

The CIVIL WAR FIFTY YEARS AGO THIS WEEK

June 14, 1863.

Federal troops under General Milroy were defeated in the battle of Winchester, Va., by General Ewell after severe fighting. The Confederates continued their advance, occupying Martinsburg, Hagerstown and Perryville. Lee's last division moved out of Frederickburg over the plank road toward Chancellorsville.

Mounted Confederates successfully raided Maysville, Ky.

Furious cannonading was begun by the Confederates besieged in Vicksburg.

Four vessels were destroyed and many others captured by the Confederate warships Florida, Georgia and Alabama.

June 15, 1863.

President Lincoln called for 100,000 men for six months to resist the invasion of Pennsylvania. Maryland was asked to supply 10,000; Pennsylvania, 50,000; Ohio, 30,000, and West Virginia, 10,000. These men were not used. Massachusetts, New York and other states offered volunteers to aid the terror-stricken state.

Colonel Smith, commanding at Hagerstown, was surrounded and forced to surrender by the Confederates, who also occupied Chambersburg.

The state archives and bank deposits were removed from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

General Milroy reached Harper's Ferry safely with the garrison from Winchester.

Kentucky and Michigan cavalry under Colonel De Courcy cut off the Confederates who had raided Maysville, Ky., capturing 100 men and recovering their plunder.

General Grant received heavy reinforcements in front of Vicksburg.

Four barks and four schooners left Boston navy yard to search for the privateer Tacony.

June 16, 1863.

General Lee's steady advance aroused new alarm in Pennsylvania. The post office and all stores in Harrisburg were closed and New Jersey was asked to send men to serve nine months.

All convalescents in the Washington hospitals were sent to their regiments in the Army of the Potomac.

The 15th Michigan regiment fought an engagement with the Confederates in Fleming county, Kentucky, and lost 15 killed and 30 wounded.

The Federal monitors Weehawken and Patapsco captured the Confederate ram Fingal, known also as the Atlanta, in Warsaw sound.

Generals Totten, Meigs and Martindale, Colonel Townsend, Judge Advocate General Holt and Captain Scott as recorder met as a board to settle the question of precedence raised by Maj. Gen. Ben Butler as between him and Generals McClellan, Banks and Dix.

In the Missouri state convention Mr. Smith of St. Louis offered a resolution declaring that on July 4, 1870, "slavery shall cease forever in Missouri."

June 17, 1863.

Militia of Pennsylvania and neighboring states began moving toward Harrisburg, where the panic was subsiding.

In a severe cavalry skirmish at Thoroughfare Gap the Confederates were repulsed.

Resistance to the enrollment in Montgomery county, Indiana, became serious, a meeting of citizens sending a death warning to the commissioners. In Holmes county, Ohio, organized opposition to the draft was broken up by troops after a lively fight.

John Brough, war Democrat, was nominated for governor by the Republicans of Ohio.

Major General Blount, commanding the District of the Frontier, forbade the circulation in his department of the Chicago Times, the New York World, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Columbus Crisis and the Caucasian.

June 18, 1863.

Mystified by the movements of Lee, the Pennsylvania continued their hurried march toward the border. It was asserted in Harrisburg that the only Confederates in the state were a thieving party operating along the state line.

Confederate General Bragg, having been heavily reinforced, gave indications of an intention to invade Kentucky, to the intense alarm of Hickman and Columbus.

Three hundred Confederates raided Hancock, Md., and burned a lot of canal boats.

Colonel Kilpatrick's federal cavalry regiment was surrounded by Colonel Roseau's troops near Aldie, Va., and cut their way out with heavy loss.

A detachment of Missouri and Ohio cavalry under Major Henry was cut to pieces near Fernando, Miss., by General Chambers' troops.

Enrolling Officer Fletcher Freeman was shot dead in Sullivan county, Indiana.

June 19, 1863.

Fourteen New York regiments were sent to the aid of Pennsylvania.

General McClelland was removed from the command of the Thirtieth army corps by General Grant, and General Ord assigned to the place.

Part of the Fourth Kentucky Confederate cavalry made a raid into Harrison county, Indiana, and were defeated by the Home Guards in an engagement at Orleans.

Troops were sent to Holmes county to break up the opposition to the draft.

Prisoners captured by Grant, 1,600 in number, arrived at Baltimore on their way to Fortress Monroe for exchange.

The proprietors of the Dayton (Ohio) Journal, whose printing office was sacked by a "copperhead" mob, were reimbursed by a military assessment on the parties who instigated and directed the riot.

A delegation of Louisiana planters arrived in Washington and offered to bring their state back into the Union if slavery within it were not abolished.

June 20, 1863.

Federal cavalry under Colonel De Forest were defeated by Confederates near New Baltimore, Va.

General Lee's troops occupied Frederick, Md.

Major Sterling and Captain Fisher of General Hooker's staff were reported captured by guerrillas near Fairfax, Va.

General Schenck forbade the publication, within his department, of extracts from the New York World, the New York Express, the Chicago Times and several other papers.

The Forty-fifth Ohio regiment, in camp at Somerset, Ky., adopted resolutions denouncing the nomination of Vallandigham by the Ohio Democrats.

A. J. Boreman was inaugurated as the first governor of the new state of West Virginia.

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LIFE MUCH LESS THAN ART

Franchman's Devotion to Things Beautiful Something for Philistines to Wonder at.

To spend 24 years on one work of art, to have abandoned opportunity to become a famous sculptor, and to die in poverty at seventy, was the destiny of M. Fraissard, who recently passed away at Ivry, a suburb of Paris. He would never part with any of his works, no matter what price was offered, so they remained by him, the wonder of beholders.

Fifty years of overwork brought on a paralytic seizure, and for two years before the end he lay helpless in lodgings filled with works from his deft, painstaking hand.

When a boy he was a stone cutter, but he discovered his bent and followed it, and for 50 years Fraissard executed beautiful things, chiefly in mosaics. Every piece was a masterpiece.

One is a black marble table with a chessboard in onyx, and some cups, glasses and bottles. So delicate is the workmanship that the saucers are transparent. Eight years were occupied in the fashioning of this piece of work.

M. Fraissard's masterpiece took him nearly three times as long. It is a black marble table. In the middle is a chessboard, on either side of which are playing cards arranged as fans. On the table are dominoes and dice, cigars and cigarettes and several coins in gold and silver.

OWED TO IMMORTAL BARD

Phrases That Have Forever Enriched the English Language Traced to Shakespeare.

How much we owe to Shakespeare in the daily small change of our colloquial speech will surprise one who has never thought on the size of the debt. The Dial (Chicago) comments on a list of these phrases collected by Mr. Frank J. Wiltach, in the interest of Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe in their Shakespearean repertory:

"His list, which we have not verified, includes the following: Bag and baggage, dead as a door nail, proud of one's humility, hit or miss, love is blind, selling for a song, wide world; cut capers, fast and loose, unconsidered trifles, westward ho, familiarity breeds contempt, patching up excuses, misery makes strange bedfellows, to boot, short and long of it, dancing attendance, getting even (in revenge), birds of a feather, that's flat, rag-tag, Greek to me, send one packing, as the day is long, packing a jury, mother wit, kill with kindness, mum, ill wind that blows no good, wild-geese chase, scarecrow, lugged, row of pins, give and take, your cake, as dough. To almost any reader of this list there will at once occur numerous expressions that claim a place beside those enumerated, as, for instance, 'to the manner born,' 'more honored in the breach than the observance,' 'a sea of troubles,' 'that way madness lies.'"

Prince Consorts.

The last century was more fertile in female sovereigns than the present. In the 40s three young queens occupied the thrones of England, Spain and Portugal—Victoria, Isabella and Maria de Gloria. Their respective consorts were Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, the Infant Francisco D'Assise and Prince Ferdinand, another Saxe-Coburg. The last two were granted the nominal title of king, to which Prince Albert never aspired.—Pall Mall, Gazette.

Cynical Conclusion.

"You don't take much interest in most of these investigations?" "Not in the details," replied Mrs. Cayenne. "I have almost decided that a great deal of valuable time may be saved by proceeding at once to relieve the worst."

CHINESE LADIES IN WASHINGTON



These are the ladies of the Chinese legation in Washington. In the center is Mrs. Chang, wife of Minister Chang Yin Tang; at the left is Miss Lily Chang and at the right Miss Alice Chang. These ladies have speedily adopted American styles and ways.

THRUST IN THE DARK

Servian Soldier Tells Story of Experiences in War.

Encounter Between Sentry and Albanian in Blackness of Night and Storm—Waiting in Pitchy Darkness for Unseen Enemy.

Saloniki, Macedonia.—A Servian soldier just returned from Albania related the following episode as his worst experience in the war:

"I was on night duty as a sentry on the Albanian hills, where rain and dark overtook us. All this region was unknown to us, but the tribes were Moslem, and supposed to be hostile. I knew that thousands of lives depended on me; I stood motionless, weary, stone cold, and unable to see anything, glad to rest my back sometimes behind me. I got to thinking of home in spite of myself, till I was startled by a rustle some paces off. We were warned not to make any noise, so I did not touch my gun, but got my sword ready.

"There was no other sound for a long time, except the pouring of the rain. I do not know how many hours it was till a stone from above rattled past me and fell to the precipice below. I tried to persuade myself the rain had dislodged it, but the rustle began again, and I knew something living was near. I made the sign of the cross and held my sword straight in front of me. I strained my eyes, but could not see a move or a gleam in the black night.

"The muffled sound continued, ever slightly, but distinguishable, and I had the horrid sensation of being seen by what I could not see. I made no move, but suddenly my sword encountered something, and I pressed hard, just taking one step forward. There was a strange gurgle. I was shivering and drenched, but some hot drops now fell on my hand. I pulled back my sword, and heard some heavy object tumble down the slope, wondering whether it was a dog or a wolf or a strayed mule—or a man. I felt the blade and found it wet with something thicker than rain. I held it near my eyes, in vain. I wiped it on the damp earth at my feet, and waited for another encounter, but there was no further sound till dawn approached and the cocks began to crow in some village far away.

"I watched in agony for the coming of the round ball in the heavens that would bring relief, and I longed to lie down and sleep. With the first rays, however, our commander gave orders to march, as he had information we were surrounded by danger. We went down the same rugged path we had climbed the night before, and at the bottom of a ravine right beneath my post at the rock lay the body of an Albanian, fully armed, in a pool of blood, with a hole in his breast and a long two-edged knife in his closed fist. Four hours later we defeated his tribe and burned their village."

ORGANIZE FIGHT ON CANCER

Representatives of Medical Bodies Meet in New York City for That Purpose.

New York.—Permanent organization of American physicians and laymen engaged in a nation-wide fight against cancer was effected at a gathering at which were represented most of the medical bodies identified with the congress of American physicians and surgeons.

A campaign of education against the disease will be undertaken through written and spoken word in magazines, training schools, women's clubs and in other ways. Special attention will be given to teaching women the early symptoms of cancer.

The members who attended included committees appointed at the recent congress of American physicians and surgeons in Washington. The selection of a name for the new body was left to the executive committee.

HE KISSES GIRL ON POSTER

California Man Makes Ardent Love to Picture of Lass on Bill Board.

Oakland.—A monomania for pretty poster girls caused the arrest of Frank Castells by Patrolman Bernard Curran at Sixteenth and Cypress streets.

Castells was observed by Curran making ardent love to a bright-eyed young woman pasted on a board. The man stooped and kissed the lithograph on the lips and as Curran approached kissed it again.

Curran grasped Castells by the shoulder. He broke away and began tearing the poster from the board.

"What are you doing?" the policeman asked. "Come along with me."

"But let me take her along," Castells pleaded. "I love her and I want her."

Castells is said to have appropriated many posters of beautiful women in the past. The billboard companies had been complaining to the police that their advertisements were being torn down and a watch was set for the vandal.

YOUTH WINS RICH POSITION

Foster Son of Irvin G. Hooper Succeeds to His Business—Was Kind to Mother.

New York.—George Wallace Hooper, for years a member of the household of Irvin G. Hooper, a Newark architect, having won the regard of Mr. Hooper by courteous treatment of elders and kindness to his mother, has become head of the firm of Hooper & Co., architects.

Young Mr. Hooper, who was named George Schaaf when taken into the home of the Hoopers, changed his name by act of legislature. He married Miss Ada Cook of Asbury Park. He and his wife moved to the residence of Mrs. Anna V. Hooper, widow of Irvin G., and will reside there. The widow has inherited all her husband's estate, but has put it in charge of the young man, to whom was bequeathed \$1 in the will.

O. K. SHIPS 'RIGHT' AND 'LEFT'

Admiral Winslow's "Port" and "Starboard" Protest Turned Down by General Board.

Washington, D. C.—Although Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow protested against the use of "right" and "left" instead of "port" and "starboard" in giving orders to the helmsmen in the navy, Secretary Daniels



Rear Admiral Winslow.

has announced that the change which he recently ordered would stand.

Admiral Winslow based his protest upon the simplicity of sounds of the words "right" and "left" when given as orders in a strong breeze. The general board, to which Secretary Daniels referred the protest, did not agree with the admiral, however, and recommended that the change stand.

RIPLEY SEES CRISIS AHEAD

President of Santa Fe Railroad Declares That Congress is Dangerously Radical.

Chicago.—E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe railroad, is distrustful of the country's political future. He has no downright fear that the United States is heading for disaster; the tendency may be checked in time to prevent a catastrophe. There are certain signs which make him hopeful that the heading course will be stopped, but he is far from sure.

The house and the senate, in his view, are dangerously radical. The one compensating factor in Washington is that which is relative to the railroads. He believes that the Interstate Railroad Commission is less perilous than it was, say, a year ago.

Mr. Ripley returned from California yesterday and went direct to his home in Riverside. The president of the Santa Fe is gradually recovering from an acute attack of indigestion, which occurred seven weeks ago in California.

"I suppose I have unwittingly acquired the reputation of being a pessimist," said Mr. Ripley. "I am perfectly conscious of not agreeing with the majority of people who elect legislators, but long experience as a railroad man and as an observer of political tendencies impels me to say that the United States of today, in its general political trend, is not at all what the founders of this country intended."

PRINCE GETS OLD CASTLE

As Duke of Cornwall, He Comes Into Possession of Famous Maiden Encampment.

London.—One of the most interesting relics of prehistoric times has just come into the possession of the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall in the shape of Maiden castle, the famous prehistoric encampment near Dorchester.

The encampment was offered for sale by auction, and has been bought by the Duchy of Cornwall at the instigation of the king. It first came into the market in July last, when it was offered by auction in Dorchester. The bidding started at \$5,000 and the property was withdrawn at \$7,125.

Maiden castle, according to Sydney Heath, the great authority on the



Prince of Wales.

South Devon and Dorset coast, is "a memorial that has remained in almost perfect condition to our own day, whereas its only rivals in interest and importance, Stonehenge and Old Sarum, have but few fragments to show for their greatness."

"All our leading authorities now agree that this stupendous stronghold, earthwork or oppidum is not only of pre-Roman date, but that it was occupied and probably strengthened by the Durotriges, the race of immigrant Belgae who wrested it from older Celts, who named it Mai Dun. It was certainly used by the Romans, who strengthened it with Purbeck stone, and for whom it provided something in the nature of a summer camp."

JOSEPH BROIDE STIRS THINGS

Three-Year-Old Boy Wins Crowd's Plaudits as Star in Acts of Near Tragedy.

Chicago.—Joseph Broide, three years old, crowded five thrilling adventures into almost as few minutes when he sauntered forth from his home, 1149 West Madison street, all alone. Here is what happened before Joseph was yanked across the parental threshold by a frightened mother:

Express wagon wrecked by driver to save Joseph from serious injury or death; driver badly bruised.

East-bound car stopped by motorman with violent shaking-up of passengers just as it was on top of Joseph, who grinned at his fate.

West-bound car, ditto, with the additional thrill of Joseph being scooped up by the fender. Great experience for Joseph.

Automobile, in front of which Joseph had dropped from car fender, swerves sharply and misses Joseph by an inch. Joseph somewhat peeved at not halting the speeder.

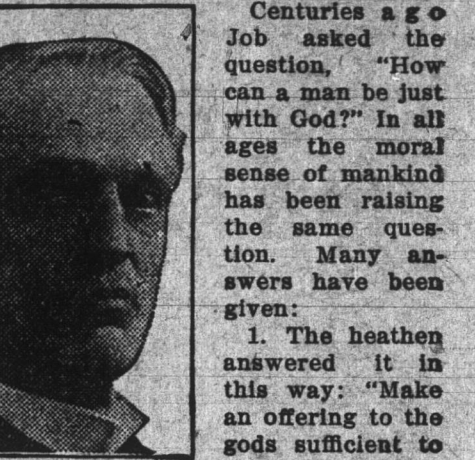
Team of big horses knocks Joseph down as he stands in middle of street viewing the lines of stalled cars to the east and west—all due to Joseph's adventures. Joseph climbs to his feet smiling and walks out from under the horses.

Several hundred men and women cheer Joseph as his mother rushes out and takes him into the house. Joseph not pleased at finale.

How Shall a Sinner Get Right With God?

By REV. HOWARD W. POPE
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TEXT—"How can a man be just with God?" Job 9:2.



Centuries ago Job asked the question, "How can a man be just with God?" In all ages the moral sense of mankind has been raising the same question. Many answers have been given:

1. The heathen answered it in this way: "Make an offering to the gods sufficient to compensate for the wrong done." Hence they brought presents of fruit and flowers, gold and silver, and sometimes they even offered their own children as a sacrifice to the gods. They were always looking for some way of pleasing God without right living. The heathen method is still a favorite one even in Christian lands. Many a man serves the devil all his life, and then builds a library or endows a hospital to atone for his sins.

2. Others say that the way for a sinner to get right with God is to keep the commandments. Three things are to be said about this method:

(a) Keeping the law does not atone for past sins. If one were to obey God's law perfectly from this time on, that would not atone for the sins of the past.

(b) The law never was designed to save men from sin, but only to show them that they are sinners. When Mr. Moody's boys were young he said to one of them, "I am going down to the field, and when I return, if you will have on a clean dress, and if your face is clean, I will take you out for a ride." The little fellow ran to his mother at once and had his face washed and his clothes changed. Before his father returned however, his face and dress were soiled again. When his father arrived the boy claimed the promised ride, but his father said, "Ah, my boy, I promised you a ride on condition that your face and dress were clean, but they are not." "Oh, yes," said the boy. "They must be clean, for mamma put on a fresh dress and scrubbed my face with soap and water." As the boy insisted, the father took him in his arms, and carrying him into the house, held him up before the mirror, and let him look at himself. He used the mirror to show the boy that his face was not clean, but he did not use the mirror to wash his face, did he? No, he used water for that. Now the Decalogue is simply God's mirror to show man that he is a sinner, but there is no power in the law to save a man from sin. It requires grace to do that.

(c) No one ever kept the law of God perfectly except the Lord Jesus Christ, for "All have sinned and come short of the glory of God." This method of getting right with God is an utter failure.

3. Paul's answer to the question is this: justification through faith in Christ. "We believed on Christ Jesus that we might be justified by faith in Christ, and not by the works of the law: because by the works of the law shall no flesh be justified." (Gal. 2: 16).

Since man has broken away from God by sin, it is evident that if any reconciliation is made, the overture must come from God, since man has nothing to offer.

When God told Abraham to take his only son Isaac, and offer him as a sacrifice on Mount Moriah, the aged patriarch obeyed instantly. He even arose "early in the morning," and set out on his sad journey. When they had reached the appointed place, Isaac said to his father, "Behold the fire and the wood; but where is the lamb for a burnt offering?" And Abraham answered, "My son, God will provide himself the lamb for a burnt offering," and God did.

So in all the ages the moral sense of mankind has been searching the universe for some adequate atonement for sin. The best they could find did not satisfy their own sense of justice. The position of the heathen world without the Bible is this, "Lord, this is the best we can find. It is not suitable nor sufficient we know, but what can we do? Behold the wood and the fire, but where is the lamb for a burnt offering?" Revelation answers, "God will provide himself the lamb for the offering," and he has, even the lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world. "He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities. All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all."

This then is the scripture method of getting right with God—justification through faith in Jesus Christ.

Three things are to be remembered: By the death of Christ we are delivered from the guilt of sin.

By the life of Christ in us we are delivered from the power of sin.

By the coming of Christ we shall be delivered from the presence of sin.