was blacklisted at the palace at Havana, and any more side trips would be the cause of his being invited to leave. The state department has not been informed of the intention of the Spanish officials to expel Mannix, but it has been known here that his vigorous letters have proven objectionable to the Spanish authorities. Gen. de Lome says that the Spanish consul general at New York paid Mannix's way to Cuba, the latter representing that he was in need of financial assistance to get to the island, and that it would be well for Spain to have a correspondent for American papers in Cuba who would tell the truth about conditions as he found them. The state department has not been so proved to him that Mannix was unworthy of being trusted. Thomas Estrada Palma, the representative here of the Cuban government, has been informed of Mannix's case and was undoubtedly inspired by their anger at him for writing true and unbiased reports of the condition of affairs in Cuba.

Unimportant Skirmishing in Cuba.

Havana, Feb. 6.—The insurgents fired upon the pilot engine of a passenger train between Barroa and Guirras. The escort of the troops on the engine returned the fire, killing five and wounding two insurgents.

Lieut. Col. Tojarico has had a skirmish between Manzanillo and Media Luna, and killed three insurgents and took one prisoner. The troops lost Maj. Vorgara and four soldiers wounded. The bands of Pancho Perez, Mantagos and Emilio Arago attacked a force of forty civil guards who were protecting a company of telephone linemen. The insurgents sustained a numerous loss, while the civil guards were compelled to retreat with a loss of two killed and five wounded. Gen. Deyve later overtook the same band at Iquica, but they dispersed when attacked by the troops, leaving four killed and carrying away many wounded. It is reported that among the latter is the leader Matagas, with two bullets in his breast.

The queen regent and the Spanish government have sent congratulations to Gen. Marin, Gen. Luque and the troops who took part in the recent engagements at Paso Real and San Luis, as well as to the other generals and officers of all arms and of the cavalry.

PAINTS

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