

GENERAL J. B. GORDON of Georgia, was compelled, by his official position as chief executive, to leave for Atlanta. To an Associated Press reporter in answer to a question what was his opinion of the reunion, he said:

"This meeting was a great success, and if these reunions of soldiers occurred yearly it would serve to cement the friendly feeling of the Blue and the Gray more closely, and to bind the North and the South so firmly that there would be no North and South, but this country would be linked together by chains of indissoluble friendship."

At 3 o'clock the procession, composed of military commands as yesterday, entered the national cemetery and marched past the rostrum. At the conclusion of the parade General Robinson of New York, as presiding officer, requested Rev. Twichell of Hartford, Connecticut, to open the exercises with prayer. Prayer was listened to with uncovered heads, and when in concluding he began the Lord's prayer, the crowd joined in.

The poet of the occasion, George Parsons Lathrop, was unable to be present, but part of his poem was read by General H. C. King, secretary of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and was received by the audience with much applause.

When the orator, George William Curtis, was presented, three cheers were called for by General Sharpe, and he was greeted with hearty applause.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS' ORATION.

Eloquence was in every line of Mr. Curtis' oration. He began with these words:

"Upon this field, consecrated by American valor, we meet to consecrate ourselves to the American Union. In this hallowed ground lie buried not only the brave soldiers of the Blue and the Gray, but the passions of war, the jealousies of sections and the bitterness of all our national differences—human slavery. Here the long and angry controversies of political dogma, of material interest and of moral pride and tradition came to a decisive struggle. As the fate of Christendom was determined at Tours, that of American independence at Saratoga, and that of modern Europe at Waterloo, the destiny of the American Union was decided at Gettysburg. A hundred other famous fields there are of the same American bravery in the same tremendous strife—fields whose proud and terrible tale history and song will never tire of telling, but it is here that the struggle touched its highest point. Here broke the fiery crest of that invading wave of war. From this field, the contest of renowned campaigns of courageous endurance of fearful carnage and of accompanying heart breaks for northern and southern homes, slowly receded towards its ends. This therefore is one of the historical fields of the world, and to us Americans no other has an interest so profound. Marathon and Arabela, Worcester and Vainy, even our own Bunker Hill and Saratoga and Yorktown—fields of undying fame—have not for us a significance so vital and so beneficent as this field of Gettysburg!"

Continuing, Mr. Curtis said: "But that the glory of this day and of America and of human nature may be full, it is the veterans and the survivors of the armies whose tremendous conflict interpreted the Constitution, who today, here upon the field of battle and upon its twenty-fifth anniversary, clasp the friendly hands of sympathy to salute a common victory. This is

A SPECTACLE WITHOUT PRECEDENT

in history. No field of the cloth of gold or of the gilded arms, no splendid scene of the royal adjustment of conquests, the diplomatic settlement of treaties or the papal incitement of crusader rivals in moral grandeur and significance this simple pageant."

Probably the most effective passage in the address was the speaker's magnificent description of the battle. Said he: "The sun of Gettysburg rose on the first of July, and saw the army of the Gray already advancing in line of battle, the army of the Blue still hastening forward and converging to this point. The glory of midsummer filled this landscape as if nature had arrayed herself for a transcendent event. Once more the unquelling lines so long arrayed against each other stood face to face. Once more the emotion, mingled of yearning memory, of fond affection, of dire foreboding, of high hope, of patriotic enthusiasm and stern resolve swept for a moment over thousands of brave hearts, and the next instant the overwhelming storm of battle burst. For three long, proud, immortal days it raged and swayed, drifting from Seminary Hill far round to Wolf's Hill and Culp's Hill, then sweeping back with desperate fury striking the peach orchard and dashing with flash and roar upon Little Roundtop and raging in the Devil's Den, the earth trembling, the air quivering, the sky obscured, with shouting charge and rattling volley and thundering cannonade piling the ground with mangled and bleeding Blue and Gray. The old, the young, but always and everywhere the devoted and the brave. Doubtful the battle hung and paused, then a formidable belt of war was forged on yonder wooded height and launched with withering blasts and roar of fire against the foe. It was a living bolt and sped as if irresistible. It reached and touched the flaming line of the embattled Blue. It pierced the line for one brief mo-

ment in the sharp agony of mortal strife. It held its own. It was the supreme moment of the peril of the Union. It was the heroic crisis of the war, but the fiery foe was spent in one wild, last, fiery struggle. Brave men dashed along and in the next moment that awful bolt of daring courage was melted in the fervent heat of an equal valor and the battle of Gettysburg was fought."

"Patriotism," continued the orator, "feeds upon local traditions, historic events and the memories of famous men, but a miscellaneous multitude sprang of many nations, without a common heart, to vibrate instructively common

MEMORIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

would lack that supreme patriotism which is the moral defense of a nation. Let us beware, then, how we recklessly water our life blood. Webster said at Bunker Hill, just as the vast immigration was beginning, 'We are placed at the head of representative and popular governments. We shall be recreant to the duty of that headship if we permit the fundamental conditions of National repose of the country, of personal rights, of good law, of just administration to be imperilled by the ignorant and lawless, idle and dangerous overflow from other countries.' We are occupants and guardians of this country, and with a kindly heart and hospitable hand towards all the world, we must prescribe the conditions upon which the world shall come here. If America is to remain the head of free government and the hope of liberty in the world, our first duty is to remember that Constitutional liberty has its own laws and that only by respecting and enforcing them can liberty for ourselves and for all men be preserved."

"Akin to this is the problem of the suffrage which is subject to the Constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government, and of no discrimination against race or color. The regulation of the suffrage is largely left to the states, but the action of every state upon subjects of common interest necessarily affects the Union. The suffrage is the main spring, the heart of our common life, and whatever affects it injuriously touches the national seismism and the whole country thrills. It is not enough that a national election be fair, it must be the national conviction that it is fair. No honest man should delude himself with the theory that this is a local question. The practical remedy for its correction or its repression indeed is local, not national. The citizens of this magnificent commonwealth cannot reach across the Potomac and impose their will respecting the suffrage upon the mother of states, nor can the states of New England dictate legislation to the states of the northwest. But as Washington, Jefferson and Madison took counsel with Alexander Hamilton, and Dr. Franklin and Rufus King and Roger Sherman, bent upon a common purpose, but with regard to every local condition, so will their sons confer, fraternally and forbearingly until the great problem of suffrage and all other problems are solved. This is the auspicious result which would appear everywhere in the country, adjusting the bitterest differences, if the spirit of this day and of this field should become the spirit of our politics, and then, by the grace of God, as the essential reason of sectionalism disappear with the war, its disappearance in fact, in feeling, and in political action, would be the crowning glory of Gettysburg."

Tonight's banquet was served at Springs Hotel. No exercises are scheduled for tomorrow and the day will probably be quiet as far as the Army of the Potomac is concerned.

At the business meeting of the department held in the cemetery to-day, it was decided to hold the next summer encampment at this place, the time to be determined at the winter session.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Another eloquent is placed to the credit of Chicago tonight. The principals are Miss May Yaboe, an actress, who has been taking the part of Pritce in the "Crystal Slipper" at the Chicago Opera House, and Edward B. Shaw, cashier of the Lake Bakery. The couple visited the races together on Monday, and when next heard from were in Cleveland. Shaw is 30 years old and is married to the daughter of a leading insurance man of this city. Miss Yaboe's mother would not talk of the affair further than to say her daughter would be on hand for the matinee tomorrow.

HAVANA, July 3.—The "state of siege" which was proclaimed some time ago, having accomplished its purpose, which was the suppression of brigandage, it has been suspended. In its place there has been promulgated a special law for the repression of brigandage.

A telegram from Baracca states that yesterday a severe shock of earthquake was experienced in that neighborhood. The damage done to property was considerable. No loss of life has been reported.

At Matanzas today two murderers were hanged.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The State Department has been informed of the assassination of an American named Stephen Zackeney, at his sugar mill near Ahome, Mexico, by a well known bandit. The authorities are actively in pursuit.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Four men are locked up at police headquarters tonight, charged with having acted in concert for months to rob the wholesale grocery firm of Thurber, Whyland & Co. John Brady was for twelve years a porter for the firm, but now has a little grocery store in Brooklyn.

He has received and disposed of stolen goods to the amount of thousands of dollars. Henry Wellington, an express truckman, has carted away the stolen goods with others designed for shipment and forwarded them to Brady's address in Brooklyn. Henry Busbet and James McCormick, clerks in the store of Thurber, Whyland & Co., have been the "inside" confederates in the combination. Brady has confessed his part in the combination and has implicated the other three. The stolen goods consisted of sugar in barrels, coffee in sacks and other commodities in bulk.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, July 3.—A desperate fight between United States officers and two notorious desperadoes took place at a green corn dance near Eufaula late Saturday night. United States Marshals Phillips and McLaughlin attended the dance, with the expectation of arresting some escaped outlaws. Secreting themselves near the dancing grounds they awaited their opportunity. About 11 o'clock two of the men whom they were after, Wesley and Wattle Barnett, appeared. The officers commanded them to surrender, when the two brothers drew their pistols and commenced firing. Phillips was killed almost instantly. McLaughlin continued firing at the desperadoes until he was riddled with bullets. Before he died he fatally injured Wattle. Wesley Barnett went to the bunk grounds, where several young men were standing, pointed his pistol at McIntosh and accused him of directing the officers to the grounds. McIntosh grabbed the pistol, which was discharged, the ball going through McIntosh's arm. Barnett then went to a house near by, secured a Winchester rifle, returned and made the crowd go to the spring and remove his brother to a house and dress him and at daylight this morning he started home with the corpse in a wagon.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Cincinnati is a glowing garden of national colors tonight. Never in her history has such a general decoration of buildings been made. The flag supply, liberal as it was, was exhausted in many lines early in the day and recourse has been had to anything that would give red, white and blue colors. Equally generous provision has been made for the midnight jubilee of noise and fireworks, with the ringing of bells, booming of cannon and the all pervading tin horns. Mrs. Polk of Nashville, Tennessee, the widow of President James K. Polk, has been selected to start the machinery in the exposition. She will accomplish it by pressing an electric button in her home in Nashville.

July 4, 1 a.m.—The uproar on the streets at midnight of horns, cowbells, firecrackers and human voices has never had a parallel in this city. At Fourth and Vine Streets there is a crash of guns of four batteries of artillery firing salutes. One thousand yards away the report is drowned by the street noise. All the streets are crowded. Governors Foraker of Ohio, Beaver of Pennsylvania and Thayer of Nebraska, are here. Five other governors will be here today. A railroad agent says the roads brought 50,000 people to Cincinnati on the 3d, and they expect to bring as many more today.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—An important strategic railway connecting many artillery and cavalry depots is to be constructed in the southwest immediately. The cost will be 13,000,000 roubles.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 3.—At Trafalgar, Johnson County, this morning Samuel M. Henderson shot and killed his divorced wife, Sarah Henderson, and then killed himself. After the divorce Henderson married a lady with whom he was living at the time of his death. Henderson was about 60 and Mrs. Henderson about 50 years of age. A family of grown up children survive them.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—At Altoona, Pennsylvania, Annette Sepletto, an Italian resident of Pittsburgh, shot and fatally wounded an unknown Irishman this afternoon. The ball passed through the temple of the injured man and he is dying. The shooting was the result of a quarrel. Sepletto was committed to jail.

LONDON, July 3.—The attendance at the second day's trial of the libel suit of Frank Hugh O'Donnell against the Times was greatly diminished. The case for the plaintiff was closed after some inconsequential testimony taking only a few moments.

Attorney-General Webster opened for the defense, and savagely attacked Parnell and the league following the general lines of the Times' articles that gave rise to the suit.

Parnell entered the court just as Webster was alluding to him and the court at that moment adjourned for the day.

CASSELOR, Dakota, July 4.—Lightning struck the frame house of Ole Olesdal, ten miles north of Hunter, tonight, killing Olesdal and his wife. Olesdal had sent for his father and mother only a few months previous, and they arrived from Norway yesterday, in time to participate in the funeral.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 4.—The celebration was summarily stopped today by a threatened cyclone. A panic ensued and 5,000 where in a pandemonium. A step to the Milwaukee bridge broke injuring a number, though none fatally. The storm proved only a rain storm.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 5.—The sky cleared in the direction of Mount Hood last evening about 6 o'clock and a fine view of the mountain was secured, but up to 9 p. m. no signals

from the party could be discerned, although a most careful watch was maintained. The view through telescopes seem to show there had been a recent heavy fall of snow on Mount Hood, and an impression prevails that the party had a hard time to reach the summit. As nothing was seen up to 9 p. m. the hope of exchanging signals either by heliograph or calcium light was abandoned. The only hope now is to see an illumination on the summit in red fire. This was to take place at 11 p. m. The summit of the mountain is being watched by thousands of people.

BERLIN, July 3.—It is believed that after a definite understanding with Russia has been established Emperor William will propose that the European powers reduce their armaments. The Emperor will arrive at St. Petersburg August 3, the Czarina's fete day. General Protio has gone to Wiesbaden to bring the young Crown Prince back to Serbia. The boy, who is 11 years old, is at Wiesbaden with his mother.

BEGRAD, July 3.—King Milan has applied to the church synod for a judicial separation from his wife, Queen Natalie, on the ground of an insuperable aversion to her.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—A heavy gale has been blowing on the Mersey. A brigantine was caught in it and wrecked. It is feared all on board were lost.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 3.—Charles A. Asburner, of the United States Geological Survey stationed in this city, has received an offer from the Shah of Persia to take charge of the government engineering corps now being organized in that country. At present nothing but turquoise is mined in Persia, and the Shah expects to discover valuable deposits of coal, iron, petroleum, and possibly the precious metals. Asburner's no yet accepted.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—Richards Nevins, Jr., ex-resident and government architect of the United States court house and postoffice now being built here, has been arrested on a charge preferred by the United States special agent, Brooks, of making fraudulent claims against the government. It claims that Nevins approved and presented false bills for work on the court house and postoffice alleged to have been done by one B. Donovan, but which was never performed. Donovan, it is alleged, never signed the bills and his name was forged to them. Nevins asserts that he will be able satisfactorily to explain the charges.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Jackson of Pennsylvania, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to authorize the establishment of a land office at Folsom, N. M.

LONDON, July 5.—Parnell denies that any of the letters published by the Times in its articles on Parnellism and crime are true.

CHRISTIANA, July 5.—The United States war-ship Enterprise ran on the Mole of Dreabak today, colliding with a great crash. One hundred tons of coal have been discharged and the guns have been shifted aft in order to lighten her steam.

LONDON, July 5.—At the liberal unionist meeting, Earl Derby was elected leader in the House of Lords and Earl Camperdown whip.

LONDON, July 5.—Americans in the city generally took part in the unusually numerous and successful Fourth of July gatherings. The stars and stripes were seen everywhere. Mrs. Phelps, wife of the American minister, gave an at home at her residence in London Square. The rooms were superbly decorated with ferns and flowers, and portraits of Washington and Cleveland, draped with the stars and stripes, hung on the walls. About six hundred visitors were present, including many distinguished foreigners. Lady Salisbury held a reception at the foreign office this evening which Phelps attended after the banquet at the American club.

LONDON, July 5.—Official dispatches state that DeGiers, Russian prime minister, has informed Morier, British ambassador, that after December 15, the Bulgarians may do anything and everything they please from cutting each other's throats to declaring their country an empire. Russia, he declares will not move a finger to prevent them from following their own inclinations and will wash her hands of the whole concern. The ambassador is of the opinion that Russia does not intend to provoke war.

LONDON, July 5.—The Standard correspondent at St. Petersburg says: It is reported a marriage is being arranged between the Czarovitch and one of Emperor William's sisters. General Von Pope, during his mission here, broached the subject to the Czar, who gave his entire approval. Prince Bismarck is in favor of such a match, and this was his reason for opposing the Buttenberg-Victoria marriage, which would have made impossible that between Victoria's sister and the Czarovitch.

CHICAGO, July 5.—An almost paralysis of the telegraph service west of Chicago today indicates apparently that the storms of the past few days, culminating last night, were the most widespread in a number of years. A great network of wires covers the territory stretching to the Rocky Mountains, but very few of the hundreds of lines running in all directions were today in anything like working order. The business done was comparatively at a stand still. The rains and winds that began sweeping over the west Saturday, had, until last night, their worst

effects apparently confined to the territory near this city.

Yesterday the Western Union had virtually remedied the trouble when last evening's storm seems to have broken out with redoubled fury.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The reported protest by Postmaster-General Vilas against an extension of the civil service rule regarding employees of the railway mail service has excited considerable interest in Washington; and numerous requests have been made for a copy of the letter. Diligent inquiry fails to establish the existence of any such a letter. It is probable that whenever a formal protest to the Postmaster-General was made it was a verbal one, and it may have been so in this case.

Idaho Inklings.

It is estimated that the acreage of wheat in this valley is fully three times that of any former year.

Henebe, the squaw who was sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary for killing an Indian, at the May term of court in this county last year, has been pardoned by Governor Stevenson.

The two men who robbed the Challis stage on Saturday were captured at Dillon. They refused to return to Idaho without a requisition. They will be taken to Custer County as soon as a requisition can be obtained.

Services on the new main route from Eagle Rock to Elgin via Lewisville, Menan, Rexburg, Lyman and Wilford will commence on Tuesday. Mr. John Anderson, of Salt Lake City, is the contractor. He made a trip up this week and in attempting to cross a large slough lost his wagon, narrowly escaping with his horses and his own life. He is of the opinion that no mail will be carried over this route, but says he will make a trial.

Five men named Jas. Jagers, Samuel Jagers, Scott Cleveland, Thos. Lowe and Robert Jagers, were arrested on Horse Prairie and taken to Dillon, last week, charged with stealing. There was one charge against Lowe and Robt. Jagers and they were bound over in the sum of \$1,750 each. There were four charges against Samuel Jagers and Scott Cleveland, who were held in \$4,000 each, while Jas. Jagers, against whom there were five charges, was held in the sum of \$5,000.

It seems as though Soda Springs is destined to be without a physician. Last fall a German, calling himself A. Roeder, tacked up his shingle and after a few cases of malpractice he was peremptorily ordered to leave town, which he proceeded to do without hesitating. He has not been heard from since. About a month ago another doctor made his appearance. He gave his name as Christensen. He bore unmistakable evidence of being a gentleman of intelligence and education. His practice and the good will of the people were on the increase. But alas! It soon became evident that he was the slave of opium and whisky. His desire came upon him and he could not resist. After a few days' dissipation he was a complete wreck. Medical aid was summoned but it was of no avail. He died last Tuesday afternoon. His father who was, without doubt, ex-Senator Christensen, of Michigan, was telegraphed for instructions. He ordered that his son be buried here respectably but not costly, which was accordingly done.—Eagle Rock (Idaho) Register, June 30.

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