ACROSS THE GLACIERS AND BENEATH THE PALMS

TWO INTERESTING SKETCHES OF TRAVEL,

THE FROZEN YUKON. ARE NO LONGER CANNIBALS.

A Dog-Sledge Journey of Nearly Four The Natives of the Fiji Islands as Seen by a Thousand Miles.

SEATTLE, May 29.—A dog-sledge trip of 4000 miles down the vast extent of the frozen Yukon is the feat just accomplished by Guy C. Merrian, a United States customs inspector for Alaska. It surpasses the undertaking of Lord Lonsdale a few years ago, and fitly compares with the famous journey of Lieutenant Fred Schwatka in his search for the remains of Sir John Franklin and his men. Schwatka was absent from 1878 to 1880, and made a sledge journey of 3251 statute miles, while

danger whatever, but the journey overland to Kodiak, a distance of nearly 2000 miles, was quite different, and it was with some apprehension that I made the start. There were no trails or streams to follow; native villages were few and far between, and traveling had to be done entirely by compass and the general lay of the land. I had secured at St. Michaels a splendid dog team and also the services of two Indian guides. We followed the shore line of Bering Sea from St. Michaels to the mouth of Shageluk Creek, where the Holy Cross mission of the Russian church is located. At this point I secured new guides and started overland across the divide to the Kuskokwim River.

"After what seemed an interminable length of time, during which period bitter cold weather, followed by blinding snowstorms, was encountered, our party of three people struggled into the Moravian mission, near the mouth of the Kuskokwim. I found there a settlement which is a marvel, and certainly worthy of more than passing note. Ten years ago a missionary and his wife, who had been sent out by the Moravian church at Bethlehem, Pa., were put ashore on the beach at Kuskokwim Tany had cover from Sen. They had cover

three people struggled into the Moravian mission, near the mouth of the Kuskokwim. I found there a settlement which is a marvel, and certainly worthy of more than passing note. Ten years ago a missionary and his wife, who had been sent out by the Moravian church at Bethlehem, Pa., were put ashore on the beach at Kuskokwim Bay. They had come from San Francisco by a whaling schooner, and when their scanty store of supplies and a little lumber were landed, and the schooner had continued its journey to the far north, they were left as utterly and absolutely alone in a strange land and among strange people as if they had suddenly been transported to another planet. From that day to this they have neither left their adopted home. The man is J. W. Kilbuck, who has since become famous, and whose name is known become famous, and whose name is known throughout the breadth of the land. He is a full-blooded Delaware Indian, and is a man of exceptional ability and attain-

ments.

"He is a very fine linguist, and after years of study and research has at last made a grammar and dictionary of the Mamalook language as used by the Esquimaux. His work and what he has accomplished are simply wonderful, and when one considers his years of labor and self-denial it is but little wonder that the natives hold him in veneration. There is at present connected with the mission besides Mr. Kilbuck and his wife a trained nurse by the name of Miss King, Miss Mack, a schoolteacher, and Mr. Heilmack, who is a machinist and engineer and who

sledge journey of 3251 statute miles, while Merrian has far passed that mark and broken the midwinter record for travel in the frigid region of the pole. In point of hardship and demand for intrepidity his trip parallels the explorations of Livingstone and Stanley in the heart of Africa.

Passengers from Sitka to Juneau on the last voyage of the steamer City of Topeka were insensibly attracted to a tall, athletic,

flinch at nothing are the essential quali-ties of the intrepid traveler who will undertake such a journey.

A Word in the Colonel's Ear. The following story is told of the Forty-

eighth Georgia Regiment: As the regiment was on the march to

Gettysburg some of the soldiers stepped out of the ranks and confiscated a couple of geese, and one of the drummers unheaded his drum and put the captured birds in it.

Shortly afterward the colonel came along, and, noticing that the drummer failed to give his usual drum whacks, rode up and said:

Chicagoan.

SUVA, FIJI ISLANDS, April 4.—It depends entirely upon the nature of the person whether a lengthy visit to the Fiji Islands would prove agreeable and interesting or the reverse. Any one desirous of enjoying the luxuries and comforts of travel and unwilling to put up with the hardships and difficulties should decidedly seek other localities. The European settlements of Suva and Levuka offer no inducements, either from the standpoint of pleasure or instruction, which would warrant more than a mere passing glimpse. Native life can only be seen in its worst state, and the white portion of the community certainly offers no attractions. With the exception of a very few miles of paved the group fit even for horseback riding.

last voyage of the steamer City of Topeka were insensibly attracted to a tall, athletic, distinguished looking gentleman, who was a fellow passenger to Juneau. From his quiet and unassuming manners one would little have suspected him of being the hero of the journey as remarkable for its extent as for the scope of the territory covered, the modes of conveyance used, the season of the year it was accomplished and the fortunate absence of any accidents of consequence to either the hardy voyageur or his guides.

Say it will not long remain unknown.

"Leaving the mission, our course lay in a northeasterly direction. We proceeded up the river a distance of what I estimated to be about 150 miles, where we left the stream and turned due east. A vast and almost impenetrable forest of spruce was encountered, through which traveling with dog team was not only slow but extremely difficult. The higher the altitude the slower became our progress, and frequently but a few miles a day could be made on account of windfalls and huge slides. It being midwinter, the days were very short and we had but five hours of daylight. Passing above the timber line

the they was accomplished and the formand subscreed of any accidents of consequence of early accident the landy vorger or seven but made they are the subscreed that the landy vorger or seven but made they are the subscreed that made they are the subscreed that made they defined to be interested. Our finally to did its story. At all the summer was trained to the largest river can always be changed to the largest river can always be changed to the mometer with me, but I judge it must be the largest river can always be changed to the summer was trained to the bisrate of the Vulcon. He immediately because the summer was trained to the bisrate of the Vulcon. He immediately because the summer was trained to the bisrate of the Vulcon. He immediately because the summer was trained to the bisrate of the Vulcon. He immediately because the summer was trained to the bisrate of the Vulcon. He immediately proposed to the bisrate of the Vulcon and the summer was trained to the bisrate of the Vulcon and the summer was trained to the bisrate of the Vulcon and the summer was trained to the bisrate of the Vulcon and the summer was trained to the vulcon and the vu

a mispronounciation of the word), came into full view in the afternoon. The top-most crags and peaks, although not over 4000 feet in height, were enveloped in a veil of clouds. It was dusk when the reefencircled basin on which Suva is situated was entered, the voyage from the easternmost to the westward portions of the islands, a distance of 150 miles, having consumed fourteen hours.

sumed fourteen hours.

Just as the sun sank behind the hills Just as the sun sank behind the hills our first close view of the famous maneater was obtained. The picture was one not easily forgotten. On one side extended the dark-green mountain slopes, cut with innumerable ravines and precipices, gorges with a fringe of tufted palms skirting the water's edge; the sea of most delicate view stretched away on the other side, a long line of white breakers lashing over the coral reef in the distance; overhead the skies formed a canopy tropically soft and beautiful, every bank of clouds forming a distinct and individual tint, graduating from the most brilliant scarlet to the daintiest purple, pink, yellow and golden.

Suva proved to be a most matter-of-fact, unromantic and commonplace little spot. The total population of 3500 seems to be divided rather equally between imported Hindoos, Europeans, natives and other Polynesians. The East Indians, as a rule, are such as having served through their five years' indenture, have taken off small homesteads and become the gardeners and farmers of the community, storekeepers on a limited scale, or house servants. The islanders generally confine themselves to the production of what are termed "speculative" or "madefor-collectors" stamps.

It was found that in this way a considerable revenue could be raised at little or no cost, as the hundreds of thousands interested in stamp-collecting throughout the world could always be depended upon to absorb anywhere from a few thousand dollars of stamps to \$1,000,000 worth of each included in the production of the common through the state of the production of the control o a limited scale, or house servants. The islanders generally confine themselves to labor in and around the docks or as fishermen. A large portion of the native population are members of the police and constabulary departments, while a still greater number apparently have no occupation whatever. Chinamen are extremely scarce, around that formed thrifty race finding no lator in and around the docks or as fishermen. A large portion of the native population are members of the police and constabulary departments, while a still greater number apparently have no occupation whatever. Chinamen are extremely scarce, even that frugal, thrifty race finding no room for competition with the Hindoo.

Practically all business is in the hands of Europeans, who eke out a miserable existence, with most unsatisfactory financial results. Absolutely no aggressive spirit prevails. On every hand can be seen the marks of lethargy, apathy and lack of enterprise and energy. The settlers throw the blame of this unfortunate state of affairs upon the Government, which, it is claimed, is trying to build up the colony as a black man's country, regarding and

SUVA, FIJI ISLANDS, April 4.-It de- | treating white people as a necessary nui-

rear and along the water front. Public, business and private edifices and buildings are of frame construction, with roofs occasionally of shingle, but in most instances of corrugated iron. The water supply, brought from a long distance at much expense, is excellent, but beyond this luxuries cease. In addition to three or four steamship agencies, haif a dozen firms of commission dealers, and scarcely a score of general or special mercantile establishments, the metropolis of Fiji boasts of three hotels, a tropolis of Fiji boasts of three hotels, a Custom-house, postoffice, Government building, a library and one semi-weekly publication, the Times. Seven steamers call regularly at the port each month bound on cruises between the various colonies. Other steamers occasionally and

mit of the range of mountains which list out for St. Michaels, 1000 miles distant down the river. The traveling on the ice near the shore was splendid, the ice being smooth, aimost glare, and we sped along at a great rate, making fifty and sixty miles a day several times during the journey weathers that had a straight of the coast. We writed eight days of the coast as far north as Cape Journey and the was plended to turn back. We waited eight days of the coast as far north as Cape Journey and the river closed up completely October, the river closed with an iron hand is temporarily for were made while en route down the river and it was motioned by the coast as far north as Cape Journey and it was motioned by the river dosed from the cold, being warmly clad from head to foot in fur clothing. The wather the river and the contract of the river dosed from the cold, being warmly clad from head to foot in fur clothing. The wather was made to cross the strain during the journey and the warp of the river dosed from the cold, being warmly clad from head to foot in fur clothing. The wather was made to cross the strain of the proper of the river dosed from the cold, being warmly clad from head to foot in fur clothing. The wather was made to the second from the cold, being warmly clad from head to foot in fur clothing. The wather was made to the second from the cold, being warmly clad from head to foot in fur clothing. The wather was made to the second from the cold, being warmly clad from head to foot in fur clothing. The wather was made to the second from the cold, being warmly clad from head to foot in fur clothing. The wather was made to the contract of the proper of the river o

A Concerted Move to Kill Off the Flood of Speculative Issues.

Stamp Collectors Have Been Systematically Mulcted of Millions of Dollars.

What at one time was hailed with unqualified delight by all collectors of stamps s now viewed too often with well-merited suspicion. Every one eagerly sought for new issues as soon as they were known to be out in former years. Now all newcomers require time and investigation to golden.

As darkness soon followed the lights of the town began sparkling and glistening like so many fireflies.

Suva proved to be a most matter-of-fact, Suva proved to be a most matter-of-fact, what are termed "speculative" or "made-

new issue.

Some countries took to printing new ssues whenever their coffers ran low,

and they were generally of such attractive designs that the younger and less informed collector was sure to prefer them to the less showy but more legitimate issues.

So great were the possibilities of wealth in this direction that one dealer, M. F. Seebeck, more enterprising than his colleagues, started a stamp factory of his own. His method-of operation was simple and most effective. He made contracts with some of the impecunious countries of Central America, whereby he agreed to furnish them a new issue each year without cost to them, providing the surplus stamps of each year reverted to him, and he took good care to see that there were ample reversions. At present such contracts are in force with Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador and Ecuador. When current the sets of some of these countries are worth as high as \$20, but when obsolete they are retailed for about 40 cents.

Among the other countries charged with indulging in speculative stamps are many

Among the other countries charged with indulging in speculative stamps are many of the colonies of Great Britain, of France of the colonies of Great Britain, of France and of Portugal, San Marino, Roumania, Japan, many Chinese treaty ports. Hongkong, and quite a number of independent and insignificant minor countries, such as the principality of Trinidad, off the coast of Brazil; Brunie, Sarawak, Labuan and North Borneo.

Each month for the past year may be said to have seen a new issue from former stamp-issuing countries or from a government that had hitherto found no need of the postage stamp, many not even having

ment that had hitherto found no need of the postage stamp, many not even having a postal service.

The outcry against the imposition thus practiced on the stamp-collecting fraternity at last became so general and powerful that the matter was taken up by the Philatelic Society of London, the most influential of its kind in the world, and to which many of the members of the royalty of Europe belong. At a recent meeting the following resolution was adopted:

That this society is of the opinion that the

That this society is of the opinion that the great increase in the production of speculative stamps for sale to collectors threatens to have a very serious effect on the collection of genuine postal issues throughout the world, and that a committee be appointed to consider the best means to be adopted to put a stop to the scandal.

Another strong move in the same direction was made later by the City of London Philatelic Club, which resolved, "That the time had arrived when collectors and dealers should combine to put a stop to the sale of speculative issues, and that leading dealers should be approached with the view of inducing them in future to refrain from chronicling and cataloguing all doubtful issues until their bona-fide character had been established."

As the direct result of the steps taken by

ful issues until their bona-fide character had been established."

As the direct result of the steps taken by these societies, Stanley Gibbons (Limited) of London opened communication with the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company of St. Louis, Mo., looking to securing their co-operation in mitigating or eradicating the evil complained of. In Stanley Gibbons' letter to the Mekeel Company occurs the following:

"There is great danger to our trade and to the future of philately, in that, through such issues as these (Chinese locals, principality of Trinidad, French colonial, etc.), ridicule will be cast upon collecting, and it is ridicule that kills every hobby. If you agree with us, we ask you to join with us in ignoring such stamps. We are writing to the leading stamp merchants of the world a similar circular letter to this to get at the opinion of the trade. We propose from now on to cease to catalogue these locals and speculative emissions, to omit all notices of them in our journals, to cease to import to sell or to buy them in any way. notices of them in our journals, to cease to import, to sell or to buy them in any way, and, in fact, to ignore them as far as pos-sible."

sible."

In answer the Meekel Stamp and Publishing Company wrote that they would be glad to co-operate with them.

The two firms above mentioned are among the largest of the kind in the world, the London firm carrying a stock valued at \$500,000 and the St. Louis firm one valued at \$150,000. The leading dealers of this city, W. Sellschopp & Co., have also announced their intention of co-operating in the matter.

in the matter.

There is, therefore, now reason to believe that the speculative stamp has seen its most prosperous days.

JAPANESE DISSATISFIED.

They Feel That China Has Been Treated With Too Much Leniency.

Plans for a Grand Triumphal Parade Are Dropped to Await Definite News.

For some time past a committee of forty of the Japanese residents of this City has een preparing a fitting celebration of the recent victory of the mother country. Now everything is temporarily off, and the time for rejoicing has been indefinitely postponed. The cause of it all is dissatisfaction with some of the terms of the treaty.

Mr. Ishikawa, a student, who was a prime mover in the matter, explained that they intended to celebrate on May 25.

'We were going to have a procession,' said he. "Then we would have had a meeting to which we would have invited the city notables. The programme would have included speeches and music. Our arrangements were nearly completed when we received the news of the treaty. "This was a disappointment to many.

We were especially exercised, because it was intimated that Japan would not always keep the peninsula of Liao-Tong, at the extremity of which is Port Arthur, but would treat it more as a security to insure the payment of the indemnity "Such an arrangement was unsatisfac-

tory to many. Others, in fact most of the residents, were anxious to celebrate anyhow, but they wanted first to know what they were going to celebrate. Of course, we are all proud of the victories of our army and navy, but we want to know just how much territory we have really acquired before we begin to talk about our

Saburo Koya, the Japanese Consul, said that he had been much interested in the proposed celebration, though his official position would not allow him to take an position would not allow him to take an active part in its preparation. Still he had written Chief Crowley asking that necessary protection be accorded the parade that was planned. He was much surprised to learn of its postponement and the reason. A meeting of the Hokoku Gikwai, or "Patriotic League," has been called for June 8. This organization has about 3000 members, who are scattered from Los Angeles to Seattle.

It was formed to help the Red Cross service. Over \$20,000 was sent to the front by

rice. Over \$20,000 was sent to the front by the members. Now that the Mikado has declared peace the league proposes to formally disband. The meeting will be at Union-square Hall.

It appears that the Brazilians are not satisfied with their present capital, Rio de Janeiro, which is not central, not very

Janeiro, which is not central, not very healthy and perhaps not roomy enough. They are about to build themselves a brand-new capital, embodying, as the projectors would say, every modern improvement. This news was given, says our Paris correspondent, yesterday afternoon to the French Academy of Sciences by one one of its members, M. Faye. This noted astronomer has just received a communication anent the new capital from Senor Cruis, who appends to his name the substantial title of President of the Brazillian Committee of Preliminary Investigation for the Removal of the capital of Brazil to the Center of the States of the Confederation. Senor Cruis states that the new the Center of the States of the Confederation. Senor Cruis states that the new
Federal capital will be built on the central
plateau of Brazil, in a rectangle of about
twenty-five miles long and seven broad—
quite a city of magnificent distances, equal
to anything in the United States. What
is more important, the site will be a
healthy one, and, notwithstanding the
nearness of the new capital to the equator,
the climate will be comparatively mild by
reason of the altitude.—London News.

How He Held His Own Against things that we are accustomed to term mia Vastly Superior

The General's Tribute to a Brave Soldier Who Risked Death to Save a Regiment.

When I was on a visit to General Rose-crans at Murfreesboro, Tenn., early in 1863, he introduced to me a member of his staff, a young man of about 30, bearing a striking facial resemblance to Napoleon. His name was Arthur C. Ducat. He was then inspector-general of Rosecrans' army, and is now a resident of Chicago. When he had left the room the general said to me: "That is one of the bravest men I ever knew; I saw him once coolly face almost certain death to perform a duty. Three had fallen before his eyes, and he had to run the gauntlet of a thousand

muskets; but he did it." I cannot repeat the remainder in the general's own words, but I think I can correctly relate the circumstances. It was at the battle of Iuka, where Rosecrans, with only 2800 men actually engaged, was fighting a Confederate force of 11,000, holding a chosen and very strong position. Ducat, in riding up to the general, had observed a regiment of General Stanley's division that was about to be enveloped



and overpowered by a much larger force of the enemy. "Ride on and warn Stanley at once," said Rosecrans. An acre on fire and swept with bullets lay between them and the menaced regiment; Ducat glanced at it, and said: "General, I have a wife and children." "You knew that when you came here?"

said Rosecrans, coolly.
"I'll go, sir," said Ducat, moving his horse forward after his momentary hesita-

"Stay a moment. We must make sure of this," said Rosecrans. He thought a thousand lives of more value than four, so, hastily writing some dispatches on the pommel of his saddle, he gave one to each of the three orderlies, and set them off, at intervals of about sixty yards, over the bullet-swept field. Then he looked at Ducat, who had seen every one of them fall lifeless, or desperately wounded. Without a word Ducat plunged into the fire, and, wonderful to tell, he ran the gauutlet in safety, and with his clothes torn by Minie balls and his horse reeling

from a mortal wound, he got to Stanley, and saved the regiment. The orderlies found their graves in that acre of fire.

Usually victories are gained by large masses of men properly posted and skillmasses of men properly posted and skill-fully handled by some general out of the range of fire and looking on at the conflict in absolute safety. But often great battles are won by some fearless commander, who plunges into the thickest of the fight and, while seeing the whole, is ever at the en-dangered points, inspiring his men by his dangered points, inspiring his men by his heroic example. It was so with General Rosecrans himself, all whose victories were won by his personal heroism, and Chickamauga, his so-called defeat, occurred because he could not be everywhere at once over a hilly and wooded field of battle, more than five miles in extent. It was so at Iuka and again at Corinth, where, with less than 20,000 men, he met Price and Van Doren with 30,000. There, when Davis' division was broken and the Confederates had well nigh clutched success, he rushed into the thickest of the fight and solely by his personal bravery turned defeat into victory. During the terrible two days' fight at Stone River he was everywhere at the critical moment and time and again he saved the day. He redd up to Charitan with the day. Stone River he was everywhere at the critical moment and time and again he saved the day. He rode up to Sheridan when he was holding back Cleburne from an attempt to turn his flank and 1000 of his men lay dead or dying around him and said, "You are doing bravely, general," pointing to his decimated division. Sheridan answered, "Here are all that

are left."
"Well," replied Rosecrans, "this point must be held—hold it to the last man. Riding on again he came to a brigade com Riding on again he came to a brigade commander, who, with two-thirds of his men lying disabled on the ground, was holding another important position. He was mounting a horse when Rosecrans accosted him with, "How goes it, colonel?" The answer was, "You see, general. Only one-third of my men can stand upight, and this is the third horse that I am right, and this is the third horse that I am mounting."
"Well," said Rosecrans, "we must

die, and we might as well die to-day as to-morrow. You must hold your ground, colonel." And so it was during the whole of those

And so it was during the whole of those two terrible days—he was continually present at all the important contested positions of the great fight.

To fully realize the awful nature of a battle wherein 100,000 or 200,000 men are engaged one needs to go over the field

To fully realize the awful nature of a battle wherein 100,000 or 200,000 men are engaged one needs to go over the field while the ground still bears traces of the desperate struggle. It was thus that, piloted by one of Rosecrans' aids, who was constantly with him during the fight, I went over the battlefield of Stone River. The different positions were pointed out to me, and I got some idea of the herculean character of Rosecrans' achievement. Among others I was shown a point where two Kentucky regiments, each about 1000 strong, and recruited from the same region, met in one of the most fearful conflicts of the entire two days. It was a small patch of wooded ground, and the desperate struggle there had given it the significant name of "Hell's Half Aacre." The trees, mostly oak and poplar, were tall and slender, branching out high above the ground and standing from five to ten feet apart. There was no undergrowth, so I could ride freely over the spot. I did so, and, inspecting these trees, I did not discover upon any one of them, in front or rear, twelve inches of square space that was not marked by a Minie ball or a rifle bullet. Standing on the two sides of that small grove of trees, in one short half hour, more than a thousand men were either killed or wounded, and for fully half that time Rosecrans, accompanied by his senior aid, Major Frank S. Bond, sat his horse within short bullet range of the shower of fire from those desperate combatants, who fought with a fierceness engendered by both political and

personal animosity. Time and again Major Bond remonstrated with him for thus exposing himself to imminent danger, but he merely said: "I can't go till this is decided. If we are beaten here I shall have to make other dispositions." How he escaped is one of those unaccountable things that we are secustomed to term minimals.

When I returned to headquarters I said Force.

When I returned to heauquarters I sale to Rosecrans: "I have just been over the battlefield with 'Charley' Thompson. What were your sensations when so constantly under fire all of those two days?"

His answer was: "I had no sensations. I was absorbed in planning how to beat them."

them."
On the following day I rode out with Rosecrans, General Garfield (then his chief of staff), several other officers, and a squad of about a hundred men, to Grantlands, the birthplace and home of Miss Murfree, the well-known author, but then occupied by General Sheridan as his headquarters. As we entered the forest inclosing the town, Garfield broke out with Lowell's poem, "I do believe in freedom's cause, "his words being echoed back from the great, spreading trees, and set to the music of a hundred horses' heels. He had scarcely ended when the general told how

Zekle crep' up, quite unbeknown,

Zekle crep' up, quite unbeknown,
An' peeked in thru the winder;
While there sat Huldy all alone,
'Ith no one nigh to hinder.

"What would you give to have written
that?" he asked, as he finished the recita-

"All the castles I ever built in the clouds," I replied.
"So would I," he said.

"You know what Wolfe said before his great victory—that he would rather have written Gray's 'Elegy' than take Quebec. Would you have said that before Stone River?"

River?"

He hesitated a moment, then answered:
"No; for now we need victories more than poems."

Soon we saw through an opening in the trees several thousand men under review in a field at the left. "It is Negley's division," said Garfield. "Shall we ride over there general?"

sion," said Garfield. "Shall we ride over there, general?"

Rosecrans assented, and, turning our horses, we galloped off through the forest. The underbrush was cleared away, and a rich sward of blue grass covered the ground, but every here and there a great tree cut down for the fortification obstructed our way. One of these trunks, eighty feet long and nearly ten through at the stump, lay directly across our path. Garfield and I, who rode on either side of the general, reined our horses around the two ends of the tree, and the remainder of the party divided and followed us. But Rosecrans spurred his horse, Toby, directly at the trunk and cleared it at a rectly at the trunk and cleared it at a

"That was well done," I shouted. "You fire straight at the mark." "It's the sure way to hit," he answered.
"It reveals to me what made you win at

Stone River."

"Well, what was it?" he asked, smiling.

"Promptitude, directness and the bounding leap of that horse, Toby—three things that would carry a cat through Hades without claws."

Among all the military leaders I have known Rosecrans comes the nearest to what I have read of Wellington.

JAMES R. GILMORE.

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NEW TO-DAY.

of many years' study of medicine, chemistry and dermatology. I submit the names of a few of our leading chemists and physicians to you, and leave you to form your own opinion as to the merits of my dis-

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C. A. CLINTON, M.D.,

Ex-member of Board of Health.

I indorse Dr. Clinton's opinion of Professor Wen WILLIAM SEARBY, Chemist. This is to certify that I know Professor Wenzell and know him to be correct in every detail.
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