

OUR VICTORIOUS COAST GUARD MEN.

Chaplains Employed by Our Uncle Sam.

SNAPS FOR A FAVORED FEW.

USUALLY MEANS A POSITION FOR LIFE.

Very Good Pay for Mighty Little Work, with No Danger of Any Trials for Heresy—Women Are Not Eligible, and for This Reason Some of the Dear Creatures Enter a Protest.

Congressman Springer has found an easy berth for his son in an army chaplaincy, says Rene Bache in the Washington Star. There is as much pressure for places of this sort as for any of the minor offices in the gift of the president. Great numbers of clergymen are always anxious to get an opportunity to serve Uncle Sam professionally. To that end some of them give up rich and prosperous parishes, though why is a mystery. Apparently, the almost universal appetite for place hunting seizes them.

The United States army has thirty-four chaplains, stationed at forts all over the country. Seven of them are Baptists, nine are Episcopalians, eleven are Methodists, two are Presbyterians, one is a Congregationalist, one is a Lutheran, one is a Christian and two are Catholic priests. The question of denominational cuts no figure in this branch of the service. Appointments are always made by favor and without any regard whatever for the religious demands of soldiers and officers. Four of the chaplains referred to are regimental chaplains, and the other four colored are two in infantry and two in cavalry. Three of these are negroes.

PAY IN THE ARMY.
The pay of a newly commissioned army chaplain is \$1,350 a year, to which 10 per cent is added for each five years of service. He has always the relative rank of a captain in infantry. After retirement he receives three-fourths of the pay of his rank. No age limit is set for appointment. A clergyman may enter the service at the age of sixty-three years and receive a monthly retiring allowance of \$1,000, with the rank and pay of a captain. It will be seen that a chaplain is actually much better off than a line officer inasmuch as he does not have to go through long years of service for a few promotions. A chaplain is entitled to commodore's quarters at government expense, comprising five rooms.

A chaplain in the army is not obliged to fight under any circumstances. He has no uniform. His coat is plain black frock coat, buttoned to the neck with nine black buttons. It is prescribed that the buttons shall be in front, but the arrangement up behind would not be consistent with the regulations. This, with a black hat, and a sword, and a full dress. The chaplain has charge of religious matters in general at the post where he is stationed. He enters in a book all marriages, baptisms and funerals at which he officiates. This book is a part of the records of the post and is regularly inspected. In addition, he superintends the instruction of enlisted men and children at the post. He is a school teacher as well as a clergyman.

It is quite as likely as not that the religious views of the people at the post will not coincide with those of the chaplain in matters of detail governed by sectarian prejudices. His assignment to duty has no reference to that consideration. At a post where Presbyterian sentiment prevails a Catholic priest may be assigned. However, nobody who does not wish to do so is obliged to attend divine service. Even the common soldiers and sailors of the United States cannot be subjected to compulsion in this regard. Before the war pious commanding officers at certain forts compelled all non-church-going soldiers to spend an hour or more every Sunday in listening to the reading of the regulations and articles of war. This was in effect, a punishment, and has been done away with. Similarly, Admiral Gordon used to force soldiers who did not attend divine service to toe a plank for a while.

ALSO ACT AS SCHOOLMASTER.
An act of Congress passed in 1853 created the office of chaplain in the army and schoolmaster. The appointee was neither enlisted nor commissioned. The pay at that time to be until it reached \$10 a month, to which \$100 was added. In 1877 Congress made the chaplains commissioned officers and gave them relative ranks as captains. They are obliged to pass only a physical examination, but it is required that they shall be regularly ordained clergymen in good standing in their denominations. Young W. R. Springer, the congressman's son, was ordained as a Methodist minister two months ago. He is twenty-five years old, and for some time past he has been clerk of his father's committee on banking and currency in the House, at \$2,000 a year.

BETTER IN THE NAVY.
An appointment as chaplain in the United States navy is even more desirable than in the army. It is a life position, equally a secure, and much better paid. The naval chaplain during the first five years of his service receives \$2,000 per annum while at sea, \$2,000 on shore duty and \$1,000 on leave. After five years he receives \$2,500 per annum while at sea, \$2,500 on shore duty and \$1,000 on leave. There is no further advance of salary. On being retired he receives for the rest of his life a pension of his sea pay of \$2,000 a year. It will easily be seen that these places are among the most desirable in the gift of the government. There are twenty chaplains in the navy now. According to law, the four oldest in the next seven relative ranks as captains, the next seven as lieutenants, and the next seven as lieutenants junior. He must perform divine service on the ship at such times as he is detailed on duty on board of a vessel which has no regular chaplain or at a naval hospital or shore station. He is permitted to conduct services according to the methods recognized as proper by his church. At the same time he must afford all facilities to other clergymen who may be allowed by the captain to visit the ship for the purpose of preaching or giving religious instruction. If a Hebrew rabbi comes aboard with that object in view, he is warmly welcomed. The chaplain may form Sunday school classes on board ship, with the captain's approval. He must not preach or give instruction where it is not wanted, but he may proselytize privately as much as he likes. He is required to visit the sick frequently. Under the direction of the commanding officer, he supervises the teaching of boys in the use of the sailor's man as desire to learn reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. He must report to the captain the progress of each week what has been taught, and the progress made by each pupil. On shore stations he has been known to do as much as Mr. Henry B. Hibben, lately deceased, was on duty for a long time at the Washington navy yard. The volume which contains much interesting matter, will soon be published by Congress.

MAY HAVE TO FIGHT.
Every man on board of a modern warship is supposed to be a fighter. The naval chaplain might be called upon by the commanding officer to pass ammunition or even to help in handling a gun. However, his duty would ordinarily be to aid the wounded. While performing divine service he wears the vestments of his church. At other times he is clad in a uniform of black with shoulder straps having crosses as a part of their design. There are two Catholic priests in the navy. The sailors are largely Catholics, many of them being French, Irish and Italian. But no attention whatever is paid to such matters in the appointment of chaplains or in their assignment to duty. It is required that a candidate for one of these positions shall be not under thirty years of age or over 45. The examination is physical only.

A chaplain on board ship takes his meals with the ward room mess. It may grace before meals if the officer who happens to be caterer does not object. It is unfortunately a fact that chaplains, as a rule, are not very popular in the navy. It is easily understood that a clergyman stands himself in a rather anomalous position among a lot of young officers in the ward room. Some of them are apt to be more or less ribald, and there is much the merrier in which a minister of the gospel cannot well join. On the other hand, the chaplain is not a lock and key man. A chaplain has been known to spill all the fun of a mess, objecting to smoking, and so causing the withdrawal of that privilege from the ward room by the captain. On the other hand, there are good fellows in this branch of the service, who take things as they find them, and take as large a part in amuse-

ments on board and ashore as is permitted to them by the cloth they wear. The percentage of Catholics among sailors is not so high as it used to be, and rapidly less on account of foreign-born Americans in preference to foreigners. A visitor on one of our warships is astonished to hear strange languages spoken by a majority of the blue jackets on board. Down at Old Point Comfort the other day one Norwegian seaman belonging to the Mitanomoh was heard to remark to one of his mates: "I saw him jump into the jollyboat. Yasus, what a jump!"

Orthodoxy cuts no figure in the chaplaincy business. No chaplain in the navy or army has ever been tried for heresy. There would seem to be no good reason why women should not serve capably as army chaplains, but they are not possible in the navy. No woman is allowed on board of a vessel to officiate as a visitor. This is a new field, for the way for the woman's rights movement to enter when Farragut visited Europe on the Wabash after the close of the rebellion, he could not take Mrs. Farragut with him. She was obliged to cross the ocean on a mail steamer.

LIABILITY TO DISMISSAL.
A chaplain may be dismissed from the army or navy like any other officer. Even the President of the United States, however, cannot deprive him of his commission without a court-martial. As might be imagined, Uncle Sam's chaplains have rarely got into trouble. One of them was permitted to resign a few years ago on account of immorality, which the secretary of war thought it undesirable to advertise by holding an open court and publishing the facts in general orders for the edification of the entire service.

It has been frequently proposed that chaplains in the army and navy should be done away with. It is charged that they do no practical use, and that their places are sinecures, which would be best abolished. However, the weight of public opinion seems to incline to the conclusion that the twin services are rather needless any way and none the worse for a little religious supervision.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, July 4.
BEEVES—Receipts, 3,400; slaughterers took the view that the strike would not last beyond this week, which was also in a measure the position of sellers. This caused the market to rally 50 cents from Monday's advance. Over 100 cars were held for an expected increase in the demand on Friday. Good beefers sold at 5.25; good to prime corn fed and red native steers, 5.00; fair to medium to fair, 4.25; fair to ordinary, 3.50; common, 3.00.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 12,000; sheep very strong; fully 1/4 higher; lambs weak, 1/8 to 1/4 lower; good to prime, 6.00; choice lambs, 4.00 to 4.25.
HOGS—Receipts, 6,100; market strong; interior to choice quoted at 5.95 to 6.00.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 4.
WHEAT—Quiet and steady; demand moderate. India is actually in California, 4s. 11 1/2d; red western spring, 4s. 11 1/2d; red western winter, 4s. 7 1/2d.
CORN—Quiet; demand poor; new mixed spot, 2s. 3 1/2d.
BARLEY—California brewing, 23s. 6 1/2d; 2s. 4 1/2d.
FLOUR—Spring patent, 5s. 9d.
PORE—India mess, 8s. 4d.
PORK—Prime mess, 69s. 3d.
BUTTER—Finest new, 70s.; good, nominal.
BACON—Long and short clear, 55s. 3s. 6d.; long clear, 45s. 3s. 6d.; LARD—Prime western, 25s.
CHEESE—American finest, new, 44s. 3d.
"ALLOW"—2s. 4d.
GLASS—No. 1, 10s. 3d.; No. 2, 9s. 3d.
LINSEED OIL—22s. 6d.
PEAS—Canadian, 5s. 1d. No market.

BURIED THE "GODDESS."

Remarkable, But Characteristic Performance of the "Wrestlers."
Washington, July 4.—The Coxey commonwealtes went through the spectacular performance of "Burying the Goddess of Liberty" in front of the capitol at noon today. It was the sequel of the demonstration of May 14, when, according to Coxey and Browne, Liberty was mortally wounded and lain over until she expired on the Fourth of July.
Captain Austin and a force of ten mounted and six unmounted police were on hand with two patrol wagons.
A small crowd was attracted by the novel performance. The commonwealtes marched four abreast, 246 strong, with many banners and devices. At their head rode Carl Browne in a remarkable disguise. His beard had been removed and his face powdered. A wig of yellow hair and a liberty cap was on his head and his body was wound with emblematic garments of Liberty. It was not intended that Browne should be known in the disguise.
Piling through Pennsylvania avenue, the army formed around the Peace monument, where the "goddess" Browne delivered an apostrophe to the bronze goddess on top of the capitol. As he closed his address, he fopped in a badly simulated swoon from his horse and his comrades catching him, placed him at full length with flags and crepe over his hips. The hearse was inscribed "Liberty is Dead."
The procession then moved away to Mill Hill, where the goddess stepped from the hearse and the commonwealtes closed the day with dancing and speeches.

MEN OF NATIONAL REPUTE.

Fourth Ceremonies at Roseland Park, Connecticut.
Woodstock, Conn., July 4.—The annual Fourth of July celebration at Roseland Park, the beautiful residence of Hon. Henry C. Bowen, which has become of national interest on account of participation in the ceremonies of men of national repute, drew together a large and distinguished crowd today. The exercises began at 10 o'clock, with an address of welcome by Congressman Russell, of Kentucky, followed, and then came the singing of the "Flag Song," written by Mrs. Harriet P. Spofford, of Newburyport, Mass.
Congressman J. H. Walker, of Worcester, Mass., then spoke at length on "Political Economy."
President M. Woolsey, of Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., followed, speaking briefly of the Duty of Enthusiasm." The reading of the poem, "The Coming America," by the author, S. W. Foster, of Somerville, Mass., and music concluded the morning's programme.

MCNEIL IN CHARGE.

Assumes His Duties as Receiver of the O. R. & N.
Portland, Or., July 4.—Edwin McNeil, receiver of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, assumed control of the road today. He issued a general order retaining all of the present officers and employees.
W. H. Kennedy was appointed chief engineer, and will leave tomorrow to assume charge of repairs to the line between this city and Umatilla, where the recent floods damaged it to a considerable extent.

TAMMANY CELEBRATES.

Hill Breaks in With a Letter of Regret.
New York, July 4.—Tammany celebrated Independence Day in its usual fashion. There were long talks by Senator Patrick Walsh and short talks by Congressman Sprague, of Illinois, Bailey, of Texas, Cummins, of New York, and Hayes, of Iowa, and several Democrats in private life.
Mayor Gilroy, the grand sachem, presided. Richard Croker, just arrived from his trip abroad, entered the hall soon after the speaking began, and was accorded a reception befitting a big chief of the tribe of Tammany.
Letters of regret were read from President Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson, Senator Hill, Governor Flower, Secretary Herbert and a host of others.
In Senator Hill's letter occurs the following paragraph:
"The country demands the exhibition of true statesmanship at this hour upon those who administer the government; it demands their adherence to well-established constitutional principles; it demands their maintenance of an honest and vigorous, but patriotic, partisanship, not in efforts to

build up personal political factions, by the distribution of official patronage, by publishing advertisements and rewarding sycophants, but by the broad and liberal policy of strengthening party organizations everywhere and encouraging devotion to correct principles of government. It demands the adoption of a definite financial policy to prevent the government from being drifting toward the rocks of financial chaos, and finally demands a foreign policy which caters American sympathies to free republics rather than to monarchies.

EXERCISES AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 4.—The Fourth was celebrated very quietly here today. There were a half dozen celebrations by patriotic bodies, of which the most interesting was conducted by the Sons of the American Revolution, which, under an escort by the Marine band, and a detachment of the national guard, marched to the foot of the Washington monument and held exercises there.

AN UNCANNY TOWN CLOCK.

Its Strange Behavior Before it Stopped Forever at Half-Past 8.
"We took for a town clock in our village that waked folks up more than a little at different times during the past five years," said George May, of Coaltou, Pa. "That clock was put in the tower of the May building twenty-five years ago. It struck the hours regularly for nearly twenty years, and then suddenly quit striking. John Gordon, the village Jack-of-all-trades, had taken care of the clock ever since it became a feature of the village, but he couldn't linker the old public indicator of the flight of time so that it would again announce the hours as they passed. The clock ran all right, but it wouldn't strike.
"Now our folks had got used to depending on hearing the clock strike, and when it became silent there was much remark in town, so much, in fact, that when, two years ago, the Presbyterian society of our town went around with a paper soliciting subscriptions for the purchase of a town clock, to be put in the steeple of their new church, people gladly and willingly put down their names, and the clock was bought and put up.
"The church was across the square from the May building and it was said sound when the new clock pealed forth its announcement one day that it was ready to keep the village in the hours. It was set going at 12 o'clock noon. Everybody was rejoicing over being able once more to know just how things are going, when, at 1:30 on the day the clock was started, they were thrown into consternation by hearing the old clock in the May building, which didn't make a sound for three years or more, start to deliberately, and it seemed defiantly, to strike 2.
"It sounded ridiculous to say that the old clock was struck by the same feelings toward the town it had served for so many years because the town had forgotten it, and a new and more vigorous timepiece, but it is a fact, all the same, that it took to striking at all hours of the night, sometimes striking in the evening the striking of its correct neighbor in the church steeple, sometimes immediately after it, and sometimes at the same time.
"Then again, it would break out two or three times an hour, striking all the way from one stroke up to forty-eight. The Jangler it kept up vexed people to request the owner of the May building to cease having the old clock wound, but he declined to interfere with it, and it kept on fooling the town clock and keeping folks busy looking at their watches to see what time it really was, until one night a heavy shower of rain the church caught fire in some way and was burned to the ground, new clock and all.
"The church was an hour burning, and during that time the old clock across the square struck three different times.
"It wasn't until long toward evening the day after the fire that people began to notice that the old clock hadn't struck once since its rival was destroyed. That amazed them, and their amazement grew when the clock remained silent all that night and the next day, and did not strike again for nearly a year and a half.
"John Gordon, who had wound the old clock for a quarter of a century, lived with his aged mother in the village. Along in the early part of May, at just 6 one morning, the clock aroused and astounded everybody again by giving one loud and doleful strike. Soon afterward it was learned that Gordon's old mother had died at exactly 6 o'clock that morning.
"At the funeral of his mother Gordon became ill, and for the first time since other hands than his had to wind the capricious timepiece, Gordon was sick two weeks, and every day somebody to see him on the streets again in a few days, when at 8:30 o'clock one evening the old clock tolled out another angelic stroke.
"John Gordon died at just that hour.
"Then the owner of the clock decided that it should never be wound again. When it ran down and stopped its hands at 8:30, they thought they were stuck as long as they cling to the face of the now silent old clock."—New York Sun.

BEHOLD!

Picture
Stage
Higher
Practical
America, Celebrities, Officials, Book-keeping,
Only Fifty Sets Left.
Only Thirty Sets Left.
Only Seventy-Five Sets Left.
Only Sixty Sets Left.

ITH THE PURPOSE of speedily closing out the few sets of these valuable and attractive serials still remaining, we now announce to our patrons and the public generally, that, beginning Tuesday Morning, the 19th of June,

We Will Sell Two Parts For 15 Cents Without Coupons.

At this unprecedented figure PICTURESQUE AMERICA, complete in 30 parts, with over 600 wood and 30 steel engravings, will cost only \$2.25; the STAGE CELEBRITIES, with photographs of over 275 of the celebrities of Music and the Drama, for \$1.05 complete; HIGHER OFFICIALS, with the great officers of the government and the governors of all the states, with the government buildings at Washington, and the capital buildings of all the states, 150 photographs in all, for 45 cents; SELF-INSTRUCTION IN BOOKKEEPING, a modern and complete course on this important subject, for 75 cents, complete in 10 LARGE PARTS.

Bindings for Picturesque America and Stage Celebrities May Be Obtained at 35 Cents each.

We can deliver full sets of each work, except PICTURESQUE AMERICA, of which 18 parts only have now arrived—the remaining numbers arriving at short intervals.

This Is The Chance Of A Lifetime. Take Advantage Of It!

Weak Man Cure Yourself In Two Weeks. Why waste time, money and health with "doctors" wonderful "cures" which "recalls" you, when I will send you FREE the full and full particulars of a new certain remedy that is a complete cure for WEAKNESS, LOST MANHOOD and IMPOTENCY in old or young men. Cure in TWO WEEKS. Send this information and guarantee absolutely FREE, and there is no binding or advertising cash about it. Any druggist can put it in a box for you. All lack in return is that you will be a small quantity of the remedy for free. All ready for use. E. H. HUNGERFORD, Box A 154, Albion, Mich.



OFFERS
REMNANTS at a BARGAIN
Behold!

Table with 4 columns: Picturesque America, Stage Celebrities, Higher Officials, Practical Book-keeping. Each column lists 'Only', 'Fifty', 'Sets', 'Left'.

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