

oborne. Grand and patriotic speeches were made, and the first of the series of services were at an end. It was a time long to be remembered; to see the tears rolling down the faces of the veterans as they heard the old-time songs sung, or the speakers refer to incidents in the war when brothers, sons and fathers laid down their lives in defense of the preservation of the Union.

Monday afternoon the formal turning over of the camp to Commander J. H. Culver of the Grand Army took place at 3 o'clock in the auditorium. The stage was decorated with flags. Among those who occupied seats on the platform were Commander Culver, General B. M. Prentiss of Missouri, the hero of Shiloh, and Col. L. C. Pace, besides many other veteran officers. One of the old buglers stepped on the stage and sounded a bugle call, and prayer was offered by one of the blue coated chaplains, who fervently pleaded for moderation and temperance in speech and thought during these times when political excitement runs so high. A quartette of veterans then sang *Marching thro' Georgia*, with chorus by the vast audience.

In accepting the camp on behalf of the Grand Army, Commander Culver said: "We come as a detachment representing 340,000 Grand Army men yet living in the nation to your magnificent city, to renew acquaintances, welded in times of battle, to recite our stories, to sing our songs that will never grow old, because they tell of field and camp, of picked and skirmish line of battle and prison of privation suffered that the country might live. The members of the department of Nebraska G. A. R. represented by actual service thirty-eight states and territories of the Union, over 2,000 regiments, over 100 brigades. They represent every army, every corps and every division in the Union service. Among our number we have those who have fought in every important battle and in every branch of service during the war of the rebellion. We bring you greetings from all these states and different organizations."

Then came the hero of Shiloh, General Prentiss. Although seventy-seven years old, he is yet vigorous in manner and speech. His appearance set the crowd to cheering lustily. Everybody arose to do honor to him, the demonstration lasted quite a while. He called on the veteran choir to sing "John Brown's Body," and requested the audience to join. It did so with a will, everyone rising and cheering at the conclusion. Then the speaker plunged into a vigorous talk which aroused the audience to a high pitch of excitement. "I am not a pensioner," he said. "This country can never pension me until it pensions every man who carried a musket. Those who cut off 34,000 from the pension rolls had to resign to escape the odium attached to the act." This was a sample of the ex-recessions uttered by the speaker in a good natured manner. The audience cheered and received each pointed assertion with great demonstrations of enthusiasm. When the audience was not laughing it was cheering the quaint sayings uttered rapidly and in a tone that was heard in every part of the building. Pointed references to policies of the adminis-

tration, broad hints at men and institutions, made the crowd cheer. The speaker intimated that he had never worn a muzzle and could not think of doing so now. He proposed to tell the truth and would tell the truth when he should give his address (today) about the battle of Shiloh. He closed with a talk on patriotism. In speaking of Shiloh, General Prentiss paused and took the hand of Colonel Pace, exclaiming, "Here is one who fought there, and here is another," taking the hand of Commissioner H. C. Russell.

As soon as General Prentiss stopped talking, the veterans rushed to the stage to shake his hand. It was a most impressive sight, and visibly affected those who had assembled to witness the reunion.

Following is the list of field orders: Reveille, 5:30 a. m.; mess call, 6:30 a. m.; sick call, 7:30 a. m.; guard mount, 8 a. m.; assembly by states at headquarters, 10 a. m.; mess call, 12 m.; assembly in auditorium, 2 p. m.; mess call, 5:30 p. m.; assembly, 7:30 p. m.; camp fire at pavilion, 7:30 p. m.; tattoo, 10 p. m.; taps, 10:30 p. m.

On the grounds there were meeting places, reception halls and barracks. A row of stalls, extending two-thirds around the camp afforded shelter for horses. With wood, hay and straw for the asking, there was little lacking in the way of camp comforts. Whistling merry-go-rounds, noisy showmen and vendors of wares contrived to make the camp a scene of activity. The tramp of people, rattling of vehicles, and the playing of bands made the west part of the camp a noisy place, but in the east, the tented streets, all was quiet and repose. A row of large tents was the scene of many interesting reunions, they being the headquarters of the various state associations. The state of Ohio occupied a tent supported by a center pole, and the center pole supported a large picture of William McKinley. It is not known whether there was any particular drawing power in this tent, but it would appear so from the crowds of old soldiers who went to admire the major. There were cannons, guns, and flags galore everywhere.

Lincoln undoubtedly is the educational center in the West. Besides the group of massive structures, comprising the state university, there are no less than a half dozen other large universities of different denominations, nor one of which in its construction, has cost less than \$100,000. Then there are business colleges, medical colleges, schools of oratory, schools of art and music, etc. One of the finest conservatories of music west of the Mississippi is located here, and I am surprised that so many of the young people of Utah and Idaho go as far east as New York and Boston for a musical education when they can get it here at half the expense and one-half of the distance. What makes this institution (Lincoln Conservatory of Music) of such importance, is the fact that Clemens Moviue and Wilhelm Lamprecht, two of Berlin's many famed musical professors, are among its faculty.

Prof. Lamprecht was formerly teacher of violin in the Stern's conservatory, Berlin, Germany, and Prof. Moviue, who is teacher of voice and

harmony, is also from the same institution. I would suggest that our young men and young women, whose means are limited and who desire a musical education, correspond with Prof. Moviue, the director.

Save the writer, there are no Latter-day Saints in Lincoln, and the people seemingly have no use for religion. It is nothing but politics, politics; you have it at every meal, you meet it on every street corner, you find it in every place of business. There are political clubs of every kind and almost every nationality.

To hear the expressions of confidence, we will have two Presidents next March, for both sides are confident their standard bearer will be elected. There cannot be a more distressing combination of afflictions than hot weather and politics. It will be a relief when both are at an end.

In September the school year commences, and Lincoln will then have from 3,000 to 4,000 outside students. The state university itself last year had over 1,600. There is one good thing in connection with this subject, and that is the expenses of a school year do not come high, when you can get good meals for ten cents and a fine room, light, fuel, hot and cold baths, for \$3 per month, or room and board for \$10 per month in private families.

JAMES H. WALLIS.

THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

[Millennial Star, Aug. 27.]

Arrivals.—The American line steamship Pennland, which arrived today at Liverpool from Philadelphia brought the following named missionaries from Zion: For the British Mission—E. S. Jenkins, Benjamin S. Wilson, Salt Lake City; Joseph B. Walton, Provo. For the Swiss and German mission—Charles E. Gerber, William D. Neal, Anthon Hoppenbeck, Salt Lake City; Wm. Guild, Piedmont; Thomas W. Y. Stevenson, Forest Dale; Charles H. Miles, St. George. For the Netherlands Mission—Frank E. Hansen, Salt Lake City. For the Scandinavian Mission—Enoch Jorgensen, Ephraim.

Appointments.—Elders Jesse Smith and George Comer, who since their arrival on May 14, 1896, have been expending their time in searching genealogies, have now been appointed to labor as traveling Elders in the Obeltenham conference.

Elder E. S. Jenkins has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Leeds conference.

Elder Benjamin S. Wilson has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Nottingham conference.

Elder Jos. B. Walton has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Newcastle conference.

Joaquin Miller is making an endeavor to introduce Chinese pheasants in Alameda and Contra Costa counties, Cal. He has had a shipment of them from Oregon, and will shortly have another. He has liberated the birds on Oakland Heights, and has every reason to believe that they will do very well. The birds were caught at Eugene, Or., by George Miller, brother of the poet.